30. 24-8199

BY WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28-(AP)-THE HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE COMMITTEE TORE UP A SUBPOENA FOR SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TODAY BUT SPURRED ITS DRIVE TO "PERSUADE" BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO RETURN AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY (R-MICH), SAID HE WILL ASK THE COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK TO APPROVE LEGISLATION CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF APPROXIMATELY 306 MERCHANT VESSELS LEND-LEASED TO THE BRITISH AND 96 OTHERS STILL IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN CONCEDED THERE IS NOTHING CONGRESS CAN DO TO FORCE RETURN OF THE VESSELS, BUT HE SAID THE WEIGHT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION MIGHT INFLUENCE THE TWO POWERS AND SPUR STATE DEPARTMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMED BRADLEY'S COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT IT HAS SENT SEVERAL NOTES TO RUSSIA SEEKING AN ACCOUNTING FOR THE SHIPS BUT HAS RECEIVED NO REPLIES TO THE LAST THREE. EARLIER, UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON SAID, MOSCOW INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS THE MATTER PROVIDED THE TALKS WERE COUPLED WITH A GENERAL LEND-LEASE SETTLEMENT. ACHESON MADE PUBLIC THE CORRESPONDENCE DEALING WHT THE SHIPS.

THE NEXT MOVE, HE ADDED, IS UP TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ACHESON MADE HIS HURRIED VISIT TO THE COMMITTEE LATE YESTERDAY AFTER REP. WEICHEL (R-OHIO), CHAIRMAN OF A SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE LEND-LEASE SHIP SITUATION, HAD ISSUED A SUBPOENA FOR MARSHALL.

WEICHEL SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN DETAILS OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE SHIPS BECAUSE UNDERSECRETARY WILL CLAYTON INSISTED THE CORRESPONDENCE DEALT WITH OTHER MATTERS WHICH SHOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC.

THE SUBPOENA WAS NOT SERVED AND FINALLY WAS RESCINDED BY BRADLEY, WHO CENSURED WEICHEL FOR HAVING ISSUED IT IN THE FIRST PLACE.

MARSHALL, BRADLEY ASSERTED, "HAS A LOT OF OTHER THINGS ON HIS MIND MORE IMPORTANT THAN THOSE DAMN SHIPS."

WHEN WEICHEL INTERJECTED TO NEWSMEN THAT THE ACTION WAS NO REFLECTION ON THE CABINET OFFICER BUT ONLY "A FORMAL PROCEDURE" TO OBTAIN INFORMATION, BRADLEY PUT IN:

"IT'S A FORMAL WAY OF MAKING HEADLINES, TOO."

AFTER ACHESON'S VISIT LATER IN THE DAY, BOTH THE MICHIGAN AND OHIO LAWMAKERS AGREED THERE WAS NO NEED FOR MARSHALL TO COME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

MAR 1947

.32WX

"THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOW HAS GIVEN US THE INFORMATION WE WANTED," WEICHEL ADDED.

ONE RESULT OF THE SUBPOENA FLURRY WAS AN EDICT FROM THE REPUBLICAN HIGH COMMAND IN THE HOUSE THAT HEREAFTER NO SUBPOENAS SHALL BE ISSUED EXCEPT OVER THE SIGNATURES OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AFTER APPROVAL OF SPEAKER MARTIN (R-MASS).

BRADLEY TOLD REPORTERS THE COURSE WAS DECIDED ON BY MARTIN "AS A MATTER OF POLICY."

GW431AES

FIRST LEAD ATOMIC

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

BROOKHAVEN, N.Y., FEB. 27-(AP)-CREATION OF MATTER, BY CHANGING ENERGY INTO SOLID SUBSTANCE, EXACTLY THE REVERSE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, WAS ANNOUNCED AS ONE OF THEIR GOALS TODAY BY TRUSTEES OF THE BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORIES.

THE LABORATORIES, 65 MILES FROM NEW YORK ON A 6,000-ACRE SITE OF CAMP UPTON, WHICH IS BEING TAKEN OVER ENTIRELY FOR ATOMIC SCIENCE, IS A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION, DIRECTED UNDER CONTRACT BY TRUSTEES FROM NINE EASTERN UNIVERSITIES. THE TRUSTEES MET TODAY TO CONSIDER PLANS.

HITHERTO UNDREAMED-OF MACHINES THAT WILL PRODUCE TWO BILLION TO THREE BILLION ELECTRON-VOLTS ENERGY IN THE FORM OF PROTONS OR OTHER PARTICLES EACH AS HEAVY AS AN ATOM OF HYDROGEN, ARE PROJECTED. THESE VAST ENERGIES ARE EXPECTED TO CHANGE ENERGY INTO PROTONS, WHICH ARE ONE OF THE UNIT MASSES OF MATTER THAT SUPPLY PART OF THE MASS OF ALL CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, AND MOST OF THE MASS OF SOME OF THEM.

THE GREAT MACHINES WILL BE LIKE THOSE ALREADY IN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES. THE START WILL BE WITH MACHINES OF HALF A BILLION TO ONE BILLION ELECTRON VOLTS. AS A SECOND STAGE THE GREATER MACHINES AND CREEATION OF MATTER ARE EXPECTED.

MAR 1947

THIS NATIONAL LABORATORY IS TO HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH MILITARY AIMS OR BOMBS. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF HARVARD AND PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, THE DIRECTING ORGANIZATION OF THE LABORATORIES, SAID:

"I WANT TO MAKE IT COMPLETELY CLEAR THAT IN UNDERTAKING TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORITIES UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WE ARE SEEKING PEACETIME USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY WHICH WILL PROLONG LIFE AND RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF MANKIND."

THE NINE UNIVERSITIES ARE HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, CORNELL, ROCHESTER, JOHNS HOPKINS, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINCETON, AND MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THE LABORATORY IS EXPECTED TO BE THE GREATEST ATOMIC PEACE LABORATORY IN THE WORLD.

CONSTRUCTION IS SET TO BEGIN ON THE FIRST ATOMIC PILE AND ON A "HOT" LABORATORY WHERE SPLIT ATOMS AND TRANSMUTED ATOMS WILL BE TESTED. THESE ALL ARE RADIOACTIVE.

MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, INDUSTRY AND CHEMISTRY ALL ARE REPRESENTED IN THE WORK THAT WILL BE TESTED WITH THESE "HOT" PRODUCTS.

TWO ATOMIC PILES OR OVENS ARE TO BE BUILT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. A SMALL ONE MAY BE READY BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. A LARGER ONE WILL BE MADE TO EXPERIMENT WITH ATOMIC HEAT AND POWER.

ALTHOUGH THE FIRST PILE IS SAID TO BE "SMALL" IT REPRESENTS SO MUCY ADVANCE OVER WARTIME THAT IT WILL BE EQUIVALENT TO A MUCH LARGER ATOMIC OVEN OF THE 1945 VINTAGE. IN IT MUCH GREATER HEAT WILL BE CONCENTRATED IN EACH CUBIC INCH OF URANIUM OR PLUTONIUM.

(NO PICKUP)

FD949PES

19 Killed in Palestine As Bombs Rock British Buildings in Two Cities

MAR 1947

MARTIAL LAW ANTICIPATED IN HOLY LAND

'Important Government Announcement' Expected Soon

Jerusalem, March 1 (AP)—Nineteen persons were killed and at least 23 wounded by bomb and gunfire today in terrorist raids extending from Jerusalem to Haifa and the Holy Land appeared tonight to be rushing toward complete British Military rule.

British soldiers, declaring they were on a "martial law footing," searched Palestine in full military might for the heavily-armed terrorists who led off their attacks with the bombing of a British officers' club in Jerusalem in which sixteen persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

Curfew In Jerusalem

The Government tonight imposed a curfew in the Jewish sections of Jerusalem and restricted all residents of Tel Aviv, Petah Tiqvah and Ramat Gan to house curfew. British military patroled Jerusalem streets with armored cars and gun carriers, while other troops marched out of the city toward the north.

In the worst day of terror in the Holy Land in almost nine months, the terrorists blasted the Jerusalem club, staged an artillery and machine gun raid on a British Army camp in Beit Lid, near Nathanya, in which one soldier was killed and two wounded, and mined a jeep on the Carmel road near Haifa in which two persons were killed and two wounded.

Army Camp Raided

The raiders also mined a truck near Talkarm, twenty miles east of Nathanya, wounding British soldier; raided an army camp at Kfar Iona, near Nathanya, where casualties were not reported; bombed a naval car parking lot near the Haifa waterfront, wrecking several vehicles, and exploded a mortar shell at Hadera, on the coast between Haifa and Nathanya.

Police reported late tonight that a water-pumping station at Ras et Ein was "now under fire."

Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, British Army commander in Palestine, went by armored car tonight to the home of Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner. The move led to speculation that the two highest ranking Holy Land officals had scheduled an emergency conference.

While the meeting was in session, the public information office announced that "an important Government announcement" was due soon.

Irgum Blamed For Attack

Adding to indications that open war between the terrorists and the Government was breaking out was an announcement from a clandestine radio, purportedly that of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground resistance organization, which declared that Irgun was responsible for all the day and night's attacks.

The broadcaster said Irgun would "welcome the war which is bound to come before we can gain our freedom."

Later Irgun posted notices in Tel Aviv calling for a "civil protest strike" of all Jews "against the murders of our brothers at Haifa." Then within the next few minutes the main power trunk at Kfar Sirkn was cut, throwing all the coastal area north of Tel Aviv into darkness.

Blasts Near Haifa Port

Irgun said the bombing was in retaliation for British attacks "on our brothers yesterday at Haifa in which some of our people were killed" and also to prove to British forces that they "cannot escape our soldiers in their fight for freedom no matter what elaborate precautions they take."

British sailors earlier this week intercepted a Jewish refugee ship which ran aground near Haifa. The would-be immigrants were removed to British deportation ships, but there were no reports of casualties to the immigrants.

Decision Expected Tuesday

It was officially announced tonight that some passengers on the refugee ship had been transferred to Cyprus despite pending litigation to keep them in Palestine. A communiqué said the transfer was necessary because available ships in the Haifa harbor "lacked room to accommodate all 1,370 refugees."

Those moved to Cyprus, the communiqué said, will "be afforded the same consideration with regard to habeas corpus proceedings as those detained aboard ships in territorial waters." A decision in Palestine courts is expected next Tuesday.

Explosions Set Up Fires

The British Information Office first announced that four explosions had rocked the Haifa oil dock area, but later withdrew the announcement saying it was based on an erroneous police report.

Six armed men overpowered guards in the naval car park and set off the blasts under the machines, destroying them, the British said.

Previously an army official had said the British Seamen's Institute at Haifa was the site of one of the explosions. Private informants said fires set by the Haifa blasts could be seen from Mount Carmel.

A Hit-And-Run Affair

The attack on the army camp near Nathanya was a hit-and-run affair. The attackers opened fire with machine guns and mortars, but did not attempt to engage the British in any prolonged battle.

The explosion in the officers' club in the heart of modern Jerusalem was the greatest in the Holy Land since the bombing of the King David Hotel last July which killed 60 persons. It was the first to occur on the Jewish Sabbath in recent Palestine history.

Three of the dead, two policemen and a civilian, were slain in a barrage of protective gunfire under which the attackers drove their truck of explosives along side the building and threw suitcases through its windows.

Eleven Of Dead Identified

The latest official casualty list at the club said the sixteen dead included one British officer, a British civilian, eight Palestinian employés of the officers' club and a Polish girl. She had been previously reported as Jewish. No others were identified.

Of the seventeen injured, fourteen were described as "seriously hurt" and three "dangerously hurt."

There was no reference in the latest report to any missing. At first the missing was estimated at 24, but later ten were found to have been away from the club at the time of the explosion. Rescue workers continued tonight to comb through the wreckage. (AOO)

twenty minutes after the blast. Rescue crews clawed through the debris seeking the others.

An eyewitnes said a number of armed men surrounded the three-story club a few minutes before the explosion and "began shooting at guards." It was not immediately learned whether the bomb was carried into the building or hurled from a passing car.

Blast Shatters Sabbath Quiet

The explosion, shattering the traditional quiet of the Sabbath, occurred as nearly 1,400 uncertified Jewish immigrants waited in three Birtish ships off Haifa for a final court decision on whether they would be shipped to Cyprus and detention.

A police officer at the scene, on fashionable King George avenue, said "casualties must be heavy."

Ambulances whirred through the streets in activity reminiscent of the King David Hotel explosion of last July, when more than 60 persons were killed.

Windows in the Jewish Agency headquarters directly across the avenue were shattered and debris filled the streets.

The club has living quarters for bachelor officers on three floors, with a bar, lounge and restaurant on the ground floor.

Area Cordoned Off

Immediately after the explosion, British police cordoned off the area, and police launched searches in several all-Jewish quarters of the city. All cars were brought to a standstill and searched.

An officer at the scene said he believed there were at least 30 officers and a staff of twenty in the building at the time of the blast.

Sirens wailed throughout the city, and all traffic except that of the military was halted.

Never before in recent years has violence disturbed the Sabbath in the turbulent Holy Land.

The Jerusalem blast came as 1,400 immigrants waited off Haifa for a final court decision on their status, expected Tuesday.

Immigrants Transferred

The immigrants had been taken from the refugee ship Haim Arlosoroff, which still lay aground off suburban Bat Galim, near Haifa. The passengers were taken last night aboard three British transports—858 on the Ocean Vigor, 285 on the Empire Lifeguard and 255 on the Empire Comfort. Twenty of the immigrants on the Ocean Vigor were stretcher cases.

If the ruling, asked by the Jewish Community Council in Palestine's high court, goes against them they will be taken to detention camps on Cyprus aboard British troop transports to join thousands of other such refugees who have sought to run the blockade.

Deportation Restrained

The high court, on petition of the community council, granted a restraining order yesterday preventing the British from deporting the immigrants taken from the beached refugee ship, Haim Arlosoroff until final ruling of the court.

The city of Haifa itself was quiet this morning, but two Jewish civilians were dead and four persons were in hospitals as a result of yesterday's bomb explosion which wrecked two floors of Barclay's Bank.

The Haim Arlosoroff still lay aground off suburban Bat Galim, at the point where British sailors removed her passengers yesterday amid angry demonstrations ashore. The vessel, rumors in Haifa said, left from a Swedish port, but her passengers apparently were from eastern Europe.

An American consular official investigating reports that the refugeen ship had an American captain and crew said last night that of ten crewmen identfied, only two claimed to be American. Passengers said they had been at sea five weeks and without water for two days when intercepted by British naval craft.

Armed Raiders Shoot At Guards Before Explosion

MAR 1947

J. Goodwin

Jerusalem, March 1 (AP)—A terrific Sabbath blast wrecked a three-story British officers' club in the heart of modern Jerusalem today and an official casualty list said 15 persons were killed, 15 were injured and 24 were missing.

Among the dead was a Jewish girl, employed as a receptionist at the club. DAY

Twelve survivors were removed in ambulances within

London, March 1 (AP)—An official British Government source said today the new British-French treaty of alliance contained "provisions to meet any failure by Germany" to pay her war reparation.

The official declined to say whether the provisions bound Britain and France to take aggressive military action in case of a German failure to pay off.

Other clauses in the 50-year pact which Foreign Ministers Ernest Bevin and Georges Bidault planned to sign at Dunkerque next Tuesday will, the source said:

1. Bind each nation to go to the "armed assistance" of the other in the event of attack by Germany. DAY

2. Bind each to assist the other in case of "any threat resulting from a German policy of armed aggressibn."

3. Prevent either nation from concluding an alliance hostile to the other.

4. Provide for close British-French economic collaboration "for the advance of each nation's prosperity."

Fits In With Disarmament

The informant said the treaty was drafted to fit in with any four-power agreement to keep Germany disarmed.

He noted that such a plan was on the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of Foreign Ministers.

The treaty's preamble, the official said, "takes note of the parallel agreements between Britain and Russia and France and Russia."

Britain Would Violate Rights, Poland Says

London, March 1 (AP)—Poland protested today that legislation now before the British Parliament would violate her sovereign rights.

The legislation would empower Britain to punish expatriate Polish soldiers who refuse to join the Polish Resettlement Corps, an Army unit which Britain is establishing to train emigré troops for British civilian life.

New British-French Alliance Provides For Reparations

30.24-8201

U.N. CONFRONTED BY FRANCO ISSUE

Assembly Assailed For Giving I.C.Of C. Voice In Affairs

D. HARRELSON

Lake Success, N.Y., March 1 (AP). Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, president of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, declared today the General Assembly had ignored its own stand against Franco Spain by voting to give the International Chamber of Commerce a voice in United Nations affairs.

The Franco issue was raised by Jan Papanek, representative of Czechoslovakia, during debate on an Assembly resolution directing that four nongovernmental organizations be permitted to submit items for the Economic and Social Council's agenda.

NIGHT

Four Organizations Included

These organizations were the World Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labor, the International Co-operative Alliance and the International Chamber of Commerce. The Assembly had included the latter in the list despite charges that Franco Spain was a member of the I.C. of C.

Papanek did not mention the I.C. of C. specifically. He merely called attention to the Assembly's resolution barring United Nations dealings with any organization in which Spain held membership, and asked how this ruling would affect the Economic and Social Council's relationship with the four organizations in question.

Sir Ramaswami declared that the Assembly evidently had made an exception in the case of the I.C. of C., since it knew when it acted "whether any of these nongovernmental organizations had Spanish membership or not."

A Disagreement

"When the same body passes two resolutions," he said, "it must be taken for granted that whatever inconsistency one may see in the adoption of both resolutions, that inconsistency was known to the General Assembly and was ignored by the General Assembly.

"We must take it that the General Assembly passed these resolutions with its eyes and ears quite open."

The Economic and Social Council finally decided that all four organizations would be permitted to offer items for the agenda after more than three hours of debate in which Russia and the western powers clashed over whether these questions would be screened before acceptance by the Council.

Alexander P. Morozov, Soviet delegate, contended that they should be placed on the provisional agenda automatically, but Hector McNeil, British delegate, and Leroy Stinebower, United States delegate, backed by New Zealand and Canada, wanted the proposed items screened by a steering committee.

Russian Objection Futile

Morozov also expressed regret that the General Assembly had refused to give the W.F.T.U. permission to have a greater voice in the Economic and Social Council's affairs and reserved the right to bring up later Russia's original proposal which would permit the labor organization to take part in Council discussions.

The Economic and Social Council voted, over Russian objection, to set up an eleven-nation committee to draft new rules laying down procedure for handling the items proposed by the nongovernmental organizations and to decide whether the proposals should be screened to determine which items would be accepted.

Sir Ramaswami announced that the delegates would begin debate Monday on their No. 1 problem, the question of creating a permanent economic commission to help rehabilitate the war-damaged countries of Europe.

FRANCE SEEMS TO BE BACKING BYRNES'S IDEA

MAR 1947

Support For Big 4 Mutual Aid Guarantee Against Germans Seen

J. O'Brien

Paris, March 1 (AP)—France has decided, it appeared today, to agree to the principle of the proposal made almost a year ago by James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, for a Big Four mutual-aid guarantee against future German aggression.

NIGHT

As French and British diplomats polished the final few phrases of the Anglo-French alliance to be signed on Tuesday at Dunkerque, this deduction was given substantial credence in official quarters as a result of Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's statement to the national assembly.

First Indication Of Measure

In announcing the impending pact with Britain, Bidault told the deputies that France would offer each of its clauses to the other "great allies" and, also, to the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

This was the first indication in an official French statement of such a measure, since Byrnes suggested a similar multilateral treaty to the Foreign Ministers' Council here last spring.

Byrnes urged a 25-year agreement later raised to 40 years among the Big Four to prevent any future threat of German aggression.

The British have said they will support Byrnes's proposal.

Similar To Byrnes's Idea

Observers were quick to note the similarity between Byrnes's idea and the terms of the British-French accord, which pledges both nations for the next 50 years to common measures to enforce Germany's observance of the peace settlement.

As in the proposal outlined by Byrnes, France and Britain are agreeing to act jointly to crush any nucleus of German war potential and in the event Germany defaults on any treaty obligations such as reparations.

Seen Quitting Mediator Role

Britain is expected to recognize France's claim to greater coal allotments from the Ruhr Valley and to support France's proposal for international economic control of the Ruhr's resources for the benefit of all western Europe.

Both these matters, it is believed here, will come under consideration at the forthcoming Moscow conference, where Byrnes's 40-year pact proposal also will be on the agenda.

It is expected here that on these and other issues France will be found more often voting with the Western powers than trying to straddle the gap between the Soviets and the British-Americans, Bidault apparently having determined to cast France's lot with the Western powers rather than continue to attempt the role of mediator.

Stassen Sees Ramadier, Bidault

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen completed his visits to high French officials today with calls on Premier Paul Ramadier and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. The former Minnesota Governor, now on a European tour, saw President Vincent Auriol yesterday.

Paris Center of D. P. Work

U. N. R. R. A. to Carry on Activity There for Next 3 Months

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's care of 750,000 displaced persons throughout Europe will be carried on from Paris for the next three months, or until the work of the U. N. R. R. A. is turned over to the agency that will eventually succeed it, an official announcement said today.

The former U. N. R. R. A. mission to France, concerned largely with the procurement and movement tof Army stores to the various supply missions throughout Europe, ended yesterday.

NIGHT

Abolish Prussian State Under New Allied Edict

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—An Allied Control Council law was published today, abolishing the state of Prussia which it said "from the early days has been a bearer of militarism and reaction in Germany."

In dissolving the Prussian state, its central government and all its agencies the control council said it was "guided by the interests of preservation of peace and security of peoples and with the desire to assure further reconstruction of the political life of Germany on a democratic basis."

The law sanctioned the breakup of Prussia into German lands (states), a step which has already been undertaken by the occupying powers. It also transferred the Prussian state and administration, "subject to such agreements as may be necessary and made by the Allied control authority."

German Papers Say Reds Hold Women 'Slaves'

Quote Churchmen's Report of 20,000 Germans Sick or Dying in Work Camps

R. Gregan

BAD SALZSCHLIRF, Germany, March 1 (AP).—German newspapers in the western occupation zones quoted German church welfare leaders as saying this week that 20,000 sick and dying German women were "slaves" in Russian prison camps.

The women were captured female personnel of the German Army and "deported" refugees, the newspapers said. A Catholic official who asked not to be quoted by name said the women were treated "worse than the men."

NIGHT

No Data On Prisoners

The assertions could not be checked with American or British Army authorities, who said "the Russians never give us any information about prisoners."

Five emaciated German "WACs" released from Russian camps volunteered the statement today that "hundreds" of women working in Soviet mines and blast furnaces were dying from disease and starvation. They said German girls were treated "worse than the men" prisoners and said the Russians "handled their own woman as badly." Russian girls, they said, worked with them in the mines.

The five admitted, however, they were released by the Russians "because of our sickness."

Freed after up to two years of incarceration, the five women recently stumbled wearily into a German hospital in this old resort town.

Forced To Do Heavy Work

Rested and fed along with about 1,000 invalid Russian-liberated German prisoners of war who cram the broken-down hotels here, the women said:

They were "forced" to work in blast furnaces, on collective farms and in coal mines, sometimes knee-deep in frigid water, and were treated "as equals of the German soldiers."

Russian soldiers captured by the Germans during the war and released at the war's end also were "forced" to work under guard along with German prisoners as "punishment for capture."

Four of the women interviewed here were taken by the Russians while working as air-force communications girls at Bucharest, Romania. The fifth was a nurse.

American Y.M.C.A. officials in Germany said the churchmen's claims agreed with what returning German prisoners of war reported. United States Army headquarters said "the allegations may be true, but we have no idea. We estimate 3,000,000 German prisoners of war in Russia, but the Russians never tell us."

Offer Italian Law Against Propaganda

Rome, March 1 (A. P.).—A communique announced today that the Italian Cabinet would send "defense of the republic" legislation to the Constituent Assembly calling for suppression of "apologists for Fascism and propaganda for the restoration of the Savoy Dynasty." The leading Rome monarchist newspaper, Corriere Della Nazione, immediately said this was "the end of freedom of thought."

The proposed law would make criminal "Fascist activity or the formation of any party aimed at restoration, through violence, of the Monarchy."

Prayers for Italian Republic

VATICAN CITY, March 1 (AP).—Worshippers in churches throughout Italy will offer prayers every Sunday and Feast Day for the Italian republic and its President, under a modification of an article of the Lateran Pact announced today by the Congregation of Rites. In the past, under this article, prayer was offered for the kingdom and the King.

Poles Reopen Phone to U. S.

WARSAW, Poland, March 1 (AP)—Poland re-established telephonic communications with the United States today for the first time since the war. Several hundred Americans flooded the exchange with calls home.

Tells How Austria Sought Aid

VIENNA, March 1 (AP)—Former Austrian Premier Guido Schmidt today asserted that he had visited Paris and London in 1937 to determine how far Britain and France would go in helping Austria maintain her sovereignty, and that he received friendship and sympathy but no promise of aid. On trial charged with treason, he said the attitude in the two foreign capitals was that Germany must by no means be offended.

GREEK REBEL TIES ALBANIA TO CLASH

Tells U. N. Commission He Made 19 Trips to Escort Armed Guerrillas Across Frontier

L. S. Chafole

SALONIKA, Greece, March 1 (AP)—A Greek witness told the United Nations investigation Commission today that he had made nineteen trips into Albania and had personally escorted numerous members of guerrilla bands into Greece.

Christos Velianidis, a 22-year-old carpenter who lives less than a mile from the Yuogslav frontier, said he had been a liaison man between the station in Monastir, Yugoslavia, operated by the National Liberation Front and Albania.

He told the commission that he had received a military escort from his village to Salonika because "I was afraid the Communists might kill me."

His testimony, similar to that of other Greek witnesses at the hearing, wound up a full month's work for the commission, which was appointed to inquire into the factors responsible for strife in northern Greece.

Representatives of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have been questioning the Greek witnesses closely. These three states were believed to be planning a vigorous rebuttal.

NIGHT

Four Main Points Seen

Testimony thus far has emphasized four major factors presented as contributing to present turbulence in Greece.

They were:

(1.) Existence of two closely-coordinated organizations—the National Liberation Front and another movement opposing what it describes as the present "Monarcho-Fascist" Greek Government. The Liberation Front wants autonomy for Greek Macedonia and a section now in Bulgaria, with eventual attachment to the Federated Peoples Republics of Yugoslavia.

(2.) Existence of communications systems from Greece to Rubig, in Albania, and Bulkjes, in Yugoslavia, where the Opposition movement was described as training guerrillas for fighting in Greece.

(3.) Existence of liaison between Greek mountain bands and reinforcements from the north.

(4.) Existence of Right Wing oppression in Greece since the spring of 1945. The Yugoslavs, Albanians and Bulgarians charge current Greek troubles stem from such oppression.

A team from the commission is expected to make contact next

week with "General Markos," self-styled commander in chief of the guerrillas. The Commission said he would be examined purely as a witness who might have information useful to the Commission and not as the commander of guerrilla forces.

Greek Tells U.N. Inquiry He Guided Guerrillas

SALONIKA, Greece, March 1 (AP).—A young Greek carpenter today told the United Nations commission investigating Greek border incidents that he had served as a liaison man between Albania and a Yugoslav organization, and personally had escorted numerous guerrillas across the Greek frontier.

Christos Velhadidis, twenty-two, who lives less than a mile from the Yugoslav frontier, said he had been a liaison man between the station at Monastir, Yugoslavia, operated by the N. O. F. (National Liberation Front) and Albania.

His testimony, similar to that of other Greek witnesses at the hearing, wound up a full month's work for the Commission. It was indicated today that Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Albanian representatives planned a strong rebuttal of Greek testimony and might even challenge the identity of some witnesses.

Greek Guerrillas Kill 53 Gendarmes

Athens, March 1 (AP)—Press dispatches said today that a Leftist guerrilla band killed 53 Greek gendarmes yesterday in a bloody ambush near the village of Domoko, between Trikkala and Lamia.

The dispatches said a contingent of 66 gendarmes left Lamia yesterday morning for Domoko, to the north, and was surprised at a bend in the road by a band which opened deadly machine gun and rifle fire on the gendarmes' two trucks.

Survivors who escaped, the dispatches said, declared the guerrillas killed gendarmes who were wounded in the first onslaught after stripping them naked.

Other press dispatches quoted military sources as saying that 22 guerrillas were killed and seventeen were captured yesterday in continuing moup operations in the Vermion mountains. One of those captured was said to be a woman leader of a guerrilla band.

One press report said a band of 500 persons had entered Greece from Yugoslavia, near the point where the Greek, Bulgarian and Yugoslav borders meet.

HUNGARIANS SEE 'PLANT'

Say One of Alleged Plotters Was 'Agent Provocateur'

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 1 (AP)—Several Smallholder Deputies charged today that one of thirteen persons being tried on charges of having attempted to overthrow the Hungarian Republic was an "agent provocateur" planted by Communists in the circle of men accused of having plotted a counter-revolution.

One Deputy said that "although we do not have conclusive evidence we are reasonably sure from his actions that Istvan Szenntmiklossy acted as 'agent provocateur.'"

Asked why they did not make public their charge, this Deputy said:

"We are not foolish—we do not wish to fall into the hands of the Communist-controlled political police."

Mr. Szenntmiklossy, the man they accused, was questioned today by the court, the third defendant called since the trial began Feb. 22. He entered a plea of guilty.

BOOST YIELD 345%, RUSS PLANTS TOLD

31,600,000 Workers Estimated Need For '47 Output

Moscow, March 1 (AP)—The Soviet Council of Ministers called upon Russia heavy industries to increase their 1947 output by as much as 345 per cent over last year and estimated that 31,600,000 workers would be needed to accomplish the task.

The call for the 345 per cent hike was for farm cultivators, and it emphasized the need for increased food production cited by the Central Committee of the Communist party yesterday. The Communists asked for a boost of almost 30,000,000 acres of land to be cultivated in the next two years.

Holds Back Economy

A lag in coal production was blamed for delaying the nation's economic development, and the Council of Ministers—the Russian Cabinet—asked miners to get sixteen per cent more coal out of the ground this year.

The announcement said that the coal industry, hampered by the war, was "lagging behind, thus holding up the development of other branches of heavy industry, railway transport, and the whole national economy."

"The grave consequences of the war, and also the backwardness of individual branches of the peoples' economy, and crop failures have created a number of hardships," the announcement added.

Leadership Improvement

"The Council of Ministers draws the attention of ministers of the Union republics to the fact that the task of fulfilling and overfulfilling the five-year plan requires radical improvement in leadership in industry and production planning."

Among needs cited was an increase of 188 per cent in the production of prefabricated homes.

Industries described as "most backward" included coal, oil, housing, agricultural machinery, consumers goods, electrical equipment. Other production targets set up for this year with the increases in percentages over 1946 included:

Pig iron, 21; steel, 19; rolled metal, 21; tracks, 44; copper, 17; lead, 32; oil, 18; gasoline, 34; coal gas, 137; natural gas, 18; electric power, 16; main road locomotives, 188; railway cars, 108; passenger cars, 316; trucks, 55; busses, 74; metalurgical equipment, 66; steam turbines, 242; tractors, 187; tractor plows, 170; threshing machines, 199; rubber, 59; dressed timber, 27; cotton goods, 42; woolens, 30; shoes, 42; meat, 17; butter, 12; vegetable oils, 17; fish, 33; sugar, 94; soap, 28.

Coal Production Goal Increased In Russia

Moscow, March 1 (AP)—The Russian Council of Ministers (Cabinet), blaming a lag in coal production for delaying the nation's whole economic development, today called for a sixteen per cent increase in coal output as it set goals for 1947 under the five-year plan.

The council, listing "shortcomings" of 1946, said:

"The coal industry . . . experiencing the greatest difficulties as a result of the consequences of the war, is lagging behind, thus holding up the development of other branches of heavy industry, railway transport and the whole national economy."

The announcement said "a number of hardships" had been created by consequences of the war, crop failures and "backwardness of individual branches of the people's economy."

It added:

"The Council of Ministers draws the attention of Ministers of the Union Republics to the fact that the task of fulfilling and overfulfilling the five-year plan requires radical improvement in leadership in industry and production planning."

The council noted that the 1946 housing program had not been fulfilled and that production was behind demand in electrical and agricultural machinery, sheet steel for automobiles, rails, train wheels and building materials.

The council estimated that 31,600,000 workers would be needed this year and that they would draw 280,000,000,000 rubles.

[The official exchange rate is 5.3 rubles to the dollar; the diplomatic rate is 12 to the dollar.]

The council said 1,060,000 persons would be called into factory, craft and railway schools and 790,000 of them should be graduated.

Increases In Output

It called for increases in production of upward of 35 items ranging from 19 up to 345 per cent above the 1946 level. It said the armed forces should be supplied with "the most modern military equipment."

The council proposed that house construction be doubled and that the proportion of housing to all capital works be upped from 10 to 18 per cent. It sought a 188 per cent increase in prefabricated house construction.

It asked for 188 per cent more locomotives, 108 per cent more railroad cars and 316 per cent more passenger automobiles, 187 per cent more tractors, 170 per cent more tractor plows, 199 per cent more threshing machines and 345 per cent more cultivators.

More Steel Sought

In heavy industry, it demanded 19 per cent more steel, 21 per cent more pig iron, 21 per cent more rolled metal and 44 per cent more tracks.

Other percentage increases sought above last year's production included:

MINING—Lead 32, oil 18, gasoline 34, goal gas 137, natural gas 18.

POWER—Electric current 16, steam turbines 242.

RAW MATERIALS—Rubber 59, dressed timber 27.

TEXTILES AND LEATHER—Cotton goods 42, woolens 30, shoes 42.

FOOD—Meat 17, butter 12, vegetable oil 17, fish 33, sugar 94, soap 28.

VEHICLES—Trucks 45, busses 74.

Only yesterday, the Communist party's central committee in Moscow, urging a drive for more bread, indicated that Soviet grain production was so far below the prewar level that at least three years would be needed to regain that level.

Where Big 4 Will Meet

Moscow Conference To Be in House of Aviation Industry

MOSCOW, March 1 (AP).—The Big Four council of foreign ministers which will convene here March 10 will hold its meetings in the House of Aviation Industry on the famous Leningrad highway. An official source said also that the Soviet government will furnish transportation for the delegates.

The two previous meetings of the foreign ministers held in Moscow were at Spiridonovka Palace. The House of Aviation Industry is a much bigger building, which includes large meeting rooms, conference halls, an auditorium and restaurants. It is two miles from the center of the city.

Skyscrapers Gain Stalin's Approval

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 1—D. Chaculin, Moscow's chief architect, disclosed today that Prime Minister Stalin had proposed the erection of a number of skyscrapers in the Russian capital.

Accordingly, he said, the Soviet Council of Ministers had decided to construct the following:

Three thirty-two-story buildings on the Lenin Hills, in the center of the great curve of the Moscow River. They will include a hotel and apartments.

Two twenty-six-story buildings, one on the Leningrad Highway, the other near the Kremlin.

Several sixteen-story buildings near the city's center.

All the buildings will contain living quarters, one of the capitals' greatest needs.

SHAH SAID TO SEEK GHAVAM'S OUSTER

Iranian Military Men Reported Pressing Their Ruler to Dismiss Premier

TEHERAN, Iran, March 1 (AP)—Reports circulated in Teheran today that Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Iran, under heavy pressure from his military advisers, was seeking a way to dismiss Premier Ahmed Ghavam before the new Majlis (Parliament) convened.

"Pressure upon the Shah from his influential military advisers is so strong," one well-informed diplomatic source said last night, "that it may result in a blow-off at any moment."

"The Shah believes," he continued, "that Premier Ghavam used his influence and engineered the whole recent election campaign. Thus Deputies in the coming Majlis will all be Ghavam's men.

"The Shah, having constitutional authority in the absence of the Majlis, would very much like to dismiss Ghavam before the Majlis is formed."

One of the main items of business facing the new Majlis is consideration of a draft agreement for Russian oil exploitation in northern Iran, under which the Soviet Union would control 51 per cent and Iran 49 per cent of a Russian-Iranian oil development company.

The agreement was announced last April when Russia pulled the last of her wartime occupation troops out of Iran.

The Rightist weekly newspaper Tehrani Mosavvar said yesterday that the Soviet Union was rushing a stream of immigrants into Iran by every means of transport.

The diplomatic informant said the situation was coming to a head as a result of army decisions to disarm all nomadic tribes in Iran. The tribesmen, he said, were fearful of the treatment they might receive from the army and turned to Premier Ghavam for support.

"So," he added, "the Shah and his army stand at one side, with Ghavam and all the nomadic tribes of the country on the other."

Premier Ghavam has held office since Jan. 26, 1946. He visited Moscow a year ago, just before the oil agreement was announced.

SOONG RESIGNS UNDER FIRE IN CHINESE UPSET

Quits Premiership After Cabinet Critics Assail Fiscal Policies.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MINORITIES

Chiang May Invite Other Blocs to Enter Government—Takes Over Office.

Nanking, March 1 (AP)—China's Supreme National Defense Council today approved the resignation of Premier T. V. Soong and named Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as concurrent president of the executive Yuan pending appointment of a new premier.

Chiang, with the final break with the Communists already accomplished through orders to Communist liaison groups to leave Government territory by March 5, appeared to be heading his people toward all-out war to settle the Communist question once and for all.

Soong resigned dramatically today, stirring speculation that Chiang might revamp his whole Cabinet and bring in minority party members for the first time.

Soong, criticized by political foes for his handling of China's financial crisis, made his announcement before a critical legislative Yuan (council) which had summoned him to defend his fiscal policies.

Before stepping aside, Soong, who is the Generalissimo's brother-in-law, declared that the Communists, by destroying communications, were responsible for the chaotic state of China's economy.

Reshuffle Expected

Political observers thought it likely that Chiang would also take on the premiership and then reshuffle the executive Yuan (Cabinet), which is now loaded with

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Soong's friends.

Some also thought it possible that Chiang would take advantage of the opportunity to bring in minority parties.

Two liberals of Chiang's Kuomintang party—Sun Fo, son of the late Sun Yat-sen, and Gen. Chang Chun, who served on General Marshall's truce committee—were offered the premiership and declined it, these sources said. Either might become vice premier.

Soong gave no reason for his resignation.

Civil War Blamed

Soong told the legislative Yuan that inflation went unchecked after the war with Japan because "the people of China plunged into a civil war cumulatively more exhausting than the war with Japan."

"The truth can be told in one sentence," Soong said. "The present economic crisis is the cumulative result of heavily unbalanced budgets carried through eight years of war and one year of illusory peace, accentuated to some degree by speculative activities."

Soong, who said he was the "watchdog of the treasury" during his years as Finance Minister, said a managed currency system enabled China to withstand eight years of war with Japan. But, he said, it "contained the germs of poison from which the country is now suffering" for "when expenditures outran receipts, the only recourse was the printing presses."

Export-Subsidy Plan

The recent dizzy drop of the Chinese dollar was blamed on Soong's export subsidy plan, which he was forced to junk as unworkable.

Some sources said he might be given a diplomatic appointment or a special mission to Washington.

Shanghai expected an intensive Government drive there to root out the Communist underground, accused of fomenting recent labor unrest.

In this connection, Communist relief officials charged that Tung Pi-wu, Communist elder statesman, and Gen. Wu Yun-fu, Communist representative to the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, had been placed under house arrest in Shanghai.

No reason was given and the Communists protested to UNRRA officials.

Chiang Girds For Conflict Against Reds

Takes Over as Premier

After Soong Resigns Under Fire

MAR 2 1947

NANKING, March 1 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took over the premiership of China tonight and appeared to be heading his people toward all out war to settle the Communist question once and for all.

NIGHT

Chiang assumed the premiership eight hours after his brother-in-law, T. V. Soong, suddenly resigned in the face of sharp criticism in the Legislative Yuan of his economic policies.

With Communist delegates under orders to get out of government territory before Wednesday and the armies of both factions maneuvering for decisive battles on fronts stretching from Central China to the heart of Manchuria, Chiang thus assumed complete powers in the government at a time when China's future appeared to be at stake.

Many quarters predicted a major shakeup in the government, possibly an anti-Communist coalition including minority parties.

The Supreme National Defense Council, with Chiang presiding, appointed him acting premier 'until such time as Soong's successor is selected."

Chiang already is president of the republic.

He is expected to announce shortly the appointment of Gen. Chang Chun as vice premier. Chang returned recently from the United States, where he obtained medical treatment, visited President Truman and indulged his fondness for ice cream.

Informed sources said that both Chang and Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, had declined the premiership.

The same sources said Chiang had determined on Soong's replacement several days ago because of steadily mounting complaints against Soong's ineffective measures to combat the mounting inflation. Soong, who had held high government offices since 1922, had been premier two years.

While Chiang was premier several times durin gthe war with Japan, his resumption of the post at this time—giving him direction of economic as well as political and military affairs—strengthened a growing conviction in Nanking and Shanghai that the civil war, long on a restricted level, was at last moving toward a finish fight.

Despite the strength of the government armies, the Communist leaders professed themselves confident of ultimate victories. (AOD)

China Reds Pound Tsinan On 4 Sides

Peiping, March 1 (AP)—The battle for Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, reached a critical stage today as Chinese Communists pounded the unwalled city from four directions.

So grave was the situation that for a time reports swept Peiping that the Communists actually had entered the city. This was denied by Peiping's mayor, Ho Sze-yuan, a former governor of Shantung. He said he had received a telegram saying that it was "quiet" within the provincial capital.

DAY

May Attack Tsingtao Railway

There was conjecture that the Communists had withdrawn from southern Shantung to seek bigger game—the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway.

The Government admitted withdrawal from Chowtsun and Changtien, on the railway east of Tsinan, and from Laiwu and other rail towns as the Reds made what were interpreted as diversionary assaults.

A Nationalist general discounted reports that Changchun, capital of Manchuria, was endangered by Communist forces which had driven to within ten miles of the city.

Believes Changchun Secure

Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Manchurian office, said in Peiping that he felt the city was secure.

The Government concentrated its troops within the city for greater effectiveness, he said, referring to reports that Nationalist forces had been pulled back from Changchun's suburbs.

CHINESE REDS NAB TWO U.S. OFFICERS

Major And Captain Reported Seized In Manchuria

Washington, March 1 (AP)—The War Department reported today that two American Army officers have been seized by Chinese Communists in an area of Manchuria where heavy fighting is going on between Communist and Nationalist troops.

NIGHT

A brief message from the American military attaché at Nanking said, without further explanation, that the officers were "captured" by the Communists on March 1 (February 28, United States time).

The two—Major Robert B. Rigg, of Chicago, and Capt. John W. Collins, of Evanston, Ill.—are both assistant military attachés at Nanking.

Full Report Expected

The preliminary notification to the War Department, which said a full report would follow, reported the men were captured in the vicinity of the village of Chialunchieh, a few miles northeast of Changchun. Communist forces were reported yesterday to be operating in that area, where a battle was underway.

This led to unofficial speculation that the two may have been accompanying Nationalist forces as neutral observers and taken prisoners in a Communist advance.

Parleys On for Their Release

NANKING, Sunday March 2 (AP)—The United States Military Attaché here, Brig. Gen. Robert Soule, said today negotiations had begun with the Chinese Communists for the release of the two assistant attachés reported captured yesterday by Communist troops nine miles northeast of Changchun, Manchuria.

General Soule said the captured officers, Major Riggs and Captain Collins, were attached temporarily to the office of the United States Consul at Changchun and had been observing a dawn attack by Communists on Chinese Government positions on the outskirts of that capital.

NIGHT

Major Riggs' wife and 7-year-old daughter remain at Changchun, where they have been residing for several months, General Soule said, and United States Consul Oliver Clubb is attempting to arrange with Communist headquarters in Manchuria for the officers' release.

Major Riggs was held by the Communists once before. He was with four American corrospondents when they were detained by invading Chinese Reds several months ago, but was subsequently freed with the newsmen and allowed to return to Mukden.

U. S. AID TO CHINA SEEN

Russian Says Arms Still Arrive at Tientsin

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—A Russian commentator said today that United States armaments "continue to arrive in Tientsin."

"The evacuation of American troops from Tientsin has, for some unknown reason, been held up," said a review of international affairs in Izvestia, broadcast by Moscow radio. "Nor is it a secret that American military advisers will continue to instruct Chinese troops, supplied with American arms."

NIGHT

"The withdrawal of American troops in China," the article said, "is not the least important reason for the civil war that prevents China from bending its efforts to peaceful construction."

INDIA PRINCES DIVIDED OVER NEW REGIME

Major Leaders Prefer To Take Part Regardless Of League Stand

New Delhi, March 1 (AP)—A rift developed tonight in the Indian chamber of Princes when Maharajahs of the larger native states reported they intended to enter the Constituent Assembly without awaiting a possible Congress Party-Moslem League agreement that would bring the league into the constitution drafting body, also.

NIGHT

Previously, it had been understood among the native rulers that they would not join the Assembly unless the League also participated, but that no formal announcement of that decision would be made until the outcome of Congress-League negotiations was known.

Adds To Complications

The split among the princes added complications to the already intricate situation in which the predominantly Hindu Congress party is attempting to reach accord with the Moslem League and bring it into the Assembly devising India's future government.

The smaller states faction in the Chamber of Princes, led by the Nawab of Bhopal, chancellor of the chamber, wants to see settlement before it makes an commitment.

A representative of one of the most powerful princely states said tonight, however, that the major Maharajahs believed that a union government for India is inevitable and, there fore, would not hang back, no matter what course the Moslem League took.

U.S. Ship Drops Attempt to Run Java Blockade

Ship Had Taken On Cargo at Port Under Control of Indonesian Republic

BATAVIA, Java, Sunday, March 2 (AP).—The American Liberty ship Martin Behrman, escorted by a Dutch destroyer, arrived in Batavia harbor at dawn today after abandoning a plan to run a Dutch naval blockade with a multimillion dollar cargo of rubber, sugar and quinine for the United States.

NIGHT

The ship had been loading at Cheribon, a port under control of the Indonesian Republic, for several days. An Indonesian Republic spokesman said the craft awaited orders at Cheribon from its operator, the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, whether to follow the Dutch destroyer to Batavia or ignore the Dutch commands.

The Dutch have ruled that "estate products" such as those on the vessel may not be exported from the Netherlands East Indies, even the section controlled by the Republican government of Java, without a Dutch permit.

The case was the first test as to whether American or British ships could defy this ban and load cargoes of raw materials produced in the Indonesian Republic.

Priok, Batavia's harbor, under her own steam and would arrive tomorrow.

He said the cargo would be unloaded and held at Batavia pending court ruling as to ownership.

The Netherlands East Indies Government announced yesterday that force would be used, if necessary, to make the Martin Behrman conform to the NEI ban on export of estate products from Republican territory without a Dutch permit.

Consular Advice Obeyed

The case was the first test as to whether United States or British ships could defy this ban to tap rich stock piles of raw materials bottled up in republican Indonesia.

An informed American source said Foote instructed the Martin Behrman's master, Capt. Rudy Grey, of Southport, N.C., to obey the Dutch Navy's order to come here because the United States recognized only NEI sovereignty in Indonesia and the consulate wanted to avoid the danger of loss of American lives.

Grey, this source said, had wirelessed Foote last night that the ship was fully loaded and that, while the Navy told him to come here, the local representative of the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, the ship's operator, insisted that the vessel either stay at Cheribon or go straight to the United States.

Joint Approval Proposed

A. K. Gani, Indonesian Republican Economics Minister, said that a Dutch-Indonesian subcommittee on economic affairs would consider an application for a joint sailing permit from James W. Ryan of the Isbrandtsen Company.

Gania made this announcement while handing the Dutch a formal proposal that the Netherlands and nationalist governments set up immediately a joint organization to develop Indonesian foreign trade.

He proposed to H. J. Van Mook, acting Dutch governor general, that this organization push "the export of estate products (rubber, sugar and similar items and the import of needed goods on a cooperative basis as equal partners.

U.S. Consul Says Ship Yields To Dutch Order

MAR 1947

Batavia, Java, March 1 (AP)—An American consulate official said today the U. S. Liberty ship Martin Behrmann had abandoned its attempt to run a Dutch blockade with a multimillion-dollar cargo of rubber, sugar and quinine, but an Indonesian Republic spokesman immediately denied it.

The spokesman, who asserted he had telephoned the Republican port of Cheribon two hours after the consulate's announcement, said the ship was still in Cheribon harbor then, awaiting orders from her operator, the Isbrandtsen Company, of New York, whether to follow the Dutch destroyer Kortenaar to Batavia or to ignore Dutch commands.

Ship Sailed, Says Consul

Earlier, Walter A. Foote, United States Consul General here, said he had been notified officially that the crew had agreed to leave Cheribon peaceably and that the Martin Behrmann had sailed for Tandjong

SAYS INDONESIA WILL DEFEND RULE

Malang, Java, March 1 (A. P.) — Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir told the Republican Provisional Parliament today that if the Dutch sought to reimpose their rule over Indonesia by force, they would be met by national resistance, which would make the destruction wrought by Nationalists in French Indo-China seem small by comparison. Sjahrir said Indonesia was larger, more densely populated and farther along the road to national unity than Viet - Nam.

"The Indonesian State could not be vanquished," Sjahrir said in a keynote speech which Indonesian sources said was intended to answer hints from the Netherlands that the Dutch might finally resort to force, if the deadlock in Dutch - Indonesian relations continued.

Sjahrir said the republic was willing to sign the Cheribon draft agreement initialed last November 15, but not the later Hague interpretation, which the Dutch have insisted also must be considered binding, if the Netherlands Government is to sign the pact.

8 KOREANS KILLED IN NATIONAL FETE

Riotious Activities Mark Independence Day Observance

Seoul, Korea, March 1 (AP)—Riotous observances of Korean independence today caused at least eight deaths, six serious injuries and 75 lesser injuries in southern Korea, American military intelligence reported.

Greatest violence was in Seoul, where homeward-bound Leftists and Rightists, who had separate celebrations, clashed near the city's south gate. The milling crowd was estimated by American authorities to total 100,000.

American and Korean police said 150 shots were fired at Korean policemen trying to maintain order, and that the police fired into the air to disperse the crowd.

All told, 191 reported injuries and four of the deaths occurred here.

American intelligence authorities said they had expected some disorders but regarded the casualties as mild considering the number of persons involved.

Mass Meeting In Tokyo

The other deaths were reported in clashes in Pusan and Chongju. There were no details.

The celebrations were in commemoration of the signing of Korea's declaration of independence in 1919, a document which the Japanese overlords ignored.

Koreans in Japan similarly held mass meetings marking the date. In Hiboya Park, Tokyo, 10,000 Koreans adopted resolutions demanding that Russian and American occupation of Korea cease and that Koreans in Japan be exempted from the new Japanese property tax.

The crowd then marched past occupation headquarters, waving banners and shouting slogans.

8 Slain On Korean Independence Day

Seoul, March 1 (AP)—American Army Intelligence listed eight reported dead in southern Korea's Independence Day celebration today.

Four were reported killed in Seoul, where an estimated 100,000 leftist and rightist sympathizers, homebound from separate celebrations, collided in the heart of the city. Some 150 shots were fired as truckloads of police tried to disperse the crowds.

Two other deaths were reported at Pusan and two near Chongju. Intelligence officers said they assumed the victims were killed by police gunfire.

8 Injured in Seoul

The Seoul casualty list included two known to be seriously injured, four others reported seriously injured and 75 known to be slightly injured.

American and Korean police said shots were fired at Korean police attempting to maintain order, but that it was not known who was responsible. Police fired into the air to break up the crowds. An undetermined number of persons were wounded, the police reported.

Leftists had observed the anniversary of the signing of the Korean Declaration of Independence in 1919 at a former Shinto shrine on South Mountain, overlooking the capital city.

Rightists Meet At Stadium

The rightists observed the event at Seoul University stadium. The crowd met near the ancient South Gate in mid-Seoul.

[Independence Day was observed by 10,000 Koreans in Tokyo. At a mass meeting they urged the United States and the Soviet Union to withdraw occupation troops from Korea as soon as a unified government could be set up.]

Koreans Ask Withdrawal

Tokyo, March 1 (AP)—An estimated 10,000 Koreans, jamming Hibiya Park in central Tokyo, called upon the United States and the Soviet Union today to withdraw occupation troops from Korea as soon as a unified government can be set up.

The Koreans met to observe the 1919 Korean Declaration of Independence.

They adopted resolutions asking President Truman, Premier Stalin, General MacArthur and the Allied Council for the Far East to end ocupation of Korea. Then they paraded with banners past MacArthur's headquarters building.

UNRRA Farm Machinery.

Manila, March 1 (A. P.)—UNRRA has made $3,000,000 in farm machinery available to the Philippines, Dr. Frank Gaines, the director of the Philippine UNRRA mission, announced today.

34 Cannibalistic Japs Seized In Mindanao

Manila, March 1 (AP)—Thirty-four cannibalistic Japanese have been captured in the isolated jungles of north-central Mindanao, the Philippine Department of Interior was advised today.

The report came from the military police command at Bukidnon, Mindanao. The command said the band of Japanese stragglers, including four officers, admitted they had eaten 40 civilians.

Manila Battles Harbor Pirates

MANILA, March 1 (AP)—Police announced today that eight heavily armed harbor pirates had been arrested after a gun battle with port police. The men were caught last night after boarding the freighter Arcadia Victory from four native fishing boats. Police said the pirates had been stealing copra cakes.

U.S. Pays Debt to Philippines

MANILA, March 1 (AP).—The United States Navy's Philippine contract settlement commission came to an end today. The final transaction was the presentation of a check for $2,350,000 by Vice-Admiral E. G. Morsell, of the commission, to Commander Charles Parson, general manager of the Luzon Stevedoring Company, for ships, tugs and equipment commandeered by the Navy at the beginning of the war.

ALASKAN B-29 CRASH PROBED

14 Rescued From Search Plane Quizzed About Accident

Anchorage, Alaska, March 1 (AP). Fourteen members of an army Superfortress crew, taken from the Alaska Peninsula's snow in the Far North's second rescue this week, were quizzed today in an effort to learn what caused their big bomber to crash near Naknek, Bristol Bay fishing village, yesterday.

The B-29 crashed while hunting for another Superfortress, missing with a crew of thirteen and last reported in the Mount Katmai area. It disappeared last Monday, the day eleven other Alaskan army flyers were rescued from Greenland's northwestern ice cap by an Air Transport Command pilot.

Rescued Civilian Flyers

All fourteen of the officers and men who parachuted from the plane were rescued by four civilian flyers who saw the plan crash and reported its engines were flaming seconds before it struck with "an explosion like Bikini."

Four of the men were flown to Kanakanak for hospitalization. Six were taken to Naknek. The four others were flown here, some for hospitalization.

Army spokesmen declined to permit the surivivors here to be interviewed pending formal questioning on the mishap. They said they had not determined the plane was afire.

Missing Planes Hunted

Meantime, a widespread search, in which the crashed plane was engaged, continued today the missing B-29. Weather conditions were excellent, but searchers described the terrain to be scanned as difficult because it is so rugged.

The army and navy and civilian search planes were instructed to keep watch for all signs of planes, including a civilian plane missing with two men en route here from Yakutat since February 16.

The civilians who rescued the crew of the plane that crashed yesterday were all veteran commercial "bush pilots"—Orville Tosch, Dennis Fenno, Myron Moran and Bill Smith.

Tosch and Fenno, en route to and from Dillingham in small land planes, saw the plane crash in flames. The two landed quickly a mile and a half fro mthe wreck, and began rounding up the fourteen army flyers.

Two More Come To Aid

Moran and Smith landed their planes near by shortly afterward, and assisted in transporting the B-29 crew to settlements for treatment of undisclosed hurts.

The B-29 was commanded by Lieut. B. M. Johnson, Mason City, Iowa, and was piloted by Lieut. F. C. Oliver, Sandpoint, Idaho.

Others aboard were:

Capt. E. V. Halpin, Richmond Hill, N.Y., observer; Capt. F. W. Elliott, Charlotte, N.C., observer; Lieut. J. A. Kulenguski, Glendale, Cal., navigator; Lieut. N. F. Repp, Julesburg, Col., engineer.

Mast. Sergt. R. Middleton, Marthaville, La.; Sergt. C. D. Harris, Covington, Ky.; Sergt. G. C. Combs, Raton, N.M.; Mast. Sergt. L. Hogan, Choudrant, La.; Sergt. P. R. Benedict, Stockton, Cal.; Mast. Sergt. J. C. Barnes, Manchester, N.H.; Staff Sergeant P. T. McWilliams, Portsmouth, N.J., and Mast. Sergt. A. Schmolt, Waterloo, Iowa.

14 Are Rescued as Third B-29 Crashes Over Arctic Wastes

Flyers Bail Out of Burning Plane and Are Rescued by 3 Amphibians—Craft Was Hunting Lost Superfortress.

Anchorage, Alaska, March 1 (A. P.).—Fourteen Army flyers, whose blazing B-29 crashed with an "explosion like Bikini" after they had parachuted to safety, were rescued by four daring civilian pilots yesterday from the snow-covered tundra wastelands of the Alaska Peninsula over which the Superfortress crew had been flying in search of thirteen lost comrades.

Four of the airmen was hospitalized with undisclosed injuries at the small settlement of Kanakanak, six others were taken to the fishing village of Naknek on Bristol Bay, near where the plane went down, and the remainder were flown back to their base at Elmendorf Field near Anchorage.

The Alaskan Air Command, which has lost three B-29's in a week, said an engine of the giant bomber burst into flames during the hunt for another Superfortress which disappeared in the Mount Katmai region Monday.

Abandon Ship Ordered.

An abandon ship order was given by the commander, Lieut. B. M. Johnson of Mason City, Iowa, when it became apparent the big craft could not be saved.

The hazardous, dramatic rescue of the stranded B-29 airmen was the second this week from the bleak wastes of the arctic. Eleven other flyers were snatched from the northwestern Greenland ice cap Monday by an Air Transport Command pilot who risked his life and the lives of his crew to bring the men to safety.

Veteran bush pilots who flew out the fourteen flyers from the Alaska Peninsula were Orville Tosch of the Ray Petersen Flying Service, Anchorage; Dennis Fenno, owner of the Dillingham Air Service; Myron Moran of Dillingham, and Bill Smith of the Pacific Northern Airlines.

Tosch, who was en route to Anchorage from Dillingham, and Fenno, who was flying from Egegik to Dillingham, both saw the airmen parachute from their flaming Superfortress. They said the smoke, flames and explosion from the crash of the huge ship resembled pictures of the atomic tests at Bikini.

Round Up Flyers.

Tosch and Fenno put their small amphibious planes down on a lake a mile and one-half away and quickly began rounding up the fourteen flyers. They were joined soon afterward by Moran and Smith, who put their craft down on the ice-rimmed lake and aided in bringing the B-29 crew to its edge. From there the heavily loaded amphibians were lifted off the water's surface without mishap and the airmen taken to the settlements.

Two amphibian planes, flying over the area where the lost bomber vanished on Monday with thirteen men aboard, saw the flyers parachuting from their stricken ship, which crashed at 7 P. M. (Eastern standard time) with an "explosion like Bikini."

One of Many in Search.

The B-29 which crashed was one of the many Army planes comprising the aerial armada which has been searching for the B-29 that disappeared on a training mission, last reporting it was near Bruin Pass on the mainland peninsula north of Kodiak. The area is sparsely inhabited, and is near the famed Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes between 300 and 350 miles southwest of here. Bad weather has hampered the search.

On the day the plane is believed to have gone down the crew of a Superfortress based at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, was saved from the northern Greenland icecap in a daring rescue. Their big ship had been blown far off its course and crash-landed when its fuel supply was exhausted.

The pilot of the rescue ship, Lieut. Bobbie Joe Cavnar, 22 years old, of Okmulgee, Okla., and his five crew members were decorated at Washington by Gen. Carl Spaatz, head of the Army Air Forces.

Sub 'Torpedoes' Iowa In War Game

With Naval Task Force 38, Central Pacific, March 1 (AP)—Racing eastward for a "battle" with task fleet one from the West Coast, this force won a big initial advantage today with announcement that one of its daring submarines theoretically had knocked out the battleship Iowa.

Ranging hundreds of miles ahead of this fast carrier force, the submarine pomfret was credited with a ten-torpedo attack on the battleship before dawn Friday, drawing first blood in the Navy's biggest postwar Pacific maneuvers.

The only capital ship on either side, the Iowa was ruled out of action and will tag along only as an observer. The Pomfret escaped.

The West Coast defense force still is a powerful contender, how-

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ever, with three cruisers, ten submarines, 20 destroyers, the carrier Boxer and another theoretical carrier. Either the Shangri-La or Antietam had been scheduled for assignment, but both are undergoing overhauls.

The rival forces are scheduled to meet somewhere west of Hawaii in the next couple of days in an all-out "battle." Then they will join for mock attacks on Johnston Island and Pearl Harbor.

Expecting "enemy" submarines to strake at any time, Task Force 38 has been on anti-submarine alert for the past two nights, zigzagging and blacked out.

Canada Meat Ration Put Ahead Of Export

Ottawa, March 1 (AP)—J. G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons last night that Canadians would get three pounds of meat ration of about two pounds a person a week, even if it means a decline in deliveries to Britain.

He said agreements call for sending all surplus meat to Britain and added that "we've attempted to put into figures what we think the quantity is we'll be able to deliver and we do attempt to reach that figure."

ed to Lord Inverchapel, the British ambassador, at a 25-minute conference at the State Department this morning with Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson, held at the latter's summons.

The informants described the U. S. reply as "favorable in principle." It is understood to be conditioned upon Britain's retaining her 10,000 troops in Greece to help uphold the government, with the United States—subject to congressional approval—helping to bear most of the cost.

The undertaking may entail advancing some $250,000,000 this year, by authoritative estimate, with further but smaller outlays later. Exact estimates remain to be worked out, along with details of any legislation which may be necessary besides the appropriations.

A next step apparently would be for President Truman to make public the program. He would have an opportunity to do this next Thursday, when he is scheduled to deliver an address at Waco, Tex., en route home from Mexico. Officials have described it as a "major speech" on both domestic and foreign affairs. It already has been drafted.

U. S. IS REPORTED WILLING TO HELP BRITAIN IN GREECE

But England Must Keep Her Troops There—Opposition Is Voiced in the House.

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of State Acheson today handed British Ambassador Inverchapel a reply which responsible sources termed "favorable in principle" to a proposal that the United States assume a big part of Great Britain's obligations in Greece. The full contents of the note were not disclosed.

But persons familiar with its text told a reporter that it was predicated in part on Britain retaining her troops in Greece to help preserve stability there.

The United States reply was handed to Lord Inverchapel as Representative Engel (R.-Mich.), chairman of a House military expenditures sub-committee, voiced blunt opposition to pulling Britain's "fat out of the fire" in Greece.

"I simply say that Great Britain must meet her obligations or we'll step out," Engel told newsmen shortly after he returned from a conference with former President Hoover, who recently made a survey of conditions in Germany and Austria. Engel emphasized that the views he expressed were his own.

Responsible officials told newsmen that the American reply to the British note on the Greek problem was handed to Lord Inverchapel by Under-Secretary of State Acheson during a twenty - five - minute conference they held at the State Department. Inverchapel made the call at Acheson's request. State Department and British Embassy spokesmen declined to comment on the nature of their conversations. The contents of the American note were not disclosed.

Cost Put at 250 Million.

Any decision by the United States to assume wavering British commitments in Greece may possibly necessitate the expenditure of $250,000,000 this year to maintain that nation as a democratic bastion.

Authoritative informants gave this estimate to reporters today, basing it on their familiarity with details of the new diplomatic crisis discussed by President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall with congressional leaders at a top secret White House conference Thursday.

The British will be expected to maintain in Greece their reduced force of 10,000 or more troops should the United States decide to support that nation economically, informants said. British Government sources have said Foreign Minister Bevin is planning to withdraw the remaining 10,000 British security troops within the next three months.

New Study by U. N. Urged.

The tentative proposal advanced to congressional leaders is that a new American commission be dispatched to Greece to supervise expenditures. The current mission headed by former OPA Administrator Paul Porter is merely surveying longtime requirements.

Further but smaller outlays may be necessary later, aside from this year's proposed aid. The United States also may be called on to support Turkey to some extent, with loans and surplus arms, the congressional leaders have been told, or risk seeing the collapse under Soviet pressure of the entire democratic frontier from Europe to the borders of India.

It was because of the clash of the proposed new commitments with the current domestic economy drive, as well as the gravity of the diplomatic decision involved, that the Greek problem was submitted to leaders of both parties.

Some new legislation may be required. Details of this and exact estimates of funds are still being worked out. Any new gifts or credits to Greece must be dovetailed with emergency food needs and other aid contemplated as that country's share in the $350,000,000 foreign relief appropriation already under consideration.

The United States already has given Greece nearly $400,000,000 directly or indirectly in all forms of post-war aid, including the American share of shipments by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

A Question Mark After Turkey.

The future of the Greek Government, as well as the present regime in Turkey, appeared at stake in reports that the British have informed this country they no longer can bear the financial burden of maintaining troops and relief organizations in Greece and aiding the Turks militarily. Last year alone Britain gave Greece a $40,000,000 credit and wiped off a Greek debt of $184,000,000 in addition to providing an army force which stiffened the Government against internal disorder and the pressure of leftist guerrillas from across the borders.

Senator George (D.-Ga.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a reporter that if the British pull out he has little doubt communists soon will seize control in Greece and may exert new and more powerful influence over the Dardanelles.

U. S. Is Reported Willing To Aid Britain in Greece If British Troops Stay

MAR 1947

Cost of New Departure In Foreign Policy at 250 Millions

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The United States has agreed in principle, diplomatic sources said today, to help impoverished Britain shoulder the load in Greece—a move which may bring an historic change in American foreign policy.

The decision was reported made by the administration after a canvass of key congressional figures notwithstanding opposition voiced by some congressmen of both parties.

NIGHT

The American reply to a British note requesting the action, diplomatic informants said, was handed to Lord Inverchapel as the British ambassador conferred with Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson.

For the United States to step directly into the internal affairs of Greece would constitute a departure from long - standing American policy, and apparently would be designed to bulwark Britain in a stand against the spread of Russian influence throughout southern Europe.

The United States has interested itself in the past in the affairs of European countries, but this has been confined largely to relief and to insistence that some liberated and ex-enemy countries hold free elections.

DAY

U.S. PREPARED TO ASK RUSSIA TO PAY DEBTS

Marshall Due To Leave Soon For Lend-Lease Talks In Moscow

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, takes off for Moscow Wednesday prepared, if circumstances permit, for face-to-face talks with Russian leaders on a lend-lease settlement and other touchy issues aside from those involved in the German and Austrian peace treaties.

The United States delegation of 84 includes more than a score of top advisers fully informed on such points of controversy as:

1. Settlement of Russia's $11,298,000,000 lend-lease account.

2. The 95 ships turned over to the Russians in wartime which the United States wants the Soviets to return or pay for.

Many Other Issues

3. Execution of the Potsdam agreement to destroy damaged German warships, including the uncompleted aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin which the Russians seized at Stettin. Moscow has acknowledged delay in carrying out the agreement to destroy the vessel.

4. Distribution of Italy's seized warships.

There are many other issues as well.

Those stemming from clashes of interest in the Far East appear barred from consideration because of the absence of advisors on Pacific affairs from the American delegation. Disarmament and atomic are United Nations problems, although they could bob up behind the scenes at Moscow.

Korean Discussion Unlikely

Marshall has said that whether he consults with Premier Stalin and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, on matters other than those directly involved in the peace settlement will depend upon circumstances. He has said also that he does not expect the dispute over administration of Korea to come up.

He was urged to try to get action on the lend-lease ships by Chairman Weichel (R., Ohio) of a House merchant marine subcommittee who stirred a row by issuing a subpoena for Marshall, later canceled. Weichel said after a telephone call that the Secretary "didn't say he would and didn't say he wouldn't."

On the basis of previous meetings of the foreign ministers, the Moscow Conference is expected by diplomatic authorities here to last three to eight weeks, depending chiefly on the degree of Russian co-operation.

Molotov Inclined To Disagree

Molotov at past meetings has shown a marked disinclination to depart from the program adopted in advance. However, under a provision of the 1945 Potsdam agreement, Marshall is in a position if he desires to insist upon a meeting with Molotov and Ernest Bevin, Britain's foreign minister, to take up any issues.

At Potsdam, it was directed that three foreign ministers should convene every three months. James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, took advantage of this to get away from the fixed program at an earlier Paris conference and thus break an existing deadlock.

The Moscow program is concerned strictly with considering peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

Foreign Travel Will Be Freed Of War Excises

Tax on Some Fur-Trimmed Coats Also Dropped as Conferees Agree on Bill

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 1.—House and Senate conferees agreed today on a revised bill providing for indefinite continuance of the war-time luxury taxes on liquor, furs, jewelry and other items.

The House members of a joint committee agreed to two Senate proposals—one, to remove the extra taxes on low and medium-priced fur-trimmed coats, and the other, to lift the extra tax on tickets for travel to areas far enough away to be somewhat out of competition with American resorts.

The tax still would apply on tickets southward within the Western Hemisphere this side of the Equator, except South America. Eastward the tax would apply as far as the thirtieth meridian, almost to the Azores. Westward the limit would be the International Dateline, past Hawaii.

Thos provisions would keep such spots as Bermuda, Nassau and Havana in the tax-paying territory.

House concurrence in the com-

mittee's action would continue the other high excise taxes in effect beyond July 1. Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said action will be sought Tuesday.

The full scale of excise taxes provide $1,300,000,000 to the Treasury annually. The exceptions on fur-trimmed coats and foreign travel tickets, Representative Knutson said, will reduce that amount by some $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Removal of the tax on fur-trimmed coats would apply only to those in which the fur was valued at less than three times the cost of the cloth.

The State Department sponsored the exemption for foreign travel tickets to encourage tourist trips abroad and thus stimulate foreign trade by providing other countries with dollar exchange.

The high war-time excise rates, originally scheduled to go off July 1, call for such taxes as these:

Liquor—$9 a proof gallon, compared with a pre-war $6.

Furs, luggage, jewelry and toilet preparations—20 per cent at retail, instead of 10 per cent.

Admissions to theaters, etc.—one cent for each 5 cents, instead of one cent for each 10.

Night clubs—20 per cent, instead of 5 per cent.

On another tax front, Republican Senate leaders were seeking today to rally their majority behind a limit of $2,600,000,000 on public debt reduction in order to leave a good margin for tax cuts in the fiscal year starting July 1.

A hasty week-end adjournment after the leadership's first setback of the Eightieth Congress carried over to Monday the final decision on this issue and a proposal to cut $4,500,000,000 out of President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget.

Democrats engineered the upset late yesterday when they caught the Republicans with only forty-three of their fifty-one members on the floor.

The setback came on an amendment to the Senate resolution, previously adopted, to apply $2,600,000,000 to debt reduction in the next fiscal year. The amendment, offered by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, provided that all proceeds from surplus-property sales be applied to the public debt. Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, proposed adding a clause which would make it clear any such proceeds would be part of the $2,600,000,000.

With the help of five Republicans, the Democrats defeated the motion 39 to 38.

The Republican leadership quickly adjourned the Senate, leaving Senator Wherry's original amendment still hanging.

Bridges Foresees Defeat Of Lilienthal

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) claimed today the signs are against confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Referring to a 7-to-5 vote by the Senate Public Works Committee to recommend rejection of Gordon Clapp's nomination as a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bridges declared:

"It is the shape of things to come."

Lilienthal, as TVA chairman, and Clapp as general manager, were intimately associated on the project.

Similar Testimony

Both came under fire from Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), and much of the testimony in both hearings came from the same witnesses and followed the same general line.

Although the Lilienthal hearing has been held before a different group of senators—the Senate panel of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy—Bridges said he considers the Clapp vote yesterday indicative of the Senate's final decision on Lilienthal.

Votes Are Cited

He noted that four of the six Republican first-termers on the Public Works Committee voted against Clapp.

There are sixteen Republican senators who first took the oath last January. They are considered the unknown factor in the Lilienthal struggle.

Regardless of the committee vote, Democratic leaders announced they will try to push Clapp's confirmation through on the Senate floor.

U. S. TO AID 600,000 REFUGEES AND D.P.'S

Washington, March 1 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall today informed Congress that assistance for some 600,000 war refugees and displaced persons in the American zones of Germany and Austria is part of his foreign relations policy. He asked speedy congressional approval of American participation in the International Refugee Organization set up by the United Nations last December to take over many assistance and repatriation activities heretofore handled by the UNRRA.

DAY

Marshall's views were presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a letter read by Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State. The committee is considering a resolution offered jointly by the chairman, Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), and Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), which would authorize participation in the IRO and provide an unspecified amount of funds for that purpose.

Marshall wrote the committee that the I. R. O. would "enable displaced persons to subsist while it actively effects their repatriation or resettlement," and that it will also "relieve the Army of its part in the present divided and difficult responsibility."

Vandenberg Gives IRO Issue Stand

Washington, March 1 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will agree to United States participation in the new International Refugee Organization provided President Truman gets no authority to bypass immigration laws or quotas, Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said today.

The Senator made this known after a hearing at which several Government leaders urged that this country become a member of the new organization.

NIGHT

The issue of possible bypassing of the nation's immigration statues had been raised by Chairman Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He told the Foreign Relations Committee he believes the IRO charter and participating legislation delegate immigration powers to the President.

Earlier Vandenberg said no change in this country's immigration laws or policy toward admitting refugees is planned or intended. President Truman gave similar assurance in asking Congress to approve United States participation.

By participating in the International Refugee Organization, Government officials told the committee, this country would save approximately $57,000,000 annually.

The cost of caring for 600,000 refugees in the American-occupied zones in Europe now averages about $130,000,000 each twelve months.

This country's share in IRO, for its first year of operation, would be $73,000,000.

FOR EASING IMMIGRATION

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Admitting More Displaced Persons

DETROIT, March 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made an appeal today for modification of immigration laws to permit displaced persons to enter this country.

As guest preacher at Temple Beth El she spoke to a capacity crowd of 2,400 at the invitation of the Jewish Welfare Fund, which is campaigning nationally for $170,000,000 to aid displaced Jews. Hundreds of persons were turned away.

Mrs. Roosevelt conceded that some displaced persons might be Fascists or Communists but insisted they would be in the minority.

"I cannot believe this would hurt our economy as some people say," she said. "The record of refugees we have accepted in years just past has been a very good record."

Senate Group Approves Nomination of Douglas

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today gave prompt approval to the nomination of Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget, to be ambassador to Great Britain.

Asked whether any objection had been raised, Chairman Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, replied, "No. Quite the contrary."

The Senate is expected to approve the nomination next week.

Mr. Douglas, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1940, was nominated Wednesday by President Truman. Mr. Douglas split several years ago with President Roosevelt and resigned as budget director.

O. Max Gardner, former North Carolina Governor, was preparing to assume the post at the time of his death. It last was held by W. Averell Harriman, now Secretary of Commerce.

The committee also approved without objection the appointment of Warren R. Austin, delegate to the United Nations, to assume the additional duties as United States Representative on the U. N. Armaments Commission.

New Navy Test Site For Guided Missiles

North Carolina Coast Has 22-Mile Firing Range

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The Navy revealed today that it has a new testing ground for its guided missiles on the coast of North Carolina, near Wilmington.

Among the first units to be tested on the firing range, extending twenty-two miles along the sand at Holly Ridge, will be the Navy's 1,500-miles-an-hour ram jet engine.

Cameras, radar and other scientific instruments will be installed at eight stations to clock and record the roaring missiles as they go by.

The ram jet, dubbed "the flying stovepipe" from its appearance, is the most promising engine developed so far to power guided missiles at supersonic speeds. It is still in the experimental stage and has not been incorporated in a weapon, but has produced tremendous thrust for very brief test flights.

The new center will use buildings and facilities from a former Army and Marine Corps base, Camp Davis, which adjoins the range.

Holly Ridge will be operated by Kellex Corporation, a subsidiary of M. W. Kellogg Company, of New York, under contract from the Bureau of Ordnance. Kellex built a gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

May 18 Is Proclaimed 'I Am American Day'

Washington, March 1 (AP)—President Truman today proclaimed Sunday, May 18, as "I Am an American Day" and called on Federal, state, local and private agencies to hold commemorative exercises.

The ceremonies, he said, will be to "help our citizens better to understand their privileges and responsibilities as participants in our representative democracy, to the end that world peace and domesticity may be attained and perpetuated."

The celebration is an annual affair to honor those who have become naturalized and those who have become of age during the year.

SALTONSTALL URGES BIGGER WORLD ROLE

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts Republican, and Representative Frances P. Bolton, Ohio Republican, said in a broadcast tonight that Britain's diminishing role in world leadership meant that the United States must assume world responsibilities or other nations would look to Russia for assistance.

Neither referred to Britain's request to the United States to assume her financial commitments in Greece.

"We must demonstrate to the world," said Mr. Saltonstall, "that we realize at home that we are one of the two strongest nations on the face of the earth and that we are willing to assume the responsibilities that go with that position.

"If we bury our head in the sand like an ostrich, obviously other nations will look to Russia and any other country where they think they can get assistance when they need it and backing for their own undertakings."

Mrs. Bolton said that if the United States did not "meet the needs of the suffering countries, could we blame them if they turn to the only other country that has strength?"

AWAITS VIEW ON DRAFT

Congress May Get Statement From Truman Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Congress may be told Monday whether President Truman and the military heads want the draft act extended or are willing for it to die March 31.

There were indications at the White House that a statement was to be issued today, but later plans were made to send a message to Congress.

Mr. Truman has declined to indicate what the decision may be, but the general expectation has been that the Administration is willing to abandon the draft and press for Congressional approval of a universal training plan. There have been no draft calls since Oct. 15.

House Vote on Cashing Of G. I. Bonds Is Sought

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—Representative Dwight L. Rogers, Democrat, of Florida, drafted today a "discharge petition" to force a speedy House vote on cashing now the $2,150,000,000 worth of bonds being issued to former enlisted men in the armed forces for terminal leave pay and predicted strong Republican support.

Bills by Representative Rogers and others are pending in the House Armed Services Committee which has taken no action so far. The petition, if signed by 218 House members, would discharge the committee from considering Representative Rogers's bill and bring it directly to the floor for action.

"I may file the petition next week," Mr. Rogers told reporters. "There will be no trouble obtaining the 218 signatures because all of us recognize the unfairness of the 1946 requirement for payment in bonds, which the Senate wrote into the law over House opposition."

The terminal leave payments already have been taken account of in the budget—$1,900,000,000 listed for the fiscal year ending June 30 and another $250,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Thus their immediate redemption would make no change in the budget estimates on paper, but it would affect the cash position of the Treasury.

BETTER MEALS RECOMMENDED FOR NAVY MEN

MAR 1947

Report By Civilians Also Asks Moral Guidance, Wider Education

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Five civilian groups reported tonight that the Navy should give its enlisted men:

Better food in better quarters.

Careful moral guidance.

Broader education.

Treatment by doctors qualified by ability rather than seniority.

The reports were in reply to a

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request by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, last April for advice from 65 prominent churchmen, writers, lawyers, doctors and educators on how to make the sailor's life "as interesting, instructive, and attractive as possible."

There was no overall report from the whole advisory committee, but instead the findings of five subcommittees.

Details Of Report

Reports from the subcommittees included:

HEALTH—There is a need for more nutrition experts, eating quarters are too often unattractive, and navy doctors should be promoted "less by seniority than by superior professional qualifications."

RELIGION AND MORALS—Officers should enforce official directives against immorality.

ART—The popularity of libraries and museums demonstrates "the need for free recreation which follows after first few days of shore leave. . . ."

EDUCATION AND TRAINING—There is a need for teaching non-technical subjects.

Use Of USO Favored

COMMUNITY RELATIONS — USO facilities should be used through 1947. Beginning with 1948, arrangements should be worked out with the Army-Navy YMCA's, the National Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Catholic Community Service.

Members of the subcommittees cruised on Navy ships, visited naval establishments, poked into messhalls and hospitals, asked questions and displayed a critical attitude that one escorting officer called "refreshing and valuable."

The subcommittee on health suggested more personnel be trained in the science of nutrition and said the manner of serving bluejackets their meals does not aid morale.

Food Check Suggested

The health committee suggested that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery plus some civilian nutrition experts check up on the Navy food; that the surgeon general be selected with the advice of officers of the Medical Corps itself, and that punishment not be restored for men who get venereal disease. Before the war, victims were fined or jailed, but this lead to concealment of disease, doctors declared.

The subcommittee on health also suggested "dissemination of facts concerning the nutritional involvements and other damage attendant upon excessive drinking."

GOP Is Rallying Votes To Limit Debt Cutting

Washington, March 1 (AP)—Republican Senate leaders sought today to rally their majority behind a limit of $2,600,000,000 on public debt reduction in order to leave a good margin for tax cuts.

A hasty week-end adjournment after the leadership's first setback of the Eightieth Congress carried over to Monday the final decision on this issue and a proposal to cut $4,500,000,000 out of President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget.

Democrats engineered the upset late yesterday when they caught the GOP with only 43 of its 51 members on the floor.

Surplus Sales Involved

The Senate already had voted, 82 to 0, to cut the debt $2,600,000,000—a compromise between the $3,000,000,000 proposed by Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) and the $1,000,000,000 suggested by Senator Taft (R., Ohio).

Then Senator Wherry (Neb.), the GOP whip, offered an amendment providing that all proceeds from surplus property sales be applied to the debt. Taft proposed adding a clause making it clear that such proceeds would be part of the $2,600,000,000.

With the help of five Republicans, the Democrats defeated the motion 39 to 38.

The GOP leadership quickly adjourned the Senate, leaving Wherry's original amendment still hanging.

Could Add Billion Dollars

Taft estimated that surplus property proceeds next year will be a billion dollars. Wherry's amendment "plainly has a cumulative effect," he said later, and would fix the debt reduction at about $3,600,000,000.

"I think we could correct it in conference," Taft said, "but on Monday we should have the votes to do it here."

The object of every Democratic move was to prevent any tax reduction.

The House has voted a $6,000,000,000 budget slash. Taft has predicted a House-Senate conference committee compromise of $5,000,000,000.

Home Prices Dip For First Time In 8 Years

Washington, March 1 (AP)—A sharp drop in the volume of home sales and a "definite trend to lower prices" for the first time in eight years were reported today by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The residential home turnover has declined in 64 per cent of the 475 cities covered by its semi-annual market survey, the association said. The drop is most general in the larger cities.

Noted Most In Large Cities

"The survey showed a trend to lower prices for residential property in about one city of four, although a majority of the cities—54 per cent—still recorded prices higher than they were a year ago," the report said.

"Price trends are downward in 47 per cent of the largest cities, but only 18 per cent of the smallest cities (those under 10,000 population) have felt the drop."

Price have risen so far that the sales price of the average dwelling is higher than the cost of building a similar house in 43 per cent of the cities studied.

Commercial Sales "Slow"

Store and other commercial property sales are "relatively slow" for lack of offerings, but prices have risen since early 1946 in 62 per cent of the reporting cities.

Downtown rents for business property have climbed in 85 per cent of the cities, with less than half of one per cent showing any decline. The upsurge was general in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population.

Volume of farm sales is slightly lower than a year ago, with prices still rising in 45 per cent of the areas, about the same in 46 per cent.

Commodity Prices Hit Peak Levels in American History

Hogs and Grains Lead Sharpest Weekly Advance Since December, 1946; Metal Prices Join in General Upsurge

CHICAGO, March 1. (AP)—Most commodities smashed through to higher price levels on the nation's markets this week for the sharpest weekly advance since early in December, 1946.

Grunting porkers in livestock pens featured the advance in the upward price swirl. In the nation's packing center at Chicago, hogs were worth $30 a hundred pounds on Tuesday, highest in history, and the river markets on the Mississippi and those of interior Iowa reported the same story of fabulously priced pigs.

A scramble developed for wheat at Kansas City and Minneapolis, while wheat for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade soared to the highest level in 27 years today at $2.62. The Agriculture Department decided to make a study of the market.

Although hogs and wheat held the center of interest in the price spectacle, other commodities provided a large supporting cast. Corn, oats, barley, cotton, cattle, butter, eggs, flour and lard were higher.

Metals joined in the upswing. Lead surged to an historic high at 14 cents a pound in New York.

Copper was higher. And silver, after remaining stationary for five weeks, advanced 9½ cents to 80¼ cents an ounce, with Belgian buyers providing an international touch to the rise.

The Associated Press average of 35 wholesale commodities, advancing for the fifth consecutive week, reached an all time high of 175.92. A year ago the average was 113.67. This week's gain was the largest since early in December.

Reasons for the advance were varied.

Hog supplies of 48,000 head for the week were the lowest at Chicago since October, 1946, and livestock men said arrivals were scarcer than anticipated. Buyers turned to cattle to make up the volume deficiency in pork, but receipts of 39,300 cattle were the lowest since Christmas.

In grains, large exports to foreign countries to meet food shortages were considered by traders as major factors in the upturn. Other food commodities were higher in sympathy with the meat and grain advance. Lead was a critically short metal which buyers wanted with little regard for price.

FINDS SUGAR RING HALF-NATIONWIDE

Chicago, March 1 (A. P.).—Testimony in the black market sugar stamp ring investigation before a Federal Grand Jury has increased the apparent scope of the racket to most of the Eastern half of the nation, a Government prosecutor said today.

Nathan M. Cohen, Assistant United States District Attorney, said the investigation "is still turning up new information" and predicted the Grand Jury would vote additional indictments next week. Forty-four indictments have already been returned. Cohen said that estimates of the amount of sugar diverted into illegal channels, based upon the number of stolen and bogus sugar stamps sold have been revised to 7,000,000 pounds, a figure he called conservative.

Federal attorneys said there has been no information uncovered as yet tying purported members of the old gang of the late Al Capone to the sugar ring. "We do expect to get the 'brains' or leaders in the conspiracy, but we can't discuss that yet," Cohen said. He added that most of those indicted thus far were comparatively small operators.

Hartford, Conn., March 1 (A. P.).—Described by Government agents as a major move in a drive to catch up with alleged Connecticut black marketeers, the Treasury Department today filed a $211,000 attachment against the properties of John Levine of Meriden, twice convicted of violating OPA slaughtering regulations.

Internal Revenue Collector Frank E. Kramer, who said the attachments also affect the property of Levine's wife, Mary, asserted that Levine failed to account for $130,526 in his 1944 income tax return. In addition to this, the Government seeks $65,263 in penalties and interest of $15,268. The Government also charges Levine failed to file returns in 1942, 1943 and 1945.

Federal Agents Seize Arms Destined For Latin America

New Orleans, March 1 (AP)—Treasury Department agents today announced the arrest of five men in connection with a cache of guns, ammunition and grenades which the officers said were destined for shipment to Latin America.

F. C. Farrell, district supervisor of the Treasury Department's alcohol-tax unit, listed those arrested as William I. Marsalis, 42, former AAF lieutenant colonel; Claude R. Eatherly, former AAF major and B-29 pilot; Alfred Sage, 46, ex-captain of the Quartermaster Corps; A. R. St. Philip and George W. Rappleyea.

Weapons Listed

Farrell said they were charged with conspiracy to violate the National Firearms Act by illegal possession and transportation of the weapons. This law, he explained, forbids transportation of firearms in interstate commerce except by licensed dealers and prohibits possession of automatic weapons which have not been registered with the alcohol-tax unit.

Lennis R. Mashburn, group head of the tax unit in Gulfport, Miss., where the arms were seized, said the weapons included six 45-caliber Reising machine guns, several dozen pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns, 50 aerial bomb cases, six cases of high explosive powder, several thousand rounds of ammunition and 22 tear gas grenades.

The officers said the arrested men declared the weapons were to be used for protection of personnel on work for which they had contracted in Latin America. Mashburn reported Marsalis and Sage said the work was to be done in Cuba and British Honduras.

The five men are connected with the Marsalis Construction Company of Gulfport and New Orleans. Marsalis is president, St. Philip vice president and Rappleyea secretary-treasurer.

Two Vessels Being Loaded

Mashburn said the company had two tank landing craft, registered under the Honduran flag, which were being loaded with construction equipment at Gulfport. The officer reported Marsalis had been applying for clearance by the customs service for the vessels.

Farrell said the company also owned four P-38 fighter aircraft, based at a New Orleans air field, and had several former army pilots in its employ.

Marsalis and Sage were arrested in Gulfport, Mashburn said, and all five were charged there. The others were arrested in the company's New Orleans office. They appeared before R. H. Carter, Jr., United State Commissioner, and waived a hearing, agreeing to face the charges in Gulfport. Bond was fixed at $5,000 for each.

Rappleyea said in Commissioner Carter's office that he had no knowledge of the weapons or their type, but had "heard some of the boys got some guns to do some hunting in South America where we have a contract."

Eatherly said he and Marsalis had purchased "a few dozen automatic pistols" in Dallas and had them shipped to Gulfport, "for protection of the men on the job."

Eatherly said he piloted a B-29 which accompanied the one that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Rappleyea was counsel for John Thomas Scopes in the famous "evolutio ntrial" at Dayton, Tenn., more than a score of wears ago. In recent years he has been connected with the enterprises of A. J. Higgins, New Orleans industrialist and builder of wartime landing craft.

During the war, Rappleya was in charge of plant protection at Higgins' Industries.

Farrell said St. Philip had been employed as a guard captain at a Higgins plant, and identified the machine guns in the arms cache as some previously used for protection at the plant.

Farrell declared most of the arms had been found in a house leased by Marsalis at Gulfport, and some were found in the railway express office there, addressed to one of the five men, but undelivered.

He said the tip on the presence of the arms had come from John Payne, chief of Gulfport police. He added that the FBI had worked on the case in Gulfport.

Occupation Of Japan By U.N. Said Favored By MacArthur

Boston, March 1 (AP)—Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, said today General Douglas MacArthur believes occupation of Japan should be turned over to the United Nations "as a test case for collective security as soon as possible after the peace treaty with Tokyo comes in effect."

Canham, back from a recent 25,000-mile War Department tour with a party of editors and publishers, wrote in the *Monitor* that MacArthur advanced "this striking proposal" during a Tokyo interview with Canham and Carroll Binder, editorial-page editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Left To Editor's Discretion

"I asked General MacArthur," Canham said, "if we might write for publication this and other important ideas he expressed. He replied: 'You are the editors of great newspapers. Therefore I leave to you what you regard as proper to write.'"

"In view of this instruction," Canham wrote, "I would add at once my own belief that in discussing a United Nations occupation, General MacArthur was both completely serious and also 'thinking out loud.' I am not sure how well-developed or final the project is in his mind."

Canham said he did not ask MacArthur specifically whether he would remain as supreme commander for a United Nations occupation "but I got the very strong impression that he believes he has accepted an obligation in Japan and that he wishes to carry it through to the very end."

"Intense Sense Of Mission"

The *Monitor* editor said he believed MacArthur has an "intense sense of mission" and for that reason he did not think the general "is in the least interested in a Presidential nomination."

Canham said "at least three years" would have to elapse before the responsibilities of occupation could be turned over to the United Nations. He pointed out there must be a peace conference. "Long and difficult negotiation, and finally liquidation of the American occupation.

"Naturally enough," he wrote, "the United States would remain an important part of any United Nations occupation of Japan. Civilian Americans, at least, and probably many members of the armed forces now engaged in military government tasks there doubtless would be retained."

Canham said he thought MacArthur advanced his suggestion regarding occupation so that it might give "the United Nations an opportunity to prove itself and gain strength."

REICH KIN JOIN SCIENTISTS

Families of Germans Aiding U. S. Army Reach El Paso

EL PASO, Texas., March 1 (AP)—Families of thirteen German scientists who are working at Fort Bliss laboratories in connection with the V-2 rocket tests at the White Sands Proving Ground arrived today from Germany.

The scientists, armed with flowers, were waiting at the Southern Pacific station as the train pulled in. Some of the smaller children wept as they embraced their fathers, from whom they had been separated for two years.

Dr. Herbert Axseer, who met his wife and two children from Bavaria, said the families arrived in New York Monday. Dr. Herman Langer of Dresden was joined by his wife, three children and his father-in-law, Anatole Koulikof.

The scientists, including Wernher von Braun, 34, rocket inventor, have been contributing their knowledge and experience to the Army Ordnance Department's experiments at White Sands for more than a year.

3,000 Pairs of Shoes Going

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Clerks in shoe stores of this village estimate that within a few weeks Canandaigua residents have bought 3,000 pairs of shoes for shipment to relatives in Europe.

SIXTH NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, SUNDAY, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THAT STATUTORY MARTIAL LAW WAS IMPOSED IN THE MEASHEARIM SECTION, JERUSALEM'S BIGGEST AND OLDEST JEWISH DISTRICT, EFFECTIVE AT 8 A.M. LOCAL TIME (1 A.M., EST) TODAY. 1947

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO.110 FROM LT.GEN.SIR ALAN G.CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND COURTS WOULD BE CLOSED AND THAT "BANKS MAY BE CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE MILITARY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL SERVICE MAY BE DISCONTINUED AND THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND VEHICLES MAY BE PROHIBITED."

THE DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE SECTION CAME AFTER THE DEATH OF 19 PERSONS AND THE WOUNDING OF AT LEAST 23 OTHERS IN ATTACKS OVER PALESTINE FOR WHICH IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY.

OBSERVERS HERE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SIMILAR COMMUNIQUES AFFECTING JEWISH TOWNS IN NORTHERN PALESTINE WERE BEING ISSUED IN THOSE TOWNS.

THE ARMY AT 4 A.M. OCCUPIED TEL AVIV, PETAH TIQVAH AND RAMAT GAN, JEWISH COMMUNITIES ON THE COASTAL PLAIN 30 TO 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE.

THIS MOVE AND STRICT CURFEWS IMPOSED IN OTHER COMMUNITIES WERE REGARDED AS THE FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE AFFECTED AREAS.

THE SECTION OF JERUSALEM PUT UNDER MARTIAL LAW COVERS ALMOST ALL THE CITY NORTHEAST OF HISTORIC JAFFA ROAD IN MODERN DOWNTOWN JERUSALEM AND EXTENDS ACROSS THE CROWDED OLD JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND AT LEAST 14 (CORRECT) WOUNDED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AS THE TERRORISTS OPENED PALESTINE'S BLOODIEST SERIES OF ATTACKS SINCE LAST JUNE BY BOMBING A BRITISH OFFICERS' CLUB IN JERUSALEM. THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE DAY AND NIGHT OTHER ATTACKS FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION ALONG THE NORTH PALESTINE COAST.

A108

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, THE UNDERGROUND JEWISH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION, BROADCAST A STATEMENT THAT IT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE ATTACKS AND DECLARED THAT IRGUN WOULD "WELCOME THE WAR WHICH IS BOUND TO COME BEFORE WE CAN GAIN OUR FREEDOM."

MUCH OF THE BRITISH MILITARY ACTIVITY--THE SOLDIERS THEMSELVES SAYING THEY ALREADY WERE ON "MARTIAL LAW FOOTING"--WAS CLOAKED IN DARKNESS AS THE TERRORISTS CUT A TRUNK POWER LINE AT KFAR SIRKN LAST NIGHT, THROWING ALL THE COASTAL AREA NORTH OF TEL AVIV INTO BLACKNESS.

THE ATTACKERS MINED A JEEP ON THE CARMEL ROAD NEAR HAIFA, KILLING TWO PERSONS AND INJURING TWO; STAGED AN ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN RAID ON AN ARMY CAMP AT BEIT LID, NEAR NATHANYA, KILLING A BRITISH CORPORAL AND WOUNDING TWO OTHER SOLDIERS, AND WOUNDED A SOLDIER IN A TRUCK MINING NEAR TULKARM, 20 MILES EAST OF NATHANYA.

FOUR OTHER PERSONS WERE WOUNDED WHEN TRUCKS STRUCK MINES AT UNDISCLOSED PLACES. AN ARMY CAMP AT KFAR IONA, NEAR NATHANYA, WAS ATTACKED, BUT CASUALTIES WERE NOT REPORTED; SEVERAL VEHICLES WERE WRECKED IN THE BOMBING OF A NAVAL PARKING LOT NEAR THE HAIFA WATERFRONT; A MORTAR SHELL EXPLODED AT HADERA, ON THE COAST BETWEEN HAIFA AND NATHANYA, AND A WATER PUMPING STATION AT RAS ET EIN WAS PUT "UNDER FIRE."

THE ISSUING OF THE MARTIAL LAW DECREE WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOLLOWING AN EMERGENCY CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT BETWEEN GEN.G.H.A.MACMILLAN, BRITISH ARMY COMMANDER IN PALESTINE, AND SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, IN JERUSALEM.

IRGUN, WHICH POSTED NOTICES IN TEL AVIV YESTERDAY THE BOMBING OF THE STRIKE" BY ALL PALSTINE JEWS, SAID YESTERDAY'S ATTACKS JERUSALEM OFFICERS' CLUB WAS IN RETALIATION FOR BRITISH ATTACKS OUR BROTHERS YESTERDAY AT HAIFA IN WHICH SOME OF OUR PEOPLE WERE KILLED" AND ALSO TO PROVE TO BRITISH FORCES THAT THEY "CANNOT ESCAPE OUR SOLDIERS IN THEIR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM NO MATTER WHAT ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS THEY TAKE."

EARLIER THIS WEEK BRITISH SAILORS INTERCEPTED A JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP WHICH RAN AGROUND NEAR HAIFA. ALTHOUGH THE UNCERTIFIED IMMIGRANTS WERE REMOVED TO BRITISH DEPORTATION SHIPS, THERE WERE REPORTS OF CASUALTIES AMONG THE DEPORTEES.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT SOME PASSENGERS ON THE REFUGEE SHIP HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO CYPRUS DESPITE PENDING LITIGATION TO KEEP THEM IN PALESTINE. A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE TRANSFER WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE AVAILABLE SHIPS IN THE HAIFA HARBOR "LACKED ROOM TO ACCOMODATE ALL 1,370 REFUGEES." (MAR 1947)

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THOSE MOVED TO CYPRUS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WILL "BE AFFORDED THE SAME CONSIDERATION WITH REGARD TO HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS AS THOSE DETAINED ABOARD SHIPS IN TERRITORIAL WATERS." A DECISION IN PALESTINE COURTS IS EXPECTED NEXT TUESDAY.

IN THE JERUSALEM OFFICERS' CLUB BOMBING, THE ATTACKERS CRASHED THROUGH A BARRIER IN A TRUCK LADEN WITH EXPLOSIVES AND TOSSED BOMBS INTO THE BUILDING WHICH IS IN THE HEART OF MODERN JERUSALEM.

THE DEATH TOLL IN THE BLAST WAS THE GREATEST SINCE LAST JULY WHEN THE KING DAVID HOTEL, CENTER OF MUCH BRITISH MILITARY AND CIVIL ACTIVITY, WAS BOMBED AND 60 PERSONS WERE KILLED. IT WAS THE FIRST TO OCCUR ON THE JEWISH SABBATH IN RECENT PALESTINE HISTORY.

THE ATTACKERS, PROTECTED BY A BARRAGE OF GUNFIRE, DROVE THEIR EXPLOSIVES TRUCKS ALONGSIDE THE CLUB AND THREW SUITCASES THROUGH ITS WINDOWS. THREE OF THE DEAD--TWO POLICEMEN AND A CIVILIAN--WERE KILLED BY THE GUNFIRE.

THE DEAD INCLUDED ONE BRITISH OFFICER, A BRITISH CIVILIAN, EIGHT PALESTINIAN EMPLOYES OF THE CLUB AND A POLISH GIRL, THE LATEST OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST SHOWED. THE OTHER DEAD AND THE WOUNDED WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. OF THE WOUNDED, ALL WERE DESCRIBED AS "SERIOUSLY HURT," AND THREE AS "DANGEROUSLY HURT."

ALTHOUGH FIRST REPORTS OF THE EXPLOSION LISTED 24 PERSONS AS MISSING, THE LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT DID NOT MENTION ANY MISSING AND IT WAS ASSUMED THAT ALL PERSONS IN THE BUILDING AT THE TIME HAD BEEN LOCATED, ALTHOUGH RESCUE SQUADS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT TO COMB THE WRECKAGE.

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THE BOMBING OF THE HAIFA CAR PARKING LOT, WHICH EVIDENTLY RESULTED IN NO CASUALTIES, OCCURRED WHEN SIX ARMED MEN OVERPOWERED GUARDS AND SET OFF THE BLASTS UNDER ABOUT 15 AUTOMOBILES.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARMY CAMP AT BEIT LID WAS A HIT-AND-RUN AFFAIR IN WHICH THE ATTACKERS OPENED FIRE WITH MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS, BUT DID NOT ATTEMPT TO ENGAGE THE BRITISH IN ANY PROLONGED BATTLE.

--DASH--

EDITORS: THE ORIGINAL NIGHT LEAD MAY BE PICKED UP AT 7TH GRAF BEGINNING "A CURFEW BEGINNING AT 7 P.M. ETC.

MQ1040PES

PALESTINE SEPARATE (110)

JERUSALEM, SUNDAY, MARCH 2-(AP)-A LARGE OFFICIAL ENVELOPE, PLAINLY MARKED "SECRET"--AND EXPECTED BY MOST OFFICIALS HERE TO CONTAIN A DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN PALESTINE--LAY UNOPENED EARLY TODAY IN THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC INFORMATION HERE.

HIGH OFFICIALS SAID THE CONTENTS OF THE ENVELOPED WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC AT 8 A.M. TOMORROW (1 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME). THE ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON AND JERUSALEM.

THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE LIES ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS DOWN KING GEORGE AVENUE FROM THE BRITISH OFFICERS' CLUB, WHERE 16 PERSONS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY IN THE BLAST OF A TERRORISTS' BOMB.

THE ENVELOPE WAS DELIVERED TO THE OFFICE SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT BY THE CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S CHIEF SECRETARY, SIR HENRY GURNEY.

FD912PES

WITH JERUSALEM EXPLOSION (140)

JERUSALEM, MARCH 1-(AP)-SEVEN BRITISH OFFICERS, SUNBATHING ON THE ROOF OF THE GOLDSMITH OFFICERS CLUB, MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED WITHOUT SERIOUS INJURY WHEN THE THREE-STORY BUILDING WAS WRECKED BY EXPLOSIVES THIS AFTERNOON.

THREE OF THE SEVEN SLID SAFELY DOWN TO EARTH ON THE COLLAPSING ROOF, THE OTHER FOUR CLIMBED SHAKILY DOWN A LADDER HASTILY EXTENDED TO THEM.

"WE WERE BLOWN STRAIGHT UP INTO THE AIR AND THE NEXT THING WE KNEW WE WERE LYING ON TOP OF THE TUBBLE," SAID A ROYAL ENGINEER CAPTAIN, ONE OF THE THREE WHO TOBOGGANED DOWN THE WRECKAGE.

CAPT. MICHAEL GIBBS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WHO CAME DOWN BY LADDER FROM A SECTION OF THE ROOF STILL RELATIVELY INTACT, SAID HE HEARD MACHINE GUN FIRE BEFORE THE BLAST.

"I SAW A MAN IN UNIFORM RUN TO THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET AND FALL SHOT," HE CONTINUED. "THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION AND WE WERE HORRIFIED TO SEE HALF THE BUILDING FALL AWAY IN FRONT OF US, AND THREE OF OUR FRIENDS DISAPPEAR IN THE DEBRIS."

TU423PES

MAR 1947

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, MARCH 1-(AP)-THIRTEEN HUNDRED UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS--TAKEN OFF A REFUGEE SHIP AT HAIFA YESTERDAY DURING A TENSE DAY IN WHICH A BOMB BLAST KILLED TWO PERSONS-- CRUISED IN PALESTINE WATERS TODAY, AWAITING A FINAL COURT DECISION AS TO THEIR STATUS, EXPECTED TUESDA.

IF THE RULING, ASKED BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL IN PALESTINE'S HIGH COURT, GOES AGAINST THEM THEY WILL BE TAKEN TO DETENTION CAMPS ON CYPRUS ABOARD BRITISH TROOP TRANSPORTS TO JOIN THOUSANDS OF OTHER SUCH REFUGEES WHO HAVE SOUGHT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

THE HIGH COURT, ON PETITION OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL, GRANTED A RESTRAINING ORDER YESTERDAY PREVENTING THE BRITISH FROM DEPORTING THE IMMIGRANTS TAKEN FROM THE BEACHED REFUGEE SHIP, HAIM ARLOSOROFF, UNTIL FINAL RULING OF THE COURT.

THE CITY OF HAIFA ITSELF WAS QUIET THIS MORNING, BUT TWO JEWISH CIVILIANS WERE DEAD AND FOUR PERSONS WERE IN HOSPITALS AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S BOMB EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED TWO FLOORS OF BARCLAY'S BANK.

THE HAIM ARLOSOROFF STILL LAY AGROUND OFF SUBURBAN BAT GALIM, AT THE POINT WHERE BRITISH SAILORS REMOVED HER PASSENGERS YESTERDAY AMID ANGRY DEMONSTRATIONS ASHORE. THE VESSEL, RUMORS IN HAIFA SAID, LEFT FROM A SWEDISH PORT BUT HER PASSENGERS APPARENTLY WERE FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

AN AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIAL INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT THE REFUGEE SHIP HAD AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN AND CREW SAID LAST NIGHT THAT OF 10 CREWMEN IDENTIFIED, ONLY TWO CLAIMED TO BE AMERICAN. PASSENGERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN AT SEA FIVE WEEKS AND WITHOUT WATER FOR TWO DAYS WHEN INTERCEPTED BY BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT.

JK712AES

THE AREA WAS CORDONED OFF IMMEDIATELY WHILE RESCUE WORKERS SEARCHED THE WRECKAGE FOR INJURED AND POLICE COMBED THE NEIGHBORHOOD, INCLUDING THE YESHURON SYNAGOGUE AND THE JEWISH AGENCY BUILDING JUST ACROSS FASHIONABLE KING GEORGE AVENUE FROM THE CLUB, FOR TRACE OF THE ATTACKERS. ADD JERUSALEM (AL-BIOT) XXXWRECKAGE

A CURFEW BEGINNING AT 7 P.M. WAS ORDERED FOR THE GREATER PART OF JERUSALEM. A LARGE SECTION OF THE CITY WAS WITHOUT ELECTRIC LIGHT BECAUSE THE EXPLOSION DAMAGED A POWER LINE. (DAVIDSON)

THREE OF THE ATTACKERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, BUT THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM POLICE.

A JEWISH-OWNED TRUCK EMPLOYED RECENTLY IN THE VICINITY TO HAUL BUILDING MATERIALS WAS FOUND PARKED ABOUT 50 YARDS FROM THE WRECKED CLUB AND OFFICERS SAID IT MIGHT BE THE VEHICLE USED IN THE ATTACK.

THE CLUB, A JEWISH OWNED BUILDING LEASED BY THE ARMY, NORMALLY HOUSES 35 OFFICERS AND SIX EMPLOYES OF THE NAAFI (BRITISH EQUIVALENT OF THE U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGE). IT IS ON THE FRINGE OF THE JEWISH BUSINESS SECTION AND ABOUT 200 YARDS FROM THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

THE BLAST SHATTERED WINDOWS FOR BLOCKS AROUND.

A POLICE REPORT SAID ABOUT 30 OFFICERS AND 20 OTHER PERSONS WERE IN THE BUILDING WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED. SEVERAL OFFICERS SUNBATHING ON THE ROOF MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED INJURY WHEN THEY WERE STRANDED ON A CORNER WHICH DID NOT COLLAPSE WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE STRUCTURE.

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A190

TWELVE SURVIVORS HAD BEEN REMOVED TO HOSPITALS BY AMBULANCES WITHIN 20 MINUTES AFTER THE BLAST.

THE CLUB HAD BACHELOR OFFICERS' LIVING QUARTERS ON THREE FLOORS AND A LOUNGE, BAR AND RESTAURANT ON THE GROUND FLOOR. THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED OR INJURED OR OF THE NUMBER OF CIVILIANS, EMPLOYES OR GUESTS, WHO WERE VICTIMS.

IN HAIFA 1,350 PASSENGERS FROM A JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED ABOARD THREE BRITISH TRANSPORTS WHICH WERE HELD OFFSHORE AWAITING DECISION OF THE PALESTINE HIGH COURT ON WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE DEPORTED TO CYPRUS.

ML312PES

EDITORS:

JERUSALEM--FOURTH NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE INSERT AFTER SECOND PGH BEGINNING "BRITISH SOLDIERS," AND ENDING "17 WOUNDED."

A PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER SAID AN "IMPORTANT COMMUNIQUE," WHICH WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED TO BE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW, WOULD BE RELEASED SIMULTANEOUSLY HERE AND IN LONDON AT 8 A.M., SUNDAY (12 MIDNIGHT SATURDAY, E.S.T.). IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT THE COMMUNIQUE WOULD BE ISSUED TONIGHT, BUT THE OFFICER SAID THAT "WE ARE PREVENTED FROM RELEASING IT UNTIL 8 A.M. TOMORROW FOR SECURITY REASONS."

THE GOVERNMENT X X X THIRD PGH.

HJ759PES

SOVIET INDUSTRY (400)

LONDON, MARCH 1--(AP)--THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (CABINET) SAID TODAY THAT A LAG IN RUSSIAN COAL PRODUCTION WAS DELAYING THE NATION'S WHOLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

THE COUNCIL LISTED ECONOMIC "SHORTCOMINGS" OF 1946 AND "FUNDAMENTAL TASKS" FOR 1947 IN A DECREE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO TO REGIONAL LISTENING POSTS FOR PUBLICATION THROUGHOUT RUSSIA. THE SOVIET MONITOR PICKED UP THE BROADCAST HERE.

"THE COAL INDUSTRY, XXX EXPERIENCING THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES AS A RESULT OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR, IS LAGGING BEHIND, THUS HOLDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER BRANCHES OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT AND THE WHOLE NATIONAL ECONOMY," SAID THE MONITOR'S ABSTRACT OF THE DECREE.

ONLY YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN MOSCOW, URGING A DRIVE FOR MORE BREAD, INDICATED THAT SOVIET GRAIN PRODUCTION WAS SO FAR BELOW THE PRE-WAR LEVEL THAT AT LEAST THREE YEARS WOULD BE NEEDED TO REGAIN THAT LEVEL.

TODAY'S DECREE, AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID "RESUMPTION OF THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS IS SLOWER THAN WARRANTED. THE 1946 HOUSING PROGRAM IS NOT FULFILLED AND THIS IS CAUSING A HOLDUP OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. XXX."

MAR 1947

LISTED AS "SERIOUSLY LAGGING BEHIND" RUSSIA'S NEEDS WERE ELECTRICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND THE PRODUCTION OF RAILS, ROLLING-STOCK WHEELS, PIPES FOR THE OIL INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

"DESPITE THE FACT THAT PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS INCREASED IN 1946," CONTINUED THE REPORT, "THE INCREASE, WHERE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED, DOES NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY."

THE DECREE, THE MONITOR SAID, INCLUDED AMONG 1947 GOALS:

(1) "AN ALL-AROUND RISE IN FUEL-INDUSTRY PRODUCTION--IN THE FIRST PLACE GREATER COAL AND OIL OUTPUT XXX."

(2) "GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER-GOODS INDUSTRIES," INCLUDING A 27 PERCENT PRODUCTION BOOST IN THE TEXTILE AND OTHER LIGHT INDUSTRIES.

(3) "THE ENDING OF BACKWARDNESS IN THE MECHANIZATION OF LABOR, PARTICULARLY IN THE MINING, BUILDING AND TIMBER INDUSTRIES AND IN LOADING AND UNLOADING WORK IN TRANSPORT."

(4) "TRADE TURNOVER, STATE AND COOPERATIVE, TO THE SUM OF 325 BILLION RUBLES AT CURRENT PRICES ALONG WITH ALL-AROUND DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND COOPERATIVE TRADE AS WELL AS TRADE IN THE TOWNS."

THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE IS 5.3 RUBLES TO THE DOLLAR; THE DIPLOMATIC RATE IS 12 TO THE DOLLAR.

THE MONITOR'S REPORT GAVE NO DETAILED PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

JK253AES

30. 24-8211

BY ROBERT HEWETT

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MARCH 1--(AP)- BRITONS SAID GOODBYE WITHOUT REGRET LAST WEEK TO A FATEFUL FEBRUARY--28 HARSH, CRISIS-SCARRED DAYS THAT MANY CONSERVATIVES AND LABORITES AGREE WELL MAY BE MARKED AS THE CROSSROADS IN THE GREAT BRITISH SOCIALIST EXPERIMENT IN "PEACEFUL REVOLUTION."

IN ONE SHORT MONTH, THE WORST COLD WAVE IN HALF A CENTURY RIPPED AN UGLY CRACK THROUGH AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM WORN OUT BY TWO WARS AND A WORLD DEPRESSION. WITH THE ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN CAME THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S SHARPEST CHALLENGE OF 18 MONTHS IN POWER.

FACTORY SHUTDOWNS, SUDDEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND ELECTRICITY CUTS IN EVERY HOME BROUGHT MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN FACE TO FACE WITH THE HARD, UNPLEASANT TRUTH THAT HAD BEE SIGNALLED FOR MONTHS: WAR-STRAINED BRITAIN WAS IN A BAD WAY AND ONLY HARD WORK BY EVERYBODY WOULD GET HER OUT.

"HARD-WORK"--THOSE TWO WORDS-CAME FROM BRITAIN'S LEADERS, REGARDLESS OF POLITICS, AS THE STRONGEST REMEDY FOR HER DESPERATE ECONOMIC ILLNESS.

NO ONE PREDICTS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S BIG MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL BE TOPPLED BY THE ANGRY STORM OF CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES THAT ACCOMPANIED THE FEBRUARY COAL SHORTAGE CRISIS. THE CONSERVATIVE CHARGED THAT SOCIALIST PLANNERS HAD MUDDLED.

LABOR COUNTERCHARGED THAT THE NATION WAS SIMPLY REAPING A HARVEST OF CONSERVATIVE NEGLECT BEFORE THE WAR. CONSERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL HIMSELF QUENCHED HASTY TALK OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

BUT TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE FELL THE UNPOPULAR MAR 1947
TASK OF DEMANDING FROM THE WORKERS WHO VOTED FOR HIS LABOR GOVERNMENT STILL HARDER WORK AND STILL MORE SACRIFICES AFTER SIX YEARS OF WAR. ON THEIR RESPONSE DEPENDS THE FUTURE OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND ITS PLANS FOR MODIFIED SOCIALISM.

"THE TASK IS CERTAINLY A HEAVY ONE," ATTLEE DECLARED IN SUBMITTING HIS HARDER AND WORK-LESS LEISURE PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENT. "BUT (THE PEOPLE) CAN ACHIEVE VICTORY IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD AS IN THE SIX YEARS OF WAR THEY TRIUMPHED OVER THE ENEMY."

THE ALTERNATIVE, AS PICTURED IN A SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON, WAS "YOU WILL ALL HAVE LESS TO EAT AND LESS TO SMOKE, AND FEWER CLOTHES AND BOOTS AND SHOES TO WEAR, AND FEWER HOUSES AND LESS FURNITURE, AND LESS EMPLOYMENT IN MANY INDUSTRIES X X X THAT IS THE DANGER WE HAVE TO DEFEAT."

A146

GOVERNMENT LEADERS SAW ONE BRIGHT SPOT IN THE CRISIS-- THEY CLAIMED, THE ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN HAS BROUGHT HOME TO THE AVERAGE WORKER THE NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION, AND HAS SOLIDIFIED SUPPORT BEHIND THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM. ATTLEE DECLARED "WE ARE GOING AHEAD WITH OUR WHOLE PROGRAM."

DEPUTY CONSERVATIVE LEADER ANTHONY EDEN SPOKE FOR HIS PARTY WHEN HE CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO "PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST" AND HALT ITS SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM DURING THE ALL-OUT DRIVE FOR RECOVERY.

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER SHORTAGE HAD REPERCUSSIONS ON ITS FOREIGN POLICY.

ATTLEE CREATED A SENSATION WITH HIS ANNOUNCEMENT BRITAIN WOULD QUIT INDIA BY JUNE, 1948 AND A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN LATER EXPLAINED THAT THE EMPIRE SIMPLY COULDN'T PHYSICALLY MAINTAIN RULE IN INDIA AFTER NEXT YEAR.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ANNOUNCED BRITAIN WOULD END HER 30-YEAR-ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AND TURN IT OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE DECISION POINTED UP GROWING PROTESTS IN LABOR'S OWN RANKS AGAINST MAINTAINING 100,000 TROOPS IN THE HOLY LAND WHILE BRITISH PRODUCTION LINES ARE UNDERMANNED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO KEEP 1,087,000 IN THE ARMED FORCES UP TO 1948, COMPARED WITH 1,427,000 STRENGTH IN DECEMBER 1946, HAS ALREADY STIRRED UP OPPOSITION FROM LEFTWING LABOR SUPPORTERS WHO WANT MORE DRASTIC DEMOBILIZATION.

CHIEF TEST OF THE ATTLEE CABINET'S CONTROL OVER ITS OWN LABOR SUPPORTERS, HOWEVER, WILL COME IN REACTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION, INCLUDING A TRADITION-BREAKING PROPOSAL TO PUT SEVEN MILLION FACTORY WORKERS ON NIGHT WORKING SHIFTS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO PRESS FOR WIDESPREAD NIGHT WORK-- BITTERLY FOUGHT FOR YEARS BY BRITAIN'S STRONG TRADE UNIONS-- WAS ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK IN COMMONS AS THE "ONLY SOLUTION" TO PREVENT THE NATION'S DILAPIDATED ELECTRICITY SYSTEM FROM BREAKING DOWN. BRITAIN'S ELECTRIC PLANT CANNOT GENERATE SUFFICIENT POWER TO CARRY THE PEAK LOAD- HERETOFORE CONCENTRATED DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS - OF BOTH INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC USERS.

WORKERS ALSO MUST BOOST INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION BY WORKING HARDER, THE GOVERNMENT SAID IN ITS 1947 ECONOMIC PROGRAM. POINTING OUT THAT THE MAN-HOUR PRODUCTION WAS DOWN FROM PRE-WAR LEVELS IN MANY INDUSTRIES, THE PROGRAM CALLED FOR INCREASED INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS PENDING INSTALLATION OF MORE LABOR -SAVING MACHINERY.

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A147

"SPEED UP" PRACTICES DEMANDED BY THE GOVERNMENT RUN DIRECTLY CONTRARY TO HARD-WON TRADE UNION TRADITIONS IN BRITAIN. IF TRADE UNION LEADERS, RELUCTANT TO URGE DISAGREEABLE PRACTICES ON THEIR MEMBERS, BALK AT JOINING ATTLEE'S "VOLUNTARY" PROGRAM THE WHOLE LABOR GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THE NATION, IS BOUND TO SUFFER.

THE INFLUENTIAL TIMES SUMMED IT UP THIS WAY:

"ONLY SHEER PHYSICAL EFFORT CAN HOLD THE LINE. X X X "IN THIS SENSE THE TRADE UNION LEADERS HOLD THE FATE OF THIS COUNTRY IN THEIR HANDS AS THE R. A. F. HELD IT SEVEN YEARS AGO."

London, March 1—(ap)—dr. robert borel, general secretary of the international committee for the study of European affairs, declared today that hidden Nazi assets remain in Argentina and Switzerland and that they constitute "one of the most serious of post-war problems."

He told a news conference also that the committee was disturbed by continued escapes of nazis from occupied germany through two "established routes." t ese, he said, were to the north through Sweden and w south through Italy.

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the latest report of the committee, submitted to all allied government before being distributed to the press, charged that recent statements from the argentine government "make it clear that important assets belonging to the former axis powers still remain in Argentina, and the argentine government, after having supported the policy of the axis countries during the war, definitely refused to hand over their assets to the ex-allied nations."

the committee is w privately f i nanced, publ by various industrial and shipping firms, and claims support from "all kinds" of foreign ministries in various countries.

the report said that the question was whether the

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imply.

"It is

1919, the assets which they had

to rise again

1939-45 war a

"It is morally impossible

nations to use their own resources

which means an extra burden for these

citizens still

important sums which could make it possible to finance the purchase

abroad of go ds for germany in the next three years."

the committee, a private

30. 24- 8213

support of "all kinds" from foreign ministries in various countries.

[illegible] bowel claimed also that the recent roundup of nazi underground members in the british and american zones had confirmed reports circulated by the committee that such a movement existed.

apr 0915 a rh/ph0p

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN PASSED A RESOLUTION TONIGHT URGING FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN "TO DISCUSS URGENTLY WITH MARSHAL STALIN THE NEED FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF MASS DESTRUCTION."

MAR 1347

HJ801PES

NIGHT LEAD COAL (190)

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON MAR. 1-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN WARNED TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN, READYING FOR MONDAY'S RETURN TO FULL PRODUCTION, "MAY EASILY GET BACK INTO A POSITION OF CRISIS."

RETURNING ELECTRIC POWER TO IDLE INDUSTRIES IS CONDITIONAL ON CONTINUED SAVINGS OF CURRENT BY HOME OWNERS AND OTHER NON-INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY USERS SIR GUY NOTT-BOWER, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE FUEL MINISTRY, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

"IF THERE IS ANYTHING LIKE A LET-UP ON THE PART OF THESE NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMERS, WE MAY EASILY GET BACK INTO A POSITION OF CRISIS," HE SAID.

HOMES AND NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES STILL REMAIN UNDER A FIVE HOUR DAILY BAN ON THE USE OF ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM. BUT SMALL AMOUNTS OF ELECTRICITY WERE FREED TODAY TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOR PREPARATIONS TO GET BUSY AGAIN MONDAY, WHEN MOST OF THE 2,000,000 BRITISH WORKERS MADE IDLE BY A DRASTIC LACK OF FUEL WILL GET BACK TO WORK.

SIR GUY ANNOUNCED TOTAL SAVINGS OF COAL SINCE THE SHUTDOWN BEGAN FEB. 10 WERE 513,692 TONS--UNOUGH TO RUN ALL THE NATIONS ELECTRICITY GENERATING PLANTS FOR MORE THAN SIX DAYS. THAT SAVING NOW HAS BUILT GENERATING PLANT STOCKS UP TO MORE THAN TWO WEEKS SUPPLIES AND MADE POSSIBLE THE REOPENING OF INDUSTRIES.

DY511PES

LITTLEPORT, ENGLAND, MARCH 1-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN SAID TONIGHT THAT WHEN THE PROPOSAL OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE WAS MADE TO HIM "I JUMPED AT IT AT ONCE."

THE TREATY WILL BE SIGNED ON THE BEACHES OF DUNKERQUE, NEXT TUESDAY.

"I THINK," BEVIN SAID IN A SPEECH, "THAT IT WILL REPRESENT A SYMBOL OF THE BLACK PERIOD OF 1940 AND OF THE FACT THAT BOTH GREAT NATIONS ARE RISING AGAIN TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE CONDUCT OF WORLD AFFAIRS."

HJ729PES

BRITISH (200)

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-NEW FALLS OF SNOW AND RETURNING COLD WEATHER THREATENED COAL TRANSPORT ANEW TODAY ON THE HEELS OF A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL "BLACKOUT" WOULD END MONDAY, AFTER THREE WEEKS OF WIDESPREAD FACTORY SHUTDOWNS WHICH CAUSED UNEMPLOYMENT FOR MILLIONS.

DESPITE THE ENDING OF THE DRASTIC POWER EMBARGO IN HALF OF ENGLAND'S FACTORIES, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED THAT THE NEED TO SAVE COAL AT THE POWER GENERATORS WAS "AS URGENT AS EVER" AND SAID THE PRESENT FIVE-HOUR-DAY ELECTRICITY CUTS IN ALL BRITISH HOMES AND OFFICES WOULD CONTINUE.

ELECTRIC POWER WILL BE RESTORED FOR ALL INDUSTRY IN LONDON AND IN NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ENGLAND MONDAY, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IN THE MIDLANDS, FACTORIES REOPENED LAST MONDAY AFTER A TWO-WEEK SHUTDOWN.

ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE INDUSTRIAL POWER EMBARGO IN 38 WELSH AND ENGLISH COUNTIES AND THE FIVE-HOUR CUTS FOR DOMESTIC USERS HAD SUCCEEDED IN BUILDING UP THE COAL RESERVE AT POWER STATIONS TO A 16 AND A HALF DAYS SUPPLY, COMPARED TO THE NINE DAY RESERVE WHEN THE SHUT-DOWN WAS ORDERED FEB. 10.

NEW SNOW BLANKETED MOST OF THE ISLAND AND WEATHER FORECASTERS SOUNDED GALE WARNINGS FOR ALL THE EAST COAST FROM DOVER TO DOGGER BANKS AS BRITAIN'S CLODEST FEBRUARY IN 92 YEARS FINALLY ENDED. THE KEW GARDENS OBSERVATORY SAID THERE WERE ONLY 17 HOURS OF SUNLIGHT IN THE WHOLE MONTH.

WW4AES

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE SAID TONIGHT HE WAS SOMEWHAT "DISAPPOINTED" IN THE UNITED NATIONS' FIRST YEAR.

HE SPOKE AT A RALLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION ALONG WITH JAN MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND ANTHONY EDEN, ONE-TIME BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY AND NOW DEPUTY LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

"DURING THIS PAST YEAR," ATTLEE DECLARED, "WE HAVE ALL EXPERIENCED SOME DEGREE OF DISAPPOINTMENT WITH UNO. WE HAD HOPED FOR GREATER PROGRESS AND GREATER UNITY IN THE ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

"I SHARE THAT DISAPPOINTMENT. BUT OUR OTHER ACTIVITIES (IN THE U.N.) GIVE US GREAT CAUSE FOR HOPE."

HE LISTED THESE ACTIVITIES AS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND COMMISSIONS DEALING WITH EMPLOYMENT, TRANSPORT, HUMAN RIGHTS AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

TU445PES

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, MARCH 1-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DECLARED TODAY THAT AS LONG AS THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE PEACE TREATIES REMAIN UNSIGNED "THERE WILL REMAIN SERIOUS ISSUES BETWEEN THE VICTORIOUS POWERS."

IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, LIE DECLARED THAT THESE ISSUES WOULD IN TURN BE REFLECTED IN ALL THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS AND IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE VARIOUS ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"WE ALL REALIZE," HE SAID, "THAT THESE TREATIES WILL NOT BE EASY TO CONCLUDE. ALL OF THE POWERS HAVE VERY DEFINITE IDEAS REGARDING THE SCOPE OF THEIR OWN NATIONAL INTERESTS, IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM. THESE IDEAS WILL HAVE TO BE FITTED TOGETHER, AND IN SOME CASES IT WILL BE HARD TO FIND A COMPROMISE."

STRESSING THE FEAR OF WAR WILL REMAIN IN THE MINDS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD UNTIL "COMPLETE PEACE" IS ACHIEVED, HE ADDED:

"THE ONE THING WHICH WE ARE ENTITLED TO EXPECT IS THAT THESE COMPROMISES WILL BE SEARCHED OUT AND FOUND IN A SPIRIT OF AGREEMENT. AGREEMENT SIMPLY MUST BE REACHED AND I MAY ADD, WITHOUT HESITATION, THAT THE WORLD GROWS IMPATIENT."

HE SAID THAT MUCH OF THE FEAR NOW PREVALENT COULD BE REMOVED BY THE EXERCISE OF COMMON SENSE.

"COMMON SENSE TELLS US THAT THE GREAT NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THEIR OWN DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION AND RECONSTRUCTION," LIE SAID. "WE KNOW THAT NONE OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE COUNTRIES LOOKS TO WAR AS THE ANSWER TO THESE PROBLEMS. EVERYBODY IS ENTITLED TO HIS OWN PRIVATE OPINION OF THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD, BUT NOBODY CAN BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE SUICIDAL MANIACS.

"WE ALL KNOW FROM FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE THAT MODERN WAR IS TOO SWEEPING IN ITS EFFECTS, AND TOO DEMANDING IN ITS REQUIREMENTS OF EVERYBODY, TO BE A PAYING PROPOSITION FOR ANYBODY WHO DELIBERATELY PLANS IT."

U.N. (330)

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 1-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARED TODAY TO GO TO THE ECONOMIC AID OF THE WAR-RAVAGED NATIONS OF EUROPE.

BEFORE THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WAS A BRITISH APPEAL TO GIVE TOP PRIORITY TO THE CREATION OF A PERMANENT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WHICH WOULD HELP EUROPE GET BACK ON ITS FEET.

HECTOR MCNEIL, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, TOLD THE COUNCIL AS IT OPENED ITS FOURTH SESSION YESTERDAY THAT IN HIS OPINION THIS WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE THE 18-MEMBER BODY.

IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD BEGIN DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF CREATING THE COMMISSION NEXT WEEK.

DELEGATES WERE GENERALLY AGREED THAT SUCH A COMMISSION SHOULD BE CREATED, BUT RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS WERE EXPECTED TO CLASH OVER THE EXACT DUTIES OF THE PROPOSED AGENCY.

MEANWHILE, GREAT BRITAIN--UNDER PRODDING FROM THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT TO CLARIFY ITS IMMEDIATE INTENTIONS IN PALESTINE--EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT ANY OBLIGATIONS LAID DOWN BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR LIQUIDATION OF THE HOLY LAND MANDATE.

MCNEIL, AT A SPECIAL NEWS CONFERENCE, EMPHASIZED HOWEVER THAT HIS COUNTRY HAD "NOT YET" MADE A FORMAL REQUEST FOR A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U.N. ASSEMBLY TO DEAL WITH PALESTINE.

HE INDICATED THAT FINAL DECISION ON WHETHER TO CALL FOR A SPECIAL SESSION MIGHT BE MADE BEFORE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN LEAVES LONDON FOR THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING MARCH 10.

CONCERNING STYMIED BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS, MCNEIL SAID THE NEXT MOVE WAS UP TO EGYPT, WHICH HAS INDICATED AN INTENTION TO BRING THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE MIDDLE OF MARCH. MCNEIL SAID BRITAIN WOULD NOT OBJECT TO SUCH A COURSE, BUT ADDED:

"WE WOULD BE GLAD TO RESUME THE TALKS IF EGYPT HAS ANYTHING NEW TO OFFER. WE WANT TO BE SURE THE SUDAN HAS THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE HER OWN FUTURE. THAT'S THE ONLY POINT OUTSTANDING."

THE NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN OVER BRITAIN'S INSISTENCE ON SELF-DETERMINATION OF RULE OVER THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND EGYPTIAN CLAIMS WHICH WOULD PLACE THE SUDAN UNDER EGYPTIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

WW337AES

U.N.-LANGENHOVE

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 1-(AP)-FERNAND VAN LANGENHOVE OF BELGIUM DECLARED TODAY THAT THE ABSENCE OF ANY VETO DURING THE PAST MONTH OF IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WAS "TRULY ENCOURAGING" FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY.

THE SLIM, GREY-HAIRED BELGIAN SUMMED UP HIS OPINIONS TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AS HE YIELDED THE COUNCIL PRESIDENCY TO DR.OSWALDO ARANHA, OF BRAZIL. HE BREATHED A SIGH OF RELIEF THAT HIS MONTH'S ASSIGNMENT WAS COMPLETED--AND A SIGH OF SATISFACTION THAT POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAD BEEN RECORDED.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN ONE OF ITS BUSIEST MONTHS, SET UP A COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS TO INITIATE STEPS TOWARD WORLD ARMS LIMITATION; GOT DOWN TO BRASS TACKS ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL ISSUE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES; TOLD ITS BALKANS COMMISSION NOT TO INTERFERE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRIES IT IS INVESTIGATING, AND NAMED A SUB-COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE FACTS IN BRITAIN'S CHARGES OF MINE-LAYING AGAINST ALBANIA.

THIS PROGRESS WAS REGARDED WITH SATISFACTION BY SEVERAL DELEGATES.

BUT THE WIRY BELGIAN, AN OLD HAND AT INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS FROM HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE BELGIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, WAS PARTICULARLY DELIGHTED THAT NONE OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS TOSSED IN A VETO DURING HIS TERM AS PRESIDENT.

SEATED IN HIS SKYSCRAPER OFFICE IN DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN, HE SAID:

"TRUE, IT HAPPENED THAT DIVERGENT OPINIONS WERE EXPRESSED BY THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ON POINTS OF PROCEDURE OR OF SUBSTANCE. BUT DESPITE THE FACT THAT THESE OPINIONS WERE VOICED WITH ALL THE VIGOR NECESSARY, THOSE IN THE MINORITY WHILE ABSTAINING FROM VOTING, YIELDED GOOD-NATUREDLY TO THE MAJORITY. THIS IS A PROGRESS WHICH IS TRULY ENCOURAGING FOR THE FUTURE."

THE MINORITY IN THIS INSTANCE WAS ANDREI A.GROMYKO, WHO CONTENDED THAT APPOINTMENT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ALBANIA WAS A MATTER OF SUBSTANCE (AN ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT MATTER) WHICH HE COULD KILL BY VETO. BUT, HE TOLD THE COUNCIL HE WOULD NOT GO CONTRARY TO THE MAJORITY.

VAN LANGENHOVE RULED THE QUESTION WAS NOT SUBJECT TO THE VETO AND GROMYKO DID NOT CHOOSE TO PRESS THE ISSUE FURTHER THAN TO STATE HIS CASE.

(MORE)

"THE DEBATES IN THE COURSE OF FEBRUARY HAVE ALSO MANIFESTED A NOTABLE AMELIORATION IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL," VAN LANGENHOVE SAID. "THE DISCUSSIONS NOT ONLY TOOK PLACE IN DIGNITY BUT WERE ALL ALONG OF A CONCRETE NATURE. THERE WERE PRACTICALLY NO STATEMENTS MADE FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PROPAGANDA OR FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION ONLY.

"BEFORE THE LAST ASSEMBLY STARTED MANY WERE ENTITLED TO FEAR THAT THE ACTIVITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT BE PARALYZED BY THE EXERCISE OF THE VETO. THIS DANGER, HOWEVER, DID NOT OCCUR IN THE COURSE OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS. WHAT'S MORE, POSITIVE DECISIONS COULD BE REACHED IN SUCH FIELDS AS: DISARMAMENT, INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREEK FRONTIER INCIDENTS, THE ANGLO-ALBANIAN DISPUTE." MAR 1947

G342PES

BERLIN, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN LICENSED NEWSPAPER NACHT EXPRESS SAID TODAY THAT THE AIRING OF ALLIED DISAGREEMENTS OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF GERMANY BY THE RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNORS" WAS NOT PLEASING TO US GERMANS."

"WE KNOW EXACTLY THAT IT WILL GIVE IMPETUS TO CERTAIN ELEMENTS WHICH SEE IN THE DISUNION OF THE OCCUPATION POWERS A POSSIBILITY OF BEING ABLE ONE DAY TO PUT ON THE OLD UNIFORM AGAIN AFTER ALL," SAID THE NEWSPAPER, THE FIRST GERMAN PAPER TO COMMENT.

LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY AND SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS YESTERDAY DENIED ALLEGATIONS BY SOVIET MARSHAL VASSILY D. SOKOLOVSKY A DAY EARLIER THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE VIOLATING THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT AND PARTITIONING GERMANY BY MERGING THE ECONOMIES OF THEIR ZONES.

TU221PES

BERLIN, MARCH 1-(AP)-GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURTS IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY TRIED 28,523 GERMANS DURING JANUARY. THEY SENTENCED 441 TO INTERNMENT AND FINED 22,640 OTHERS, THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION OF U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JANUARY'S FIGURES BROUGHT THE TOTAL TRIED BEFORE DENAZIFICATION COURTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE TO 197,019, OF WHOM 2,390 WERE SENTENCED TO INTERNMENT RANGING UP TO 10 YEARS AND 161,522 WERE FINED.

THE REPORT SAID 48,450 PRISONERS ARE STILL HELD IN GERMAN ENCLOSURES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE AWAITING TRIAL.

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VATICAN CITY, MARCH 1-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII TOMORROW WILL CELEBRATE THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ASCENSION TO THE THRONE OF SAINT PETER.

THE DATE ALSO WILL BE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PONTIFF'S BIRTHDAY. HE WILL BE 71 YEARS OLD.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, ON THE EVE OF THE DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY, SAID THAT IT FOUND THE CATHOLIC FAMILY "ATTACHED TO ITS PASTOR IN A MANNER RARELY REGISTERED DURING PAST CENTURIES."

THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER ALSO POINTED TO THE WIDESPREAD RECOGNITION OF THE PONTIFF'S EFFORTS IN A WORLD "WHOSE TRAGEDY DID NOT END WITH THE ARMISTICE."

TU448PES MAR 1947

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MARCH 1-(AP)-FOREIGN OBSERVERS SPECULATED TODAY OVER THE FACT THAT THE TURKISH CABINET HELD A 10-HOUR MEETING IN ANKARA YESTERDAY, FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT HERE OF THE BRITISH PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES ASSUME BRITAIN'S "ECONOMIC COMMITMENTS" IN TURKEY AND GREECE.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE REPORTS WERE DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID ANY ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN TURKEY'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE WOULD BE WELCOMED. THEY ASKED IMMEDIATELY, HOWEVER, WHAT "ECONOMIC COMMITMENTS" WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

HJ757PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE SOVIET PERIODICAL NEW TIMES SAID TODAY THAT "GENUINE COMPLETE MILITARY, AS WELL AS ECONOMIC, DISARMAMENT MUST BE THE CORNERSTONE OF THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY."

THE WEEKLY, WHICH CONCERNS ITSELF LARGELY WITH FOREIGN POLICY MATTERS, SAID THAT "ONLY UPON SUCH A FOUNDATION IS IT CONCEIVABLY POSSIBLE TO AVERT A RELAPSE INTO GERMAN AGGRESSION, AND TO TURN GERMANY INTO A A PEACEFUL DEMOCRATIC STATE."

THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN THE SOVIET ZONE, THE EDITORIAL SAID, BUT IT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE "IN SHARP CONTRADICTION WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE."

IN ANOTHER NEW TIMES ARTICLE, COMMENTATOR D. ORLOV, DISCUSSING THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT IN GERMANY, SAID IT WAS "DIRECTED AGAINST THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY, AND THE REAL PURPOSE IS THE SUBORDINATION OF THE ECONOMY OF WESTERN GERMANY TO SELF-SEEKING INTERESTS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MONOPOLIES."

THE ARTICLE ALSO CHARGED THAT THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN THE WESTERN ZONES WERE "NOT ONLY NOT HELPING TO SPEED UP REPARATIONS DELIVERIES, BUT ON THE CONTRARY SABOTAGING THEM."

IT SAID THE POTSDAM DECISIONS AS TO GIVE 25 PERCENT OF THE ENTERPRISES IN THE WESTERN ZONE TO THE SOVIET UNION, POLAND AND OTHER ALLIED COUNTRIES, BUT THAT UP TO THE PRESENT "ONLY 3 PERCENT HAS BEEN UNLOADED. ONLY 18 ENTERPRISES, NINE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, EIGHT IN THE BRITISH AND ONE IN THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN DISMANTLED IN THE WESTERN ZONES."

TU244PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES TODAY RENEWED ITS ATTACK ON JOHN FOSTER DULLES, ONE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE FORTHCOMING FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETING HERE, CALLING HIM ANTI-SOVIET AND A SLANDERER OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

"HIS FOREIGN POLITICAL VIEWS," THE MAGAZINE SAID, "BEAR AN OUTSPOKEN AND AGGRESSIVE CHARACTER. HE WOULD NOT LET A CHANCE PASS TO ATTACK THE SOVIET UNION AND SLANDER OUR PEOPLE. IT IS ENOUGH TO READ HIS ARTICLE IN LIFE MAGAZINE LAST JUNE WHEREIN HE PERSISTENTLY PROPOSES A POLICY OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER PRESSURE ON THE SOVIET UNION. THE PLACE OF JOHN DULLES IN THE CAMP OF AMERICAN REACTIONARIES IS COMPLETELY OBVIOUS."

--DASH--

IN NEW YORK, DULLES SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON THE NEW TIMES ATTACK.

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HE TESTIFIED THAT PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ALLEGED PLOT HAD BEEN FRIENDLY WITH "RIGHT WINGERS" IN THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY: THAT THEY HAD ATTEMPTED TO "GET YOUNG RIGHT WINGERS INTO THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE: THAT THEY HAD MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH FORMER DIPLOMATS WHO WERE SERVING ABOARD WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED HUNGARY: THAT THEY HAD TRIED TO PLACE 'THEIR MEN' IN THE ARMY AND IN OFFICE AND THAT THEY HAD PLOTTED TO "REDUCE THE NUMBER OF COMMUNISTS IN KEY ARMY POSITIONS FROM 65 PER CENT TO 30 PER CENT OR LESS."

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (210)

NANKING, SUNDAY, MARCH 2-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ASSUMED CHINA'S PREMIERSHIP TONIGHT BUT AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES PREDICTED HE SOON WOULD ASK A GENERAL FROM THE FAR WEST TO TAKE OVER.

THESE QUARTERS SAID GEN. CHANG CHUN, GOVERNOR OF SZECHWAN PROVINCE, HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED BY CHIANG TO REORGANIZE THE GOVERNMENT SO THAT THE GENERALISSIMO COULD BE RELIEVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF HIS DUTIES AS PREMIER.

THEY PREDICTED THAT GENERAL CHANG, WHO SERVED ON GENERAL MARSHALL'S TRUCE COMMITTEE, WAS A LIKELY CHOICE FOR PREMIER BECAUSE HE HAD CHIANG'S CONFIDENCE AND HAD MAINTAINED COMPARATIVELY CLOSE RELATIONS WITH LEADERS OF THE YOUNG CHINA AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTIES.

THEY EMPHASIZED CHIANG WOULD NOT BE PREMIER IN A REORGANIZED GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THAT WOULD GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HIS KUOMINTANG PARTY WAS RELUCTANT TO END ONE-PARTY RULE.

THEY INSISTED THAT THE GENERALISSIMO ACCEPTED THE PREMIERSHIP ONLY AS AN EXPEDIENT TO SAVE THE TROUBLE OF SELECTING AN INTERIM PREMIER TO SERVE DURING A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

THESE QUARTERS PREDICTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE REORGANIZED TO INCLUDE NON-MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG BY MARCH 15, WHEN THE KUOMINTANG HOLDS ITS PLENARY SESSION.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT BEHIND THE WHOLE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION WAS A DETERMINATION BY THE GENERALISSIMO TO HEAD TOWARD ALL-OUT WAR TO SETTLE THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM ONCE AND FOR ALL.

CHIANG ASSUMED X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

P/UM1118PPS

PEIPING, SUNDAY, MARCH 2-(AP)-PART OF THE DISBANDED TRUCE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING--376 MEMBERS INCLUDING AN ENTIRE MILITARY POLICE BATTALION--WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE U.S. MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP IN CHINA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(PREVIOUS INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE AMERICAN TRUCE PERSONNEL WOULD BE SENT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT OR DISCHARGE.)

THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF TRUCE HEADQUARTERS IS TRANSFERRING 55 OFFICERS, 304 ENLISTED MEN, AND 12 WACS TO THE ADVISORY GROUP. THE REMAINDER, FROM THE 701ST M.P. BATTALION, WILL BE STATIONED AT SHANGHAI.

UM1143PPS

SHANGHAI, MARCH 1-(AP)-THE CHINA PRESS, CHINESE-OWNED ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, SAID TONIGHT THE SHANGHAI OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ISSUE NO MORE PASSPORTS FOR CHINESE WISHING TO LEAVE CHINA. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION BUT THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT IT MIGHT BE AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT FLIGHT OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS.

FJ608PCS

[illegible] COMMUNIST OFFICIAL IN NANKING TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT;

"WE WILL RETURN WITHIN A YEAR. IF YOU WISH, LET'S MAKE A DATE TO HAVE DINNER HERE NEXT MARCH 1."

HE SPOKE AS HE WAS PACKING TO LEAVE FOR THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL, YENAN, TUESDAY BY U.S. ARMY PLANE. MAR 1947

ALREADY CHALLENGING THE GENERALISSIMO'S POWER, COMMUNIST ARMIES WERE HACKING AWAY AT THE OUTER DEFENSES OF TWO WIDELY SEPARATED BUT IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT STRONGHOLDS: CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA; AND TSINAN, CAPITAL OF SHANTUN PROVINCE.

(IN WASHINGTON THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED MAJ.ROB ERT B.RIGG AND CAPT.JOHN W.COLLINS, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHES WITH OFFICES IN MANCHURIA, AT CHILUNCHIEN, A VILLAGE NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN.

THE COMMUNIST RADIO AT YENAN, CONTIINUING TO CLAIM GREAT VICTORIES IN SHANTUNG , CHARGED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE MOVING INTO POSITION FOR AN ATTACK ON YENAN, A LONG-PREDICTED DDEVELOPMENT WHICH NEVER HAS MATERIALIZED.

FJ443PCS

ADD Nanking (NL Chinese) XXX victories (India)

LONDON, MARCH 1-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR INDIA'S COMMUNIST PARTY ACCUSED BRITAIN TODAY OF "DOUBLE DEALING" IN ITS PLAN TO QUIT INDIA BY JUNE 1948.

"ON THE WAY HERE FROM INDIA I SAW VERY SIGNIFICANT ARMY MANEUVERS IN THE NORTHWEST," GANGHDAR ADHIKARI, INDIAN COMMUNIST EXECUTIVE COMMITEEMAN, TOLD THE LONDON CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE COMMUNIST PARTIES.

"THE MANEUVERS WERE SUPPOSED TO BE AGAINST TRIBESMEN BUT THE TROOPS WERE USING THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS," ADHIKARI ADDED.

FOCO India

THE NORTHWEST IS THE REGION WHERE INDIA HAS A FRONTIER WITH SOVIET RUSSIA IN THE HIGH PAMIRS.

ADHIKARI, REPRESENTING INDIA'S 65,000 COMMUNISTS, CHARGED THAT THE BRITISH PLEDGE TO LEAVE INDIA MEANS NOTHING "SINCE THERE IS NO COMMITMENT ABOUT THE BRITISH MONOPOLIES WHICH CONTROL BASIC INDUSTRIES."

THE INDEPENDENCE PLAN ITSELF CAN NEVER WORK, HE SAID, BECAUSE EACH INDIAN FACTION MISGUIDEDLY READS INTO IT REALIZATION OF ITS OWN HOPES.

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30.24-8217

INDIAN (190)

NEW DELHI, MARCH 1-(AP)-CONGRESS PARTY AND MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS WERE SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE WHICH OBSERVERS AID MIGHT LEAD TO THE LEAGUE ENDING ITS BOYCOTT OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

THE MEETING TOOK ON ADDED SIGNIFICANCE FOLLOWING RELIABLE REPORTS LAST NIGHT THAT THE LEADERS OF INDIA'S CHAMBER OF PRINCES HAD REFUSED TO ENTER THE ASSEMBLY UNLESS THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ALSO JOINED THAT BODY, NOW IN RECESS.

MAR 1947

ONE SOURCE SAID THE CHAMBER PLEDGED ITSELF TO WORK UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION PLAN FOR CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT INDIAN GOVERNMENT BUT THAT ITS LEADERS MAINTAINED THAT IF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN DRAWING UP THE NEW CONSTITUTION, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S STATEMENT MAKES IT CLEAR THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S PRODUCT.

THE CHAMBER IS COMPOSED OF THE LEADERS OF THE SO-CALLED "NATIVE," OR PRINCELY, STATES.

FINANCE MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, OF THE INTERIM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY A PROPOSED BUDGET WHICH WOULD RAISE INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS, IN THE LOWEST BRACKET, ABOLISH THE SALT TAX AND DOUBLE THE TEA EXPORT DUTY. HE CALLED, AT THE SAME TIME, FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF "GREAT PRIVATE ACCUMULATIONS OF WEALTH" WHICH HE SAID WERE "ALLEGED TO HAVE ESCAPED TAXATION."

WB425AES

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MARCH 1-(AP)-MRS. ARUNA ASAF ALI, CONGRESS PARTY SOCIALIST AND WIFE OF INDIA'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, EXPRESSED FEAR TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S DECISION TO PULL OUT OF INDIA BY JUNE, 1948, FORESHADOWED A "QUIT AND DIVIDE POLICY."

SHE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT BRITAIN'S PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL "IS A RESULT OF HER PRECARIOUS DOMESTIC AND WORLD POSITION" AND THAT "EVEN IF THE MOST OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATIONS ARE JUSTIFIED, SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES CANNOT AFFORD TO BE COMPLACENT."

MRS. ASAF ALI, WHOSE POLITICAL VIEWS DIFFER SHARPLY FROM THOSE OF HER MORE CONSERVATIVE HUSBAND, SAID THAT WHEN BRITAIN LEAVES, CONGRESS PARTY MEMBERS "WILL THEN HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY STAND FOR EMPOWERING THE PRESENT VESTED AND STATUS QUO INTERESTS, OR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKER AND PEASANT." #

NIGHT LEAD GANDHI

BY DONALD HUTH

MAR 1947

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL LEADER OF MILLIONS OF INDIANS, SAID TODAY HIS WALKING TOUR TO PREACH A DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY WOULD BE EXTENDED INTO THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU PROVINCE OF BIHAR.

FOR THE PAST FOUR MONTHS, GANDHI HAS BEEN HIKING THROUGH THE MOSLEM TERRITORY OF EASTERN BENGAL, WHICH, ALONG WITH BIHAR, WAS THE SCENE OF BLOODY CLASHES BETWEEN MOSLEMS AND HINDUS LAST FALL.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT DURING THE OCTOBER COMMUNAL RIOTS IN EASTERN BENGAL, WHERE THE POPULATION IS 80 PE

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT DURING THE OCTOBER COMMUNAL RIOTS IN EASTERN BENGAL, WHERE THE POPULATION IS 80 PER CENT MOSLEM, 300 PERSONS, NEARLY ALL OF THEM HINDUS, LOST THEIR LIVES. THEY ALSO ESTIMATE THAT 5,000 MOSLEMS WERE KILLED DURING THE NOVEMBER RIOTS IN BIHAR, WHERE THE HINDUS HAVE A MAJORITY OF ABOUT 86 PER CENT.

THE 77-YEAR-OLD MAHATMA, WITH A BAMBOO STAFF AS A WALKING STICK, HAS TRAMPED ABOUT 125 MILES BAREFOOT OVER HARD DIRT ROADS, WINDING FOOTPATHS AND SHAKY BAMBOO BRIDGES. HE AND MASSES OF HIS FOLLOWERS REGARD THE MISSIONARY WORK HE HAS BEEN DOING AS HIS "GREATEST EXPERIMENT" IN NON-VIOLENCE. GANDHI VOWED HE WOULD ACHIEVE HIS PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING ACCORD BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES "OR

LEAVE MY BONES IN EAST BENGAL."

HE ADMITS THAT ONLY TIME CAN TELL WHETHER HE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

MOSLEM PREMIER H.S.SUHRAWARDY AND OTHER MOSLEM LEADERS HAVE NOT BEEN ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT GANDHI'S PROLONGED STAY IN BENGAL. SUHRAWARDY SAID THAT GANDHI WAS "CAUSING GREAT DISCOMFORT IN THE MINDS OF MOSLEMS" AND EXPRESSED A WISH THAT THE MAHATMA'S "INNER VOICE" MIGHT LEAD HIM TO BIHAR TO SEE FOR HIMSELF THE COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THAT PROVINCE.

GANDHI WAS QUOTED TODAY BY HIS FOLLOWERS AS STATING HE WAS GOING TO BIHAR NOT FOR RELIEF OF THE MOSLEMS THERE, BUT TO CHANGE THE HINDU MENTALITY AND INSTILL HIS DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

IN BENGAL, HE HAS OPPOSED THE SCHEME ADVANCED BY ONE GROUP OF HINDUS TO PARTITION THE PROVINCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS, SAYING HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN AND CANNOT CONDONE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE RELIGION WHICH WOULD BE THE CONSEQUENCE OF THAT PLAN.

G306PES

CALCUTTA,MARCH 1-(AP)-MOHANDAS K.GANDHI PLANS TO LEAVE EAST BENGAL TOMORROW IN AN AMERICAN JEEP ON THE FIRST LAP OF A JOURNEY TO THE HINDU PROVINCE OF BIHAR TO CONTINUE HIS CAMPAIGN FOR AHIMSA (NON-VIOLENCE).

DAY-Gandhi BIHAR 1947

GANDHI'S DECISION TO VISIT BIHAR CAME AS A SURPRISE, SINCE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF HIS EAST BENGAL WALKING TOUR, WHICH HE STARTED IN NOVEMBER. SINCE THAT TIME THE 77-YEAR-OLD INDIAN LEADER HAS COVERED 125 MILES AND VISITED ABOUT 50 VILLAGES, WALKING BAREFOOT OVER HARD DIRT ROADS AND SHAKY BAMBOO BRIDGES.

FROM HAIMCHAR, HIS PRESENT HEADQUARTERS IN THE TIPPERAH DISTRICT OF BENGAL, GANDHI PLANS TO TRAVEL BY JEEP TO CHANDPUR, WHERE HE WILL BOARD A RIVER STEAMER FOR GOALUNDO. THERE HE WILL BOARD A TRAIN FOR CALCUTTA AND BIHAR.

RQ916AES

BY ROY ROBERTS

SEOUL, MARCH 1-(AP)-LEFTIST AND RIGHTIST CROWDS, HOMEBOUND FROM SEPARATE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS, COLLIDED IN THE HEART OF SEOUL TODAY, AND 150 SHOTS WERE FIRED AS TRUCKLOADS OF POLICE SOUGHT TO DISPERSE THE RIVAL GROUPS.

AMERICAN AND KOREAN POLICE SAID SHOTS WERE FIRED AT KOREAN POLICE ATTEMPTING TO MAINTAIN ORDER, BUT THAT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE. POLICE FIRED INTO THE AIR TO BREAK UP THE CROWDS. AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE WOUNDED, THE POLICE REPORTED.

LEFTISTS HAD OBSERVED THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE KOREAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN 1919 AT A FORMER SHINTO SHRINE ON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, OVERLOOKING THE CAPITAL CITY.

THE RIGHTISTS OBSERVED THE EVENT AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY STADIUM. THE CROWD MET NEAR THE ANCIENT SOUTH GATE IN MID-SEOUL.

(INDEPENDENCE DAY WAS OBSERVED BY 10,000 KOREANS IN TOKYO. AT A MASS MEETING THEY URGED THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO WITHDRAW OCCUPATION TROOPS FROM KOREA AS SOON AS A UNIFIED GOVERNMENT COULD BE SET UP.)

X427APS

HONOLULU,MARCH 1-(AP)-T/3 CLARENCE SIMPKINS, 19-YEAR-OLD INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIM, ARRIVED AT HICKAM FIELD YESTERDAY IN AN IRON LUNG FROM KOREA, WHERE HE WAS STRICKEN JAN. 10.

SIMPKINS IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.C.R.SIMPKINS, 201 LAWNSIDE AVE., COLLINGSWOOD, N.J. ATTENDANTS SAID SIMPKINS WAS "PRETTY SICK BUT A GOOD PATIENT FOR THIS LONG TRIP." AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE WILL TAKE HIM FROM HONOLULU TO HOT SPRINGS,ARK., FOR TREATMENT.

RA702ACS

NIGHT LEAD PLEBISCITE (170)

MANILA,SUNDAY,MARCH 2-(AP)-JOSE P.LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE JAPANESE, DECLARED TODAY THE UNITED STATES STOOD TO LOSE ITS MORAL PRESTIGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BECAUSE OF ITS REQUEST FOR PARITY RIGHTS FOR AMERICANS IN THE ISLANDS.

LAUREL, CHARGED WITH TREASON AND NOW OUT ON BOND, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES WOMEN LAWYERS GUILD MEMBERS THAT THE PARITY AMENDMENT WOULD OPEN THE WAY TO INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES BY AMERICAN CAPITAL AND AN INFLUX OF U.S. CITIZENS.

THIS, HE ASSERTED, WAS PART OF A PLAN TO PROTECT ADVANCED MILITARY BASES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PHILIPPINES IN THE EVENT OF A THIRD WORLD WAR, WHICH HE PREDICTED WOULD BREAK OUT WITHIN 10 YEARS.

GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SPOKE IN BEHALF OF THE AMENDMENT AT THE MANILA JOCKEY CLUB, DECLARING THAT IF THE AMENDMENT WERE REJECTED THE PHILIPPINES ECONOMY WOULD BE BROUGHT TO "THE CHAOTIC EXAMPLE OF CHINA."

THE MANILA POST, WHICH OPPOSES THE PARITY AMENDMENT, PREDICTED IT WOULD CARRY BY A THREE-TO-ONE VOTE AT THE MARCH 11 PLEBISCITE. ITS PREDICTION WAS BASED ON A SAMPLE VOTE.

P947PCS MAR 1947

MANILA,SUNDAY,MARCH 2-(AP)-IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER ENGRACIO FABRE ASKED THE PHILIPPINES FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY TO TAKE UP WITH RUSSIA THE CASES OF GEORGE BROVSKY AND CHARLES KONRADT ANDREU.

THE COMMISSIONER WANTS TO DEPORT THE PAIR, SUPPOSEDLY RUSSIAN NATIONALS, ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY ARE "A MENACE TO THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY."

POLICE MAINTAIN BROVSKY AND ANDREU ARE ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING A CONSPIRACY WITH THE HUKBALAHAPS, OR ARMED PEASANTS. THE PHILIPPINES NOW IS TRYING TO PUT DOWN THE HUKPALAHAPS.

THE CHINESE CONSUL SAID ALTHOUGH THE TWO CAME FROM SHANGHAI THEY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO CHINA. THE PHILIPPINES HAS NO DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN MOSCOW EXCEPT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

P943PCS

30.24-8219

NIGHT LEAD MANEUVERS (180)

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH NAVAL TASK FORCE 38, CENTRAL PACIFIC, MARCH 1-(AP)-RACING EASTWARD FOR A "BATTLE" WITH TASK FLEET ONE FROM THE WEST COAST, THIS FORCE WON A BIG INITIAL ADVANTAGE TODAY WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ONE OF ITS DARING SUBMARINES THEORETICALLY HAD KNOCKED OUT THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.

RANGING HUNDREDS OF MILES AHEAD OF THIS FAST CARRIER FORCE, THE SUBMARINE POMFRET WAS CREDITED WITH A TEN-TORPEDO ATTACK ON THE BATTLESHIP BEFORE DAWN FRIDAY, DRAWING FIRST BLOOD IN THE NAVY'S BIGGEST POSTWAR PACIFIC MANEUVERS.

THE ONLY CAPITAL SHIP ON EITHER SIDE, THE IOWA WAS RULED OUT OF ACTION AND WILL TAG ALONG ONLY AS AN OBSERVER. THE POMFRET ESCAPED.

THE WEST COAST DEFENSE FORCE STILL IS A POWERFUL CONTENDER, HOWEVER, WITH THREE CRUISERS, TEN SUBMARINES, 20 DESTROYERS, THE CARRIER BOXER AND ANOTHER THEORETICAL CARRIER. EITHER THE SHANGRI-LA OR ANTIETAM HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR ASSIGNMENT, BUT BOTH ARE UNDERGOING OVERHAULS.

THE RIVAL FORCES ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET SOMEWHERE WEST OF HAWAII IN THE NEXT COUPLE OF DAYS IN AN ALL-OUT "BATTLE." THEN THEY WILL JOIN FOR MOCK ATTACKS ON JOHNSTON ISLAND AND PEARL HARBOR.

EXPECTING "ENEMY" SUBMARINES TO STRIKE AT ANY TIME, TASK FORCE 38 HAS BEEN ON ANTI-SUBMARINE ALERT FOR THE PAST TWO NIGHTS, ZIGZAGGING AND BLACKED OUT.

SD224PCS NM

~~MANEUVERS~~ (180)

MAR 1947

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH TASK FORCE 38 ON MANEUVERS, MARCH 1-(AP)-THIS FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE, RACING EASTWARD TO ENGAGE THE WEST COAST PROTECTIVE FORCE, STRUCK THE INITIAL BLOW FRIDAY IN THE NAVY'S FIRST FULL SCALE PACIFIC MANEUVERS SINCE THE WAR.

ONE OF ITS SUBMARINES, OPERATING HUNDREDS OF MILES AHEAD, INTERCEPTED THE BATTLESHIP IOWA BEFORE DAWN FRIDAY AND THEORETICALLY FIRED 10 TORPEDOES AT THE DREADNAUGHT. THE SUBMARINE POMFRED ESCAPED.

THE IOWA WAS WITHDRAWN FROM ACTION BUT WILL CONTINUE WITH THE WEST COAST FORCE AS AN OBSERVER.

THE PROMFRET FIRST REPORTED IT SANK THE CARRIER BOXER. THIS WORD SPREAD QUICLY THROUGHOUT THE CARRIER PRINCETON, FLAGSHIP OF THIS TASK FORCE, AND FOR HOURS CREWS THOUGHT THE BLOW HAD DEPRIVED THE OPPOSING FORCE OV VITAL AIR STRENGTH.

BUT WITH THE IOWA OUT OF ACTION, THE WEST COAST FORCE HAS LOST ITS BUGGEST GUNS, AND MUCH OF ITS PREPONDERANT POWER AS A SURFACE FORCE IS NULLIFIED.

DESPITE THE LOSS OF THE IOWA, THE WEST COAST FLEET STILL IS A MIGHTY STRIKING FORCE WITH 10 SUBMARINES, 20 DESTROYERS, THREE CRUISERS, THE CARRIER BOXER AND A THEORETICAL CARRIER. THE LAST IS NOT PRESENT PHYSICALLY, BUT FIGURES IN STRATEGY.

TASK FORCE 38 EXPECTS TO HAVE SUBMARINE ALERTS TONIGHT. FOR THE PAST TWO NIGHTS IT HAS OPERATED UNDER ANTI-SUB CONDITIONS, WITH DARKENED SHIPS FOLLOWING A ZIG ZAG COURSE.

NNJW1155ACS

WITH TASK FORCE 38 ON MANEUVERS, MARCH 1-(AP)-GUNNERS MATE 2C ROY TOMAN OF RICHMOND, VA., IS ABOUT READY TO RETURN TO DUTY AFTER BARELY SURVIVING AN INJURY SUFFERED WHEN A DRONE PLANE PLUMMETED TO THE FLIGHTDECK OF THE CARRIER PRINCETON.

A 20MM. SHELL PIERCED THE CONTROL BOX OF THE TARGET DRONE PLANE JAN.22, NORTH OF SAIPAN, AS IT PASSED OVER THE PRINCETON. THE DRONE WENT TO PIECES ON THE FLIGHTDECK AND A PISTON HIT TOMAN IN THE CHEST.

HE FELL, UNCONSCIOUS, AND THE SHIP'S DOCTOR, CMDR.MILO YOUEL OF HURON,S.D., FAILED TO FIND ANY TRACE OF A HEARTBEAT.

YOUEL SAID THE SAC AROUND TOMAN'S HEART HAD FILLED WITH BLOOD, PREVENTING HIS HEART FROM BEATING NORMALLY. THE SAILOR WAS FAILING FAST WHEN LT. (JG) IRVING MEEKER OF MONTCLAIR,N.J., INSERTED A NEEDLE INTO THE SAC, DRAWING OFF THE BLOOD.

MAR 1947

JW745ACS NM

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, MARCH 1-(AP)-SIX FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES AND 15 NEWSMEN OF FOUR COUNTRIES MADE AN EIGHT-HOUR SURVEY YESTERDAY OF THE CHURCHILL ARCTIC EXPERIMENTAL BASE, WHERE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES IN TESTS SUBJECTING ARMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT TOLPUBZERO TEMPERATURES.

THE VISITORS FOUND THE BASE TO BE TESTING WEAPONS SUCH AS WERE IN USE IN WORLD WAR II, CLOTHING AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

THE MILITARY ATTACHES WERE FROM RUSSIA--WHOSE NEWSPAPERS HAVE CLAIMED TO SEE A THREAT OF AGGRESSION IN U.S. ARCTIC MOVEMENTS--THE U.S., BRITAIN, FRANCE, NORWAY AND MEXICO; THE REPORTERS FROM THE U.S BRITAIN, CANADA AND FRANCE.

THE MOST MYSTIFYING THING THEY SAW WAS A PAIR OF BELOW-THE-KNEE PANTS WITH SHORT ROPES HANGING FROM ONE LEG BUT NOT FROM THE OTHER. THEY LEARNED THAT THE OBJECT WAS TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE ROPES CUT OFF DRAFTS.

DR. ALAN WOODCOCK OF OTTAWA, DEFENSE RESEARCH BOARD PHYSI

THE MOST MYSTIFYING THING THEY SAW WAS A PAIR OF BELOW-THE-KNEE PANTS WITH SHORT ROPES HANGING FROM ONE LEG BUT NOT FROM THE OTHER. THEY LEARNED THAT THE OBJECT WAS TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE ROPES CUT

OFF DRAFTS.

DR. ALAN WOODCOCK OF OTTAWA, DEFENSE RESEARCH BOARD PHYSICIST, SAID HE'D DEVISED A 23-POUND COLD-WEATHER SUIT WHICH HAD KEPT HIM WARM OVERNIGHT AT 12 BELOW ZERO, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT SWEAT IS TO BE FEARED MORE THAN COLD.

CAPT. BRIAN O'CONNELL OF MONTREAL SHOWED A 480-POUND SLED PACK CONTAINING FOOD, HEAT AND SHELTER TO LAST FIVE MEN THREE AND A HALF DAYS.

SOMETIMES THE TEMPERATURE AT THE BASE GOES TO 40 DEGREES BELOW ZERO. YESTERDAY IT WAS WELL ABOVE FREEZING.

BD613AES MAR 1947

WASHINGTON,MARCH 1-(AP)-SEN.LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) AND REP. FRANCES P.BOLTON (R-OHIO) SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT ENGLAND'S DIMINISHING WORLD LEADERSHIP MEANS THE UNITED STATES MUST ASSUME WORLD RESPONSIBILITIES OR OTHER NATIONS WILL LOOK TO RUSSIA FOR ASSISTANCE.

NEITHER, HOWEVER, MADE DIRECT REFERENCE TO REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HAD ASKED THE UNITED STATES TO ASSUME THE FORMER'S FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS IN GREECE.

IN AN (NBC) "OUR FOREIGN POLICY" PROGRAM THE TWO LEGISLATORS WERE ASKED IF THEY BELIEVED THAT "THE LESS WE ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN WORLD AFFAIRS THE MORE NATIONS WILL TURN TO RUSSIA?"

"WE MUST DEMONSTRATE TO THE WORLD," SAID SALTONSTALL, "THAT WE REALIZE AT HOME THAT WE ARE ONE OF THE TWO STRONGEST NATIONS ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH AND THAT WE ARE WILLING TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT GO WITH THAT POSITION.

"IF WE BURY OUR HEAD IN THE SAND LIKE AN OSTRICH, OBVIOUSLY OTHER NATIONS WILL LOOK TO RUSSIA AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY WHERE THEY THINK THEY CAN GET ASSISTANCE WHEN THEY NEED IT AND BACKING FOR THEIR OWN UNDERTAKINGS."

MRS.BOLTON SAID THAT "IF WE FAIL TO X X X MEET THE NEEDS OF THE SUFFERING COUNTRIES, COULD WE BLAME THEM IF THEY TURN TO THE ONLY OTHER COUNTRY THAT HAS STRENGTH?"

SALTONSTALL SAID THE "GREAT UNSOLVED PROBLEM" IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS WAS MAKING IT POSSIBLE "FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO BE ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE," REPLIED REP.BOLTON, "THAT WE CAN DEMOCRATIZE JAPAN, OR GERMANY. ALL WE CAN DO IS TO EXPOSE THEM TO DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHAT WE MEAN BY THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE OVER A LONG ENOUGH PERIOD TO GIVE THEM A FEELING OF COMPREHENSION OF THE BENEFITS WE BELIEVE ACCRUE FROM IT. BUT THE ULTIMATE CHOICE MUST REMAIN IN THEIR HANDS."

MRS.BOLTON TERMED IT "IRONICAL" THAT WITH ENGLAND RECOGNIZING THAT SHE CANNOT CONTINUE HER WORLD LEADERSHIP, "MANY OF THOSE WHO HAVE SHOUTED THE LOUDEST AGAINST HER 'IMPERIALISM' ARE NOW ACCUSING HER OF ABANDONING HER RESPONSIBILITIES."

HP729PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MARCH 2-(AP)-THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WILL LEND NO MORE MONEY TO OTHER COUNTRIES FOR "EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION."

THE $3,500,000,000 GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION FOR FOREIGN LENDING SAID ITS DECISION WOULD APPLY ESPECIALLY TO COUNTRIES IN POSITION TO SEEK LOANS FROM THE WORLD BANK, TO WHICH THE U.S.HAS SUBSCRIBED $3,175,000,000.

ALL COUNTRIES HOLDING MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD BANK MAY APPLY TO IT FOR LOANS, ALTHOUGH IT HAS NOT YET BEGUN LENDING OPERATIONS. ITS 40 MEMBER COUNTRIES INCLUDE MOST PRINCIPAL NATIONS EXCEPT RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S DECLARATION, CONTAINED IN ITS THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS, APPARENTLY REFLECTED DETERMINATION THAT THE U.S.WOULD CEASE TAKING THE SOLE RISK IN FINANCING "EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION" IN OTHER LANDS.

THE BANK EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT COUNTRIES UNDERGOING RECONSTRUCTION COULD STILL APPLY TO IT FOR CREDIT TO FINANCE TRADE SO AS TO "FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES" WITH THIS COUNTRY.

THESE CREDITS WILL BE ALLOWED FOR "SPECIFIC PURPOSES" TO "CONTRIBUTE IN THE MOST DIRECT MANNER TO A BALANCED LONG-RANGE EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE" AND WILL BE "ON TERMS APPROPRIATE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN EACH CASE."

MAR 1947

THE BANK SAID IT WOULD ATTEMPT TO HELP OTHER COUNTRIES TO SHIP "USEFUL AND ECONOMICALLY DESIRABLE" GOODS TO THE U.S.SO THEY MAY GET DOLLARS TO PAY THEIR DEBTS TO THIS COUNTRY AND OTHERWISE IMPROVE THEIR POSITION.

WASHINGTON,MARCH 1-(AP)-TWO VETERAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE STAFF OF GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., POLITICAL ADVISOR TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN TOKYO.

THEY ARE: H.EARLE RUSSELL, KALAMAZOO,MICH., WHO HAS BEEN COUNSELOR OF THE EMBASSY AT CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA; AND CABOT COVILLE, WASHINGTON, D.C., NOW FIRST SECRETARY AND CONSUL AT LONDON.

RUSSELL, A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, HAS SERVED IN EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE HE ENTERED THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1916. COVILLE, A CORNELL GRADUATE, HAS SERVED SINCE 1926 IN KOBE AND DAIREN, AS WELL AS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

OTHER FOREIGN SERVICE TRANSFERS INCLUDE:

WILLIAM PERRY GEORGE, GADSDEN,ALA., COUNSELOR AT BELGRADE, TO TAHRAN, IRAN, IN THE SAME CAPACITY.

GEORGE M.GRAVES OF BENNINGTON,VT., FROM CONSUL AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, TO VARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA, AS CONSUL.

ARTHUR R.WILLIAMS OF DENVER,COLO., FRO

GEORGE M.GRAVES OF BENNINGTON,VT., FROM CONSUL AT NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, TO VARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA, AS CONSUL.

ARTHUR R.WILLIAMS OF DENVER,COLO., FROM SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, TO CONSUL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

WILLIAM C.TRIMBLE OF (8 WEST MADISON ST.) BALTIMORE,MD., FROM STATE DEPARTMENT TO REYKJAVIK,ICELAND, AS FIRST SECRETARY AND CONSUL.

EG402AES

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FORRESTAL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1- AP)-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL SAYS THE UNITED STATES NAVY NOW HAS THE JOB OF EEPING THE WORLD'S SEA LANES OPEN.

FOR A CENTURY, HE TOLD AN INFORMAL NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, THIS COUNTRY DIDN'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT EEPING THE SEA LANES OPEN BECAUSE BRITAIN DID IT.

WE ARE NOW DOING IT, HE COMMENTED.

SU802AES

ATLANTA, MARCH 1-(AP)-SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL (D-GA) PROPOSED TODAY THAT ENGLAND, IRELAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND ACT TO BE ADMITTED AS MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION REPORTED IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY.

IN A WASHINGTON INTERVIEW WITH RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE GEORGIA SENATOR WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HIS PROPOSAL WAS PREDICATED UPON A THREATENED BREAKUP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS PROBABLE INABILITY TO CARRY OUT WORLD COMMITMENTS.

MANY OF THESE COMMITMENTS, THE SENATOR TOLD MCGILL, WILL INEVITABLY BECOME THE OBLIGATIONS OF THIS COUNTRY IN ANY CASE.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR ALSO PROPOSED THAT THE COMMONWEALTHS WITHIN THE EMPIRE--CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA--CONSIDER SOME FORM OF ASSOCIATION WITH THIS NATION IF GREAT BRITAIN ACTS TO BECOME A PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEN.RUSSELL TOLD MCGILL HE REALIZED THAT THE FIRST REACTION WOULD BE ONE OF REJECTION AND THAT HIS PLAN WOULD BE REGARDED AS FANTASTIC AND SO DENOUNCED.

"NEVERTHELESS," HE WAS QUOTED BY MCGILL, "LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD. THE BRITISH WENT INTO GREECE, PALESTINE AND EGYPT TO PROTECT THE LIFELINE OF THE EMPIRE WHICH EXTENDS THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEA AND THE SUEZ. THEY ARE NOW UNABLE TO DEFEND THAT LIFELINE X X X.

"WE ARE NOW CALLED UPON TO TAKE OVER THE BRITISH POSITION IN GREECE. IF WE SHOULD DO SO OUR FIRST STEP WOULD HAVE TO BE TO REMOVE THE GREEK KING SO TRAGICALLY FORCED UPON THE PEOPLE X X X.

"THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY CANNOT SOLVE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AND THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THEIR POSITION THERE IS PRECARIOUS IN THE EXTREME.

"THIS PROPOSAL OF MINE," RUSSELL CONTINUED, "WILL BE REJECTED AS FANTASTIC. YET I PREDICT IT WILL COME IN THE YEARS AHEAD. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS NO MORE A BARRIER TODAY THAN WAS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER WHEN WE ADDED THE STATES WEST OF THAT RIVER."

"IT WOULD REMOVE THE ECONOMIC COMPETITION AND CREATE WORLD TRADE. I VERY MUCH DOUBT, WITH EGYPT, INDIA AND BURMA ALREADY IN THE PROCESS OF BEING MADE INDEPENDENT STATES, THAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF BRINGING IN RAW MATERIALS FROM COLONIAL SOURCES, MANUFACTURING THEM AND SELLING THEM TO THE WORLD CAN BE MAINTAINED.

"BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM IS NOT EQUIPPED FOR THE MODERN MACHINE AGE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. HER PRODUCTION OF COAL IS STILL IN THE PICK AND SHOVEL MANNER.

"UNDER MY PROPOSAL, BY JOINT ACTION, SCOTLAND, WALES, ENGLAND AND IRELAND WOULD COME IN AS SEPARATE STATES, EACH WITH TWO SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON POPULATION.

"CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, BEING INDEPENDENT UNITS, WOULD BE INVITED TO CONSIDER UNITING THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES. CANADA'S TEN MILLIONS MIGHT BECOME SEVERAL STATES. SO MIGHT AUSTRALIA'S. IN THIS RESPECT I CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT WE ALREADY ARE RESPONSIB FOR AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSE."

SEN.RUSSELL SAID HIS PROPOSAL, IF CARRIED THROUGH, "WOULD COST THIS COUNTRY FAR LESS THAN THE COMMITMENTS NOW PROPOSED AS OUR OBLIGATIONS. IT WOULD MEAN A COORDINATED ECONOMY AND DEFENSE INSTEAD OF THIS COUNTRY NOW BEING CALLED UPON TO ASSUME THE BURDEN.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE AT ALL IN THE PROPOSED 'UNION NOW' SCHEME BUT FOR THEM TO COME IN AS FOUR NEW STATES. X X X GREAT PROBLEMS DEMAND GREAT DECISIONS."

SEN.RUSSELL SAID THAT AS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE KING AND QUEEN THEY WERE QUITE ABLE TO RETIRE ON THEIR INCOME AND HOLDINGS. "THE KING," HE CONCLUDED, "COULD, IF HE WISHED TO REMAIN IN POLITICS, RUN FOR THE SENATE--AS COULD WINSTON CHURCHILL."

BE116AES NM

MAR 1947

ABERDEEN,MD.,MARCH 1-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS' ASSOCIATION ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THEIR THREE-DAY CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON TO SEE THE ARMY'S PROVING GROUND PARADE AND FIRE ITS NEWEST WEAPONS AND DEMONSTRATE THE LATEST IN EQUIPMENT.

THE ITEM WHICH DREW MOST ATTENTION WAS "LITTLE DAVID", A 914 MILLIMETER MORTAR DESIGNED TO BLAST THE NAZIS' SIEGFRIED LINE. THE WAR IN EUROPE ENDED BEFORE THE WEAPON WENT INTO PRODUCTION. FOUR GIANT TRUCKS ARE REQUIRED TO TRANSPORT THE MORTAR AND THE CRANES WITH WHICH IT IS SET UP, A JOB WHICH TAKES 30 MEN ALL DAY.

THE 160 VISITORS IN THE PARTY ALSO SAW THE ARMY'S 240 MM HOWITZER AND GUN MOTOR CARRIAGE, THE 100-TON TANK WHICH NEVER GOT INTO ACTION IN WORLD WAR II, A 24-TUBE ROCKET LAUNCHER AND RECOIL-LESS RIFLES.

THE PARTY WAS MADE UP OF ADJUTANT 3,34-)' 149. ;8457-))6 -)) 5&3 48 SM

THE PARTY WAS MADE UP OF ADJUTANT GENERALS FROM VIRTUALLY ALL THE 48 STATES, PLUS MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU IN WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, MARCH 1-(AP)-COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICERS TODAY WERE COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN EXPEDITION TO COMPLETE THE MAPPING OF ALASKA'S ARCTICE COASTLINE.

THE ADVANCE PARTY WILL FLY TO FAIRBANKS MARCH 17, UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COMDR.EDWIN C.BAUM, AND FLY FROM THERE TO BARROW.

LT.COMDR.H.W.WOODWORTH AND ANOTHER SURVEY CREW WILL FLY FROM HERE TO BARROW APRIL 1, AND THE SURVEY, STARTED IN 1945 OFF THE FARTHEST NORTHERN ALASKA VILLAGE WILL CONTINUE SOUTHWEST TOWARD WAINWRIGHT. THE SURVEYORS MUST WORK SWIFTLY AS THERE IS BUT SIX WEEKS OF OPEN WATE DURING THE BRIEF "SUMMER" IN THAT PART OF THE ARCTIC COAST.

COMDR.CHARLES K.GREEN, NEW CHIEF OF THE COASTAL SURVEYS DIVISION, WILL ARRIVE FROM WASHINGTON TUESDAY FOR A TWO-DAY INSPECTION AND CONFERENCES WITH LOCAL OFFICERS.

THE SEATTLE STATION ALSO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SURVEY SHIP PATHFINDER WILL OPERATE IN BRISTOL BAY THIS SEASON; THE SURVEYOR WILL WORK OFF THE SHUMAGIN ISLANDS, AND THE EXPLORER WILL MAKE SURVEYS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ALEUTIANS. PLANS FOR THE WOODEN MOTORSHIPS DERRICKSON, LESTER JONES AND PATTON HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

WITH THE AID IN GREECE, THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS WERE TOLD AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON THURSDAY, THE UNITED STATES ALSO MAY HAVE TO SUPPORT TURKEY TO SOME EXTENT WITH LOANS AND SURPLUS ARMS LEST THE DEMOCRATIC FRONTIER FROM EUROPE TO INDIA COLLAPSE UNDER SOVIET PRESSURE. AT THE TIME OF THE CONFERENCE WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, THE AMERICAN DECISION HAD NOT BEEN TAKEN.

THE PROPOSAL BROUGHT OUTCRIES TODAY FROM SENATOR EDWIN C. JOHNSON (D-COLO) AND REP. ENGEL (R-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HANDLES MILITARY EXPENDITURES. CHAIRMAN TABER (R-NY) OF THE FULL APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, ONE OF THOSE CONSULTED DIRECTLY BY THE PRESIDENT, HAS DECLINED ANY COMMENT.

A3WX ADD WASHN (NL-GREECE) XYY ELECTIONS MAR 1947

"EVIDENTLY GREAT BRITAIN IS ATTEMPTING TO DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES THE JOB OF KEEPING RUSSIA OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN," JOHNSON SAID. "I DO NOT SEE ANY GOOD REASON FOR OUR UNDERTAKING THIS ENTERPRISE."

JOHNSON TOLD A REPORTER HE BELIEVES THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO A HEAD AT THIS TIME IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE CONGRESS TO REFRAIN FROM CUTTING MILITARY AND FOREIGN RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS.

"I THINK ONE OF THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THIS WHOLE MOVE UNDOUBTEDLY IS TO HIJACK MORE MONEY OUT OF CONGRESS FOR WAR EXPENDITURES," HE DECLARED. "THE SUPPORT THAT ENGLAND HAS BEEN GIVING TO GREECE AND THE SUPPORT SHE INTENDED TO GIVE ALL COMES OUT OF OUR FEDERAL TREASURY, SO THERE IS NOTHING NEW IN THE SITUATION."

HE CITED THE $40,000,000 LOAN TO GREECE LAST YEAR BY BRITAIN AND THE CANCELLATION OF A $185,000,000 DEBT THE GREEKS OWED THE BRITISH WHILE THE UNITED STATES WAS GRANTING ENGLAND A HUGE LOAN.

ENGEL TOLD A REPORTER HE IS "TIRED OF PULLING THEIR FAT OUT OF THE FIRE," REFERRING TO THE BRITISH.

"I SIMPLY SAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN MUST MEET HER OBLIGATIONS OR WE'LL STEP OUT," HE SAID. "I REFUSE TO SUPPORT ANY PROGRAM UNLESS I KNOW WHAT IS GOING TO BECOME OF THE TAX DOLLARS."

SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) SAII IN A STATEMENT THAT CONGRESS OUGHT NOT TO BE ASKED TO "SIGN ANY BLANK CHECKS."

"IF THE PRESIDENT SENDS A RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS FOR ACTION ON AID TO ANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES," HE SAID, "WE CERTAINLY SHOULD CONSIDER IT PROMPTLY AND MOST CAREFULLY. TO ACT ON THESE QUESTIONS OF AID TO OTHER COUNTRIES, WE MUST KNOW THE DETAILS OF HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO SPEND THE MONEY AND WHO WILL ADMINISTER IT."

WHILE THE AMOUNT REGARDED AS NECESSARY TO PICK UP BRITAIN'S COMMITMENTS IN GREECE WOULD BE ABOUT $250,000,000 THIS YEAR, SOME LEGISLATORS FEAR THIS MIGHT BE ONLY THE BEGINNING OF AN ASSUMPTION OF WIDESPREAD BRITISH RESPONSIBILITIES.

BECAUSE OF THIS AND OTHER UNCERTAINTIES, SENATOR O'MAHONEY (D-WYO) TOLD A NEWSMAN HE THINKS CONGRESS OUGHT TO PUT OFF FINAL ACTION ON A PENDING RESOLUTION TO PLEDGE AT LEAST A $4,500,000,000 CUT IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S $37,500,000,000 BUDGET FOR THE GOVERNMENT YEAR BEGINNING NEXT JULY 1.

GG419PES

Martial Law Is Clamped On Wide Palestine Area

MAR

British Army Seizes Scores in Hunt for Terrorists Who Took 21 Lives in Series of Bomb and Gun Attacks.

EC. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, March 2 (AP)—More than 250,000 Palestine Jews were put under martial law tonight as the British Army arrested 60 persons in the first screening of suspects after yesterday's series of bomb and gun attacks claimed 21 lives.

The Palestine Government imposed military rule on the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv and its suburb of Ramat Gan; near-by Petah Tiqva, the oldest modern Jewish community of Palestine; Benei Beraq, and numerous other communal settlements in the area and the Mea Sherim section of Jerusalem, where 15,000 Jews reside.

Main Objective Declared

Maj. Gen. R. N. Gale, the newly appointed military governor of Tel Aviv, said the main objective of the martial law decree was to "paralyze and eradicate" the Stern gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground resistance groups.

The death list in yesterday's terrorist campaign rose to 21 today when a British lance corporal died in a Haifa hospital from injuries suffered in the blowing up of a jeep on the Mount Carmel road in Haifa that had killed two other soldiers outright.

A 4-year-old girl, Ketty Shalom, died of bullet wounds suffered in Jerusalem in an undisclosed manner.

NIGHT

Sixteen persons died yesterday in Jerusalem, and fourteen others were wounded when attackers, under a protective cover of gunfire, bombed a British officers' club.

300 Screened In Search

Screening more than 300 persons in Jerusalem today to find suspects in the officers' club bombing and the other attacks on the Palestine coastal plain, the British held 60 of them for further questioning. An intensive military search was made of the Shaare Zedek quarter of Jerusalem.

The communique decreeing martial law said the action was taken because the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi (National Council) had not complied with a British ultimatum ordering them to co-operate in stamping out terrorism.

The Agency and Vaad Leumi replied, after a special meeting tonight, that in long negotiations they had failed to obtain from the Government any help in solving the question of immigration of Jews to the Holy Land.

Would Undermine Gangs

The two organizations issued a joint statement expressing "horror" at the new outbreaks of violence, and declared "disciplined" Jews would intensify efforts to undermine terrorist organizations.

"These murderous and senseless crimes have come as a numbing shock to the entire Jewish community and its leaders," the statement said.

"For some considerable time past, the disciplined elements in the Jewish community, hampered though they have been by the lack of adequate powers, have been making efforts to combat the terrorist groups and to undermine their organization. These efforts are continuing and will be intensified, for the Palestine community is determined that the shedding of innocent blood shall play no part in its national struggle."

Groups Accuse British

The statement accused the British of "steafastly refusing concessions of any kind" to the Jewish community and declared "the Government is now retaliating against the Jewish community as a whole for crimes of a few desperate gunmen, and is seeking by the imposition of martial law, which is unlikely to deter the terrorists, to punish an entire community."

Approximately 7,500 troops of the veteran 1st Infantry Division took over control of the coastal area, sealing off a rectangle 4 miles wide and 10 miles long. Troops patrolled the interior of the rectangle and surrounded the perimeter.

Under military rule all motorcar and train traffic was halted, no one was permitted to enter or leave the affected area and the post office, telegraph and telephone facilities have been cut off.

"Dislocation Inevitable"

The Army, General Gale said, is accepting "liability for the maintenance of life in the area, and the first problem is food."

He added that "We have no quarrel or difference of opinion with the communities as a whole, but it is inevitable, if we are to eradicate these terrorists, that an enormous dislocation of life will occur."

Referring to Irgun Zvai Leumi, which claimed responsibility for all yesterday's attacks, and the Stern gang, General Gale said he was convinced Tel Aviv was the operating center for "a majority of those chaps that go about murdering and destroying other people's property."

Report Weapons Found

A usually reliable, unofficial source said tonight that soldiers had found several pistols, British army uniforms and Arab garments in a basement during today's fine-combing of Tel Aviv.

The government announced officially that beginning Tuesday the house curfew would be lifted for three hours daily, between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., in the military rule area in Jerusalem. General Gale said the house curfew would be lifted in the Costal plain area as soon as the confusion of the establishment of military law passed.

An official government statement said warning shots were fired today as martial law was being clamped down on Jerusalem's Mea Sherim quarter. Shots were heard briefly in a Tel Aviv suburb, but otherwise both localities were quiet.

Loudspeaker Gives Order

In Petah Tiva Palestine police toured the city in an armored car and announced over a loud speaker in Hebrew, "curfew until further notice—curfew until further notice. Don't leave the houses—don't leave the houses."

The British invited Rabbi Isaac Herzog, one of the chief Palestine rabbis, to name a representative to accompany army search parties operating in Jerusalem.

The communiqué establishing martial law made clear that the action carried out the warning of the British of a month ago to Jewish officials that unless they co-operated with the British in steps against Jewish extremists severe steps would be taken.

30. 24-8223

Recalls Bid Turned Down

"A month ago the Government invited the Jewish Agency and Vaad Leumi (the National Council) to call upon Yishuv (Jewish community of Palestine) to co-operate in bringing to justice members of terrorist groups," said the communiqué.

"These institutions refused their co-operation. Renewed warnings were therefore given of serious consequence which any further outbreaks of terrorism would entail. Severe measures now necessary are the result of the lack of co-operation against bloodshed and terrorism which these institutions themselves condemned."

Jewish Agency and National Council leaders in refusing the British request for co-operation had said they would not inform on fellow Jews.

527 Sent To Deportee Camp

Nicosia, Cyprus, March 2 (AP)—An official communiqué said 527 uncertified Jewish immigrants to Palestine disembarked today at Famagusta and were transferred to the Xylotymbou deportees' camp without incident. Although the communiqué did not further identify the group it was presumed it was composed of persons who tried unsuccessfully last week to enter the Holy Land.

BRITAIN PRESSES ALBANIAN CLAIM

HAUCK

NEW YORK, March 2 — (AP) Great Britain prepared today to intensify her battle to force a decision in the United Nations Security Council on the long-hanging mine-laying complaint against Albania.

A council sub-committee goes into closed session at 11 a.m. tomorrow to begin sifting evidence on British charges that Albania sowed mines in the Corfu Channel, where two royal navy warships were damaged last Oct. 22 with the loss of 44 lives.

British Seek Action

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, will appear before the subcommittee to elaborate and clarify London's complaint, and will attempt to block any move to detour the case to the international court of justice without a prior council finding against the Tirana government.

Poland, one of the members of the three-nation sub-committee, already has served notice of intent to offer a resolution on the council floor calling for reference of the case to the Hague court. The other members are Australia and Colombia, and the latter also has shown interest in the court plan.

The British do not oppose eventual reference of the case to the court for legal opinion, but demand that the council take some action on this specific complaint against what Cadogan has termed "a crime against humanity." London seeks an apology from Albania and compensation for loss of life and property.

After the sub-committee hears Cadogan and Hysni Kapo, Albanian representative, a controversy likely will develop over whether the group should make specific recommendations to the council in its report due March 10.

Poland Lines Up With Reds

Poland is likely to plump for a summary of evidence without findings. This would clear the path for introduction of the court resolution.

The Polish delegate has voted closely with Russia on all major questions since the council started and observers speculated that such procedure would be the line taken by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko.

WORK BEGINS IN BRITAIN AS PINCH EASES

MAR 1947

Electric Power Switched On After 3-Week, Coal-Shortage Shutdown

London, *Monday*, March 3 (AP)—Electric power was switched on today for all British industrial plants after a drastic three-week shutdown crippled the nation's export drive but allowed the restocking of power-house coal bins.

The switch-on, which came one minute after midnight, was expected to affect 2,000,000 workers made idle by the shutdown at the height of the country's worst winter since 1880-81.

Approximately 1,000,000 workers went back to their jobs a week ago when factories in eight of the 38 affected counties resumed production.

NIGHT

Have Best Week End Of Winter

While the new order authorizes full production for all industries, some automobile plants short of component parts and twelve Blackburn cotton mills without sufficient coal planned only skeleton production.

Housewives still must conserve electricity five hours a day.

The islands had their best weekend weather of the winter, and priority coal trains flowed across the nation. Coastal coal ships entered the port of London at the rate of one an hour.

513,692 Tons Of Coal

The fuel and power ministry estimated 513,692 tons of coal were saved during the brownout which started February 10.

Government officials, religious leaders and newspapers all strove to rally Britons from the gloom of the industrial setbacks.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said in a sermon: "There is no room for despair, but it will take all the unity and honest labor we put into it to see us through."

J. R. Clynes, former Cabinet Minister and once chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said in a statement that "Britain can effect an economical revival which will stagger the world" despite the crisis. Editorials echoed the sentiments.

London Gets U. S. Note

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the United States' reply to the British note on the future of Greece has been received at London.

He declined to make public its contents, saying "it has not yet been studied." The usually authoritative British Press Association said it is understood the note "asks Britain to maintain a garrison force in Greece in return for financial aid."

Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on rumors here that American troops would replace British forces now in Greece, said he had "no information that any such move is contemplated." He said "it has been announced officially that British forces in Greece will be reduced in the spring, but there has been nothing on the future of those who will remain."

The Foreign Office spokesman said there has been no confirmation of reports in the British press that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had told a closed meeting of Labor members of Parliament British troops would leave Greece within three months after March 1 or March 31.

At Athens, American Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh said the embassy had "absolutely no information" on a report that Greece had advised the United States and Britain that Greece is agreeable to replacement of British troops by American, Stylianos Gonatas, member of the Greek inner Cabinet, described the report as "absolutely wrong."

ATHENS IS JUBILANT OVER U. S. AID REPORT

ATHENS, March 2 (AP)—Official and unofficial circles in Athens were jubilant today over the report that originated in Washington yesterday that the United States had agreed to help Britain financially in supporting the present Greek regime.

Several observers expressed the opinion that such American aid would go far to weaken the Communist position, "which feeds on poverty and discontent."

Nicholas Zachariades, secretary general of the Communist party, was critical of the reported plan. He was quoted in the Communist organ Rizospastis as saying:

"North American establishment in Greece had a favorable repercussion among Greek Monarcho-Fascist circles, who thought America's economic power and its bare aggressive spirit would suit their plans best.

"No pseudo-democratic or pseudo-philanthropy or demogogy will deceive us."

Red Paper Scoffs at Senator

LONDON, Monday, March 3 (AP)—The Daily Worker, London's Communist newspaper, said today an American Senator's proposal that England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland become member states of the United States was "what some people here mutter ironically." The Daily Worker said Senator Richard Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, suggested that England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland become the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second states—then asked, "and perhaps Greece the fifty-third?"

French Open Fight In Hanoi Region

Paris, March 2 (AP)—French forces began military operations west of Hanoi at dawn today and were making progress along a 15-mile front, according to late French dispatches from Hanoi.

The entire area between the circular highway route near Hanoi and Sontay was being mopped up.

The Viet Nam radio heard at Saigon today said the fighting had spread to some parts of Cambodia, centering around Stungtrang, about 60 miles northeast of Pnompenh, Cambodian capital. The broadcast also reported fighting near Kratie, 60 miles north of Stungtrang, and in Kompongcham, 50 miles southeast of Kratie.

Viet Nam Plea Reported

The announcer said Cambodian insurgents were fighting with the Viet Nam forces against the French.

A Hanoi dispatch to the French Press Agency said the Viet-Nam radio had broadcast a plea to the French Government and people to end what it termed "this useless war."

The dispatch added that the French had received no official written offer from the Viet Nam Republic.

The broadcast was quoted as saying that "to much French and Viet Nam blood has been shed" and that "the Viet Nam people want their independence in the frame of the French Union only."

French Doctors Demand Autos

Paris, March 2 (AP)—Press dispatches today reported medical doctors demonstrating in Lille, Toulouse, Nice and Versailles to get bigger allocations of automobiles, tires and gasoline. The report said that in each of the cities yesterday, doctors in groups of 100 to 250 march through main streets to submit written protests to local prefects.

GERMAN GANGS SEIZED

Russians Capture 28 Germans Organized Into Robber Bands

BERLIN, March 2 (AP)—Soviet authorities in Thuringia announced today the capture of four gangs accused of robberies and attacks on political meetings.

The announcement, distributed by the official Soviet news bureau, said the gangs consisted of twenty-eight Germans, most of whom had been members of the Nazi party or the Hitler Youth. One gang, the announcement reported, claimed links with a similar group in the United States and British occupation zone.

The Russians said one group had concentrated on "fighting the work of democratic parties" and had broken up political meetings, beating Germans who attended.

They reported that in two months the gangs had staged fifty robberies around Erfurt. The robbers, they said, ranged in age generally from 17 to 24 and sometimes disguised themselves in Russian uniforms "for provocation."

Russo-British Dispute May Delay Hess Transfer

BERLIN, March 2 (AP).—A British official said tonight that a controversy with the Russians over treatment of prisoners might delay the transfer of Rudolf Hess and six other major German war criminals from Nuernberg to Spandau prison, at Berlin.

The official said the British were holding out for a "humanitarian" prison code, and the Russians were demanding that the Germans be subjected to completely solitary confinement and denied religious services other than private ministrations of the prison chaplain.

SNOW ADDS TO BERLIN WOES

BERLIN, March 2—(AP) Berlin was enveloped today by a snowstorm which further crippled a city already heavily paralyzed by a prolonged cold wave and shortages of coal and power.

'EXPECTANT' GI'S MAY BE SENT HOME

Army Can't Take Care Of Prospective Parents In Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, March 2 (AP)—The United States Army, plagued by severe housing shortages, soon may send home hundreds of soldiers and their wives about to have their first children in Germany.

Army medical authorities said today the Army's plans, still to be approved finally by Washington, were necessary "because there aren't enough family quarters in Germany."

The plan, Army officials said, will apply to all personnel in Germany—officers, enlisted men, and civilian War Department employés with newly pregnant wives.

Told They Must Return To U.S.

Dozens of married War Department women who have become pregnant in the last few weeks already are being told they must return to the United States before their sixth month of pregnancy.

Many of these women, army officers said, are living with their husbands in one and two-room billets and not in family billets.

"Most of them are either not entitled to family quarters, or there just aren't enough quarters to go around," a medical officer explained.

The officer said that because of the "growing number of births," the return-home order probably would be issued soon to all women about to have their first child—and also to their husbands, whether or not the men had completed their tour of duty or their War Department contract.

Lammers And Hitler

MAR

Nuernberg, Germany, March 2 (AP)—American prosecutors said tonight that Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, whom they rated as one of Adolf Hitler's three most important assistants, would be given a separate war crimes trial before an American court.

Red-haired Lammers was chief of the Reich Chancellory. Officials said they had new evidence showing he played such an important role that if the evidence had been known at the time, he probably would have been included among the top Nazi leaders tried last year by the International Military Tribunal.

Not Just "Messenger Boy"

Lammers insisted he was "only a messenger boy" for Hitler and his ministers. The frequency of his appearances in the records of high policy making affairs aroused American investigators. They charged they had uncovered this data on his status:

1. That even before Hitler came to power, Lammers used his position as an administrative official of the Weimar Republic to spy for the Nazis.

2. That Hitler made him chief of the Reich Chancellory and used him as a right-hand man, paying him more salary than any other administrative official.

Tricks Laid To Lammers

3. That Lammers rated with Martin Bormann, the missing Hitler deputy, whom the international court sentenced to the gallows, and with Heinrich Himmler, suicide Gestapo chief, as a member of the triumvirate to whom Hitler entrusted broad powers in internal policy making and administration.

American officials said the trial would destroy the legend that Hitler ruled Germany single handed and might also destroy the notion that Hitler worked so hard and long he had no time for relaxation.

Although his official power was great, Lammers was said to have enhanced his influence even more by tricks which often enabled him to make decisions in Hitler's name without even consulting his superior.

The prosecutors said that sometimes when Hitler was absent, Lammers would pretend to consult him, even feigning a loud conversation with him behind locked doors. Then he would return to the visitor and tell him Hitler had issued a certain order.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, of Philadelphia, of the war crimes staff, personally will prepare Lammers's indictment. John Lewis, a Brooklyn lawyer, will assist.

GREEK ARMY CLAIMS GAIN

Reports Mop-Up of Guerrillas on Chalcidice Peninsula

ATHENS, March 2 (AP)—Dispatches from Salonika said today that Greek Government forces inflicted heavy losses on guerrilla bands in large-scale mopping-up operations on Mount Kerdylla and in the Chalcidice Peninsula, respectively east and southeast of Salonika.

Four hundred guerrillas attacked Mouzaki, in Thessally, after mining roads and occupying strong positions dominating the village, the dispatches said. Government relief troops fought their way to the village, the reports added, and dispersed the guerrillas, killing fifteen, capturing sixteen and wounding seven.

Thanks U. S. for Food

Romania Minister of Health Acts to Distribute It Without Bias

BUCHAREST, Romania, March 2 (AP).—Mrs. Florica Bagdasar, Minister of Health, yesterday thanked the American people for their recent gift of food to Romania.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the American and Romanian Red Cross societies and government agencies, Mrs. Bagdasar appealed for co-operation in distribution of the 7,000 tons of supplies which President Truman on Feb. 17 ordered diverted from the American Army to meet Romania's food crisis.

"As the Americans understood our plight, so let us Romanians satisfy the American desire understandingly and distribute this food without any political, racial or any other discrimination," she said.

Sweden Eyes Big 4

Stockholm, March 2 (AP)—The little nations of Europe are looking to the Big Four conference, opening in Moscow a week hence, with almost desperate hope for signs of improving relations between the United States and Russia.

Feeling is especially strong in Sweden, with responsible officials evidently convinced their country would have little chance of maintaining neutrality in the next war as it did in the last.

In a diplomatic conflict between the Soviet Union and Western powers, Sweden's policy is to steer a middle course. That actually means tightening relations with Russia, especially in trade.

Despite criticism by American officials, obviously fearing growth of Russian influence here, Swedish Government authorities profess themselves highly pleased with last year's trade pact and report steady improvement in Moscow-Stockholm relations.

Sweden Shuns Satellite Role

They express a determination that Sweden must avoid becoming a satellite of any great power. But if East and West continue to pull apart the task will prove difficult for various countries, such as this, with western traditions and Eastern geography. That's why diplomatic authorities here agree the fate of Europe's small nations hangs in the balance between Washington, London and Moscow.

The susceptibility of people to jitters was illustrated by last summer's ghost rocket scare, which authorities now discount almost entirely.

Reports which were and still are widely accepted in the United States had upwards of 800 mysterious rockets over Sweden, but competent authorities say exhaustive investigations of military experts showed no possible basis for more than three to five per cent of that number of cases, and even in those there is no conclusive proof that any rockets were over Sweden because no pieces were ever found.

However, scare stories gave the Swedes a preview of what a push-button war might be like. This, together with knowledge of the terrific destructive power of atomic weapons, has gone far to persuade them that the only effective neutrality now is in world peace.

Preview Of Push-Button War

Meanwhile, they are officially trying to persuade Russia of a friendly policy. Some of their efforts here pain American authorities, who contend that there is potential danger in Sweden's drifting slowly into the Russian orbit.

Swedish officials deny this and express hope for expanding commercial relations with the United States, saying that they have no major American political problems.

timism over the prospects of the meeting. Last Sunday, the Communist party organ *Pravda* declared that "with the presence of good will, harmonious decisions may be reached."

Today *Pravda* urged the Allies to be on constant guard against Fascists in defeated countries, and said the existence of die-hard Nazis in the British and American zones of Germany—as demonstrated by widespread arrests last week—"serves as a serious warning to freedom-loving peoples."

Schwarzkopf's Gendarmerie

In another article, *Pravda* said that Iran's gendarmerie, under Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, "became a long time ago an American instrument." (Schwarzkopf, former head of the New Jersey State Police, with a United States Army commission, is under contract to train the gendarmerie for Iran.)

"New plans of the General indicate that some sort of 2d Army is being formed in Iran under his immediate leadership," the newspaper said. "Hence along with the regular army there exists in Iran an independent armed force—a second army—under the guise of a gendarmerie.

Hopeful Note In The Bolshevik

Moscow, March 2 (AP)—The newspaper Moscow *Bolshevik* sounded a hopeful note today on the chances of success of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council, which will meet here a week from tomorrow to write peace treates for Germany and Austria.

The article said that "certain forces" had attempted to place a stumbling block in the path of the ministers, but added:

"Experience in the solution of complicated international problems, realized by the Foreign Ministers Council during the months of work on peace treaties with Italy and Finland, allows one to realize that decisions may be arrived at which correspond to a sound and lasting peace."

Second Note Of Optimism

The article was the second in Russian newspapers expressing optimism.

36 U. S. Correspondents to Get Visas for Moscow Big 4 Parley

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, March 2.—American Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith said today the Russian government had informed him thirty-six American correspondents would get visas to the Conference of Foreign Ministers this month.

The United States originally requested visas for seventy-three newspaper and magazine writers, radio commentators and photographers. The original Russian estimate was for twenty.

The official American delegation has been reduced to between eighty and ninety experts, who will help write treaties for Germany and Austria.

Smith suggested that the cut in the American delegation would mean more rooms for the reportorial group. He offered to accommodate a number of members of the official American delegation at his residence, Spasso House.

The British delegation numbers at least 111. British sources at Moscow said they felt that the British should have as many correspondents as the United States or France and that the size of the official delegation should have no connection with the size of the reportorial group.

The Russians have maintained that a shortage of housing was the main reason for limiting reporters and have asserted that the three visiting nations could have as many correspondents as could be accommodated.

Saud Calls Truman Palestine Neutral

President Promised To Be 'Impartial,' Arab Says

CAIRO, March 2 (AP).—Crown Prince Saud of Saudi Arabia said at a press conference here today that President Truman had promised him to be "impartial" in his attitude on the Palestine question and "not to support either Jews or Arabs."

The Prince, who arrived this afternoon from London after touring the United States, praised the President's attitude on the Holy Land and said he was "moved by Truman's generosity."

"There is no doubt that American feelings toward all Arabs are good," Prince Saud said. "Americans are beginning to see what the Arabs' rights in their own countries are. Some Americans are still ignorant of the situation, but they are beginning to learn."

The Prince said: "Egypt is an Arab state, and whatever she needs from us she will get. Egypt has our complete support."

India Princes Agree On Assembly Seats

But Maharajahs Will Wait on Constitution Making

NEW DELHI, India, March 2 (AP).—An agreement between India's maharajahs and the Constituent Assembly on the allocation of the princes' ninety-three seats in the Assembly was announced jointly today by negotiating committees for the two groups.

The announcement said the agreement was subject to ratification by a general conference of rulers and representatives of princely states, to be called "at an early date."

Delegates from the princely states would be elected by either legislatures or electoral colleges.

A split in the maharajahs' ranks over whether to join with the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress (Nationalist) party immediately in constitutionmaking or to wait and see whether the Congress party and the Moslem League achieve an agreement was revealed tonight at a meeting of the states' constitutional advisory committee.

An official report issued by the Chamber of Princes said the chamber chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, won his argument favoring a waiting policy.

Eighteen princes and twenty ministers attended the session.

Dutch Escort U. S. Ship Into Batavia Port

Hold Behrman for Check of Cargo as Indonesian Move to Pierce Blockade Fails

TANDJOENGPRIOK, Java, March 2 (AP).—Captain Rudy Grey, whose American Liberty ship Martin Behrman arrived under Dutch escort today at this port of Batavia, said he was caught in an undeclared war between the Dutch and Indonesians.

Ten Dutch marines were on his ship when it arrived at dawn in company with a Dutch destroyer. Netherlands authorities have asserted that the vessel, which loaded a valuable cargo at the Indonesian-held port of Cheribon, cannot sail for the United States until it receives a Dutch export permit.

Captain Lists Cargo

Grey, a veteran of twenty-eight years in the American merchant marine, said his cargo included rubber, sugar and cinchona (quinine-bearing bark).

Dutch port authorities notified him that the New Orleans ship must be available for inspection tomorrow and Tuesday.

"I finally sailed from Cheribon fifty-two hours after the loading was completed, and after protesting in writing to the destroyer captain about being forced to leave without the ship's papers, which the Indonesians held ashore," Grey said.

"I was unable to go ashore because the Dutch Navy said one of its launches had been fired upon when it came too near the quay, and the Dutch thought the Indonesians might try to hold me to prevent the ship from sailing to a Dutch port. We had gone into Cheribon under orders, in the belief permission would be granted to take out cargo. Now it appears both sides are making propaganda out of the fact an American ship is involved."

Grey said he had received no orders from the ship's owners and didn't know what he would do next.

Told to Obey Rules

[In Washington, the State Department on Feb. 21 instructed an American consul in Java to warn Grey against attempted violation of Dutch regulations governing the purchase of cargoes in ports held by Javanese insurgents. The Martin Behrman was identified as a 9,000-ton vessel owned by the Isbrandtsen Line.]

The arrival of the Behrman at this Dutch-controlled port spelled the failure of the Indonesian Republic's first major effort to move its huge stockpiles of rubber, sugar and other raw materials through the Dutch blockade. Under Dutch regulations, the ship's cargo can be confiscated unless it is clearly proved that it came from native holdings and not from estates formerly owned by Europeans and now occupied by Indonesians.

3024-8225

U.S. DEMANDS RELEASE FOR TWO IN CHINA

MAR 1947

Calls On Chinese Communists To Free Captured Officers

Nanking, March 2 (AP)—The United States pressed through three channels today for release of two American Army officers who fell into Communist hands in Manchuria.

"Capture" of the officer observers near dawn yesterday confirmed that a Communist offensive was hammering at the gates of Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Official reports to the American Embassy said Major Robert B. Riggs, of Chicago, and Capt. J. W. Collins, of Evanston, Ill., were in uniform and riding in a plainly marked American jeep 9 miles north of Changchun with a Chinese driver and interpreter. They sighted a sentry and stopped.

One Shot Fired By Sentry

The sentry fired one shot and Communist troops surrounded the jeep. Riggs and Collins, assistant military attaches assigned to Changchun, alighted. Their chauffeur suddenly drove off with the interpreter amid a shower of shots from the Communists.

Brig. Gen. Robert Soule, Nanking military attaché, said Consul Edmund Oliver Clubb, of St. Paul, had begun negotiations for the release of the Americans.

The Emabassy also called upon Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman in Nanking, for their release, and American planes which took a party of Communists to Yenan today also carried a note making the same demand.

Detained For Time Last Year

Major Riggs, 33, and four American correspondents were detained for a time by the Communists who captured Changchun last year. They were released shortly before the Communists lost the city.

Riggs's wife and 7-year-old daughter are in Changchun.

The five-plane American flight to Yenan took 25 Communist dependents and substantial medical supplies for a Friends (Quaker) ambulance group with the Communist armies. The Embassy extended to Friday the deadline on its pledge to help the remaining Communists get out of Government territory. The Government has ordered them to leave by Wednesday.

Predicts Order Within Year

Meanwhile Tang Wen-ti, Government Defense Ministry official in Peiping, predicted the Communists would be routed from the Tientsin-Pukow railway in a month or two, from the Peiping-Hankow line in four or five months, and that order would be restored to all North China within a year.

The Government's Central News Agency also quoted an unnamed commander in Changchun as predicting "good and exhilarating news" for the Government side within three days.

Authoritative quarters in Nanking forecast a total reorganization of the Government by March 15 and intimated that Gen. Chang Chun might become Premier, a title that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek assumed Saturday when T. V. Soong quit.

Japan Cutting Sum Allotted to Imperial House

BRINES

Emperor and Family Will Have to Get Along on Third of Normal Income

TOKYO, March 2 (AP).—The Japanese imperial family—placed on the public pay roll for the first time—will have to get along this year on probably a third of its normal income, the government's final budget, as presented to the Diet (Parliament) shows. The imperial purse was barred from public scrutiny in the past and the court spent its money as it wished.

The budget provides for 23,000,000 yen ($1,533,000 at the fixed exchange rate) for "expenses of the imperial family." An additional 15,000,000 yen ($1,000,000) is allotted the Imperial Household Ministry, which handles imperial affairs.

This is supposed to be the court's total income. The emperor's extensive stock, bond and land holdings have been turned over to the state and the proceeds will go into the national treasury. Formerly, these assets brought the imperial family an income which Japanese now conservatively estimate amounted to "many tens of millions" of yen. No one knew for sure.

The emperor and his immediate family reported assets of 3,000,000,000 yen ($200,000,000) recently in making returns under Japan's new property tax law.

Under the new budget, it will cost Japan more to keep the imperial family in funds than to establish the necessary organs for enforcement of the Constitution. The latter item, lowest on the budget, totals 17,000,000 yen.

The budget itself totals 114,503,000,000 yen. For the first time in history, the new budget is supposed to be complete in that it includes all contemplated government expenditures in one document. In the past, a general and several special budgets were presented to the Diet at different times. Militarists used this device to cloud actual expenditures.

The size of the current budget shocked many Japanese who want an economical peace. It is nearly double the Finance Ministry's first announced estimates. Consequently, there may be considerable lamenting in the Diet about the cost of the occupation as the government attempts to placade angry legislators with a scapegoat.

Expenditures connected with "the termination of the war," including occupation costs, are listed at 27,000,000,000 yen. Japan's last announced military expenditure was 85,000,000,000 yen.

MAC ARTHUR PROBES KOREAN 'CORRUPTION'

TOKYO, Monday, March 3—(AP) Charges of corruption, bribes and illegal favors in the occupation of Southern Korea are under constant investigation, General MacArthur said today in his monthly report for November.

Two American officers convicted of dishonest administration have been sent to the United States to serve prison terms, the supreme allied commander noted. They were not named.

MacArthur reported that the joint Korean-American conference appointed to investigate conditions which led to rioting and bombings last fall had checked into complaints against police, problems of Japanese collaborators and corruption of certain Korean officials.

Navy Starting Exercises In Japanese Waters

Tokyo, Monday, March 3 (AP)—United States naval forces in Japan will begin a two-month program of fleet exercises in Japanese waters today—starting with an attack on the disabled army merchantman Edwin C. Eckles, which will be sunk in Tokyo Bay.

The Eckles was pronounced unsalvageable; she lost her rudder and was abandoned at sea 300 miles east of Tokyo last fall, then was towed to Yokohama.

During the two months of maneuvers, anti-submarine attacks and gunnery will be practiced.

UNRRA Funds Approved

Caracas, Venezuela, March 2 (AP). The National Constituent Assembly yesterday authorized President Romulo Betancourt to appropriate funds to consider new grants. Various deputies critized the UNRRA administration charging much of the organization's supplies were going into the black market.

ACCORD SEEN NEAR ON ISLAND BASES

MANILA, March 2—(AP) A highly-placed, well-informed Philippines official source said today that signing of a military-base agreement with the United States was "imminent," and that these—subject to last-minute changes—would be the bases which American forces would man:

NIGHT

Navy: A $10,000,000 base at Guiuan, Samar Island—which, this source said, the Navy has now asked to retain after once preparing to abandon—plus its Subic Bay base for submarines and medium-sized war vessels, and its Sangley Point air base.

Army: Clark Field, in the Zambales foothills north of Manila, to be its major development; plus Ferry-Route fields at Tacloban, on Leyte island, and at Laoag, Ilocos Norte (North Luzon). Its current Manila installations would be abandoned, with the possible exception of Fort McKinley, now the 13th Air Force headquarters.

Nichols Field, near Manila, would be developed by the Philippines as an international airport.

Both Army and Navy would also retain their best camps at Baguio, summer capital in northern Luzon.

This source, who declined use of his name, said only one issue remained to be settled: Whether U. S. soldiers in the Philippines would be granted extraterritorial rights (untouchable by Philippines law).

Slew With Sledgehammers

30 Pro-Japanese Filipinos Being Tried for War Killings

MANILA, March 2 (AP).—The Makapilis, a pro-Japanese force of saboteurs and spies organized by the puppet government during the American liberation of the Philippines, executed captives by knocking them on the head with sledgehammers, it was disclosed at a trial now in progress at near-by Pasig.

NIGHT

The trial of thirty accused Makappiis is arousing passion among the townspeople, many of whom lost relatives in the war. Shouts of "They don deserve a trial!" and "Let's get 'em!" frequently disturb the proceedings.

Manila May Buy Gas Works

MANILA, March 2 (AP).—The office of President Manuel A. Roxas reported today that the government was considering purchase of the Manila Gas Corporation from American and Swiss interests.

Philippine Aids Coming to U. S.

MANILA, March 2 (AP).—Twelve members of the Philippines Foreign Ministry staff are en route to the United States on board the ship General Gordon to take courses at the State Department at Washington preparatory to assignment to new Philippines diplomatic posts abroad.

U.S. FLEETS CLASH TODAY IN CLIMAX OF MANEUVERS

D. LOVELACE

WITH NAVAL TASK FORCE 38, Central Pacific, March 2—(AP) Two powerful U. S. fleets, speeding toward each other tonight, are expected to be within striking distance of each other at dawn tomorrow for a test of the postwar navy's fighting capabilities.

Less than 800 miles separated the two forces at noon today. By dawn Monday they should be within 300 miles of each other.

That distance will enable Task Force 38, moving in from the western Pacific, to throw its most powerful weapons at the opposing force, which is theoretically protesting America's western coast. Scores of Task Force 38 planes, possibly as many as 200, will be launched from flight decks of the Princeton and Tarawa.

Seek "Crippling Blow"

They will attempt to deliver a simulated crippling blow to the opposing surface fleet.

Strategists of Tast Force 38 fear most that the west coast force might make surface contact with this fast carrier task force before the carrier planes can do their work.

But the west coast fighting ships have already lost their biggest surface weapon, the battleship Iowa, which the submarine Pomfret was credited by umpires with putting out of action early Friday in a simulated torpedo attack.

Task Force 38 has theoretically lost one submarine and several long-range search planes, based on Oahu, to the west-coast force.

The battle maneuvers by the two forces are nearing their climax about 600 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor. After the current operation, the two units will join forces for a mock attack on that mid-Pacific navy base.

Marshall's Blueprint For Germany

MAR 1947

Washington, March 2 (AP)—A United States blueprint for postwar Germany calling for speedy self-sufficiency took final form today—with two major details blank—as Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, wound up preparations for the Moscow conference.

In advance of the foreign ministers' effort to arrange a peace treaty for Germany, there is no information for Russia on the line Marshall will take toward:

1. Poland's permanent western boundary. It now includes an area which formerly produced much of Germany's food.

2. Future control of the key Ruhr industrial area.

Soviet Opposition Foreseen

Soviet opposition to whatever Marshall puts forward on these issues is deemed a virtual certainty by American delegates, in view of Russia's running fire of criticism at other proposals for German settlement already advanced by American officials.

Marshall and those advisers not already in Europe are scheduled to leave Wednesday by air, after his appearance before congressional committees tomorrow and Tuesday on foreign relief legislation and the Italian and other treaties. His stops en route have not been disclosed but he hopes for a chance to talk in Berlin with Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American occupation commander.

Russia Holds The Key

Russia will hold the key to the extent of progress made toward final treaties with Germany and Austria.

The avowed American objective of getting Germany back on her feet and on a basis of self-support as soon as possible is shared by Britain if not altogether by France. Whether Russia would prefer to continue European uncertainty remains a question.

Diplomatic authorities here, who estimate the conference will last from four to eight weeks, privately share some of the pessimism voiced in London over resolving all major German issues but retain hope that the Austrian treaty may be drafted.

Other Planks In Platform

Aside from the Polish frontier and Ruhr planks, the American platform for Germany was largely advanced by former Secretary James F. Byrnes at Stuttgart last fall in accord with the 1945 Potsdam agreement. It calls for:

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION — A Federalized state of limited powers with a constitution accepted by popular vote. Russia is advocating a strong central government, but the United States will oppose a regime "dominating the German people instead of being responsive to democratic will."

ECONOMIC UNITY—Internal barriers wiped out except as Allied securiety zones. The Federal Government must have central agencies for finance, transportation, communications, postal services, agriculture, industry and foreign trade.

Reparations And Territorial

REPARATIONS—To be obtained from removal of war potential and reduction of heavy industry. None from current production, as demanded by Russia and already taken from the Soviet occupation zone.

TERRITORIAL—Give the Saar industrial area to France and Koenigsberg to Russia and make some

revisions of the eastern frontier in Poland's favor. But no separation of the Rhur and Rhineland, nor other major divisions not desired by the people concerned. This position stands in the way of a major acquisition by Luxembourg.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY — The United States is ready to join with wartime allies in a treaty for 25 years or more to prevent renewed German aggression.

Ready To Merge Zones

The United States and Britain are ready to merge their occupation zones into a German whole. Failing an overall settlement, they are prepared to continue joint economic administration of their two zones.

On the Polish frontier issue, the United States has made clear it considers the existing boundaries provisional and subject to revision. Russia has backed Poland's opposition to change. Where this Government considers the boundary should be has not been disclosed.

On the future of the Ruhr, the United States has made its view evident only in general terms.

The proposed underwriting of British commitments in Greece is reported authoriatively to call for $250,000,000 for this year.

Any American armament that would be required for Greece or for Turkey, however, probably could be supplied readily from army surplus stores, much of it already overseas. In the overseas stockpiles are jeeps, light trucks and other vehicles. Greece's requirements probably would include some types of planes, small arms and medium and small caliber artillery with ammunition.

Both Going Through, Says Taft

Taft, asked whether the proposed $250,000,000 outlay would interfere with budget and tax cutting, replied "not at all," and said both reductions will be put through. The Senate is expected to adopt tomorrow its resolution for a $4,500,000,000 pruning of the President's $37,500,000,000 estimates and send it to conference with the House, which voted a $6,000,000,000 slash.

Representatives Cannon (Mo.) and Vinson (Ga.), ranking Democrats on the House Appropriations and Armed Forces Committees, were among those insisting that the military estimates be left untouched in view of the Greek situation. Cannon told an interviewer any cut would be "plain idiocy" at this time; Vinson held it would "jeopardize the national security."

Marshall's Prospective Report

The prospective State Department report, based upon first-hand material from official observers now in Greece, is expected to spell out the information given key congressmen at the White House on Thursday of the dangers arising from a British decision to abandon her military and economic obligation in Greece unless given large-scale American aid.

Although there has been no official disclosure of the details of that briefing, informed diplomatic and congressional sources reported that Marshall cautioned that:

1. Withdrawal of British aid probably would lead to a Communist Government in Greece, working in close collaboration with the Soviet Union.

2. It would place a Russian-dominated country astride Britain's lifeline to the Far East.

3. Similarly, it would flank the strategic Dardanelles and increase Soviet pressure upon Turkey, which thus far has successfully resisted Russian demands for border changes and a share in defending the straits.

4. It would pierce the chain of nations stretching along the Mediterranean to the near East which have cast their lot with the Western powers, and remove their hope of counting upon the democratic countries for support against Communist encroachment in any future dispute—inside or outside the United Nations.

Then, there had been no decision.

"Favorable In Principle"

But Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, yesterday handed British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel a reply which reliable diplomatic informants described as "favorable in principle" to the British request for American aid—conditioned upon congressional assent and agreement that Britain keep its troops in Greece.

The imminence of a new appropriation request for Greece raised the possibility that the House Foreign Affairs Committee, meeting tomorrow, would delay action on a measure authorizing $350,000,000 for foreign relief until it could obtain the full picture. Greece is among five European countries which would share in the relief.

Marshall and James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, are to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow on the peace pacts for the three Axis satellites and Italy. Some senators may take the occasion to question Marshall about the Greek situation.

Prospects Of Aid To Greece Add To Worry Over Budget

MAR 1947

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The prospect of American aid to Britain in maintaining Greek stability and southern Europe's democratic frontier brought renewed protests from Democratic congressmen today against any cuts in the military budget.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, declared, however, that it will affect neither the GOP plans for budget slashes nor those for income tax reductions.

Taft, like most legislators, declined to commit himself for or against the shift of traditional policy which an active role in Greece would spell for this country, pending further information.

Truman Speech Awaited

An official announcement of the proposal may be made this week in a major speech President Truman is to deliver Tuesday en route home from Mexico or in a statement by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, to be issued after he leaves Wednesday for the Foreign Ministers' meeting at Moscow.

There probably will be also a presidential message to Congress requesting the necessary funds when the estimates are completed and further details worked out.

It probably will come up on the floor Wednesday.

Wiley said the Senate measure is confined "with minor exceptions" to the portal problem, while a bill approved by the House last week, 345 to 56, "spreads its effort over a much wider field."

If the Senate passes its own measure, both bills will be referred to a conference committee. Wiley said he would continue to press there for acceptance of the Senate version.

Wiley's criticism of the House measure as being too broad in scope was, in turn, directed against the Senate measure by Senator McGrath (D., R.I.), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Budget Cut Action Today

The Senate tomorrow probably will pass a resolution calling for a $4,500,000,000 cut in President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget, sending the question to a conference committee. The House has approved a $6,000,000,000 slash.

In the House the Foreign Affairs Committee will consider tomorrow a $350,000,000 appropriation to provide relief for liberated countries, including Greece.

On Tuesday, the House is expected to accept Senate amendments to legislation continuing the wartime luxury taxes. The Senate eliminated luxury levies on moderate and low-priced fur-trimmed coats and certain foreign travel. These were accepted yesterday by the House conferees.

Lilienthal Approval By Senate Group Is Expected This Week

Washington, March 2 (AP)—A decision by the Senate Atomic Committee this week on the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission shaped up today as a decisive factor in his acceptance or rejection by the Senate.

Senator George (D., Ga.) predicted the committee action will have "great weight" with senators who are still undecided. As one of those, he said:

"I think I will follow the lead of the committee in voting on the nomination."

Most senators feel the nine-member committee will approve Lilienthal.

Portal Pay Bill In Senate

The bitterly contested appointment shares immediate Senate attention with a bill to crush nearly $6,000,000,000 in portal-pay suits. Chairman Wiley (R., Wis.), of the Senate Judiciary Committee said he will press for early enactment.

U. S. TO TIGHTEN FOREIGN LOANS

WASHINGTON, March 2—(AP) The Export-Import bank announced tonight it will lend no more money to other countries for "emergency reconstruction."

The $3,500,000,000 government institution for foreign lending said its decision would apply especially to countries in position to seek loans from the World Bank, to which the U.S. has subscribed $8,175,000,000.

All countries holding membership in the World Bank may apply to it for loans, although it has not yet begun lending operations. Its 40 member countries include most principal nations except Russia and Australia.

The Export-Import bank's declaration, contained in its third semi-annual report to Congress, apparently reflected determination that the U.S. would cease taking the sole risk in financing "emergency reconstruction" in other lands.

The bank explained, however, that countries undergoing reconstruction could still apply to it for credit trade so as to "facilitate the exchange of commodities" with this country.

RUSSIA TO TRAIN SCIENTIST 'ARMY'

5-Year Plan Calls for Million Experts to Recoup Wartime Losses.

WASHINGTON, March 2 — (AP) Russia's five-year plan for science contemplates the training of 1,280,000 technicians and 700,000 laboratory specialists with scholastic degrees.

Details of the tremendous effort Russia is making to recover from wartime losses of research institutions and to come abreast of other nations in the field of science are disclosed in official Soviet publications and other papers dealing with the program which became available here today.

A recent "Soviet Information Bulletin" reported that the Germans destroyed 605 research institutions and stripped others of equipment and libraries. However, actual restoration or reconstruction of a substantial amount of that loss is well under way and the new program is directed primarily at a vast expansion in the whole field of science.

Research directly connected with military subjects, including atomic energy, is only one phase of the program.

On the basis of available information, here are some of the phases of the integrated program to accelerate Russia's race in research in addition to the training of the scientists:

Establishment of a ministry for precision instrument manufacture.

Special inducements for Soviet scientists, including not only salary factors but extra rations, housing accommodations and other facilities. Cash and honorary awards carrying prestige are added inducements.

The usual Russian demand for production quotas from factories has been modified to allow factories to turn aside from routine production and fulfill promptly orders for research equipment.

World Food Setup Is Slightly Better

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The world food situation is only slightly better than last year in spite of a seven percent increase in production, the Agriculture Department reported tonight.

It said serious shortages exist in continental Europe, particularly in Romania, Germany, Austria, Italy and the Soviet Union, and in the Far East.

"But there are still several countries where the present low level of rations will have to be severely reduced unless large imports are received before the next harvest," the department said.

Food Supplies Used Up

Domestically-produced food supplies in some shortage areas were used up rapidly because imports were small during the last half of 1946.

Looking beyond present supplies, the department said the condition of fall sown crops in several European countries and in North Africa is somewhat lower than at this time last year. Severe winter weather in several western European countries is reported to have caused serious damage to winter grains and oil-seed crops.

"There is growing concern," the department said, "that the 1947 crop in that area may be even less than the below harvest of last year. In North Africa, where yields last year were unusually good, winter rainfall has been below average."

CHECKUP ASKED FOR VETERANS

Administration Notes Number Using Up Jobless Benefits

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The Veterans Administration said today it has asked the states to intensify their check-ups on veterans claiming GI unemployment payments with a view to tightening-up.

The action was prompted by figures showing that more than 38,000 veterans exhausted their jobless benefits in December, more than in any month since the GI Bill of Rights took effect, bringing the total to more than 159,000. The VA estimated the number of veterans exhausting their benefits may exceed 200,000 by the end of this month.

The GI Bill permits unemployed World War II veterans to draw $20 a week for 52 weeks. For self-employed veterans who report earnings of less than $100 a month, it provides payments which, with the veteran's own earnings, if any, will give him $100 a month, these benefits running for 10 2-5 months.

Reviews For Ten-Week Claims

The state agencies administering the payments were requested to adopt special review procedures in the case of all veterans claiming the benefits for ten consecutive weeks.

Such veterans are to be interviewed and given job counseling, and a special report is to be prepared on their case. Every time the veteran applies for another ten consecutive weeks' benefits, a more intensive check is to be made.

A special procedure adopted last August providing for a check of veterans on the rolls for twenty consecutive weeks was credited in a VA report with "strengthening administrative practices" and leading to "some reduction in the number of claimants on the rolls."

$2,000,000,000 Total

Total payments for unemployment and self-employment allowances since the start of the program had approximated $2,000,000,000 by the end of January. Unemployment payments totaled nearly $82,000,000 in December, compared with a 1946 low of $74,000,000 in November.

"Seasonal factors affecting employment conditions appear to explain much of the upturn in claims during December and January," a VA official observed.

Weekly continued claims for unemployment allowances averaged 1,149,000 in January, an increase over December's 988,000 but below the peak last March of 1,800,000.

Rise In Initial Claims

The number of initial claims, which indicate for the veterans involved the beginning of a period of unemployment, increased in January to an average of 146,000 per week, highest weekly level since last June. The peak volume of initial claims was reached a year ago, 252,000 in the week ending January 26, 1946.

During December, latest month for which such figures are available, the number of veterans returning to the rolls, after a period of employment, rose to 394,000, an all-time high.

30.24-8227

The number of veterans filing claims for the first time was 188,000, a slight rise from the 123,000 low in October. New claims generally have decreased steadily as demobilization tapered off, the maximum having been 924,000 in January, 1946.

NOTES VANISH IN HESSE CASE

MAR 1947

Army Reveals Loss Of Afternoon's Testimony

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The Hesse crown jewels case took another bizarre twist today with disclosure that the Army has lost part of the voluminous record in the trial of Col. Jack W. Durant for theft of the treasure.

A member of the court-martial staff disclosed privately that the record of a whole afternoon's testimony, taken two weeks ago, vanished in the Army's vast Pentagon Building headquarters.

The missing testimony includes the stories of two Washington jewelers that Colonel Durant, 38-year-old air force officer, sold their store some diamonds alleged to be part of those taken from the Hesse castle at Kronberg, Germany.

Notes Discarded

A stenographer's recording machine, containing notes of the testimony was "appropriated by an army officer who wanted to use the machine for a while," the informant said. The trial notes were unwittingly discarded and lost.

This is the latest episode in the three-month long trial that began in Frankfurt, Germany, and was transferred to this country lock, stock, and barrel, with the glittering fortune in Hesse family gems and heirlooms brought along for evidence.

Prosecution Hopeful

The prosecution hopes it can get the missing testimony back into the record either by persuading the defense to agree to its substance, or by getting permission to call the witness back again.

Meanwhile the prosecution neared an end of its side of the case. It intends to call both Durant's brother and sister-in-law as witnesses tomorrow.

The sister-in-law, Mrs. James E. Durant, stalked from the courtroom last Wednesday, complaining of illness after repeatedly refusing to answer questions on the ground that she might incriminate herself or her husband.

Threats Alleged

Her attorney complained to the military court Friday that Major Joseph Robinson, trial prosecutor, had threatened her that her husband would be prosecuted and lose his Government job.

Robinson, who has charged that James Durant acted as a "coconspirator" in allegedly helping Colonel Durant dispose of some of the Hesse gems, denied he had made any threat.

There are no charges against James Durant.

One of Major Robinson's aides said today that Mrs. Durant's physician had said she would be ready to resume her testimony tomorrow morning.

Capper Says War Ended European Rule of Asia

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, said today he feels assured Western Europeans are "definitely out of Asia, politically and probably economically."

In a speech prepared for a broadcast from Topeka, Kan., Senator Capper said: "When Britain grants independence to India . . .the next step is inevitable. That inevitable next step is that France and Holland also are going to give up their holdings in the Orient. In other words, World War II ended the reign of the white European man in the Orient."

The Senator said America's withdrawal of "a few diplomats and a comparatively few armed forces from China was, in my judgment, a good move, all things considered. If the Asiatics prove themselves capable of running their own affairs, we are in a position to deal with them on equal terms, politically and economically."

He added: "If, as many persons believe, Soviet Russia attempts to move into the supposed vacuum created by our voluntary withdrawal and Europe's compulsory withdrawal, then our moves in the Orient are less likely to be viewed with suspicion than if we were regarded as abetting the continuance of Western European domination of the Orient."

DROP IN MEAT PRICES SEEN

Decline In Fall Forecast By U.S. Agency

Washington, March 2 (AP)—The Agriculture Department tonight renewed its forecast that some meat prices will drop by fall.

Prices of hogs and lambs are expected to continue near current levels, it said, but prices of better-grade slaughter cattle probably will decline, at least moderately.

Buying Power Declines

Reporting a steady decline in the purchasing power of salary and wage earners during the past several months, the department said "this and other important economic forces suggest a downturn in general business activity during the latter part of 1947" and a weakened demand for meats.

Prospects still point, the department said, to a larger output of meat this year than last, with beef constituting a larger than usual proportion of the total supply during the spring and summer.

Declines in prices of grain-fattened cattle—a source of quality beef—were said to be in prospect this spring. A near-record number of 4,300,000 head of cattle were on grain feed January 1.

More Hogs And Pork

The department said the outlook is favorable for an increased supply of hogs and pork by the latter part of the year. Current high prices reflect the fact that last year's pig crops were reduced rather sharply from the previous year because of a grain feed shortage.

Reports from farmers indicate, the department said, that this spring's pig crop—which will go to market as fattened hogs next fall and winter—will be considerably larger than a year ago.

Welles's Views on German Pact

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP).—Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles said tonight that unless the German problem is settled there can be no real promise of peace in Europe or in the world. In his weekly broadcast he said: "The German treaty is, in truth, the key to international order."

Reviewing the German situation in the light of the forthcoming Big Four conference at Moscow, he said the German peace treaty must embody these basic items:

1. "The treaty must provide for armed international control of certain strategic points in Germany for many years to come. . . .

2. "It must provide, as France is so rightly demanding, for political decentralization and for the establishment of a German federation of politically autonomous states. . . .

3. "Finally, the treaty must provide for a permanent international control over those mineral and industrial resources within Germany which a centralized German government has in the past been able to utilize for war purposes."

Georgian Offers British Empire Refuge As States Of The U.S.

Atlanta, March 2 (AP)—Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) proposes that England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland act to be admitted as member states of the United States, the Atlanta *Constitution* reported in a copyrighted article today.

In a Washington interview with Ralph McGill, editor of the *Constitution*, the Georgia Senator was quoted as saying his proposal was predicated upon talk of a threatened break-up of the British Empire and of its probable inability to carry out world commitments.

Many of these commitments, the Senator told McGill, will inevitably become the obligations of this country in any case.

A Tip To The Commonwealths

The junior Senator also proposed that the commonwealths within the Empire — Canada, Australia and South Africa—consider some form of association with this nation if Great Britain acts to become a part of the United States.

Senator Russell told McGill he realized that the first reaction would be one of rejection and that his plan would be regarded as fantastic and so denounced.

"Nevertheless," he was quoted by McGill, "Let us look at the record. The British went into Greece, Palestine and Egypt to protect the lifeline of the Empire which extends through the Mediterranean and the Suez. They are now unable to defend that lifeline. . . .

Britain, Greece And Palestine

"We are now called upon to take over the British position in Greece. If we should do so our first step would have to be to remove the Greek King so tragically forced upon the people. . . .

"The British have announced they cannot solve the Palestine problem and there is every indication their position there is precarious in the extreme.

"This proposal of mine," Russell continued, "will be rejected as fantastic. Yet I predict it will come in the years ahead. The Atlantic Ocean is no more a barrier today than was the Mississippi River when we added the states west of that River.

"It would remove the economic competition and create world trade. I very much doubt, with Egypt, India and Burma already in the process of being made independent states, that Britain's economic system of bringing in raw materials from colonial sources, manufacturing them and selling them to the world can be maintained.

"Britain's industrial system is not equipped for the modern machine age of industrial production. Her production of coal is still in the pick and shovel manner.

"Under my proposal, by joint action, Scotland, Wales, England and Ireland would come in as separate states, each with two senators and representatives based on population.

"Canada and Australia, being independent units, would be invited to consider uniting the English speaking peoples. Canada's ten millions might become several states. So might Australia's. In this respect I call attention to the fact that we already are responsible for Australia's defense.

Let The King "Run For Senate"

Senator Russell said his proposal, if carried through, "would cost this country far less than the commitments now proposed as our obligations. It would mean a coordinated economy and defense instead of this country now being called upon to assume the burden.

"I do not believe at all in the proposed 'union now' scheme but for them to come in as four new states. . . . Great problems demand great decisions."

Senator Russell said that as for the disposition of the King and Queen they were quite able to retire on their income and holdings.

"The King," he concluded, "could, if he wished to remain in politics, run for the senate—as could Winston Churchill."

Pepper for Open-Door Policy

TRENTON, N. J., March 2 (AP).—Senator Claude D. Pepper, of Florida, said today that the United States should take the lead in the solution of the displaced persons problem and "set an example to the world" by admitting a "large number" of European Jews into this country.

Addressing the New Jersey State Conference of the United Jeewish Appeal, Senator Pepper, a Democrat, listed the need for American initiative and the admission into Palestine of "at least 100,000" displaced persons as the "basic prerequisite for the positive solution of the mounting dilemma of the Jewish survivors in Europe."

MAR 1947

ALBANIA APPARENTLY WILL HAVE LITTLE TO SAY TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS ANTICIPATED A RENEWED DENIAL OF ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS. SHIPS HAD INVADED ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS. RUSSIA IS EXPECTED TO TAKE A POSITION ON TWO OTHER COUNCIL MATTERS—

CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SELECTION OF A TRIE
AGAIN
(THE COUNCIL WILL MEET WEDNESDAY WHEN RONYKO SAYS HE WILL BE READY TO SPEAK
ON A SUGGESTED PLAN TO REFER THE REPORT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION BACK TO
THAT BODY WITHOUT A FORMAL COUNCIL VOTE. ON TRIESTE, THE UNITED STATES, GREAT
BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE PUT FORWARD INFORMALLY SEVERAL NOMINEES AND GROMYKO WAS
REPORTED GETTING HIS LIST READY.
MAR 1947
(ON FRIDAY THE COUNCIL WILL RESUME DEBATE ON THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR
TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.
(MEANWHILE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WAS CALLED TO MEET TOMORROW TO
TAKE UP THE
TO HELP REHABILITATE THE WAR-RAVAGED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.
LON-ET-YES

BRUSSELS, MARCH 2-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER AUGUST BUISSERET TOLD BELGIAN NEWSMEN TODAY THAT A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY'S RIOT BY APPROXIMATELY 50,000 FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR, "MUST HAVE DESTROYED ALL EXAGGERATED ALLEGATIONS FROM SOME CORRESPONDENTS."

BUISSERET SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS INVESTIGATING THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING A "STRICT DENIAL" ON REPORTS CARRIED BY NEWS AGENCIES.

THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT REFER TO THE MOMENT DURING THE DEMONSTRATION WHEN ARMORED CARS MOUNTING MACHINEGUNS OPENED FIRE AS RIOTERS BROKE THROUGH A BAYONET AND SWORD WIELDING CORDON AROUND THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING. THE SOUND OF GUNFIRE WAS HEARD CLEARLY IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU ONE BLOCK FROM THE SCENE.

FIRST UNOFFICIAL REPORTS FROM EYE-WITNESSES PLACED THE DEAD AT 12 WITH UP TO 100 INJURED. A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, HOWEVER, SAID AT THAT TIME THAT ONLY ONE PERSON WAS DEAD AS THE RESULT OF A HEART ATTACK AND ONLY 40 WERE INJURED.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR:

"IT IS ESTIMATED BY THIS MINISTRY THAT THE NUMBER OF PARADERS HAVING TAKEN PART IN THE FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR DEMONSTRATION AMOUNTED TO 40,000 TO 50,000.

"AFTER THE PARADE BROKE UP SEVERAL PARADERS WENT TO THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

"THE POLICE FORCE WAS ABLE TO FACE THE FIRST PUSHING OF THESE DEMONSTRATORS, THEN WAS OVERWHELMED BY NUMBER.

"AT THIS MOMENT VIOLENT ACTION TOOK PLACE. FOUR MOTOR CARS WERE OVERTHROWN AND TWO OF THEM SET ON FIRE.

"NO LOSS OF LIFE WAS REGISTERED, THANKS TO THE COLD BLOOD OF THE PUBLIC FORCE.

"SOME 40 PEOPLE WERE INJURED AMONG THE DEMONSTRATORS AS WELL AS AMONG MEN OF THE POLICE.

"PARLIAMENT SAT UNINTERRUPTEDLY IN PEACE.

"PUBLIC TRAFFIC WAS INTERRUPTED FOR THREE HOURS."

MAR 1947

RP1036PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 2-(AP)-IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC INTEREST IN CHINA WAS AIMED CHIEFLY AGAINST AMERICANS.

"THE ACUTENESS OF BRITISH-AMERICAN CONTRADICTIONS IN CHINA IS SOFTENED BY THE INTEREST OF BRITAIN IN AMERICAN COLLABORATION ON OTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS," THE PAPER DECLARED.

"HOWEVER, THE CONTRADICTIONS WILL SHARPEN INEVITABLY, WHILE THE TEMPO AND CAPACITY OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN ALL FIELDS IN CHINA WILL INCREASE."

DN536AES

30.24-8229

Bombay, March 2-(AP)-Bombay stock exchange authorities decided today to close the institution Monday until new tax proposals and the central government's "socialist" budget plans are clarified.

Business interests expressed hostility to the new taxation proposals. Indian merchants alleged that the tax changes would kill all initiative and enthusiasm and act to dampen industrialization.

A. W. Percy, president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, mainly a European organization, said the budget would cramp industry and lead to more extensive tax evasions. Other commercial organizations in Bombay and Ahmedabad sent telegraphic protests to New Delhi.

MAR 1947

George 0154S apr xm 1132

A176FX
NANKING,MONDAY,MARCH 3-(AP)-A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY "A NUMBER OF FORMOSANS" FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE U.S. CONSULATE ON FORMOSA, SEEKING REFUGE FROM STREET RIOTING THERE THE PAST WEEK-END, BUT THAT THEY SINCE HAD BEEN REMOVED. THE CONSUL DIDN'T SAY HOW.
OTHER NANKING SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT THE DISORDERS WHICH BEGAN IN FORMOSA'S CAPITAL, TAIHOKU, SPREAD TO OTHER SECTIONS OF THE ISLAND. WITHIN THE CAPITAL, THEY SAID, POLICE SQUADS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS HAD OPENED FIRE WHENEVER ANYONE ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE STREETS, AND SEVERAL HUNDRED CASUALTIES RESULTED BEFORE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES QUELLED THE VIOLENCE.
UM942PPS NM

OKINAWA (300)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME,SUNDAY,MARCH 2)
(ADVANCE)--TOKYO,MONDAY,MARCH 3-(AP)-THE WAR-RAVAGED ISLANDS OF THE RYUKYU GROUP, INCLUDING OKINAWA, ARE SLOWLY RETURNING TO NORMAL AND THE PEOPLE, LONG DOMINATED BY THE JAPANESE, ARE ASSUMING A ROLE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT, GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY.
THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, IN HIS FIRST SUMMATION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE RYUKYUS, COVERED A PERIOD FROM JULY, 1946, WHEN THE ARMY TOOK OVER FROM THE NAVY, THROUGH NOVEMBER.
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT:
NINETY PERCENT OF THE HOMES ON OKINAWA WERE DESTROYED IN FIGHTING IN THE SPRING OF 1945.
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE ISLANDS EMERGED FROM GOVERNING COUNCILS AFTER FIGHTING STOPPED, AND ON MAY 23, 1946, AN OKINAWAN ASSEMBLY WAS FORMALLY CONVENED BY AN OKINAWAN GOVERNOR SELECTED A MONTH EARLIER.
JAPANESE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CODES WERE REVISED OR DISCARDED BY THE OKINAWANS, AND A SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL COURTS WAS CREATED AND STAFFED BY OKINAWANS. PROPERTY RIGHTS, CONFUSED WHEN OKINAWANS FLED DURING THE FIGHTING, STILL HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED.
OKINAWANS FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO RETURN TO THE LAND, THEIR CHIEF SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD. APPROXIMATELY 30,000 ACRES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND STILL WERE DEVOTED TO MILITARY USE. THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FELL FROM 262,000 IN 1940 TO 3,800 IN 1946. OKINAWA HAD TO IMPORT AT LEAST HALF ITS FOOD. THE SUGAR CANE CROP, HOWEVER, WAS BOUNTIFUL.
EQUIPPED WITH SURPLUS ARMY AND NAVY TOOLS, OKINAWANS BEGAN PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES, DYES, CEMENT AND SOME WOOD AND METAL PRODUCTS, MANY IN SIZABLE QUANTITIES. WORKING UNDER A TWO-YEAR PLAN, THEY STARTED 1947 RESTORATION OF WEAVING, MINING, SALT AND BRICKMAKING INDUSTRIES.
"FOREIGN TRADE X X X WILL BE CONSIDERED AND DEVELOPED," THE REPORT ADDED, NOTING THAT FORMOSA WISHED TO RESUME TRADE WITH OKINAWA.
MACARTHUR SAID SOME 7,000 HOUSES HAD BEEN BUILT IN THREE MONTHS BUT THAT 70,000 WERE NEEDED.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS, HE SAID, WAS RESTRICTED BY A LACK OF BUILDINGS, BOOKS AND TEACHERS, BUT INCREASING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TOTALED 166,000 AT THE END OF NOVEMBER.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, MARCH 2)
P819PCSNM

FIRST LEAD WAR TRIAL

BY FRANK L.WHITE

TOKYO,MONDAY,MARCH 3-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY REFUSED TO ADMIT INTO EVIDENCE DEFENSE DOCUMENTS SEEKING TO SHOW THAT RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ALL WERE TREATY VIOLATORS--RUSSIA IN DEALINGS WITH BALTIC STATES, THE UNITED STATES IN GREENLAND AND ICELAND, AND BRITAIN IN IRAN.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB OF AUSTRALIA SAID THE RULING, ANNOUNCED AFTER AN ENTIRE MORNING OF ARGUMENTS, WAS "THE DECISION OF A MAJORITY" OF THE ELEVEN ALLIED JUDGES. SUCH ISSUES, HE SAID, WERE HELD TO BE "COLLATERAL ISSUES," NOT AFFECTING THE WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE 25 OTHER JAPANESE ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENSE CONTENDED THAT WORLD COLLECTIVE SECURITY HAD BROKEN DOWN IN PREWAR DAYS, BECAUSE MANY NATIONS VIOLATED MANY TREATIES. IT ARGUED THAT RUSSIA'S THRUST INTO FINALD, BRITAIN'S INTO IRAN AND U.S. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES IN GREENLAND AND ICELAND VIOLATED THE 1928 KELLOGG-BRIAND (PARIS) TREATY. THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE THIS TREATY BY AGGRESSIONS IN CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY, OKLAHOMA CITY, SAID THE TRIBUNAL SHOULD CONSIDER THE ACTS OF OTHER NATIONS, BOTH TO SHOW WHAT CONSTITUTED INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN MITIGATION OF ANY PUNISHMENT WHICH MIGHT BE METED OUT TO THE JAPANESE ON TRIAL. OTHERWISE, HE ARGUED, THE COURT WOULD COME "PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO ESTABLISHING A DOUBLE STANDARD," PUNISHING JAPANESE BUT LETTING OTHER OFFENDERS GO FREE.

"THE CONDUCT OF GREAT NATIONS" MOULDS INTERNATIONAL LAW, HE TOLD THE COURT.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE INTERRUPTED TO SAY THAT THE COURT WOULD TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF "ANY BREACHES OF THE PACT OF PARIS" WHICH WERE THE SUBJECT OF ACTION BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS OR ANY OTHER BODY "OF EQUAL STATURE."

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ARTHUR COMYNS-CARR OF BRITAIN REPLIED TO THE DEFENSE ARGUMENT BY TERMING ITS DOCUMENTS "COUNTERCHARGES AGAINST THE PROSECUTING NATIONS, WHICH THE CHARTER OF THIS TRIBUNAL PROHIBITS." THE FACT SOME NATION MAY CHOOSE TO BREAK A TREATY DOES NOT AFFECT THE VALIDITY OF THAT TREATY, HE ADDED. HE ASKED THAT THE DEFENSE EVIDENCE BE EXCLUDED "SQUARELY ON THE GROUND" OF IRRELEVANCY.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS CONTENDED THE JAPANESE COULD ONLY BE JUDGED FAIRLY IN THE LIGHT OF BEHAVIOR OF OTHER NATIONS.

MAR 1947

IF THE COURT X X X SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS.

PY847PPS NM

IF THE COURT GOES INTO THAT, THE PROSECUTION PROMPTLY REPLIED, IT WOULD HAVE TO TAKE UP SUCH THINGS AS AMERICAN USE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, AND "ACTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH DENMARK IN REGARD TO ICELAND."

THE COURT, THE PROSECUTION INSISTED, HAD NO JURISDICTION "TO EMBARK ON SUCH AN INQUIRY."

THE DEFENSE ALSO ASKED THE COURT TO CONSIDEG

EMBARK ON SUCH AN INQUIRY."

THE DEFENSE ALSO ASKED THE COURT TO CONSIDER ACTS OF OTHER NATIONS

THE DEFENSE ALSO ASKED THE COURT TO CONSIDER ACTS OF OTHER NATIONS "IN MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT THAT MAY BE METED OUT" TO FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE 25 OTHER JAPANESE ON TRIAL.

P745PPS

(120)

TOKYO, MARCH 2-(AP)-MOST JAPANESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS THEY WOULD VOLUNTARILY CUT THEIR SIZE TO PROVIDE PAPER FOR REVISED SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

MAJOR DAILIES WILL LIMIT THEMSELVES TO ONE TABLOID-SIZE PAGE FOR TWO DAYS A WEEK AND ONE STANDARD-SIZE PAGE THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK.

THE ACTION COVERS MEMBERS OF THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, EMBRACING ALL BUT 11 9! 5£3 :97,546'S 128 DAILIES.

LT. COL. D.R. NUGENT, U.S. MARINE CORPS, CHI

MAR 1947

EMBRACING ALL BUT 11 OF THE COUNTRY'S 128 DAILIES.

LT. COL. D.R. NUGENT, U.S. MARINE CORPS, CHIEF OF OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS' INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION, PRAISED THE PUBLISHERS FOR THEIR "SENSE OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY," BUT SAID THE MEASURE WOULD BE ONLY A STOPGAP.

PAPER SHORTAGES ARE SO ACUTE THAT PRINTING OF THE NEW BOOKS WAS SUSPENDED IN JANUARY.

MH1233PPS

A MEMBER OF U.S. AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT'S ENTOURAGE SAID THE FORMAL SIGNING CEREMONY PROBABLY WOULD TAKE PLACE SHORTLY AFTER THE PHILIPPINES MARCH 11 BALLOTING UPON PARITY RIGHTS FOR U.S. BUSINESSMEN, AND THAT MCNUTT WOULD LEAVE IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER FOR THE UNITED STATES, FLYING BY WAY OF EUROPE.

NEWLY-APPOINTED REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER CMDR. JULIUS C.EDELSTEIN, WHO HAS BEEN MCNUTT'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, WILL ACCOMPANY THE AMBASSADOR AS FAR AS PARIS.

EARLIER, MCNUTT HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO COMPLETE HIS MISSION AND DEPART THIS WEEK.

(NO PICKUP)

P742PPS

(120)

MANILA, MONDAY,MARCH 3-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CARLOS B.ROMULA SAID TODAY THAT A FILIPINO REJECTION OF A PENDING AMENDMENT TO GIVE PARITY RIGHTS TO AMERICAN INVESTORS HERE MIGHT AROUSE RESENTMENT AMONG REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS IN WASHINGTON.

SPEAKING BEFORE THE WOMEN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION, THE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON ADDED: "I KNOW THIS, BECAUSE THREE DAYS BEFORE I LEFT WASHINGTON I HAD OCCASION TO CONFER WITH SENATORS VANDENBERG AND TAFT, AND SPEAKER MARTIN OF THE HOUSE."

HE SAID HE ALWAYS CONSIDERED "OBNOXIOUS AND MORALLY WRONG" THE PROVISION OF THE BELL TRADE RELATIONS ACT REQUIRING PHILIPPINE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PARITY AMENDMENT BEFORE AID WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE. BUT, HE SAID, HE FELT THE PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF THE BELL ACT "FAR OUTWEIGH ITS DEFECTS."

P750PPS NM

30.24-8231

TORONTO, MARCH 2-(AP)-THE REV. MARTIN NIEMOELLER SAID TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER'S PERSECUTION OF THE CLERGY RESULTED IN A NEW FELLOWSHIP AMONG CHURCHES THROUGHOUT EUROPE IN FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL.

THE GERMAN PASTOR, WHO SPENT EIGHT YEARS IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, ADDRESSED THE CONGREGATION AT THE YORKMINSTER BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE CONFLICT IN GERMANY, HE SAID, WAS BETWEEN THE WILL OF GOD AND THE WILL OF MAN--HITLER'S WILL. THE CHURCH WAS THE MEANS "FOR GOD TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT," AND FOR THIS REASON HITLER HAD TO DO AWAY WITH THE ENERGY, NIEMOELLER SAID.

DECLARING THAT ANTI-SEMITISM HAD COME TO AN END IN GERMANY, THE PASTOR SAID: "THERE IS A FEELING OF PITY AND COMPASSION FOR THE JEWS FOR WHAT THEY HAVE SUFFERED."

RP1007PES MAR 1947

FIELD HEADQUARTERS,TASK FORCE FRIGID,ALASKA,MARCH 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED TRACK-TYPE VEHICLES AND 325 MEN OF TASK FORCE "FRIGIDETTE" MOVED WARILY AGAINST A THEORETICAL ENEMY THIS AFTERNOON IN THE ARMY'S LARGEST CROSS-COUNTRY OPERATION OVER THE FROZEN WASTELANDS OF INTERIOR ALASKA.

THE PONDEROUS MOBILE COLUMN UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.WALTER J.PRESTON, FAYETTEVILLE,N.C., ROARED INTO THE ICY ARCTIC NIGHT YESTERDAY FROM A BASE CAMP AT LADD FIELD, NEAR FAIRBANKS.

AS PLUMES OF WHITE EXHAUST VAPORS FILLED THE CHILL AIR, THE MOTORIZED UNIT RUMBLED DOWN THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, ACROSS THE TANANA RIVER ICE BRIDGE AND ALONG THE BONNAFIELD TRAIL.

IN A SURPRISE MANEUVER, THE SPEARHEAD ELEMENT SWUNG ONTO THE TRACKLESS FROZEN TUNDRA FOLLOWED BY BULLDOZERS AND THE MAIN COLUMN.

IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT THE TASK FORCE WOULD FOLLOW THE ROUTE OF "TUNDRA TREK" WHICH RETURNED RECENTLY AFTER A THREE-DAY PUSH AROUND A 150-MILE LOOP IN FIVE "WEASELS." THE CHANGE IN TACTICS, "FRIGIDETTE" LEADERS TOLD THEIR MEN, WAS ORDERED AFTER THE "ENEMY" HAD SHIFTED ITS FORCES.

BY EARLY MORNING THE COLUMN HAD COVERED 20 MILES AND VEHICLES WERE DISPERSED SO WELL THAT IT WAS AN HOUR BEFORE THEY WERE SPOTTED BY A HELICOPTER PILOT, CAPT.KENWORTH DOAKS, ROUND O (CQT) S.C.

LATE THIS AFTERNOON THE UNIT STRUCK OUT AGAIN ACROSS THE SOLITARY SNOW FIELDS, TESTING THE EFFICIENCY OF MEN AND MACHINES IN THE BITING COLD OF THE ARCTIC WINTER.

ACCURATE CHECK OF THE COLUMN'S LOCATION WILL BE KEPT AT TASK FORCE FRIGID HEADQUARTERS WHERE THE COMMANDER, COL.PAUL V.KANE, CORVALLIS, ORE., AND STAFF OFFICERS ARE PLOTTING ITS PROGRESS.

AERIAL OBSERVATION, MADE DIFFICULT BY EFFICIENT CAMOUFLAGE, IS THE DAILY RESPONSIBILITY OF DOAKS AND LT.ISIDRO VALDEZ,LAWTON,OKLA.

DV1010PCS

(BA) WASHINGTON, FEB 18-(AP)-THE 175TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF BALTIMORE APPARENTLY IS GOING TO LOSE THE SET OF FORMER IMPERIAL GERMAN SILVER IT BROUGHT BACK AS A WAR TROPHY.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY SAID IT HAD DECIDED THE SILVER, UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH $800,000, IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND WILL BE MOVED HERE "FOR SAFE KEEPING."

THE SILVER, IN 44 TEAKWOOD CASES AND SUFFICIENT TO SERVE 500 PERSONS, HAS BEEN IN U.S.APPRAISERS' STORES IN BALTIMORE SINCE LAST DECEMBER WHEN THE REGIMENT FIRST ASKED FOR AUTHORITY TO RETAIN IT. THE BOXES BEAR THE INSIGNIA "CROWN PRINCE'S STATE SILVER."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE VALUABLE BANQUET SERVICE WILL BE STORED IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART "PENDING DECISION AS TO ITS ULTIMATE DISPOSITION." MAR 1947

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THE SILVER BELONGS TO THE GOVERNMENT "UNDER THE 79TH ARTICLE OF WAR" WHICH STATES "ALL PUBLIC PROPERTY TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES..."

THE SILVER CAME INTO THE CUSTODY OF THE 175TH ON APRIL 30, 1945 IN CONNECTION WITH THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN TROOPS.

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TRUMAN IN MEXICO RENEWS POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION; ALEMAN LEADS IN WELCOME

Stands Ready to Protect Smaller Nations from Oppression, He Declares.

CHEERED BY THRONGS

State Dinner Opens 3-Day Goodwill Visit to Sister Republic.

E. YACCARO

MEXICO CITY, March 3—(AP) President Truman, welcomed to Mexico with pomp and ceremony, declared tonight that the United States stands squarely behind its commitments to protect weaker countries the world over from oppression.

NIGHT

Speaking in the national palace after a thundering, joyful greeting as his own ambassador of goodwill to this sister republic, the American chief executive warned that his country, pledged to non-intervention, can not be indifferent "to what goes on beyond our own border."

Defines "Non-Intervention"

He defined his interpretation of the doctrine of non-intervention to mean that "a strong nation does not have the right to impose its will by reason of its strength, on a weaker nation."

Mr. Truman spoke after Mexican President Miguel Aleman, extending his warmest welcome, asserted at the conclusion of a state dinner honoring the American visitor.

"The voice of the Americas is heard in the choral strain of the countries of the world with ever more distinct and greater clearness."

President Aleman welcomed United States investments "with a proper respect" for Mexican laws because "we have economies that can complement one another fruitfully" and "a mature understanding of your own interests could not oppose the program of our industrialization."

Without specifying conflicts in the past, the Mexican chief executive said:

"If prejudices have been an obstacle (to inter-American harmony) let us make the education of our children and of our youth a liberation from that inexcusable obstacle."

Three-Day Visit

Mr. Truman flew in from Kansas City at 10:58 A. M. (EST) for a three-day good-will visit. His trip got off auspiciously with cheering crowds throwing flowers in his path as he drove to the U. S. embassy.

At tonight's banquet-reception Mr. Truman said that events in one country may have such a profound effect in other countries that a violation of accepted principles of national behavior is of concern to the whole family of nations.

Wholehearted acceptance of the doctrine that the strong can not impose on the weak is "a part of the basic international law recognized by all the American republics," Mr. Truman continued, and added:

"My own country will be faithful to the letter and to the spirit of the law."

Lawlessness among nations can no more be tolerated than lawlessness among individuals, he added.

Cheered by Throngs

President Aleman and high dignitaries of the Mexican government shared top spots in the greeting that followed Mr. Truman's arrival. However, thousands of laborers and humble farm workers turned out with their wives to cheer as the American president rode through two miles of flag-bedecked streets to the embassy.

Mexican soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded the national palace tonight as they did the central airport when the presidential plane, the "Sacred Cow" taxied to a swift landing after a seven-hour flight from snow-covered Kansas City.

Truman In Mexico City For Three-Day Visit

MAR 1947

Mexico City, March 3 (AP)—President Truman arrived by plane here today, the first United States Chief Executive ever to pay a visit to this capital.

DAY

He is here for a three-day official visit.

A 21-gun artillery salute greeted the President when he landed at 10.37 A.M.

Troops formed a line before the airport building. The plane left Kansas City at 3.59 A.M.

From Cold To Sunshine

President Truman was welcomed by President Aleman, his cabinet, the governor of the Federal District, Fernando Casas Aleman, not a relative of the president, and other dignitaries.

Truman arrived in seven hours from the cold and snow of Kansas City into the summer warmth and sunshine of Mexico.

The airport was transformed for the visit. A great platform flanked by high columns was erected for the unprecedented official session of the Consultative Council which made President Truman a "guest of honor" of the city. Gov. Casas Aleman presented the President with an inscribed gold medal and a parchment.

First To Leave Plane

The plane circled the field for five minutes before landing. Then it taxied toward the buildings and stopped before the platform and the balcony where the receiving party was assembled.

Truman was the first man out of his plane. He was met near the bottom of the steps by United States Ambassador Walter Thurston. They talked a few minutes while President Aleman and Foreign Secretary Jaime Torres Bodet, head of the Mexican party, stood twenty feet away for photographers to get the scene of the meeting.

As artillery saluted, the two presidents advance and shook hands. Introductions among the several score officials and the United States Embassy staff followed.

Presentation Of Medal

Then the two Presidents advanced to the platform for the presentation of the medal.

President Truman, replying to President Aleman's welcome and the presentation of the medal, addressed himself to both of them.

"I deeply appreciate the cordial welcome," he said, "to the ancient and noble city of Mexico."

"Full Understanding"

He spoke of the growing familiarity with Mexico through tourists and of the "full understanding" between the two peoples.

"We are the inheritors of a great civilization," he added, "and it is the task of the democracies of America to nurture their political and intellectual heritage until democracy has achieved its full fruition in world peace, justice and brotherhood."

As President Truman finished, the military band began the two national anthems, everyone standing at attention.

Troops Line Highway

When the music stopped, the two Presidents, followed by their parties, left the field and started the drive to the United States Embassy, where President Truman will stay.

The newly finished boulevard to the main highway was lined on both sides by troops at attention.

Back of them the crowds were six feet deep. People cheered and President Truman smiled and waved his hand repeatedly.

After a mile along the boulevard the road to the city goes on the Puebla-Mexico highway. Along it were detachments of troops and police. Inside the city, police in great numbers guarded the route and Mexican Secret Service men were in each house and on roofs.

The Chief Executives rode in President Truman's car, brought here by air, with the United States President on Aleman's right.

Uninterrupted Cheering

Thousands lined the route of the procession. Girls threw blossoms at the car, children waved flags and there was uninterrupted cheering.

President Aleman left President Truman at the Embassy where the American flag was hoisted as a sign of the President's residence there.

Truman has no event on his program today until 5.30 P.M. when he will call formally on President Aleman at the latter's home, a little more than a mile away. Tonight, there will be a state dinner at the national palace and a reception later to which about 1'500 persons have been asked.

The arrival of President Truman was broadcast throughout Mexico.

The Government instructed all of Mexico's radio stations and the army's shortwave network to broadcast the ceremony for pickup over loud-speakers set up even in the tiniest Mexican villages.

The decoration consisted of a symbolic Mexican eagle holding a tri-colored bar inscribed "Guest of Honor"; a ribbon suspended from the bar, and, hanging from the ribbon, a disk a little larger than a silver dollar picturing the Aztec calendar and the Federal district coat-of-arms and etched with President Truman's name.

Left After Visit to Mother.

Kansas City, March 3 (A. P.).—President Truman headed toward Mexico by plane today to give a sister republic renewed assurances of United States friendship.

DAY

The President took off before dawn in his big C-54 plane after visiting his 94-year-old mother, confined to her home at Grandview, Mo., with a fractured hip. During his brief Missouri stay he received assurances of her steady improvement.

During the President's Missouri visit yesterday, his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman, confided to Brig.-Gen. Wallace Graham that she prayed for her son's health and that he will be "the greatest President" in history. Graham, the President's personal physician, said Mrs. Truman explained that she had prayed similarly for all the Presidents whose careers she has followed during her long life.

(ADD)

Text of Truman Speech at Mexico City

MAR 1947

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (AP).—The text of President Truman's address tonight follows:

My presence here today as the guest of the great Republic of Mexico is one of the truly happy occasions of my career. I have wanted to return to Mexico ever since November, 1939, when I visited this city and enjoyed the memorable hospitality of the Mexican Congress. To my good friend, President Miguel Aleman, and to all the people of Mexico, I say from the bottom of my heart: Thank you for your gracious welcome.

It is a common failing to many people to complain of hardships and overlook their good fortune. In the international sphere, many people emphasize the disagreements that separate nations and forget the large areas of agreement that bring nations together in mutual understanding. I would be foolish to pretend that fundamental differences in political philosophies do not exist. The task of achieving permanent peace and security for all mankind is not easy, but I am certain that permanent peace and security are the goal of all peoples everywhere, whatever their language, or nationality, race, or creed. Because of my belief that the peoples of the world have peace as a common objective, I refuse to be discouraged by apparent difficulties. Difficulties are a challenge to men of determination.

If a realistic view of the world takes full account of the differences that separate nations, it must also take full account of the common beliefs that unite nations. Nowhere is this element of unity—unity of heart and mind—more evident than in the neighborly community of the American republics. Here we recognize clearly that, as you have stated so concisely and eloquently, Mr. President, "together we must live and together we must prosper."

Basis of Co-operation

Here we have already achieved in substantial measure what the world as a whole must achieve. Through what we call our Inter-American System, which has become steadily stronger for half a century, we have learned to work together and to solve our problems by friendly co-operation and mutual respect.

We have a Good Neighbor Policy in common and, as a result of the sincere application of that policy, we form a good neighborhood. Our example has a salutary effect on the whole world. The success of our cherished Inter-American System is a source of inspiration for the developing system of the United Nations, of which we are all members.

We are united by more than the common procedures and agencies of inter-American cooperation. All our peoples have a common belief which we call "democracy." Democracy has a spiritual foundation because it is based upon the brotherhood of man. We believe in the dignity of the individual. We believe that the function of the state is to preserve and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms. We believe that the state exists for the benefit of man, not that man exists for the benefit of the state. Everything else that we mean by the word "democracy" arises from this fundamental conviction. We believe that each individual must have as much liberty for the conduct of his life as is compatible with the rights of others. To put this belief into practice is the essential purpose of our laws.

30-24-8233

Defines Democracy

We know that the maximum freedom and dignity of the individual cannot be attained under a dictatorship. Freedom and dignity of the individual can be attained only under a system of law which protects the rights of individuals, and through a govment made up of freely elected representatives of the people. When we have this, we have a democratic government — one that is suited to a democratic way of life. This is a simple, fundamental truth.

The Good Neighbor Policy, which guides the course of our inter-American relations, is equally simple. It is the application of democracy to international affairs. It is the application of the Golden Rule.

The Good Neighbor Policy applies to international relations the same standards of conduct that prevail among self-respecting individuals within a democratic community. It is based on mutual respect among nations, the respect that each accords to the rights of others, without distinction of size, wealth or power. It is an expression of that bond of common belief which we call democracy. It is the only road into the future that will lead us to our goal of universal peace and security. Along that road we shall persevere.

Non-Intervention

The Good Neighbor Policy specifically includes the doctrine of non-intervention. This assures each nation freedom for its own development. My country, in common with all the American republics, pledged itself at the Conference of Montevideo in 1933 and the Conference of Buenos Aires in 1936 to observe the doctrine of non-intervention. What it means is that a strong nation does not have the right to impose its will by reason of its strength, on a weaker nation. The wholehearted acceptance of this doctrine by all of us is the keystone of the Inter-American System. Without it we could not exist as a community of good neighbors. It is a binding commitment under the Good Neighbor Policy. It is part of the basic international law recognized by all the American republics. My own country will be faithful to the letter and to the spirit of that law.

Non-intervention does not and cannot mean indifference to what goes on beyond our own borders. Events in one country may have a profound effect in other countries. The community of nations feels concern at the violation of accepted principles of national behavior by any one of its members. The lawlessness of one nation may threaten the very existence of the law on which all nations depend.

In our domestic civil life we long ago recognized that the alternative to the rule of the strong was law established by the community. For some years now we have been seeking, with increasing success, to apply this basic concept to international relations. It is no coincidence that the effort to achieve collective world security has been concurrent with the growing acceptance of the doctrine of non-intervention.

He Notes Progress

It is inspiring to note the progress we have made toward establishing a community of nations with authority to enforce the law on delinquents. The Charter of the United Nations specifically invests the world community of nations with a measure of such authority. Within the good-neighbor community of the twenty-one American republics we have witnessed and are witnessing a similar constructive development, beginning at Buenos Aires in 1936 with unanimous acceptance of the principle of consultation. The development of the Inter-American System was accelerated by the great work done in this city at the 1945 conference on problems of war and peace, where the plan of a reorganized and strengthened system was created.

International relations have traditionally been compared to a chess game in which each nation tries to outwit and checkmate the other. I cannot accept that comparison with respect to relations between your country and mine, Mr. President. The United States and Mexico are working together for the mutual benefit of their peoples and the peace of the world. You have made me feel, what I could not have doubted in any case, that I stand here, in the midst of the great people of Mexico, as a trusted friend and a welcome guest.

To you and to the people of Mexico I bring a message of friendship and trust from the people of the United States. Though the road be long and wearisome that leads to a good neighborhood as wide as the world, we shall travel it together.

Our two countries will not fall each other.

Greece Relies On U. S. Aid to Increase Army

Says 30,000 More Men Are Needed to Keep Order; Greek Reds Indignant

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—Alexander A. Pallas, spokesman for the Greek Embassy, declared today that American aid to Greece would enable that country to boost by 30,000 its present army of 100,000 and restore order to the northern frontier regions, now beset by near civil war.

A spokesman here for the Greek Left Wing EAM (National Liberation Front) said United States "intervention" in Greece would "prolong civil war and will mean more victims and more bloodshed."

He quoted Nicholas Zachariades, general secretary of the Greek Communist party, as saying the Greek people were "determined to maintain their independence, and will strongly oppose replacement of British occupation by an American one in any form."

Britain Forecast

Pallas made his statement in an interview as Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and his advisers were "considering urgently" an American note which Government informants said promised financial and economic aid for Greece, provided Britain kept troops in Greece to maintain order.

These informants said Britain would "almost certainly" accept the condition if the number of troops involved was not too high. The United States note was handed to Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador, in Washington Saturday.

Pallas declared that the Greek Army needed "everything from machine guns, aircraft and artillery to boots and uniforms." He said an additional 30,000 troops would be enough margin to enable the Government to maintain order along the entire frontier, from the Adriatic Sea to the Turkish border.

Fears Major Crisis

Pallas said that if British aid was withdrawn and no American help was forthcoming, Greece would plunge almost immediately into a major crisis. He said British money and equipment had made it possible for the Greek forces to remain in the field against the guerrilla bands in the north, and added:

"If that help ceases on March 31, as the British have indicated, and is not replaced from some quarter there certainly will have to be a collapse of the front. We can control the situation internally, but we simply do not have the resources to withstand constant pressure from abroad."

Pallas asserted the only alternative to aiding the Greek government financially would be for the western powers to "warn those governments under Russian influence that provision of arms to the rebels must stop."

Pallas maintained that a majority of the Greek people would welcome a token occupation of the border region by American troops, but that most Greeks in official positions regarded direct United States military support as unlikely.

He said Greek leaders did not believe that British troops now in Greece or any Americans who might be sent in would become involved in fighting with the guerrillas.

Pallas said that assistance during the past 27 months had cost the British about $24,000,000. He estimated that financial aid would be required for the next three to five years if Greece was to withstand pressures from the north and east. He viewed the financial aid as small in terms of modern finance.

Turkey Also Involved

Meanwhile British government sources said that British moral and political commitments to Turkey were examined also in the Anglo-American discussions which began over Greece.

Informants said the Turkish government had sent notes to Britain and the United States on "certain questions" affecting Turkey which might be discussed at the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow.

Presumably these questions would include revision of the Montreaux convention governing use of the Dardanelles Straits. Russia has called upon Turkey to enter bilateral discussions over revision of the convention and has proposed certain changes which would give Russia a share in defense of the Straits.

U.S. Arms Aid 'Peace, Greeks Say

London, March 3 (AP)—Alexander A. Pallas, spokesman for the Greek Embassy, said today that if the United States provided arms to Greece, a full offensive would be launched against guerrilla forces in the northern frontier provinces.

Pallas said in an interview that Greece appealed to Britain several months ago for more arms and equipment for a strengthened army, but received no positive answer.

Two Suggestions

He said there were two ways of avoiding a "chronic state of rebellion" along the entire length of the 700-mile northern frontier. One was for the United States or Britain to give Greece weapons to suppress the guerrillas with a strengthened army.

The other, he said, was for the "western powers to warn those governments under Russian influence that provision of arms to rebels must stop." He mentioned Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Greeks Pleased By Aid Plans

Athens, March 3 (AP)—Sources close to the Government expressed satisfaction today with reports from Washington that the United States had agreed to help Britain financially in supporting the present Greek regime, providing the British do not withdraw their forces from the country.

Premier Demetrios Maximos called on King George II twice yesterday to keep him abreast of developments, and there seemed to be confidence in Government circles that negotiations for desired American help would be consummated.

London Receives U.S. Reply

Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris or Minister of Co-Ordination Stephenos Stephenopoulos were said to be prepared to go to the United States if necessary to arrange details.

[A British Foreign Office spokesman announced last night receipt of the United States reply to a London note on the future of Greece, but said the message had "not yet been studied."

[Although the contents of the American note were not officially disclosed, the usually authoritative British Press Association said it was understood that it "asks Brtain to maintain a garrison force in Greece in return for financial aid."]

Fighting Continues

Reports from Northern Greece, meanwhile, told of continued widespread fighting.

The largest single engagement was reported from Western Macedonia, where a guerrilla band 2,000 strong was said to have been thwarted in an attempt to capture the Village of Naoussa.

Greek Army Kills 120 Guerrillas In Surprise Attack

Athens, March 3 (AP)—More than 120 Greek guerrillas were reported killed and their military supply column captured today in heavy fighting near the western Macedonia city of Niaousta (Naoussa).

The battle took place only 50 miles west of Salonika, northeastern Greek seaport where a United Nations commission is investigating Greek accusations that her Balkan neighbors are aiding the guerrillas.

Press dispatches said the casualties were inflicted on a band of more than 2,000, which was routed by Greek army troops. The advices quoted military authorities as saying they caught the band by surprise while it was sweeping down from a hideout on Mount Paikon, in an attempt to capture Niaousta.

The army attack, the dispatches said, had wrought havoc among the guerrillas, who fled in disorder after abandoning 100 pack animals and many mortars, tommy guns and rifles.

The Ministry of Public Order announced that guerrillas were active elsewhere in northern Greece, and were stepping up their compulsory conscription of villagers.

Ten guerrillas were killed and four captured at Gavros, near Trikkala, in a fight with gendarmery, the Ministry said, and seven gendarmes were taken prisoner when a military truck was held up near Tsotyli in western Macedonia.

GREEK AID PLAN STIRS WARNINGS

U. S. Must Make Clear It Is Not Backing British Policy, Says Sen. George.

WASHINGTON, March 3—(AP) Senator George (D-Ga) declared today that if the United States takes over hard-pressed Britain's commitments in Greece it should make clear that it is supporting its own, not British, foreign policy.

Moreover, George told reporters, this country must act in such a way that "we do not invite any open opposition from our friends the Russians in that area."

His comments came as senators awaited an appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow by Secretary of State Marshall.

Marshall and his predecessor, James F. Byrnes, will explain four Balkan peace treaties, but Marshall may face some questioning about the Greek situation.

The United States already has sent Britain a note which was said in informed quarters to approve in principal a proposal that this country take over the British economic commitments. This supposedly would entail underwriting the cost of keeping 10,000 British troops in Greece to support the government in its contest with armed opposition.

George said he thinks the American people want to help the Greek people.

"But we can's afford to identify ourselves with British policies," he added. "It is up to our government to satisfy itself that the Greek people are supporting their present government and then to carry out our policy of helping maintain democratic governments."

Stalin Resigns as Defense Head, Bulganin Is Appointed Minister

'Pressure of Main Work' on Soviet Premier Is Reason for the Change

London. March 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin, after six years as commander of the vast Russian military organization, resigned his post as Minister of the Armed Forces today because of the "excessive pressure of his main work," the Moscow radio said tonight.

He handed the job to politically astute Marshal Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin, the radio said.

The change in the top military command came as the Soviet Union gradually was de-emphasizing military activities and demobilizing millions of soldiers to enter industry and speed up the nation's current five-year plan. Stalin stepped out of the military office only a week before the four power Foreign Ministers' Conference was scheduled to open in Moscow.

Reported Very Tired and Ill

The brief radio announcement, recorded here by the Soviet Monitor, gave "pressure" of other work as Stalin's only reason for relinquishing one of his many state posts.

However, the tremendous task of guiding Russian military forces through the war with Germany undoubtedly tired the 67-year-old Stalin, who has repeatedly been reported ill since the end of the war.

He was away from Moscow when the Soviet Union celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday last December 21, but when he returned from his vacation it was said he was in normally good health for a man of his age.

Continues In Other Posts

Stalin, who retains his post as Prime Minister, also will continue as a member of the Presidium, general secretary of the central committee of the Communist party, head of the powerful Politburo and of the Orgburo, the latter the supervising organization of the Communist party.

Bulganin, the new Minister of the Armed Forces, was named the chief Vice Minister of the Armed Forces a year ago when the Russian military machine was reorganized under a unified command with four branches—land, navy, air and rear.

Bulganin is a former vice chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, actually vice premier of the U.S.S.R., and rose spectacularly in the army during the war. He is regarded as a skilled negotiator and administrator rather than a great soldier.

Headed Moscow City Soviet

As head of the Moscow City Soviet during the war he specialized in public affairs, although he was a member of the military council of the city when the Germans were repulsed almost at the city's gates during the bitter defense of the capital in 1941. The following year he was appointed a lieutenant general in the Red Army.

Unofficial Russian sources in London said they believed there was no unusual significance attached to Stalin's resignation and that they believed the announcement meant just what it said—that pressure of other work forced Stalin to lay aside one of his tasks.

Reported Down To 3,000,000

At one point during Stalin's sole stewardship of Russia's wartime military organization it was estimated that the Soviet Union had 20,000,000 men and women under arms. However, the semi-official United States Army publication, *Armored Cavalry Journal*, said last October that Russia had only 3,000,000 persons remaining under arms at that time.

Last November *Red Star*, official organ of the Soviet Army, hailed the greatly increased demobilization of the army as a great aid to the Soviet Union's greatest project, the five year plan, by adding to the nation's labor supply.

Russian sources in London pointed out that the German problem will receive close scrutiny at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' session and that Stalin probably wished to have ample freedom to study the preparation of the German peace treaty.

In addition, they said, Stalin has been concerned personally about the matter of renewing the British-Soviet twenty-year treaty of mutual assistance.

Another indication that Russian military affairs were taking a back seat to domestic affairs was the fact that last month the Soviet military budget for 1947 was set at $13,400,000,000—a decrease of $1,120,000,000 from the 1946 figure.

Nevertheless, Stalin, in speaking at the observance of the Soviet Army's twenty-ninth birthday less than two weeks ago, urged the army to "new and greater successes in military training."

The text of the Moscow radio broadcast:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has acceded to the request of J. V. Stalin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to be released from his duties as Minister of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.

"Generalissimo Stalin made the request in view of the excessive pressure of his main work. The Presidium has appointed Army General N. A. Bulganin Minister of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R."

Soviet Denounces Report On Recruiting of Koreans

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 3—The Moscow radio tonight described as "ridiculous fabrications" reports "alleging that the Soviet Union is recruiting 500,000 inhabitants of northern Korea for the Soviet Army."

The broadcast said the reports were circulated "by The Associated Press agency and some American newspapers, referring to a statement by the commander of American troops in southern Korea, General Hodge [Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge.]"

The Soviet news agency Tass, the broadcast added, has "been authorized to state that such reports are completely without foundation and are ridiculous fabrications."

General Hodge said in Washington on Feb. 24 that the Russian radio itself had carried reports that Koreans from 17 to 25 years of age were being drafted. Based on a population of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 in the northern zone of Korea, he said, this could mean an army of 500,000.

Bulgaria Honors Molotov.

London, March 3 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio reported today that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had been voted an honorary citizen of Sofia by the Bulgarian Popular Assembly.

BRITAIN RENEWS PLEA FOR FUEL ECONOMY

LONDON, March 3—(AP) Britain's labor government issued a fresh appeal tonight for rigid economy in the use of electricity by non-industrial consumers to avoid a further interruption of the nation's industrial production.

The appeal came after the government lifted the last phase of its ban on electricity-powered factory production and hundreds of thousands of workers returned to their jobs after three weeks of idleness. The shutdown resulted from a coal shortage.

The central electricity board announced that nation-wide power cuts may be necessary tomorrow between 8 and 9 a.m. unless the public voluntarily reduces consumption during this period.

British Power On But Plants Feel Strain

London, March 3 (AP)—Britain lifted the last phase of her ban on electricity-powered factory production today and hundreds of thousands of workers returned to their jobs after three weeks of idleness.

But even on the first day of "normalcy," overstrained generating plants stalled production in some key areas, imposing a 45-minute "load shedding" that cut power by fifteen per cent in southwest England, ten per cent in the southeast and central parts of the island, and five per cent in the mideast.

Government leaders warned that coal reserves were still desperately low. Compulsory daily five-hour electricity cuts in homes and offices remained in effect and the street-lighting blackout will be maintained.

Loss May Reach 500 Million

Official quarters awaited detailed reports before estimating the cost of the economic breakdown, but some business circles said the loss in production would run over $500,000,000. Nearly 3,000,000 workers were unemployed during the crisis, according to Government estimates.

All industries, except those essential to public health and welfare, had electric power shut off in 38 English and Welsh counties on February 19 because power-station coal stocks had fallen to nine days' reserve.

Electric power was restored to industry in 30 counties, including London, just after midnight. Last Monday, factories in eight midlands counties resumed work after a two-week shutdown.

17 Days' Stocks On Hand

A Government spokesman, reporting that power stations now had nearly seventeen days stocks on hand, warned that the crisis might recur unless restraints on the domestic use of electricity were retained.

Although fines up to $2,000 and two years in prison were prescribed by the Government for violators of the electricity ban, no prosecutions were made during the three-week period.

Householders and other domestic users still are subject to penalties, but they have been "put on their honor" to co-operate in the five-hour-per-day switchoffs.

Many factories were unable to open today despite the restoration of power because of the shortage of coal or lack of parts from subsidiary plants.

Ford Plant Stays Closed

The Ford Motor Company plant at Dagenham, with 14,000 workers, was unable to open because of lack of coal.

A few plants announced that they would respond to Government appeals for the running of night shifts to cut down the drain on power generators during the peak daytime periods, but most of them awaited the results of a Government consultation with industry on the tradition-upsetting measure.

The Firestone Tire Factory in London, with 2,000 employés, was one of the first to announce a changeover to night work.

Laborite Victory In Commons

London, *Tuesday*, March 4 (AP)—The Labor Government's preponderant majority in the House of Commons won its fight early today to speed up the nationalization of business and industry, ignoring Winston Churchill's cry that "liberties and the free life of Britain are in great danger" from Socialism.

Amid boos and cries of "Gag! Gag!" from the Conservative party benches of the house, Labor members carried a motion to force two major pieces of social legislation out of committee by April 2. The vote was 289 to 150.

The bills would nationalize transport—railroads, trucks and busses—and put all future real-estate development under close Government supervision. Both already have passed a second reading, and when the committee reports them out on April 2 they will be put to the final vote.

CHURCHILL ASSAILS SOCIALIST LEGISLATION

LONDON, March 3 — (AP) Winston Churchill declared angrily in the House of Commons tonight that "the liberties and free life of Britain are in great danger" under the socialist regime of Prime Minister Attlee.

His conservative followers shouted cries of "reichstag," "fuehrer" and "come on Hitler" in the austere chamber as the labor government sought to force two major pieces of socialist legislation out of committee by April 2.

The bills would nationalize transport—railroads, trucks and buses—and put all future real estate development under close government supervision. Both already have passed a second reading, which amounts to approval in principle, and await only formal passage after they have been received from standing committees.

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, seldom given to strong language, joined Churchill in the criticism, urging the government to "revise these monstrous proposals and give the house an opportunity to be something other than merely a rubber stamp."

British Communists Ask Policy Change

London, March 3 (AP)—Communists of the British Empire declared today that the United States would absorb Great Britain's "richest prizes" overseas unless the Government in London abandons its "imperialistic policies and commitments."

A declaration, drafted jointly by Communists from eleven British countries, said Great Britain was being dragged along as a "junior partner" to American policies, which would lead eventually to "another world war aimed at the Soviet Union."

"The United States, now the dominant world imperialist power with huge material and strategic resources, is out to dominate the world and to absorb British Empire countries," the declaration added.

The statement was issued at the conclusion of a six-day session of delegates representing about 200,000 Communists scattered over the empire.

Britons Not Even Amused

Russell Proposal to Become Part of U. S. Leaves Them Cold

LONDON, March 3 (AP).—A proposal attributed to Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia—to admit England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales as members of the United States—was dismissed with slight comment today by spokesmen for Britain's leading political parties.

"The Labor party is not interested in pursuing any policy that might lead to that sort of thing," a spokesman for the government party said. "The Labor party is pursuing its own independent foreign policy. We in the Labor party do not think it is a point worth discussing."

Professor Harold Laski, former chairman of the Labor party, said curtly: "I think that speculation in a vacuum as distant as that vacuum is something that need not concern this generation."

A Conservative party spokesman said: "I do not think it is a thing that deserves comment."

Man Sentenced For Hoax

London, March 3 (AP)—Alfred Gilbert, 48, a decorator, was sentenced to a month in jail or pay a $40 fine today for a hoax telephone call to Scotland Yard reporting that the residence of Prime Minister Attlee would be bombed.

Noted Woman Flyer Dies in Childbirth

London, March 3 (A. P.).—Pauline Gower, pioneer British woman flyer and wartime commandant of the Women's Section of the Air Transport Auxiliary, died last night after giving birth to twin sons. The babies were reported "doing well."

Miss Gower, who retained her maiden name, was the wife of Wing Commander William Fahie and the daughter of Sir Robert Vaughan Gower, a former Member of Parliament. Part of her work with the Air Transport Auxiliary was the organization of a group of women, including Americans, to serve as ferry pilots in Britain, thereby releasing men for combat flying. Since 1943 she had been a Government Director of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

3024-8235

UN COMMISSION MAPPED TO SPEED EUROPE RECOVERY

By Harrison

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 3—(AP) The United Nations economic and social council voted unanimously today to set up machinery immediately to assist in the economic recovery of war-wrecked Europe.

The vote came after a three-hour debate in which Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia withdrew the opposition they had expressed to the creation of such machinery when the issue came before the council last September.

Specifically, the 18-nation economic body agreed to accept a recommendation of the General Assembly that it create an economic commission for Europe to coordinate the efforts of the individual countries in their struggle toward recovery.

NIGHT

Duties Defined

The council did not immediately define the functions and duties of the new commission but agreed to turn that question over to a special committee of nine members with instructions to submit recommendations as soon as possible.

Although the delegates were agreed on the general purpose of the commission, it was apparent during debate that the special committee might run into difficulties on some points, particularly on the composition of the commission.

One of the points on which there appeared to be unanimity was that the commission would absorb three organizations now engaged in economic work in Europe—the European coal organization, the emergency economic committee and the European central inland transport organization.

It also appeared to be agreed that the United States would be given a place on the commission, which otherwise was expected to be made up of European members of the United Nations.

In voting to set up the economic commission for Europe, the delegates agreed that a similar commission should be created for Asia and the Orient but decided to postpone action on this until it received the recommendations of a working committee which has been studying this question for some months.

The question of setting up a special commission to aid Europe's recovery was proposed originally by the United States, Great Britain and Poland. Russia objected to the plan at that time on the ground that it envisaged a long-range program and did not provide for enough emergency assistance.

Gromyko Ready To Air Trieste Governorship

MAR 1947

By Harold Hinds

Lake Success, N.Y., March 3 (AP). Andrei A. Gromyko has unofficially advised several other Security Council delegates that Russia will be ready to take up the problem of a governor for Trieste late this week, it was reported authoritatively today.

Some sources expected Gromyko to plump for a man from eastern Europe.

The Council has held up any formal discussion pending Soviet readiness to comment on suggested candidates or make nominations. With Gromyko now about to state his choice, it was expected that the Council would move toward an early selection for the $20,000-a-year post.

DAY

Language Qualification

Under terms of the Italian Peace Treaty, which still needs to be ratified, the governor must be able to speak Italian or Slovene, the two official languages of the free territory of Trieste, Italy or Yugoslavia.

No other qualifications were stipulated, but delegates from the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France agreed at a recent informal session that he should not come from their countries.

One potential candidate apparently has eliminated himself. Alberto Lleras Camargo, former President of Colombia, was said to prefer the post of director general of the Pan-American Union, a position to be filled early this month.

Spaniard Proposed

Pablo de Azcarate y Flores, prewar Spanish Ambassador to London, was viewed in some circles as a compromise candidate. A Spanish Republican but without any official connection with the government in exile, he was put forward by the French. It was considered possible that he would be agreeable to Russia.

The British were reported leaning toward Leif Egeland, South African Minister to the Netherlands. Others mentioned included Gen. Henri Guisan, former commander in chief of the Swiss Army; Lieut. Gen. Bengt Gustafsson Nordenskiold, chief of the Swedish Air Force, and Alfred Emil Frederick Sandstrom, chairman of the bureau disposing of Axis holdings in Sweden.

Reporting directly to the Council, the governor will hold office five years but will be subject to removal for cause.

Indo-China Peace Move Foreseen

Paris, March 3 (AP)—A high Government official said today that Admiral Georges Thiery d'Argenlieu would be replaced in the near future as high commissioner in Indo-China as the step toward political settlement with insurgent nationalists.

DAY

The official said the Government had not decided upon a successor for d'Argenlieu and that his resignation would be announced as soon as this decision was made.

D'Argenlieu was recently recalled from Saigon for consultations in Paris.

New Tactics Needed

The French official, who has recently returned from a visit to Indo-China, declared that a person with considerable political ability was needed to restore peace to the war-torn colonies.

He said the French were in control of the situation momentarily, but added that new tactics were needed to master the situation politically. He expressed confidence that with a new approach, settlement could be made with the responsible Viet Nam leaders.

This source said that consultations were proceeding among Government authorities on a successor to d'Argenlieu and an accord could be expected before the end of next week.

TWO FLYERS ARRESTED

Frankfurt, March 3 (A. P.).—A United States Army investigation of military currency counterfeiting took a new turn today with the arrest of two American Air Force officers based in Italy and the reported finding of a set of engravers' plates in Naples. Although based in Italy, the Air Force officers were arrested in Germany. One, a captain, was picked up in Berlin and the other, a lieutenant, in Munich. Their names were withheld. The Provost-Marshal's office said the captain had $1,510 in counterfeit scrip.

DAY

The two officers said they did not know the money was counterfeit, insisting that it had been given to them by friends in Italy to buy travelers' checks which can be bought only in limited amounts with scrip in Italy.

The finding of the engraving plates in Naples was reported by the Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes. The Provost-Marshal's office here said that it had no official confirmation of that report.

Military Police Probe Shooting Of Americans

Heidelberg, Germany, March 3 (AP)—American military police authorities disclosed tonight that they were investigating two gun attacks on Americans near Stuttgart.

Murrell Drury, a civilian from Monahans, Texas, was shot in the thigh as he stepped off a streetcar.

Tech. 5/g James C. Farris, of Eccles, W. Va., a constabulary trooper, was shot in the left arm while he was walking on a street.

Both Drury and Farris said they believed their assailants were displaced persons.

Hamburg Utilities Are Virtually Halted

Hamburg, March 3 (A. P.).—The British Military Government today announced the virtual cessation of public utilities in Hamburg as a result of the fuel shortage. Only 500 tons of coal will be allotted daily to keep the water works, four mills, bakeries and perhaps the telephones operating. All electric current for lighting was cut off indefintely this morning.

NIGHT

Army Gives Warning On Recurrence Of VD

Frankfurt, Germany, March 3 (AP)—Soldiers who repeatedly contract venereal disease were warned by United States Army headquarters today that their repeated infections may result in their being discharged from the service.

Headquarters said that one out of every 47 American soldiers in the European theater had contracted a venereal disease during January and that thirteen per cent of those infected were repeaters.

Italy Expects Marshall To Aid Treaty Revision

ROME, March 3 (AP).—Foreign Ministry sources said today Secretary of State George C. Marshall has confirmed that the United States will give limited support to Italian demands for softening the terms of the Italian peace treaty.

The Constituent Assembly has sent messages to the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia asking for revision of the pact. Italian ratification of the treaty depends upon the Assembly.

The Foreign Ministry informants said Marshall assured Alberto Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador, that the United States will back Italy's request for representation on the United Nations committee scheduled to study disposition of Italian colonies. The Secretary was quoted as saying he also favors either letting Italy be the U. N. mandatory power for the colonies or allowing her to share in the mandate.

NIGHT

Marshall was represented as favoring the destruction of America's part of the forfeited tonnage of the Italian fleet, but as pointing out that the question of the fleet involves other powers.

Kesselring Says Badoglio And King Betrayed Him

VENICE, March 3 (AP).—German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring testified in a bitter, contemptuous voice today that former King Victor Emmanuel III and Marshal Pietro Badoglio committed "unbelievable treachery" in swinging Italy to co-belligerency with the Allies.

NIGHT

Kesselring, who is being tried on war crimes charges, said that after the fall of Benito Mussolini in July, 1943, the King and Badoglio, Mussolini's successor as Premier, "repeatedly gave us their absolute assurance that they would continue the war on our side to the very end."

Kesselring said an air attack on his headquarters at Frascati, southeast of Rome, "almost eliminated me and caused heavy losses among my staff officers." He added: "I am almost certain that the attack was well known beforehand to the Italian government and the Italian King."

The Viet Nam government's envoy to India is to be Dr. Nguyen Luan, it was reported today.

Poles Doom 3 Nazis to Die

WARSAW, March 3 (AP).—A Polish People's Court today sentenced to death the former Nazi Governor of Warsaw, Dr. Ludwig Fischer, and two underlings who were found responsible for the deaths of more than 1,000,000 Polish Jews and for the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto. Former Gestapo Chief Josef Meissinger and former Police Chief Max Daumb were sentenced with Fischer. The date for their executions was not announced.

SPITSBERGEN PLAN BALKED

MAR 1947

Norway Refuses To Grant Russia Military Bases

Oslo, March 3 (AP) — The Norwegian Parliament, in a secret session on February 15, turned down a Russian request for military bases on the Arctic Archipelago of Spitsbergen, an official statement said tonight. The vote was 101 to 11, with the opposition all Communists.

The Communists suggested that Parliament abide by an understanding reached between Norway and Russia in April, 1945, in which the Norwegian Government in exile expressed the view that defense of Spitsbergen was a matter between the two nations, the statement said.

NIGHT

The majority voted for a resolution by the Parliament's Foreign Committee saying that the situation today differed from the Spring of 1945, the statement added.

However, the majority decided that it was reasonable to renegotiate with other signatory powers of the Spitsbergen treaty on the basis of special Russian privileges. The powers that fought for the Axis during the war would be exempted from such negotiations.

36 U. S. REPORTERS GET SOVIET VISAS

Moscow, March 3 (A. P.).—The number of American correspondents who will be permitted to visit Moscow for the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers this month has been boosted from twenty to thirty-six by the Russian Government. United States Ambassador Walter B. Smith announced yesterday that the Russians had advised him that visas would be issued for thirty-six newspaper and magazine writers, radio commentators or photographers. The United States originally had requested visas for seventy-three, but had been advised that the number would have to be held to twenty because of a housing shortage.

DAY

Reds Free 145,000 Japanese

MOSCOW, March 3 (AP).—Soviet repatriation officials said today that 145,000 Japanese had been moved from Russian and Russian-controlled territory to Japan by Feb. 15. The statement said the repatriation was with the agreement of American occupation authorities, and that monthly quotas of Japanese prisoners of war and civilians would be removed to Japan.

BRITISH QUARTERS IN HAIFA BOMBED

Terrorists Warn That 'Open Warfare Exists in Palestine.'

By J. Goodwin

JERUSALEM, March 3—(AP) Five hand grenades were hurled into a British military office at Haifa tonight, shortly after the Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi proclaimed that "open warfare exists in Palestine."

A British announcement said there were no casualties in the grenade attack.

NIGHT

Irgun claimed that it had successfully attacked British army camps at Petah Tiqva and Hadera, in retaliation against the imposition of martial law on more than a third of Palestine's 600,000 Jews.

There was no confirmation by the British of these claims. Petah Tiqva, seven miles east of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, is in one of the martial law zones. Hadera, 25 miles north of Tel Aviv, still is free from military rule.

Warns of Open Warfare

Pamphlets signed by Irgun telling of the purported attacks said "all our soldiers returned safely from recent operations, and we now declare that open warfare exists in Palestine." The pamphlets reiterated that Irgun accepted the responsibility for the explosion Saturday at a British officers club in Jerusalem.

The Palestine Post, Jewish owned newspaper here, said it had received an anonymous telephone call saying Irgun "soldiers" would attack two British security zones in Jerusalem.

Lt. Gen. G.H.A. MacMillan, commander of British troops in Palestine, told his headquarters staff tonight that "there is no question of the army in Palestine being at war, with the Jewish population or anyone else."

In his first address to the staff since he assumed command last month, the general added "the function of the army is to assist the police in maintaining law and order, as the police force alone is insufficient in present circumstances."

Meanwhile the Jewish Agency, warning of the possibility of "absolute anarchy and chaos," demanded that Britain define terms of martial law imposed yesterday.

With approximately 250,000 Jews isolated from the rest of the world, Jewish and British sources agreed that indefinite continuation of the military rule would result in financial ruin for the areas affected.

British Maj. Gen. R. N. Gale, military governor of the Tel Aviv area, said martial law "inevitably would spell economic disaster to the community as a whole if it continued for long, as business is going to be hamstrung."

Hagana, armed force of the Jewish Agency, accused Britain of "deliberately destroying the Jewish economy." The agency itself said military law had brought "economic damage to hundreds of thousands of people who have nothing whatever to do with terror and crime."

The Palestine Government, apparently smarting under recent attacks by the Jewish Agency, said tonight in an official statement that 21,000 Jewish immigrants "over and above" the quota had been admitted to Palestine.

The agency, indignant over the slaying of two Jews by British authorities within the last 24 hours, asked whether such killings were considered "right" under terms of martial law.

Jewish Girl, 4, Killed

One of those killed was a 4-year-old girl, Ketti Shalom, who was shot last night while standing with her mother on the balcony of a house in the martial law area of Jerusalem. The mother also was wounded. British officials said the girl's parents apparently had quarreled, and that soldiers opened fire when the father tried to leave the house.

Isaac Poli, 30-year-old Jewish war veteran, was killed in Tel Aviv today when he failed to heed an order to halt. The two deaths boosted the fatality total from violence in the last three days to 22.

"We believe we have a right to know the regulations governing martial law," a Jewish Agency spokesman said. "Was it right for a soldier to take a shot at a little girl? Was it right for soldiers to shoot at cars in Tel Aviv? Unless it is made known what martial law actually does entail in terms of responsibility, then there will be absolute anarchy and chaos."

Business At Virtual Standstill

The question heard most frequently was how long the military rule—imposed over the Jewish Mea Shearim section of Jerusalem and a 40-square-mile coastal area including Tel Aviv—would last. Brig. E. F. Davis, British security officer, said it might be days, weeks or longer, depending on the success of a campaign to wipe out terrorists.

Other British officials insisted that the aim of the martial law was to bring peace to the Holy Land, and denied it had been imposed "in retaliation" for the bombing of the officers' club in Jerusalem.

Business was at a virtual standstill in the areas affected, although a few shops were allowed to reopen to sell milk and food.

The curfew in Tel Aviv was lifted at dawn, and residents of the Mea Shearim district of Jerusalem were allowed to leave their houses from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

General Gale said residents of the Tel Aviv area "must remain cut off from the rest of the country and world.

Plant For Making Bombs Found

"There will be no traffic in and out of the zone, no mail, no telephones and telegraph," he said.

The army will send food trains into Tel Aviv, Gale added, but the harbor will be closed and "there will be no commerce—industry and business of necessity will be paralyzed."

Members of the 9th Brigade Infantry searched the cluttered alleys and rabbit-warren homes of Mea Shearim, "the place of a hundred gates," where some 15,000 Jews live. Sixty persons were held for questioning.

Troops discovered a plant for making bombs in Tel Aviv, and confiscated three bombs weighing 100 pounds each, 25 sticks of gelignite, eight electrical detonators and other material.

Palestine Toll Reaches 22

DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, March 3 (AP)—Deaths by violence in Palestine mounted to 22 in three days with the shooting of a Jewish curfew violator in Tel Aviv today as the British Army maintained martial law over a third of the Holy Land's 700,000 Jews.

British officials reported that Isaac Poli, 30-year-old Jewish former service man, was shot and killed while bicycling in Tel Aviv when he failed to obey a soldier's order to halt.

His death was the second traceable to control measures imposed to facilitate a hunt for Jewish underground fighters. Ketti Shalom, 4-year-old Jewish girl, died in a hospital yesterday. Officials said she was hit in the back of the head, and her mother was wounded in the leg by bullets fired at Ketti's father, leaving the house in violation of the curfew. The two were standing on a balcony at the time. The officials reported Shalom walked out after a quarrel with his wife.

250,000 Under Martial Law

Martial law was in force for more than 250,000 Jews in Jerusalem's oldest and biggest Jewish district, the Mea Shearim section, and in a northern coastal-plain area measuring some four by ten miles and embracing Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Peth Tiqva, Benei Beraq and other Jewish communities.

A curfew, keeping residents to their homes, was lifted at dawn today in the coastal section. In the Jerusalem martial-law area inhabitants were allowed out for the first time since 7 P.M. Saturday, as a daily three-hour suspension of the curfew became effective at 10 A.M.

Ninth Brigade infantrymen began a search for Jewish extremists today in the poverty-ridden vicinity of Mea Shearim, "the place of a hundred gates."

The army reported that soldiers searching Tel Aviv had found a "considerable quantity" of arms and ammunition last night.

Bomb Plant Discovered

Troops discovered a plant for making bombs in Tel Aviv. Materials seized included three bombs weighing 100 pounds each, 25 sticks of gelignite, eight electric detonators, twenty drums of fuse wire, a land mine, an electrical exploder, an acid controler and a large quantity of grenades, arms, ammunition, tools, wire, electric plugs, military uniforms and caps.

Persons in the restricted area said one of the most urgent problems was an insufficient water supply in a number of houses. Several Jews told reporters that water tanks atop the houses had been tampered with by soldiers looking for arms and that the water ran out and no repairs were made.

Persons inside the martial-law area were anxious to know how long the military rule would last.

The British said martial law had been imposed to further a manhunt for Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, Jewish underground groups. Jewish official organizations charged it was retaliation against "the Jewish community as a whole."

Nineteen of the 21 killed died Saturday—sixteen in a bomb-and-gun raid on a British officers' club here, two in an army jeep blown up by a land mine near Haifa and one in an artillery and machine gun sally against an army camp near Natanya.

Yesterday a lance corporal died of injuries suffered in the mining of the jeep and a Jerusalem hospital.

Travel, Communication Banned

In the coastal-plain martial-law district, about 7,500 troops of the veteran 1st Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. R. N. Gale, newly named military governor, isolated the inhabitants by cutting off all automobile and train travel and postal, telephone and telegraph service.

Newspapers were allowed to publish, and police and civil courts to function. Gale said the Army would see that the people got food.

British Pledge To Back Force In Holy Land

London, March 3 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones told the House of Commons today the Government would give "full support" to its authorities in Palestin "in any further action which may prove necessary" to eradicate anti-British violence.

Winston Churchill, opposition leader, inquired:

"How long do you think this state of squalid warfare, with all its bloodshed at the cost of £40,000,000 ($160,000,000) and occupying 100,000 Englishmen away from our other military forces, will go on?"

The House did not hear Creech Jones reply. The Secretary said the Labor Government approved the declaration of martial law for parts of Palestine to cope with "these murderous outrages," such as the explosion at the Jerusalem officers' club.

"We are fully alive to the serious condition in Palestine and every step will be taken to end this tragic situation as rapidly as possible," he said.

200,000 CHINESE REDS TRAPPED, NANKING REPORTS

H. MILES

NANKING, March 3. — (AP) Nearly 200,000 Communists driving towards Changchun have been trapped in a smartly-executed government pincers movement and already have suffered 20,000 casualties, the ministry of information reported late today.

This claim of a major victory on the snowy plains north of the Manchurian capital coincided with information from a reliable source that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his top-ranking officers have agreed to plans to wipe out the Communists throughout China and Manchuria before the end of the year.

Tactics Described

(Encirclement, a favorite Chinese military maneuver, often has been claimed by both sides in the past, though rarely on so grand a scale. In most cases, in keeping with Chinese tradition, the trapped enemy has found an escape corridor.)

The Ministry of Information spokesman gave this account of the Manchurian operation:

On Feb. 23 the Communists, led by 21 tanks, crossed the Sungari River, long a tacit boundary, and headed south towards Changchun.

The offensive reached the town of Wanpaoshan, 15 miles north of Changchun, before the government forces—believed to be led by the American - equipped First Army—sprang the trap.

Government columns moved northwest along the Changchun railway and north overland from points east of Changchun, between Changchun and Kirin. They met north of the Communist main body.

The spokesman had no other details and said he did not know whether the trapped Communists included those who were holding two American military observers.

The Americans, Maj. Robert B. Raggs of Chicago, and Capt. J. W. Collins of Evanston, Ill., fell into Communist hands Saturday when their Chinese jeep driver deserted them nine miles north of Changchun. This would indicate that the Communists had reached much closer to Changchun than the information ministry spokesman conceded.

[Chinese press reports from Peiping said 80,000 Communists had attacked Changchun's outer defenses Saturday in a violent battle. It was not clear whether this was before or after the Government trap was reported sprung.]

Chiang Reported In Peiping

There was supporting evidence for the report that the Government leaders had at last decided on a war of annihilation.

Chiang was reported to have gone to Peiping February 26 and received first-hand reports from his top commanders.

Decisions taken there were said by well-informed sources to have included establishment of a new overall operations headquarters for Manchuria and North China.

Generals Hu Tsung-nan and Tang En-po were reported due to take major places in this headquarters at some unspecified place.

Hu has been keeping the Communist region around Yenan under a loose surveillance for many months, while Tang is commandant of the Nanking garrison. It was said that a major portion of the garrison would move north to join the offensive.

Spoken Of As Rebellion

Dispatches direct from Peiping said that Gen. Tu Li-ming, commandant for Manchuria, was in personal charge of the Changchun operations and that Generals Pai Chung-hsi and Fu Tso-yi had flown to Kalgan and would go on to Jehol, recently quiet.

Pai is Cabinet minister of national defense, and Fu is governor of Chahar and conqueror of Kalgan.

The generals mentioned have opposed previous efforts at compromise.

Indicative of their ascendancy, pro-Government newspapers for the first time have begun to speak of the Communist fighting as a rebellion. This word has been avoided heretofore, but recently was used by the Minister of Information.

200,000 China Reds Reported Encircled

Nanking, March 3 (AP)—A sweeping Government counteroffensive which trapped nearly 200,000 Communist troops threatening Changchun, Manchuria, was announced by a Government spokesman today as well-informed sources reported a supreme command decision to crush Communists on all fronts by the end of the year.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said Government troops encircled Red forces north of Changchun, capital of Manchuria, with the Reds losing 20,000 casualties almost immediately.

The Communist offensive, led by 21 tanks, reached Wanpaoshan, fifteen miles north of Changchun, before the Government struck back, the spokesman said. He said one Government column drove along the Changchun railroad and the other moved from the Changchun-Kirin railroad.

All-Out Conflict Might Imperil Chiang Reign

Shanghai, March 3 (AP)—The clearing of Communist representatives from Government areas of China is expected to open the way for a new, more tragic chapter in China's civil strife, with all pretense of hope for a peaceful settlement abandoned in favor of military settlement.

The shift to all-out war might even imperil Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's future.

Already pro-Government newspapers have followed the lead of

Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei and speak of a rebellion. It's possible that when the Government is reorganized the Communists will be officially proclaimed rebels—a term which Nanking so far has avoided.

Two Americans' Release Sought

As for actual developments today, the United States Embassy in Nanking sought release of two American Army officers captured by Chinese Communists at Changchun, Manchuria, Saturday.

The two Americans, Major Robert B. Riggs, of Chicago, and Capt. John W. Collins, of Evanston, Ill., were unhurt at the time they were taken into custody by the Communists, Changchun reports said.

The Government is expected to press its own reorganization without Communist participation, by March 15, authoritative quarters in Nanking said. Some said Gen. Chang Chun would become Premier, succeeding the Generalissimo, who took over the title Saturday when T. V. Soong resigned.

The intensified fighting brought the Government's Manchurian commander, Gen. Tu Li-ming, by air from Szepingkai to Changchun to direct the capital's defense, it was reported from Peiping.

Rape Conviction Of Marine Upheld

Peiping, March 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Samuel Howard commanding the First Marine Division, has approved the conviction of Corporal William G. Pierson of raping a Chinese girl, it was announced today.

It was disclosed that Pierson, who was convicted by a court martial January 22 of the attack Christmas Eve, was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor and to dishonorable discharge. He is from Sumter, S.C.

The incident was the occasion of widespread anti-American demonstrations in China.

CABINET IN PUNJAB QUITS AS GESTURE

Moslem League Attempting to Form Ministry—Proposed India Budget Criticized

LAHORE, Punjab, India, March 3 (AP)—The Punjab Moslem League today announced acceptance of an invitation to form a new Provincial Government to replace a coalition Cabinet that resigned last night.

The attitude of the Hindu-led Congress party toward this move was uncertain. Party sources said today that they were waiting for orders from the Congress party executive, meeting in Delhi this week.

Sikh legislators, however, adopted a resolution saying they would oppose the Moslem League "with all our strength both inside and outside the Legislative Assembly * * * so long as its objective is Pakistan or Moslem domination in the Punjab." [Pakistan is the name for a separate Moslem State.]

DUTCH HOLD U. S. SHIP

Tandjong Priok, Java, March 3 (A. P.).—Dutch authorities detained the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman here today pending inspection of the valuable cargo of rubber, sugar and cinchona (quinine-bearing bark), which she loaded at the Indonesian port of Cheribon. Netherlands authorities said that the vessel, which was escorted here yesterday by a Dutch destroyer, could not sail for America until she received a Dutch permit.

Under Dutch regulations, the ship's cargo can be confiscated unless proved to have come from native holdings, and not from estates formerly owned by Europeans and now occupied by Indonesians.

Capt. Rudy Grey, master of the Behrman, said he was "caught in an undeclared war between the Dutch and Indonesians."

Court Upholds Atom Bombing

Military Tribunal Rejects Japanese Plea That Blast Violated The Hague Convention.

Tokyo, March 3 (A. P.).—A defense attempt to show the United States used the atomic bomb against the Japanese with knowledge it was a violation of the Hague Convention was rejected today by the International Military Tribunal trying twenty-six of Japan's wartime leaders. The nine Allied justices will pass upon another important defense point tomorrow—the question of responsibility of individuals for violations of treaties.

The tribunal refused to accept a series of defense documents dealing with alleged violations by the United States, Great Britain and Russia, of the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Treaty outlawing war as an instrument of policy. However, the documents were placed in the record for the purpose of appeal.

Evidence regarding use of the atomic bomb consisted of a reprint in the Nippon Times, English-language Tokyo newspaper, of a recent article by former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in an American magazine on the decision to use the bomb as "America's least abhorrent choice."

Defense attorney Ben Bruce Blakeney argued that he would show the United States had no hesitancy in violating the Hague Convention against attacks upon civilians if it would mean shortening the war and saving other lives. He said the evidence was offered to justify use by the twenty-six Japanese defendants of any retaliatory measures.

Tribinual President Sir William Webb observed that "retaliation follows, not precedes."

At day's end Blakeney offered the United Nations Charter and said it did not anywhere attempt to fix responsibility on individuals for violations by nations of the charter or of treaties. Introduction of the charter in evidence will be ruled on tomorrow.

Japan's Whalers Report Catch

TOKYO, March 3 (AP).—Japanese whalers, operating in the Antarctic for the first time since the end of the war, have realized more than 37,000 tons of meat, oil and by-products, reports received by Allied Headquarters' natural resources said today. One of the two fleets is en route home after catching 486 whales. The second fleet will sail for Japan March 15.

94,833 Tons of Food Sent Japan.

Tokyo, March 3 (A. P.). — The United States sent 94,833 metric tons of food to Japan during February, largest amount since August, when 212,651 metric tons were shipped, Allied Headquarters said today.

Two Transports Sail From Yokohama

Yokohama, March 3 (A. P.).—The transport Wisteria arrived today with six United States Army officers, 101 enlisted men and fifty-nine dependents. The hospital ship Mercy sailed for San Francisco with 155 patients and the transports Blatchford and Eltinge departed for San Francisco with forty-six officers, 2,248 enlisted men, forty civilians and one dependent.

Navy to Begin Drills Off Japan

Tokyo, March 3 (A. P.).—United States naval forces in Japan will begin a two-month program of fleet exercises in Japanese waters today—starting with an attack on the disabled Army merchantman Edwin C. Eckels, which will be sunk in Tokyo Bay. The Eckels was pronounced unsalvageable; she lost her rudder and was abandoned at sea 300 miles east of Tokyo last fall, then was towed to Yokohama.

The heavy cruiser Fall River and the destroyer Hollister will use the cargo vessel for a long-range gunnery target. During the two months of maneuvers, anti-submarine attacks and gunnery will be practiced.

NAVAL PLANES STRIKE BLOW IN MANEUVERS

Aggressors' Bombers Hit Hard At Pacific Coast Defense Force

With Navy Task Force, 38, Central Pacific, March 3 (AP)—Planes of this aggressor force found and dealt a theoretically punishing blow to the West Coast defense forces 400 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor today in the Navy's biggest postwar Pacific maneuvers.

The umpires had not totaled up the score, but a 100-plane force of fighters and torpedo bombers located and made a mock attack upon three cruisers, a carrier and fourteen destroyers of the main West Coast force at 8.22 A.M.

A second air striking force of 49 planes took off 90 minutes after the first.

Task force 38 itself, by an end-run tactic, escaped detection by planes of the West Coast defenders.

Submarine Gets Fix

One of the defenders' advanced submarines located this striking force shortly before dawn. Unable to get close enough to strike a theoretical blow, it nevertheless was able to fix the position for guidance of airmen from the West Coast defensive force's carrier Boxer.

Task Force 38 already has drawn first blood with the theoretical knockout of the battleship Iowa by the submarine Pomfret last Friday. Another submarine was listed by the umpires as "lost," the only loss for the attacking force thus far.

Army 'Frigidette' Unit Advances Over Snow

Field Headquarters, Task Force Frigid, Alaska, March 2 [AP—Delayed] — As the aurora borealis danced in the sub-Arctic sky, the mobile army unit, Frigidette, reformed at darkness and pushed farther south tonight after lying hidden from aerial observation in maneuvers testing men and equipment under field conditions in the Far North.

By dawn today, Frigidette's 325 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Walter J. Preston, Fayetteville, N.C., had reached a point near the Wood River buttes, more than 35 miles from Ladd Field, whence they set out last night.

The path through otherwise trackless wastes was in 47 inches of snow blanketing the muskeg and was traversed with astonishing ease by 100 tanks, tractors, weasels.

Wheat Supply Lowest Since '40, Canada Says

Ottawa, March 3 (AP)—The Canadian Bureau of Statistics said today the world's wheat supply would be "considerably below the abnormally large world import requirements for bread grains."

In its monthly review of the world wheat situation, the bureau reported the combined wheat supply of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia as of last January 1 at 1,353,000,000 bushels—the smallest since 1940 and "somewhat less than the low level of January 1, 1946."

Most of the reduction occurred in the United States and Australian supply, with Canadian stocks showing little change and the Argentine supply a slight increase.

COMPROMISE SEEN AS HOUSE STICKS TO HIGHER SLASH

Martin Says 6 Billion Can Be Lopped Off Without Periling Defense.

TAX CUTS STUDIED

Taft Sees Both Payment on Debt and Income Levy Reduction.

WASHINGTON, March 3 — (AP) Differences between Senate and House Republicans on fiscal policy came sharply into the open today as the Senate voted a $4,500,000,000

Senate Votes, 64 to 20, For 4 1-2 Billion Cut In President's Budget

budget slash and Speaker Martin (R-Mass) announced the House leadership will insist on a $6,000,000,000 cut.

The Senate resolution was passed 64 to 20 with every Republican on the floor supporting it except Senator Morse of Oregon. The Senate adopted its lower figure principally with a view to safeguarding the military estimates. President Truman proposed $37,500,000,000 for all the government spending in the year starting July 1.

NIGHT

House Favors Bigger Slash

But Martin promptly issued a statement authorized by the House Republican steering committee declaring that the $6,000,000,000 cut which the house voted can be made "without endangering national defense or security or sacrificing other essential services of government." The statement also reemphasized a determination to cut income taxes 20 percent.

The Senate resolution bore a commitment to apply $2,600,000,000 of any surplus revenue to reduce the national debt.

The house promised to apply only an unspecified "portion" of surplus revenues on the $259,000,000,000 public debt. Neither did it vote, as the Senate did, to turn all money received from the sale of surplus war goods into debt reduction.

This latter provision, approved by the senate in adopting an amendment by Senator Wherry (R-Neb), left the amount of debt cutting in doubt. Wherry said he intended these receipts to fall within the $2,600,000,000 figure, but a coalition led by Senator Tydings (D-Md) killed off an amendment that would have spelled this out.

Tax Cut Figures in Doubt

The amount of possible tax cuts also remained in doubt, although Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters he thinks there will be room between expected revenues and expenses for both a $2,600,000,000 payment on the debt and the use of $3,500,000,000 to slice individual income taxes an average of 20 percent.

However, Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill), calling the senate's action "a curious piece of business," said in the house that the smaller cut in the budget might "jeopardize a reduction in taxes."

The next step will be for the house to accept or reject the senate provisions. Rejection is expected, and the matter then will go to a senate-house conference committee for compromise.

Baldwin in Warning

Before the senate voted, Senator Baldwin (R-Conn) told his colleagues they can expect large expenditures abroad, under present world conditions. But he said that unless government costs are cut at home, this country may not be financially strong enough to aid other nations.

"We have to take some action that will establish the fact that we can not be bled white," he added.

But Senator Fulbright (D-Ark), who voted against the resolution, declared public reaction would be that "we are not going to undertake any obligations" in the critical situation in Greece.

Only one Republican, Senator Morse of Oregon, joined with 19 Democrats in opposing the resolution. Senator McMahon (D-Conn) who had explained previously he opposed setting any budget reduction figure at this time, voted "present."

Senate's Roll-Call Vote On the 4½ Billion Cut

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Senate's vote today on a resolution pledging a $4,500,000,000 cut in the national budget for the 1948 fiscal year was as follows:

DAY

1947

FOR THE RESOLUTION—64

Republicans—46

Aiken	Ferguson	Revercomb
Baldwin	Flanders	Saltonstall
Ball	Gurney	Smith
Brewster	Hawkes	Taft
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Thye
Brooks	Ives	Tobey
Buck	Jenner	Vandenberg
Butler	Kem	Watkins
Cain	Knowland	Wherry
Capehart	Langer	Whitey
Capper	Lodge	Wiley
Cooper	Malone	Williams
Cordon	Martin	Wilson
Donnell	McCarthy	Young
Dworshak	Millikin	
Ecton	Moore	

Democrats—18

Barkley	Johnson(Colo.)	O'Daniel
Byrd	Johnston(S.C.)	Robertson(Va.)
Connally	McClellan	Russell
George	McGrath	Stewart
Hoey	McKellar	Tydings
Holland	O'Conor	Umstead

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION—30

Republican—1

Morse

Democrats—19

Chavez	Kilgore	Overton
Ellender	Lucas	Pepper
Fulbright	Maybank	Sparkman
Green	McCarran	Taylor
Hatch	McFarland	Thomas (Utah)
Hayden	Myers	
Hill	O'Mahoney	

PAIRED

Reed, Republican, for, and Wagner, Democrat, against.

Robertson (Wyo.), Republican, for, and Murray, Democrat, against.

Bridges, Republican, for, Magnuson, Democrat, against.

Names Of Notables On Tax-Refund List

Washington, March 3 (AP)—The names of Hollywood celebrities, big-time politicians and giants of the industrial world studded a list of tax-refund recipients made public today by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Upward of 50,000 individuals and corporations are on the list, which the bureau sends to Congress annually. It enumerates all refunds of $500 or more during the last fiscal year.

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich) of the House Expenditures Committee, to which the report was submitted, is on the list.

The Deweys And Bilbo

So are the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team, the Bank of England, the Democratic National Committee, a British warship, and William Shakespeare.

Hoffman was shown to have received an income-tax refund of $1,556.

Others in politics include Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, $577.83; Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.), $852.52; Representatives Katherine St. George (R., N.Y.), $1,104; Alvin Weichel (R., Ohio), $520; Thomas A. Jenkins (R., Ohio), $1,449; Senator E. H. Moore (R., Okla.), $1,125, and Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who with Mrs. Thomas received a $1,754 refund.

The "Daffy Dodgers" were credited with a refund of $18,412 during the year ended last June 30; the Bank of England, as agent for the British Government, $3,843; the Democratic National Committee, $1,074 in employment taxes; H.M.S. Saker, $1,467 in miscellaneous taxes, which weren't explained further, and William Shakespeare, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., $596.

Alcoa Leads Firms

The larger refunds in the estimated total of $3,035,877 made during the year went to industrial concerns. The top was the $47,168,578 returned to the Aluminum Company of America. This company's total included $44,567,939 in excess-profits taxes and $487,098 in income taxes paid in Pennsylvania, in addition to $5,113,541 paid to the company and its affiliates through Iowa tax-collection districts.

The stage and screen colonies are represented by such figures as: Canada Lee, $1,200; Brian Aherne, $16,923; Louise Albritton, $859; June Allyson, $1,241; Thomas Mitchell, $14,654; Harry James, $18,586; John Wayne, $16,514; Ann Harding Janssen, $1,595; Sabu Dastagir, $15,014; Gracie Fields Banks, $7,090; Joseph Pasternak, $9,437.

Others prominent in public life include former Senators Robert Reynolds, of North Carolina, $655; and Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, $535; Laurence A. Steinhardt, $772; Charles Evans Hughes, $513, and Ernest Hemingway, $1,607.

Other Large Firms

Big business concerns in addition to Alcoa include:

American Rolling Mill Company, at Middletown, Ohio, $5,000,000 in excess-profits taxes and $1,600,000 in income taxes; Republican Steel Corporation, at Cleveland, $4,500,000 in excess-profits and $18,000 in income taxes; Cramp Shipbuilding Company, at Philadelphia, $9,534,411 and $241,351; Pennsylvania Railroad, $9,869,697 and $2,359,563; Reynolds Metals Company, of Virginia, $4,811,655, most excess profits; Boeing Aircraft Company, $2,984,434 in miscellaneous taxes.

Southern Pacific Company, $17,192,947 excess profits and $1,200,514 in income taxes; Permante Metals Corporation, at Oakland, Cal., operated by Henry J. Kaiser interests during the war, $4,576,584 excess profits; E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., at Wilmington, Del., $6,279,434 in excess profits; American Viscose Corporation, Wilmington, Del., $6,244,644 in excess profits; Standard Oil Company of Indiana, $6,705,433 in excess profits; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $6,482,439 in excess profits; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, $17,759,089, mostly in excess profits; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $5,448,618 in excess profits; Dow Chemical Company, at Midland, Mich., $4,624,057 in excess profits; Northern Pacific Railway Company, $7,332,081, mostly excess profits; Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, $4,615,795 in excess profits.

ARMY TO RELEASE 100,000 DRAFTEES BY LAST OF JUNE

President Tells Congress to Let Draft Law Die March 31.

ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

Truman Hopes Recruiting Will Keep 1,641,000 Men Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, March 3—(AP) President Truman told Congress today to let the draft law die March 31 but gave notice a renewal will be sought later if voluntary recruiting fails to keep 1,641,000 men under arms.

The army announced simultaneously that it will discharge the 100,000 draftees remaining in its ranks—those in this country by May 15, those overseas by June 30—making it an entirely volunteer force. The navy already has released all its draftees.

Actually no men have been drafted since last October, but the expiration of the act March 31 will mean:

NIGHT

What Decision Means

1. Young men no longer will have to register upon reaching their 18th birthday.

2. The 40,000,000 oldsters already registered can tear up the registration cards they have been required to carry in their pockets.

3. The 6,442 local draft boards probably will go out of business entirely, although their status was not made clear immediately, and many of the 7,641 full-time and 1,457 part-time employes on the selective service payroll will be released.

4. Any incentive to enlisting which the mere existence of the draft law provided, with its latent threat that young men might be drafted, will be removed.

The army's strength is to be 1,070,000 after June 30. The president's message said that losses through separations will be 30,000 a month and that the army "can count with a fair degree of certainty on an average of 20,000 enlistments" monthly. This would make a deficit of 120,000 one year hence, the message continued, but "there is a reasonable expectation that better results may be obtained."

"Logical Time to Take Risk"

"With a recent brightening in recruiting prospects, this appears to be the logical time to shoulder the risks involved," Mr. Truman wrote.

"Therefore, I recommend that no extension of selective service at this time be made, but with the understanding that:

"First, the War and Navy departments will request the re-enactment of a selective service act at a later date if they are unable to maintain the Army at a strength of 1,070,000 men and the Navy at a strength of 571,000 through voluntary enlistments.

"Second, the Army and Navy be authorized from appropriated funds to employ temporarily the necessary civilian personnel over and above those specifically authorized and appropriated for by the Congress to the extent necessary to balance any shortage of enlisted personnel when strength may fall below the required levels."

This apparently will require legislation by Congress. The services now employ some civilians with funds earmarked for that purpose, but are not permitted to divert funds voted for soldiers' pay or other military purposes to hire civilian workers.

The recommendation against continuing the draft act, however, removes that controversial issue from the shoulders of the Republican-controlled Congress. Any request for its continuance was certain to meet strong resistance from both Republicans and Democrats. It was only after a long fight last year that Congress voted the continuance to March 31. In doing so it raised the minimum draft age to 19, although still requiring 18-year-olds to register.

"The recommendation is based upon the conviction that the strength of the Army and Navy is to have reasonable assurance of security. These requirements are absolute and we must not divest the War and Navy Departments of the means of meeting any material shortages.

Personnel Losses Computed

Personnel losses from the Army through separation during fiscal year 1948 can be computed with a reasonable degree of accuracy. They will reach a total of 360,000, or an average of 30,000 per month. Gains, on the other hand, cannot be so accurately determined. A recruiting campaign for volunteers for the Army was initiated in September, 1945, but shortages in recruiting have heretofore forced the War Department to fill the gap through selective service. The last two months of 1946 provided an average of 18,000 recruits per month. During January, 1947, however, they rose to some 35,000 enlistments and during the first two weeks of February were about 13,000.

Giving weight to the fact that past records prove January to be the best recruiting month of the year, it is estimated by the War Department that if present efforts to obtain volunteers are continued, it can count with a fair degree of certainty on an average of 20,000 enlistments and re-enlistments per month during the coming fiscal year. If only 20,000 recruits per month are obtained, the deficit in required strength will be about 120,000 by July 1, 1948. However, there is a reasonable expectation that better results may be obtained.

The War Department is now engaged in reducing the Army to the strength of 1,070,000, on June 30, 1947, provided for in the budget. In effecting this reduction, it will shortly direct the discharge of all non-volunteers.

Navy Recruitment Uncertain

The Navy Department is also reducing the Navy to the strength provided for in the budget for the next fiscal year. To maintain an average strength of 571,000 during the fiscal year 1948, the Navy will require approximately 150,000 recruits. Without the incentive of selective service it is not certain that this number of recruits can be obtained.

The Army and Navy are still reducing their forces and the Army is not using inductees for

MAR 1947

Truman Draft Message

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's message to Congress on expiration of selective service, March 31:

The Selective Service and Training Act will expire on March 31, 1947. The only assured way of maintaining the Army and the Navy at their required strengths during the fiscal year 1948 is through resort to selective service. I have decided, however, after most careful consideration and consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and with the earnest desire of placing our Army and Navy on an entirely volunteer basis at the earliest possible moment, that I should not recommend an extension of the act at this time. In order that my position may be better understood, the following facts are submitted:

The strength of the Army, including the Air Forces, must be maintained throughout the next fiscal year at 1,070,000, and the Navy, including the Marine Corps, must be maintained at a strength of 571,000 if this nation

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the full term the law allows; consequently, an extension of Selective Service at this time would be solely on the basis of predicted shortages during the next year. With a recent brightening in recruiting prospects, this appears to be the logical time to shoulder the risks involved.

Therefore, I recommend that no extension of Selective Service at this time be made, but with the understanding that:

First, the War and Navy Departments will request the re-enactment of a Selective Service Act at a later date if they are unable to maintain the Army at a strength of 1,070,000 men and the Navy at a strength of 571,000 through voluntary enlistments.

Second, the Army and Navy be authorized from appropriated funds to employ temporarily the necessary civilian personnel over and above those specifically authorized and appropriated for by the Congress to the extent necessary to balance any shortage of enlisted personnel when strength may fall below the required levels.

The efforts of the War Department to reach the desired goal by an entirely volunteer Regular Army are worthy of the maximum support on the part of the Administration, the Congress and the people.

SENATE HEARINGS ON LILIENTHAL TO CLOSE TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 3 — (AP) The Senate Atomic Energy committee voted late today to close the David E. Lilienthal confirmation hearings tomorrow.

Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) will be given an hour and a half to complete presenting evidence in opposition to the nominee for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Then the hearings, which started Jan. 27, will close.

Chairman Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) made the announcement after a closed session of the committee. McKellar still was asking Lilienthal questions as today's hearing recessed to permit the members to attend a Senate session.

May Reach Vote Tomorrow

The committee plans a closed meeting with Lilienthal and the other AEC nominees to the commission tomorrow afternoon. Hickenlooper said matters involving security and liaison will be discussed then.

He said he thought the committee could reach a vote by Wednesday or Thursday.

During today's committee session, McKellar subjected Lilienthal to a grilling which brought protests from Hickenlooper and the exclamation from Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) that "this is outrageous."

At one point McKellar recalled Lilienthal's statement that he had done his "damndest" to keep from accepting President Truman's nomination.

"It now looks to me," the senator observed, "like you're doing your damndest to get confirmed."

With some heat, Lilienthal replied that he is "not here as an applicant for a job" and declared:

"I want to make it clear that it will by no means break my heart if the Senate gives me an honorable discharge."

McKellar Halted In Questioning

Washington, March 3 (AP)—In the interest of national security, David E. Lilienthal was instructed today not to answer questions concerning further research into atomic-energy development by the University of Chicago and other educational institutions.

Chairman Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, issued the instructions to the former TVA head, who is up for confirmation as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), who is opposing Lilienthal's confirmation, asked how much money the University of Chicago was going to receive under a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, and how much of the "secret."

Cautions On Security

Before he could answer, Hickenlooper broke in to caution Lilienthal against divulging anything which might endanger "or even affect" national security.

Lilienthal replied that it would not be dangerous to say that some 25 mid-Western universities, including the University of Chicago, have organized an association to further atomic research, and that the Chicago institution had been acting as the contracting agency.

When McKellar wanted to know how much the arrangement was going to cost the United States, Hickenlooper clamped down.

"The committee takes responsibility for not permitting him to state such details at this moment," he said.

McKellar Revives Old Statement

Earlier, McKellar had recalled Lilienthal's testimony weeks ago that he had done his "damndest" to keep from taking the atomic-energy post. The Tennesseean said: "It now looks to me like you're doing your damndest to get confirmed."

"I'm not here as an applicant for a job," Lilienthal said, adding that he had respect for the constitutional duty of the Senate to examine presidential appointments submitted to it for confirmation.

"I want to make it clear," he added, "that it will by no means break my heart if the Senate gives me an honorable discharge."

Discusses 2-Salary Charge

Prior to this Lilienthal showed the committee a contract which he contended proved that he received no pay from a Chicago firm for current services while he was a Wisconsin public-utilities commissioner.

Capehart Opposes Nominee

Lilienthal began his testimony shortly after Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) had issued a statement saying he would oppose Lilienthal's nomination as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission because he "has held and continues to hold to the philosophy of the New Deal."

Lilenthal told the committee it was "ironic" to face charges that he had violated Wisconsin law by receiving outside compensation while he was on the State pay roll.

Calls Imputation "Ironic"

"The imputation made now, sixteen years later, that I violated the letter or the spirit of a law which requires a commissioner to 'devote his entire time to the duties of his office' and not to 'pursue any other business or avocation' seems a bit on the ironic side to me, Lilienthal testified.

The witness read a contract under which the Commerce Clearing House, a subsidiary of the Corporation Trust Company, agreed to pay him $240 weekly while he was a Wisconsin commissioner.

The contract stipulated that he was to "render no personal services and receive no compensation" for such services, but was to be paid for the expenses of maintaining his office and staff. This staff was to continue to put out a loose-leaf reporting service on legal opinions, a service for which the then 31-year-old Lilienthal had been paid $385 weekly for editing.

"For Past Services"

The contract said that an additional margin of payments would be made to Lilienthal for past services he had performed in setting up the reporting service. It said these payments would average $2,000 a year.

It was only after he showed Philip La Follette, then governor of Wisconsin, the contract and the governor had passed upon it that he was appointed to the utilities commission, Lilienthal said. La Follette has already told the committee that Lilienthal filed such a statement with his office.

DURANT TRIAL HEARS 'SILENT' WITNESSES

Hesse Jewel Defendant's Brother And Sister-In-Law Refuse To Testify

Washington, March 3 (AP) — James E. Durant, a Falls Church (Va.) councilman, refused to testify today when asked if he helped bury part of the stolen Hesse crown jewels, including a gold ball, and $28,000 cash in glass fruit jars in the near-by Virginia woods at midnight.

Appearing as a reluctant witness in the trial of his brother, Col. Jack W. Durant, 38, who is accused of complicity in the $1,500,000 gem theft, James Durant repeatedly claimed constitutional immunity against testifying.

Major Joseph Robinson, chief prosecutor, told the court that both James Durant and his wife were using their immunity plea "as a shield to avoid answering questions."

Refuses To Answer

Major Robinson said the husband and wife had given signed statements to Army investigators regarding "situations" which they now declined to discuss on the witness stand.

Among other things, Robinson asked the Durants whether they had helped Colonel Durant "squeeze uncut diamonds from toothpaste tubes." Each gave the same response: "I decline to answer," contending that any answers they might give might be used against them in separate prosecutions. Neither is under any charges now.

At one point, Major Robinson waved a $28,000 bundle of greenbacks under Durant's nose and demanded:

"Have you ever seen this money before?"

Durant, a Government accountant who was suspended when the gem case broke into the open, made no answer.

Attorney "Withdraws" Sneer

Durant acknowledged he had received five packages at his home from Colonel Durant in Germany, but declined to say what they contained. He kept silent, too, when pressed for details on previous testimony that he received proceeds from a check given to Colonel Durant in the sale of diamonds to a Washington jeweler, and that he helped the colonel sell other diamonds to buy a new car.

At one point defense attorneys protested that Major Robinson was "using a reprehensible sneer."

"Very well," Robinson said. "I withdraw the sneer. I'll keep a poker face from now on."

Mrs. Durant barely restrained her tears as she accused Robinson of "blackening my family's name."

TEARS ARE SHED IN DURANT TRIAL

Two Witnesses Refuse to Give Testimony.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Two key witnesses in the Hesse jewel theft trial sought to avoid testifying against defendant Col. Jack W. Durant today, in a hearing marked by tears and short tempers.

The witnesses were Mrs. James E. Durant of Falls Church, Va., and her husband, a Government accountant recently suspended from his job and a brother of Col. Durant.

Mrs. Durant, the first witness, tearfully read a typed statement from the stand in which she declined to answer any questions on the ground it might "incriminate me or my husband."

When Major Joseph Robinson, chief prosecutor, persisted in his questioning, Capt. Glenn V. Brumbaugh, defense counsel, interrupted heatedly to tell the military court:

"I want the court to stop the trial judge advocate from asking these questions with a reprehensible sneer on his face."

Robinson was directed by the court to continue his questioning in a "more dignified manner," but shortly afterward excused Mrs. Durant, explaining that "he was not getting anywhere."

Then, Robinson called James Durant but before he could appear, Frank J. Ball Jr., attorney for both Mrs. Durant and her husband, challenged the court's right to call him. He said the court lost its jurisdiction to subpoena witnesses when it moved here from Frankfurt, Germany, and further that the subpoena for James Durant was dated February 6 but served on February 5.

Question of Jurisdiction.

Robinson insisted the court had retained its jurisdiction when it moved to the United States to receive testimony of American witnesses and said the mix-up dates on the subpoena "obviously was a typographical error."

The court took Ball's motion to quash the subpoena under advisement.

Robinson has charged that James Durant helped the accused officer dispose of part of the $1,500,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 Hesse fortune after it was taken from Kronberg Castle in Germany and smuggled into this country.

Today's scene with Mrs. Durant was touched off when she told the court:

"I decline to answer any further questions propounded to me by or under the direction of your honorable body. I do so decline because of my sincere belief in the lack of right on the part of your body to require me to answer questions, the effect of which may intend to incriminate me."

She said further that Robinson had contended her husband was a "full-fledged conspirator" and, "I believe any such basis of prosecution of my husband may also be the basis of a prosecution against me." Neither she nor her husband is under any charges in the case.

The court ruled that she could refuse to answer any question she desired, but had to claim immunity on each particular question as it came along.

Foreign-Relief Curb Urged

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) declared today an "economic heresy persists that we can rehabilitate the world."

"It is the arithmetic of folly to suppose," he declared, during a House foreign affairs and spending debate, "that 60,000,000 American producers can carry the burdens of the whole world.

"Certainly we can supply some food and medicine to alleviate hunger and suffering. But the economic heresy persists that we can rehabilitate the world."

Greece Called Democracy's Hope

Representative Merrow (R., N.H.) referred to Greece as "the only hope of democracy in the Balkan area." But Representative Hoffman (R.,Mich.) cautioned that America should devote more attention to its domestic business.

"The next thing," Hoffman added, "United States youths will be sent abroad to settle these troubles in Greece, the Balkans and China."

Representative Buffet (R., Neb.) told the House a proposed loan to Greece raises a question whether the United States "is continuing to play into the hands of Stalin" through economic commitments.

He said that in the past few years this country has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into France, Yugoslavia and China. Who can say, he asked, that these countries are "farther away from Communism" than they were two years ago?

Tobey Wants Marshall Report

Prior to the House debate, Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) suggested that Secretary of State Marshall tell Congress behind closed doors the exact status of the Mediterranean and Near East problems before the lawmakers are called upon to vote for bigger cash outlays abroad.

Tobey, who heads the Senate Banking Committee, charged with passing on foreign loans, said he thinks the crisis presented by possible withdrawal of British military and economic aid to Greece can be "met only by an informed Congress."

"I think General Marshall ought to come before Congress in an executive (secret) session and tell us the actual situation in all of its grave aspects," the New Hampshire Senator said.

Wants Frank Discussion

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said that, in his view, if any "political loans" are to be made "they should be discussed frankly on the floor of the Senate."

Marshall outlined the State Department's financial needs for the next fiscal year at a closed-door session today of a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Chairman Stefan (R., Neb.) told newsmen the committee called General Marshall out of turn to permit the Secretary to present the department's needs before leaving this week for the Moscow conference.

To Testify Tomorrow

Marshall and former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes are listed to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow on four Balkan peace treaties.

Marshall and Byrnes might take advantage of this opportunity to discuss privately with committee members the current Mediterranean crisis. But Marshall is due to leave Wednesday for Moscow.

FOR MONTEREY NAVAL SCHOOL

House Subcommittee Backs Shift From Annapolis.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—A House Armed Services subcommittee approved today a bill authorizing the Navy to establish a naval post-graduate training school independent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

DAY

The sub-committee will consider later today a bill to authorize the construction of such a school at Monterey, Cal. The legislation recommended favorably to the full committee would authorize the appointment of a superintendent of the post-graduate school with authority to employ civilian teachers. That authority now rests with the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, of which the post-graduate school has been a department since 1909.

Navy Favors Plan.

Secretary Forrestal of the Navy told the committee that the establishment of an independent post-gradute school fits into the patern of a comprehensive training plan formulated by the Navy. "The Navy has long felt the need of having a post-graduate school concentrated at one place," he asserted.

The cost of building the school at Monterey, with a capacity for about 3,000 officers, is estimated at $28,750,000. Replying to Chairman Andrews (R.-N. Y.) of the Armed Services Committee, Forrestal said he feared that the item would be questioned when it comes to carrying out the $6,000,000,000 budget cut voted by the House for the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

"I hope it won't be cut, but I am afraid it will be challenged," said Forrestal, who added that the approval of the Monterey site would permit the Navy to start training personnel there almost immediately.

The Del Monte Hotel, which will be a part of the school under the proposal, can accommodate about 500 students, he said. The only alternative, the Secretary explained, is to "do what we are doing now on a makeshift basis, which is not satisfactory."

Weather Is Unique.

Representative Kilday (D.-Tex.), a committee member, asked if the Navy could use any of its stations temporarily for post-graduate training and build the new school later. Forrestal replied that the Navy had considered that, but decided that other stations did not have the weather advantage available at Monterey for year-round training.

"The combination there is unique in the country," he asserted.

Rear Admiral T. L. Sprague, Chief of Naval Personnel, said that all line officers would be required to take at least one year's training at the post-graduate school. Capt. H. A. Spanegel, head of the post-graduate school at Annapolis, told the committee that there is room for a maximum of 530 officers there. At the new school proposed for Monterey, there would be ultimate capacity for 1,220 line officers and 1,747 engineering and technical officers, he said.

RAILROADS WIN HUGE JUDGMENT IN HIGH COURT

MAR 1947

Supreme Tribunal's Ruling Awards 'Large Amounts' for Wartime Hauls.

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—In rulings which may net many railroads large checks from the Federal Treasury, the Supreme Court drew a line today between what are military and what are civilian supplies.

Justice Douglas delivered the court's opinions in two cases which held that the controlling point is the "dominant purpose" for which they are intended.

The effect will be to permit railroads to collect full commercial rates for wartime hauling of some lend-lease supplies on which the Government contended a lower, military rate should apply.

Neither the Treasury nor the Association of American Railroads would estimate how much money is involved, but AAR officials said it is a "large amount."

ENDS EXPORT CURBS ON COTTON FABRICS

Commerce Department Step on Broad Woven Goods Is Made Effective March 15

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — All broad woven cotton textiles will be freed from export controls effective March 15, the Commerce Department announced today.

This will permit free shipment abroad of some forty items now under export license control, including shirts and cotton woven piece goods.

Wiping out these license requirements constitutes the biggest control removal of cotton textile items made at one time since the easing of controls began.

It was made possible, the Commerce Department said, by rapidly increasing textile production in this country and expectation of increased output during the year by such pre-war producing countries as Japan, Germany, France and Italy.

The increase in supplies obtainable from these countries is expected to lessen foreign demand that might otherwise drain United States supplies.

Licenses expiring after Feb. 15 are automatically extended to March 15 so that licensees need not make application for extension to the decontrol date, the department said.

U. S. Eases Trade Curbs For Japan and Germany

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—Official regulations for trade with occupied Germany and Japan were relaxed tonight by canceling the need for a Treasury Department license for any transaction.

A joint announcement by the Treasury, State, War and Justice Departments stressed, however, that a permit for any contract must still be obtained from military government authorities, whose rules apply equally to all foreign nationals.

American business men may communicate directly with German or Japanese firms only up to the point of fixing terms and closing contracts.

The United States action followed similar orders for the combined British and American zones issued last week by Great Britain.

Byrd Cites Subsidies Costing U.S. 13 Billion

Washington, March 3 (AP)—Senator Byrd (D., Va.) told Congress today that Federal subsidies to business, agriculture and the states totaled $13,000,000,000 from 1943 to 1946.

He submitted the report as chairman of the Senate-House committee on reduction of nonessential expenditures.

The report indicates conclusively that the need is urgent for a thorough study of all Federal subsidies now existing, particularly in regard to their effect upon basic economic maladjustments," Byrd commented in a statement.

He added that the report shows that "the States are now able to carry a greater proportion of the expenditures for their own functions which heretofore have been shared with or secured exclusively from the Federal Government."

'Loop' May Add To Auto Power

Washington, March 3 (AP)—The Commerce Department today displayed a device which its German inventor says is capable of doubling the power output of the conventional automobile engine.

A department report credited the invention to Dr. Adolph Schnuerle and described it as a "loop scavenging" system of blowing out exhaust gases from combustion engines. Schnuerle told a department investigator, the report said, that it eliminates need of engine valves.

It could be used, the department added, on an automobile engine or any other of internal combustion type.

Twice As Powerful

Dr. Schnuerle claims, the report continued, that tests had shown a two-stroke, two-cycle engine with loop scavenging could produce twice as much power per cylinder as a conventional four-cycle engine.

To produce a specfic amount of power, therefore, loop scavenging would permit use of half as many cylinders as would otherwise be required, he was quoted as saying.

The loop-scavenging system has ports in the cylinder walls arranged in such positions and at such angles that the blast of scavenging air makes a loop inside the cylinder, cleaning out the burned gases.

The department's report was prepared for the Office of Technical Services by A. M. Madle, an engineer of Briggs and Stratton Co., Milwaukee.

Office of Technical Service investigators have combed German scientific and industrial reports and made thousands of them available to American industry. The loop-scavenging device probably will be turned over to American engineers for further research.

Freedom's Lovers Are In Minority

Washington, March 3 (AP)—People whose ideas about self-government and freedom agree with the American concept are outnumbered by an even billion, Dr. Frederick Osborn of New York, declared today.

What's more, the director of the Social Science Research Council told the Science Talent Institute, the ratio is growing wider.

"If we are going to spread the American way of life, which we so much believe in, we are going to have to do some pretty fancy missionary work," he asserted. "Otherwise we will be swamped by quite alien cultures in which life is held very cheap and in which the individual and his right to the pursuit of happiness are negligible."

Dr. Osborn set the balance right now at about 600,000,000 persons sharing a tradition of "self-government and freedom"; the rest number about 1,600,000,000—a billion more. Taking the Osborn figures, the odds in 25 years will be 600,000,000 to 2,060,000,000.

Veteran-Loan Bids Lowest Since April

High Realty Prices Cited as One Reason

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The Veterans Administration said today the demand for veterans' loans has declined to the lowest level since April, caused in part by inflated real-estate prices.

During January, the V. A. said, there were 49,619 applications for loans for veterans for businesses, farms and homes, 5.4 per cent less than during the preceding month and a fourth less than the August, 1946, peak.

The V. A. approved, during January, loans totaling $282,000,000, of which the government guaranteed or insured $131,000,000, a decline of 4.5 per cent from December commitments. Since enactment of the veterans' service act in September, 1944, the V. A. has approved $3,421,098,627 in veterans' loans, of which it has guaranteed $1,584,847,177.

The V. A. said "the downward trend in the demand for loans, which has been in progress since August, is accounted for in part by restrictive seasonal influence in the building industry and the inability of veterans to obtain desired assets, especially homes, under existing conditions."

It added that there is "a growing reluctance on the part of many veterans to acquire real estate or other assets at prevailing high prices."

GI's Relieved in Void Marriages

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The House passed legislation today relieving service men whose marriages were declared void from repaying dependency benefits their wives later received. It also approved a bill authorizing service men to accept awards from nations that were neutral during the war.

House Body Named For Hawaii Inquiry

Washington, March 3 (A. P.).—Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, today named a subcommittee to consider legislation which would require an investigation of martial law set up in Hawaii following the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Members of the subcommittee are Senators Ferguson (R.-Mich.), Moore (R.-Okla.) and McCarran (D.-Nev.). McCarran is the author of a resolution calling for an investigation.

30.24-8241

EDUCATORS FEAR FASCISM

German And American School Systems Criticized

Atlantic City, March 3 (AP)—American educators heard today that German "authoritative-teacher" methods could lead to World War III and that in this country "future Fascists" were developed where high-school student council members were selected because of racial, religious or class feeling.

Dr. Agnes Snyder, of New York, told elementary-school principals of the National Education Association that she left Germany recently "with the complete conviction" that unless mass education there is changed "the seeds of World War III are being sowed."

Stanley E. Dimond, director of citizenship education study for the Detroit public schools and Wayne University, told the National Association of Secondary-School Principals that some student councils "are nothing more than political machines."

"Developing Fascists"

"Where council members are selected because of racial, religious or class feeling in a school, that school is developing future Fascists and not citizens for our democracy," Dimond said.

Dr. Howard Wilson, of New York, former deputy secretary general of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations, said in an interview there were not enough qualified Germans to carry out democratizing education in that country.

"The old German tradition on teacher domination in classrooms is older and even stronger, than straight Nazi teaching," Wilson said.

Teacher Seen As Leader

Miss Snyder said she visited elementary schools during a six-month tour of Germany and found mass education "depending upon the teacher as a leader."

Children, she said, had little opportunity to do things for themselves, to work or play together. They followed the teacher leaders, she said, and "unless we can change it, the seeds of World War III are being sown in that schoolroom today."

As a result of screening by American occupation authorities, Miss Snyder said, only 20 to 25 per cent of German teachers were found to be free of Nazi affiliation.

Search For Teachers

Miss Snyder said American authorities sought persons in concentration camps and "from the highways and byways" to fill in teacher needs. The latter, she said, were given from three to six months' training, "just enough to get them back into the schools."

Wilson said that in Germany "many military restrictions and regulations interfere with the best kind of education." He agreed with Miss Snyder that the United States seemed "to be in danger of overemphasizing German re-education to the neglect of educational rehabilitation in countries which were and are our allies."

Praises Method

Dimond said student participation in the government of a school was the best method for development of good citizens.

"In actual practice, however, student councils have not been effective," he said. "Some student councils are nothing more than political machines. These student councils teach boys and girls to be hypocrites and develop boys and girls who look upon the student council as a sham."

Dimond said principals and teachers should have enough faith in youth to allow them to solve their own problems.

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RED SAILOR LAUDS U. S.

Camden, March 3 (A. P.).—Russia's seafaring men "all love America and Americans," says Capt. Elizbar Gogitielza, skipper of the first Russian luxury liner to enter the Delaware River port since before Pearl Harbor.

The vessel docked here yesterday with a cargo of licorice and its crew of ninety-eight men and fifty-five women hit the mainland bent on seeing American movies.

"I haven't been ashore enough to speak for the Russian people," said Gogitielza. "But I can speak for every Russian seafaring man when I say we all love America and Americans. Your people are always friendly to us, and we'll never forget what you did in the war."

Offers World Trade Plan

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP).—The Illinois Manufacturers Association today recommended that a nation's voting strength in the proposed international trade organization be based upon that nation's percentage of international trade. Gaylord C. Whipple, of Chicago, chairman of the I. M. A.'s international trade committee, made the suggestion as one of four recommendations presented to an informal hearing on the proposed I. T. O. charter. The executive committee on economic foreign policy of the State Department sponsored the session.

Wainwright May Buy Ranch

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 3 (AP)—Unless he is appointed to a high Government position, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, who plans to retire from active duty Aug. 31, will take up "the simple life" on a small ranch near here. The hero of Bataan contemplates buying a small ranch near San Antonio. He has been mentioned to succeed Paul V. McNutt as Ambassador to the Philippines.

ABANDONING THE OVERCOAT HE WORE AS HE LEFT KANSAS CITY, MO., AT
3:59 A.M. FROM A SNOW-COVERED AIRPORT, MR. TRUMAN WAS DRESSED IN A
DOUBLE-BREASTED BUSINESS SUIT AND A LIGHT GRAY HAT AS HE STEPPED FROM
HIS PLANE, THE "SACRED COW" SEVEN HOURS LATER AS MEXICAN SOLDIERS WITH
FIXED BAYONETS FORMED A GUARD AROUND THE BIG SHIP, AND COMRADES FIRED
A 21-GUN SALUTE. ADD MEXICO CNL-1300 (TRUMAN) 3-3-47 (YACCARO)
U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON AND RAFAEL FUENTES, MEXICAN
PROTOCOL OFFICER, MET THE PRESIDENT AT THE PLANE WHILE PRESIDENT
ALEMAN AND HIS PARTY APPROACHED.
STANDING SOLEMNLY AT ATTENTION WITH BARED HEADS UNDER THE HOT SUN,
THE TWO PRESIDENTS FACED EACH OTHER AS A MILITARY BAND PLAYED THE MEXICAN
NATIONAL ANTHEM AND THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
A SMILE WREATHED MR. TRUMAN'S FACE AS HE STEPPED FORWARD TO EXCHANGE
A WARM HANDCLASP WITH PRESIDENT ALEMAN, HIS HOST DURING THE THREE DAYS
OF AMERICAN VISITOR EXPECTS TO SPEND HERE IN A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS.
THE MEN AND WOMEN FROM THIS SOUTH OF THE BORDER COUNTRY CHEERED
AND HANDCLAPPED AS THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS WAY TO AN ESPECIALLY-ERECTED
TRIBUNE WHERE THE GOVERNOR OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, FERNANDO CASAS
ALEMAN, NO RELATION TO THE PRESIDENT, PRESENTED HIM WITH A GOLD MEDAL
AND PARCHMENT MAKING HIM A GUEST OF HONOR OF MEXICO CITY.
IN HIS FIRST ADDRESS OF THE VISIT, THE PRESIDENT, STANDING IN FRONT
OF A STAND IN WHICH NATIVE FLOWERS WERE USED TO MAKE HUGE UNITED STATES
AND MEXICAN FLAGS, EXPRESSED HIS HAPPINESS TO VISIT THIS "GREAT AND
PROGRESSIVE NATION."

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MR. TRUMAN, WHO DOES NOT SPEAK SPANISH, FALTERED ONCE WHEN
HE RESPONDED TO THE DISTRICT GOVERNOR'S REFERENCE TO THE TRANSPARENCY
OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF TENOCHTITLAN.
THE WORD TROUBLED HIM A BIT, AS DID THE SENTENCE, BUT HE WENT ON TO
PRAISE MEXICO'S "ABUNDANT NATURAL BEAUTY" AND HER REMARKABLE PROGRESS.
RECALLING THAT HE CAME IN BY AIR, THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD OPPORTUNITY TO NOTE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HERE.
SINCE NO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAN TAKE PLACE IN EITHER COUNTRY
WITHOUT HAVING EFFECTS IN THE OTHER, HE DECLARED THE TWO NATIONS MUST
"DEVOTE OUR THOUGHTS AND ENERGIES TO BUILDING UP SOUND AND WHOLESOME
DOMESTIC CONDITIONS IN OUR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES."

THE DRIVE TO THE U.S. EMBASSY WAS MADE THROUGH CROWD-THRONGED STREETS,
FROM THE FRESHLY-PAINTED HOMES OF WHICH MEXICAN AND U.S. FLAGS HUNG IN
HONOR OF THE OCCASION.
IT WAS ALL PART OF THE COLORFUL WELCOME WHICH THIS EXCITED NATION
HAD MUSTERED TO WELCOME THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT WHO WILL IN TURN BE
HOST TO PRESIDENT ALEMAN AT WASHINGTON IN APRIL.
THE CENTRAL AIRPORT WAS HEAVILY GUARDED HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE
ARRIVAL OF THE SACRED COW ON WHICH THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHING-
TON, DR. ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, WAS A PASSENGER.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE HELPED HOLD BACK THE CROWDS AS THE AUTOMOBILE PROCESSION MOVED INTO MEXICO CITY WITH MR.TRUMAN TALKING AMIABLY WITH THE YOUNGISH MEXICAN PRESIDENT, A TALL, 42-YEAR-OLD MAN WEARING A MUSTACHE.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST ENGAGEMENT AFTER THE AIRPORT CEREMONY WAS A LUNCHEON AT RHE EMBASSY WHERE HE ATE WITH AMBASSADOR THURSTON AND MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF.

MR.TRUMAN, WHO WILL MAKE THE EMBASSY HIS HEADQUARTERS WHILE HERE, AID A FORMAL CALL ON THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT AT THE LATTER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE LATE IN THE AFTERNOON IN ADVANCE OF THE FORMAL STATE DINNER AT THE PALACE.

THE DAY'S EVENTS ENDED WITH A RECEPTION AT THE PALACE FOLLOWING THE DINNER.

THERE WAS NO SUGGESTION FROM PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES E.ROSS OF THE U.S.PARTY ON THE TOPICS THE TWO PRESIDENTS HAVE IN MIND FOR DISCUSSION DURING THEIR VARIOUS GET-TOGETHERS HERE.

MR.TRUMAN BROUGHT ALONG WITH HIM FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BUT THE ONLY STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE ABOARD THE WHITE HOUSE PLANE WAS STANLEY WOODWARD, CHIEF PROTOCOL OFFICER.

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THE TRIP IS DESCRIBED AS A GOOD WILL VISIT. THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT VISITED MONTERREY IN 1943. MR.TRUMAN WAS HERE ONCE BEFORE AS A MEMBER OF A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WORKING ON NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF WORLD WAR TWO.

IN THE CROWDS WHICH LINED THE STREETS WERE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THEIR BROAD STRAW SOMBREROS AND WOMEN WITH SHAWLS ABOUT THEIR SHOULDERS. IT SEEMED AS IF THE WHOLE CITY HAD TURNED OUT.

THE AUTOMOTIVE PROCESSION TO THE EMBASSY INCLUDED UPWARDS OF 40 CARS, COUNTING THE NEWSMEN WHO FLEW HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO COVER THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR.ALEMAN RODE IN AN OPEN BULLET-PROOF BLACK SEDAN SHIPPED HERE FROM WASHINGTON FOR THE PRESIDENT'S USE.

IN HIS BRIEF SPEECH THIS MORNING, MR.TRUMAN REFERRED TO THE "FRANK AND MANLY CANDOR" OF THE MEXICAN CHARACTER AND OF THE "FULL UNDERSTANDING AND HARMONY" BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL VALUES OF THE NEW WORLD.

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GRAHAM AND FOUR OTHER DOCTORS EXAMINED MRS.TRUMAN AT HER GRANDVIEW HOME, 17 MILES FROM HERE. GRAHAM FOUND HER "FULL OF FIRE," UP-TO-THE MINUTE ON CURRENT NEWS AND MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S WELFARE THAN HER OWN HIP FRACTURE, SUFFERED IN A FALL AT HER HOME ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO.

ADD KANSAS CITY (TRUMAN) YXY LIFE

A26KX

"SHE TOLD ME SHE WAS PRAYING FOR THE PRESIDENT AND PRAYING FOR ME TO KEEP HIM IN GOOD CONDITION," GRAHAM SAID.

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DR.ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS WAS A MEMBER OF THE PARTY ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S PLANE. HE WENT SIGHT-SEEING IN KANSAS CITY YESTERDAY WITH FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, THE PRESIDENT'S CHIEF OF STAFF, ON A TOUR CONDUCTED BY TOM EVANS, CHAIN DRUG STORE AND RADIO OPERATOR AND LONG-TIME FRIEND OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ALSO INCLUDE GENERAL GRAHAM, STANLEY WOODWARD OF THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIES MATTHEW J.CONNOLLY AND CHARLES G.ROSS, MAJOR GENERAL HARRY H.VAUGHN, MILITARY AIDE; REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H.FOSKETT, NAVAL AIDE; ADMIRAL LEAHY AND J.LEONARD REINSCH, RADIO ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

MR.TRUMAN WILL LEAVE MEXICO CITY EARLY THURSDAY IN TIME TO REACH WACO,TEXAS AT 11:30 A.M. (EST) FOR A MAJOR 25-MINUTE SPEECH AFTER RECEIVING A DEGREE FROM BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. THIS SPEECH WILL DEAL WITH BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY.

THE PRESIDENT WILL STAY AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY WHILE IN MEXICO CITY. HE WILL ATTEND A LUNCHEON THERE TODAY.

(NO PICKUP) MAR 1947

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WITH TRUMAN

LITTLE ROCK,ARK.,MARCH 3-(AP)-THANKS TO A LITTLE ROCK CONCERN, AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CITY HAD TUXEDO SHIRTS TO WEAR AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECEPTION IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL TONIGHT.

AN EMERGENCY CALL FOR THE SHIRTS WAS RECEIVED BY THE M.M.COHN COMPANY HERE FROM FRED GILSON, SHIRT COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE OF DALLAS, TEX.

"THERE'S NOT A TUX SHIRT IN THE WHOLE DARN STATE OF TEXAS," GILSON EXPLAINED.

THE SHIRTS WERE FLOWN FROM LITTLE ROCK TO MEXICO CITY.

MK1103PES NM

IF IT WERE, WE MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO COMMENT ON THE RAMBLINGS OF ANY COMEDIAN ANYWHERE AND AT ANY TIME."

OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS, ONLY LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS CARRIED THE STORY TODAY. IT PRINTED THIS FOOTNOTE:

"MEMO TO SEN.RICHARD RUSSELL--GEORGIA AND THE OTHER SOUTHERN STATES STILL OWE BRITAIN $61,000,000 ($244,000,000) BORROWED DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR."

RUSSELL WAS QUOTED IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AS SAYING HIS PROPOSAL WAS BASED ON A THREATENED BREAKUP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS PROBABLE INABILITY TO CARRY OUT COMMITMENTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JP920AES

ADD LDN (RUSSELL'S PROPOSAL) XXX COMMENT

U. N. PALESTINE

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MARCH 3--(AP)--THE POSSIBILITY THAT A SPECIAL TEMPORARY COMMITTEE OF THE 55 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT BE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE TURBULENT PALESTINE QUESTION WAS DISCUSSED IN U. N. CIRCLES TONIGHT.

THIS POSSIBILITY WAS ADVANCED AFTER [redacted] SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE CONFERRED DURING THE AFTERNOON WITH THE HEADS OF VARIOUS DELEGATIONS STATIONED HERE.

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LIE AND HIS LEGAL ADVISOR, A. H. FELLER, GENERAL COUNSELLOR OF THE U. N., MADE A BRIEF TOUR OF DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS IN THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING. THEY WERE NON-COMMITTAL ON THE PURPOSE OF THEIR VISIT, BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID PALESTINE CERTAINLY WAS ON THE LIST OF DISCUSSIONS.

IT IS KNOWN THAT LIE WAS IN TOUCH DURING THE DAY WITH SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE [redacted] SECURITY COUNCIL, BUT THEIR TALKS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INCONCLUSIVE.

MEANWHILE, IN LONDON WINSTON CHURCHILL ASKED THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO EXPEDITE UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION OF PALESTINE. COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES REPLIED THAT "APPROPRIATE STEPS" WERE BEING TAKEN TO "SEE WHETHER THIS MATTER CAN BE EXPEDITED." HE SAID HE HOPED HE COULD MAKE "SOME ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRESS WITH THESE INQUIRIES WITHIN A WEEK."

IN THIS CONNECTION, U. N. SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT INITIAL ACTION ON BRINGING THE PALESTINE ISSUE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS MUST COME FROM THE BRITISH.

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THE POSSIBILITY OF THE [redacted] GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S POWERFUL POLITICAL COMMITTEE TAKING THE CASE WAS ALSO SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED HERE. THIS COMMITTEE USUALLY IS COMPOSED OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY OR

342-8-2-43

THEIR CHIEF ASSISTANTS.

BUT WHETHER THIS COMMITTEE--WHICH HERETOFORE HAS ONLY OPERATED WHEN THE ASSEMBLY WAS IN SESSION--COULD BE CALLED TO OPERATE WHEN THE ASSEMBLY IS NOT IN SESSION WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE A QUESTION THAT LIE WAS CONSIDERING WITH HIS LEGAL ADVISOR.

HOWEVER, AT THIS TIME THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT ANY FINAL METHOD OF HANDLING THE HOLY LAND SITUATION WITHOUT CALLING A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN AGREED UPON.

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SOME SOURCES SAID THERE POSSIBLY WOULD BE OPPOSITION TO CALLING A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY SINCE IT WOULD COST THE UNITED NATIONS CLOSE TO $2,000,000 WHICH THE PRESENT BUDGET COULD NOT STAND.

IN VIEW OF THE NEW OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE, IT WAS EVIDENT THAT LIE IS CONCERNED OVER THE HOLY LAND ISSUE AND IS ATTEMPTING TO INVESTIGATE ALL POSSIBLE METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE CASE.

-JAP/FWS 630PES

NIGHT LEAD U.N.-ALBANIA (100)

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL QUESTIONED BRITISH AND ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVES FOR AN HOUR TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY BRITAIN'S CHARGES THAT ALBANIA COMMITTED "A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY" BY SOWING MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES WHO ATTENDED A CLOSED SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMISSION SAID SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, AND HYSNI KAPO, ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE, ANSWERED A SERIES OF PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHAT QUESTIONS THE SUB-COMMITTEE ASKED THE TWO REPRESENTATIVES. ANOTHER SERIES OF QUESTIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE TWO REPRESENTATIVES TOMORROW AT 11 A.M. (EST).

NQ935PES

U.N. - Albania

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR. DAY

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 3-(AP)-A THREE-MAN SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL BEGAN SITTING EVIDENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS TODAY ON BRITAIN'S CHARGES THAT ALBANIA COMMITTED "A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY" BY SOWING MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL.

AS REPRESENTATIVES OF POLAND, AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBIA TOOK UP THEIR TASK, GREAT BRITAIN PREPARED TO INTENSIFY HER BATTLE TO FORCE A DECISION IN THE COUNCIL ON THE LONG-HANGING MINE-LAYING COMPLAINT AGAINST ALBANIA.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL, WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO ELABORATE AND CLARIFY LONDON'S COMPLAINT. BRITISH SOURCES SAID HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO BLOCK ANY MOVE TO DETOUR THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE WITHOUT A PRIOR COUNCIL FINDING AGAINST THE TIRANA GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT CADOGAN WOULD GO BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY, SINCE THE THREE-MAN BOARD WILL REQUIRE TWO DAYS TO CULL OVER THE PRESENT EVIDENCE, ALSO IS EXPECTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

HYSNI KAPO, ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE, A CONTROVERSY TO DEVELOP OVER SOME DELEGATES SAID THEY EXPECTED A COMMITTEE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WHETHER THE SUB-COMMITTEE SHOULD MAKE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL IN ITS REPORT, DUE MARCH 10.

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30.24-8245-

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT POLAND WOULD URGE A SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE WITHOUT FINDINGS. THIS WOULD CLEAR THE PATH FOR INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION TO REFER THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

POLAND, ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, ALREADY HAS SERVED NOTICE OF INTENT TO OFFER A RESOLUTION ON THE COUNCIL FLOOR THAT THE CASE BE REFERRED TO THE HAGUE COURT. COLOMBIA ALSO HAS SHOWN INTEREST IN THE COURT PLAN.

THE BRITISH DO NOT OPPOSE EVENTUAL REFERENCE OF THE CASE TO THE COURT FOR A LEGAL OPINION, BUT DEMAND THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE SOME ACTION ON THIS SPECIFIC COMPLAINT.

THE LONDON GOVERNMENT SEEKS AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FROM ALBANIA FMR DAMAGES TO TWO DESTROYERS AND THE DEATHS OF 44 SEAMEN IN CORFU CHANNEL LAST OCT. 22 WHEN THE BRITISH VESSELS STRUCK MINES.

ALBANIA CHARGED BEFORE THE COUNCIL THAT THE BRITISH SHIPS HAD INVADED ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THEREFORE THE TIRANA GOVERNMENT WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENED.

WB339AES

MAR 1947

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, MARCH 3-(AP)-PAUL BAUDOIN, WHO SERVED AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IN 1940, WAS SENTENCED TONIGHT BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR, NATIONAL DEGRADATION AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY. HE WAS TRIED ON A CHARGE OF ENDANGERING THE SECURITY OF THE FRENCH STATE.

MQ823PES

Berlin, March 3-(AP)-Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay reported today that the unprecedented winter cold had seriously curtailed production in the American zone of Germany.

Three out of four of all electric equipment plants were closed. Most textile mills were shut. Paper and pulp production virtually has ceased. The report showed that production of glass, ~~xxxxx~~ ceramics and chemicals had been curtailed by shortages of fuel and power.

Tax collections in the zone declined 68,000,000 reichsmarks ($6,800,000) in the zone during January as a result.

Only essential commodities such as military supplies, fuel and food moved on the railroads because of the continued severity of the winter.

Inland waterways have been frozen shut two months instead of the normal two weeks. German blasting crews started opening a 60 foot channel in the Rhine river ice near Godesberg last month.

Shanks 1210 apr ra 1237

MAR 1947

berlin, march 3 -(ap)- robert trier, former official of a chicago insurance firm, today was appointed chief of the commerce branch of the american military government in germany.

apl shanks 01235 mej 720pes

Frankfurt, Germany, March 2--(AP)--The U.S. Army, plagued by severe housing shortages, soon may send home hundreds of soldiers and their wives about to have their first children in Germany, ~~it was learned today.~~

Army medical authorities said the army's plans, still to be approved finally by Washington, were necessary "because there aren't enough family quarters in Germany."

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The plan, army officials said, will apply to all personnel in Germany--officers, enlisted men, and civilian War Department employes with newly pregnant wives.

Dozens of married War Department women who have become pregnant in the last few weeks already are being told they must return to the United States before their sixth month of pregnancy.

Many of these women, army officers said, are living with their husbands in one and two-room billets and not in family billets.

"Most of them are either not entitled to family quarters, or there just aren't enough quarters to go around," a medical officer explained.

The officer said that because of the "growing number of births," the

...e issued soon to all women about to have
...ir husbands, whether/the or not
...their first child--and also to their husbands, whether/the man had completed
...their tour or duty or their War Department contract.

"Under the plan," he said, "if an officer,enlisted man or civilian
...employe is somewhere near going home, then his contract or overseas duty will
...be terminated before his wife is six months pregnant."

Army authorities said the only exception under the plan would be if the husband were scheduled to stay in Germany more than three to six months after the birth of his child.

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They said the army felt that ~~pregnant mothers~~ could not be sent home when they were more than six months pregnant and that mothers and their children should not travel until the baby was three months old and then only by hospital ship.

30.24-8247

ROME, MARCH 3-(AP)-ADM. RAFFAELE DE COURTEN, WHO LED THE ITALIAN FLEET INTO ALLIED SERVICE FOLLOWING ITALY'S SURRENDER, ASSERTED THAT PARTITION OF THE FLEET AMONG THE VICTORIOUS POWERS BETRAYED THE PROMISE MADE BY THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER ALLIED LEADERS. HE CALLED ON WINSTON CHURCHILL TO RAISE THE ISSUE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DE COURTEN, WRITING IN THE FLORENCE NEWSPAPER MATTINO DELL ITALIA CENTRALE, BLAMED THE SITUATION ON "ANGLO-AMERICAN POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM" IN BOWING TO THE "RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF ROOSEVELT'S UNKEPT PROMISES."

DE COURTEN RESIGNED LAST DECEMBER IN SILENT PROTEST AGAINST PEACE TREATY PROVISIONS THAT WOULD VIRTUALLY STRIP ITALY OF HER NAVY.

HIS ARTICLE DECLARED THAT "AMERICA EXPLICITLY AFFIRMED THAT IT WAS A QUESTION OF USING THE NAVY, NOT CEDING IT." DE COURTEN THEN ASKED IF IT "WOULD BE TOO MUCH TO HOPE" THAT CHURCHILL WOULD ASK THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHETHER IT THOUGHT THE FLEET'S DISPOSITION "JUST OR UNJUST?"

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JR742AES

ATHENS, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE LEFT-WING EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT), REFERRING TO REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY OFFER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY THAT SUCH A STEP BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT "WOULD PERPETUATE CIVIL WAR."

IN A 1,000-WORD STATEMENT EAM SAID GREECE WAS GRATEFUL TO THE UNITED STATES FOR "VALUABLE HELP GIVEN THROUGH UNRRA."

THE STATEMENT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE "USE OF AMERICAN MONEY AND EQUIPMENT TO HELP NOT THE GREEK PEOPLE BUT AN ANTI-DEMOCRATIC REGIME IMPOSED BY FORCE, IS SOMETHING WHICH AMERICAN CITIZENS WOULD NOT LIKE."

FD1017AES

PRESS DISPATCHES SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD CAUGHT THE BAND BY SURPRISE AND HAD SLAIN AT LEAST 120 IN A SHARP ENCOUNTER. THE GUERRILLAS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLED IN DISORDER, LEAVING BEHIND 90 TOMMYGUNS, THREE HEAVY MORTARS, 100 RIFLES AND 100 PACK ANIMALS.

JP857AES ADD Athens (Day-Greece) 1xy Naoussa

VIENNA, MARCH 3--(AP)--FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER GUIDO SCHMIDT DECLARED TODAY THAT AUSTRIA WASLEFT IT OUT EVEN A PROMISE OF HELP PRIOR TO HER ANNEXATION BY GERMANY AND THAT AUSTRIA HERE COULD DO NOTHING TO PREVENT THE ANCSHLUSS.

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IN A PRELIMINARY DEFENSE STATEMENT HE APPEALED TO A COURT TRYING HIM FOR TREASON TO BELIEVE HE HAD NEVER BETRAYED AUSTRIA, BUT HAD REALIZED THAT SINCE NO FOREIGN STATE WAS READY TO HELP HIS COUNTRY THE SO-CALLED GERMAN WAY WAS IN REALITY THE ONLY WAY.

APR 01700 MB/505P

BUCHAREST, MARCH 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 7,176-TON AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP ANDREW STEVENSON DOCKED AT CONSTANZA TODAY WITH A CARGO OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR ROMANIA, AND AMERICAN RED CROSS TEAMS ARRANGED TO DEPART FROM BUCHAREST TOMORROW MORNING TO SUPERVISE THE UNLOADING.

THE FIRST RELIEF TRAIN IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE TUESDAY FOR IASI IN MOLDAVIA PROVINCE.

(ON FEB. 17 PRESIDENT TRUMAN ORDERED THAT 7,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES EN ROUTE TO EUROPE FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY BE DIVERTED TO ROMANIA TO RELIEVE A FOOD CRISIS IN MOLDAVIA, WHERE 500,000 PERSONS WERE REPORTED STARVING. THE PRESIDENT ASKED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPPLIES BY THE ROMANIAN RED CROSS.)

JR733AES

Utrecht, the Netherlands, March 3--(ap)--The state university in the city of Utrecht today conferred an honorary law degree upon U. S. Ambassador Stanley K. [redacted] Hornbeck.

ap1/01745/tho/855p

MAR 1947

[redacted]ddy Gilmore

Moscow, March 3--(AP)--Bright, blue, nippy [redacted] weather prevailed in the Russian capital today one week from the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The temperature was 2[redacted] at 5 a. m. today, but it was falling, and the forecaster said it would go down as much as between 14 and 20 degrees by noon since colder weather was on the way. The forecaster [redacted] long-range prediction [redacted] stated the capital would be having generally colder weather "soon."

The heavy snowstorm which swept the city over the week-end kept 100 special workers busy all night last night and this morning, but the main streets are now clear.

It is still going to be cold in Moscow, and if Messrs. Marshall, Bevin and Bidault want to keep warm, they had certainly better bring heavy underwear.

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As a survivor of the Russian winter, this native Alabaman can attest to the fact that heavy underwear is more important than furlined boots, a heavy overcoat or a fur hat.

Ret. Maj. Gen. Pat Hurley once said, "It changes one's entire point of view." Winds sweep into the capital from the great Muscovite plain this time of year, and drafts have a mean habit of running up trousers legs and coat sleeves. They're real weather demons.

pw gilmores thru 2040 reh 920a.

30.24-8249

THE SIZE OF THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN DELEGATION RECENTLY WAS REDUCED, HOWEVER, AND SMITH SUGGESTED THAT THIS WOULD CREATE ROOM FOR ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS. ADD'N Moscow (Day-Moscow Confs.) YXX Shortage

THE AMBASSADOR OFFERED TO ACCOMMODATE A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION AT HIS RESIDENCE, SPASSO HOUSE.

A HOPEFUL NOTE OF THE PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, WHICH WILL CONVENE HERE MARCH 10 TO DRAFT TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, WAS SOUNDED YESTERDAY BY THE NEWSPAPER MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK.

THE PAPER SAID THAT "CERTAIN FORCES" HAD ATTEMPTED TO PLACE MAR 1947 STUMBLING BLOCKS IN THE PATH OF THE MINISTERS, BUT ADDED:

"EXPERIENCE IN THE SOLUTION OF COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, REALIZED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL DURING THE MONTHS OF WORK ON PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY AND FINLAND, ALLOWS ONE TO REALIZE THAT DECISIONS MAY BE ARRIVED AT WHICH CORRESPOND TO A SOUND AND LASTING PEACE.")SAES

Cairo, Egypt, March 3--(AP)--Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha today accused Britain of inciting the Sudan to secede from Egypt and said the Sudanese could express their views freely "only when British troops have evacuated the Sudan."

In a long statement read in Arabic and English to a special news conference, the premier expressed confidence that Egypt would be accorded justice by the United Nations in her dispute with Britain.

Two points on which he said the Egyptian people were unanimously agreed were:

"1. Evacuation of British troops from Egypt. This evacuation must be immediate, complete, and not conditioned by a treaty.

"2. Maintenance of the unity of Egypt and the Sudan, self-government for the Sudanese, and restoration to Egypt of her rights in the administra-

tion of the Sudan in order to further the preparation of the Sudanese for self-government."

Egypt and Britain were unsuccessful in reaching an agreement on revision of the 1936 treaty. Among Egyptian demands is the ending of British-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan and union of that territory with Egypt. The Egyptians announced they would submit their case to U.N.

JERUSALEM, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT, APPARENTLY SMARTING UNDER RECENT ATTACKS BY THE JEWISH AGENCY, SAID TONIGHT IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT THAT 21,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS "OVER AND ABOVE" THE QUOTA HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PALESTINE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID IN PART:

"WITH REGARD TO THE STATEMENT OF JEWISH AUTHORITY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAVE STEADILY REFUSED CONCESSIONS OF ANY KIND X X X IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THIS CAN ONLY BE CONSTRUED AS A DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION OF THE FACTS.

"WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 1,500 CERTIFICATES A MONTH LAID DOWN BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER, 1945 AS THE RATE OF IMMIGRATION PENDING A FINAL DECISION ON FUTURE POLICY MANY CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS BY THE JEWISH AGENCY AND VAAD LAUMI (JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL) IN REGARD TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUOTA.

"IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE CONTINUANCE OF THE IMMIGRATION RATE OF 1,500 A MONTH IN THE INTERIM PERIOD WAS ITSELF A CONCESSION SINCE THE QUOTA OF 75,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS PERMITTED BY THE POLICY IN FORCE, AS LAID DOWN IN THE WHITE PAPER OF 1939, HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED.

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IT HAS IN FACT ALREADY RESULTED IN THE ADMISSION OF 21,000 IMMIGRANTS OVER AND ABOVE THAT QUOTA.

"FURTHERMORE X X X THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AT RECENT TALKS IN LONDON OFFERED THE JEWS NOT ONLY AN INCREASE IN MONTHLY QUOTS TO 4,000 FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS, BUT CONTINUED IMMIEGRATION INTO JEWISH AREAS AFTER THE TWO YEAR PERIOD SUBJECT ONLY TO ECONOMIC ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY." X X X

--DASH--

(.3$': MAY BE INCORPORATED IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE IF DESIRED
DY-ED1043PES

PALESTINE SEPARATE (120)

JERUSALEM, MARCH 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.G.H.A. MACMILLAN, COMMANDER OF BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN, LIKENED THE HOLY LAND'S UNDERGROUND TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS TONIGHT TO "CHICAGO GANGSTERS OF A DECADE AGO."

MACMILLAN, WHOSE TROOPS NOW ARE MAINTAINING MARTIAL LAW IN SECTIONS OF PALESTINE IN AN ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT DISORDERS, SAID THE WORD "TERRORIST" WOULD, IN THE FUTURE, BE BANNED FROM THE ARMY VOCABULARY BECAUSE THE "WORD NOW HAS ACQUIRED A CERTAIN GLAMOR AND THE MEN SO DESCRIBED ARE IN A POSITION COMPARABLE WITH CHICAGO GANGSTERS."

"IN OTHER WORDS," HE DECLARED, "THROUGH THE CONSTANT USE OF THIS TERM TO DESCRIBE THEM, CRIMINALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE STERN GANG AND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI (JEWISH RESISTANCE GROUPS) NOW REGARD THEMSELVES AS A SPECIAL CLASS OF PEOPLE, INVESTED WITH SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES."

JA948PES

A15 ADD JERUSALEM (DAY-PALESTINE) XXX FOOD (DAWSON)

IN THE JERUSALEM MARTIAL-LAW ZONE, HOUSING SOME 15,000 JEWS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THAT A LIKE CURFEW WOULD BE LIFTED FROM 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M. DAILY BEGINNING TOMORROW. THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS WERE IN FULL CONTROL THERE.

GALE, VOICING BRITISH DETERMINATION TO "PARALYZE AND ERADICATE" UNDERGROUND EXTREMIST MOVEMENTS, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT TEL AVIV, ALL-JEWISH CITY ON THE MEDITERRANEA, WAS A CENTER FOR "A MAJORITY OF THOSE CHAPS THAT GO ABOUT MURDERING AND DESTROYING OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY."

AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE, ORDINARILY DEPENDABLE, REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT SEVERAL PISTOLS, BRITISH ARMY UNIFORMS AND ARAB GARMENTS HAD BEEN FOUND IN A TEL AVIV BASEMENT.

THE BRITISH PUT A CURFEW ON MANY JEWISH SECTIONS AT 7 P.M., SATURDAY, MOVED TROOPS INTO THE COASTAL AREA EARLY YESTERDAY AND THEN CLAMPED ON MARTIAL LAW--IN THE MEA SHEARIM DISTRICT AT 8 A.M., AND ON THE COAST AT 1:15 P.M.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT. GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, SAID "SEVERE MEASURES" WERE NECESSARY BECAUSE THE JEWISH AGENCY, ADVISOR TO THE BRITISH IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL (VAAD LEUMI), ADMINISTERING PURELY JEWISH AFFAIRS, HAD "REFUSED THEIR COOPERATION X X X IN BRINGING TO JUSTICE MEMBERS OF TERRORIST GROUPS."

THE COMMUNIQUE LISTED "48 OUTRAGES" SINCE THE BRITISH SOLICITED SUCH COOPERATION A MONTH AGO.

GEN. GALE SAID MARTIAL LAW WAS "NOT A PUNITIVE MEASURE" BUT WAS DIRECTED ONLY AT "BAD ELEMENTS."

HOWEVER, THE JEWISH AGENCY AND NATIONAL COUNCIL DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS "SEEKING BY THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW, WHICH IS UNLIKELY TO DETER THE TERRORISTS, TO PUNISH AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY" FOR "CRIMES OF A FEW DESPERATE GUNMEN."

THEIR STATEMENT SAID THAT "DISCIPLINED ELEMENTS IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, HAMPERED THOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN BY THE LACK OF ADEQUATE POWERS," HAD BEEN TRYING TO "COMBAT THE TERRORIST GROUPS AND TO UNDERMINE THEIR ORGANIZATION" AND WOULD INTENSIFY SUCH EFFORTS.

"THESE MURDEROUS AND SENSELESS CRIMES HAVE COME AS A NUMBING SHOCK TO THE ENTIRE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND ITS LEADERS," SAID THE TWO INSTITUTIONS, WHICH HAD TURNED DOWN THE ORIGINAL BRITISH REQUEST FOR JOINT ACTION AGAINST EXTREMISTS ON THE GROUND THAT JEWS COULD NOT INFORM AGAINST JEWS.

THEY REPORTED THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO GET FROM THE BRITISH "ANY MEASURE OF HELP IN SOLVING THE BURNING QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION" OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE, LONG-TIME OBJECT OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT. THE BRITISH ALLOW ONLY 1,500 JEWS TO ENTER MONTHLY.

* (YESTERDAY THE BRITISH REPORTED AT NICOSIA, CYPRUS, THAT 527 UNAUTHORIZED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO THE HOLY LAND HAD LANDED AT FAMAGUSTA AND BEEN TAKEN TO THE XYLOTYMBOU CAMP FOR DEPORTED JEWS.

(THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO DETAILS. THE JEWS WERE PRESUMED TO BE PART OF SOME 1,370 STOPPED OVER A WEEK AGO IN AN EFFORT TO RUN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE ABOARD THE ULUA, OR HAIM ARLOSOROFF.)

WB333AES

BRIG.E.F.DAVIS, BRITISH SECURITY OFFICER, ARRANGED TO HAVE DAILY MEETINGS WITH THE FIVE "MUKHTARS," OR ELDERS, OF THE SEALED OFF DISTRICT IN JERUSALEM.

"IT IS A BIG PROBLEM AND WE ARE VERY HUMAN ABOUT IT," HE COMMENTED. INSERT JERUSALEM (DAY-PALESTINE) AFTER 8TH GRAF XXX CAPS

THE ELDERS WERE CHOSEN BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. (DAWSON)

CHURCHILL ASKED IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO EXPEDITE UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION OF PALESTINE. CREECH JONES REPLIED THAT "APPROPRIATE STEPS" WERE BEING TAKEN TO "SEE WHETHER THIS MATTER CAN BE EXPEDITED."

LATER, AGAIN ANSWERING CHURCHILL, HE SAID HE HOPED HE COULD MAKE "SOME ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRESS WITH THESE INQUIRIES" WITHIN A WEEK.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS VISCOUNT CRANBORNE, CONSERVATIVE, SAID MARTIAL LAW SHOULD BE PLACED OVER ALL PALESTINE. FOLO-JERUSALEM

"SURELY IT WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE AND LEAD TO MORE RAPID RESULTS," HE SAID. ADD LOW (ATL-CREECH-JONES) XXX SAID PALESTINE

FH153PES

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-OFFICERS OF THE WOOSUNG SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMAND RAIDED THE CHINESE STOCK EXCHANGE TODAY IN A SURPRISE MOVE TO CHECK WILD FLUCTUATIONS IN THE SHARES MARKET.

SOARING QUOTATIONS SKIDDED ABRUPTLY DOWNWARD WHEN THE ARMED POLICE WALKED INTO BROKERAGE OFFICES AND BEGAN GOING THROUGH ACCOUNT BOOKS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, POLICE ANNOUNCED THAT A BIG BLACK MARKET OPERATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND IN GOLD BARS HAD BEEN UNCOVERED, AND THAT FREDRICK MOSBERG, 55 YEAR OLD DUTCH CITIZEN, HAD BEEN HELD FOR QUESTION-

30.24-8251

ING. POLICE SAID HE HEADED AN ORGANIZATION WHICH HAD BOUGHT UP $2,000,000 (M) IN U.S. CURRENCY BEFORE THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, AND THAT THE GROUP WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR SHANGHAI'S RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

BIG-TIME OPERATORS MANIPULATING THE MARKETS WERE CAUSING THE PHENOMINAL RISE IN STOCKS, TOO, POLICE CHARGED. THE CLIMB BEGAN LAST SATURDAY AFTER PREMIER T.V.SOONG RESIGNED, AND CONTINUED UNTIL TODAY'S RAID TOUCHED OFF A NOSEDIVE.

MAJ.GEN.HSUAN TIEN-WU, GARRISON COMMANDER WHO LED THE RAIDING PARTY, THREATENED SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR ANY OPERATORS CONVICTED OF MARKET MANIPULATIONS.

PRICES TODAY HAD SKYROCKETED FROM THE OPENING. WINGON TEXTILES OPENED AT 2,609 CHINESE DOLLARS AND SOON JUMPED TO 2,900. MINOR SHARES WHICH ORDINARILY RECEIVED NO MORE THAN CASUAL ATTENTION FROM OPERATORS HIT CEILING PRICES.

WHEN POLICE TOOK OVER, WINGON DROPPED TO 2,600 AS BROKERS IMMEDIATELY CEASED OPERATIONS.

PM1002PPS

MAR 1947

PEIPING, MARCH 3-(AP)-THIRTY-TWO WACS WERE FLOWN FROM PEIPING TO TSINGTAO SUNDAY -- THE FIRST PHASE OF THE TRANSFER OF 75 AMERICAN PERSONNEL FROM TRUCE HEADQUARTERS HERE TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP BENEVOLENCE.

SOME 376 MEMBERS OF THE DISBANDED AMERICAN TRUCE STAFF WILL REMAIN IN CHINA -- MOST OF THEM ATTACHED TO THE NEW U.S. MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. OTHERS ARE BEING RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT OR DISCHARGE.

DS401APS

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION TO WIPE OUT COMMUNIST RESISTANCE BEFORE THE YEAR IS OUT WAS DESCRIBED HERE AS THE MAJOR DECISION OF THE RECENT PEIPING CONFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S TOP GENERALS OF NORTH CHINA AND MANCHURIA. INFORMED SOURCES TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE DECISION WAS REACHED FOLLOWED CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FLYING TRIP TO PEIPING FEB.26 TO RECEIVE PERSONAL REPORTS FROM HIS COMMANDERS AND TO DISCUSS THE OVERALL SITUATION. ADD Nanking (Day - Chinese) XYX Railroad

DS624APS NM

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MARCH 2-(AP)-AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN [illegible] MAHARAJAHS AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ON THE ALLOCATION OF THE PRINCELY STATES' 93 SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY WAS ANNOUNCED JOINTLY TODAY BY NEGOTIATING COMMITTEES FOR THE TWO GROUPS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION

BY A GENERAL CONFERENCE OF RULERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCELY STATES, TO BE CALLED "AT AN EARLY DATE."

DELEGATES FROM THE PRINCELY STATES WOULD BE ELECTED EITHER BY LEGISLATURES OR ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

A split in the Maharajahs ranks over whether to join the predominately Hindu Congress Party immediately in constitution making or to wait and see whether the Congress Party and the Moslem League achieved an agreement was revealed tonight at a meeting of the states' constitutional [redacted] advisory committee.

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an official report issued by the chamber of princes said the chamber chancellor, nawab of Bhopal, won his argument favoring a waiting policy.

Eighteen princes and 20 ministers attended the session.

apl/waltmasons 2245s/tho/858p

PAKISTAN, ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVE OF THE ALL-INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE, IS THE IDEAL OF A MOSLEM STATE FOR PARTS OF INDIA POPULATED MAINLY BY MOSLEMS. ADD LAHORE (CABINET) XXX STATE

--DASH--

THE PUNJAB IS A BIG PROVINCE OF NORTHWESTERN INDIA. MAP

THE 1943-44 INDIAN YEAR BOOK SAYS ITS POPULATION OF ROUGHLY 28,500,000 IS ABOUT HALF MOSLEM, THREE EIGHTS HINDU AND ONE-EIGHTH VSIKH.

RQ914AES

"I FINALLY SAILED FROM CHERIBON 52 HOURS AFTER THE LOADING WAS COMPLETED," GREY SAID, "AND AFTER PROTESTING IN WRITING TO THE DESTROYER CAPTAIN ABOUT BEING FORCED TO LEAVE WITHOUT THE SHIP'S PAPERS, WHICH THE INDONESIANS HELD ASHORE.

"I WAS UNABLE TO GO ASHORE BECAUSE THE DUTCH NAVY SAID ONE OF ITS LAUNCHES HAD BEEN FIRED UPON WHEN IT CAME TOO NEAR THE QUAY, AND THE DUTCH THOUGHT THE INDONESIANS MIGHT TRY TO HOLD ME TO PREVENT THE SHIP FROM SAILING TO A DUTCH PORT."

DETENTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP DEFEATED THE INDONESIANS' FIRST MAJOR EFFORT TO MOVE THEIR VAST SUPPLIES OF RUBBER, SUGAR AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS WITHOUT DUTCH SANCTION. IN RETURN THEY HAD HOPED TO RECEIVE TEXTILES AND OTHER CONSUMER GOODS FOR JAVA'S 47,000,000 POPULATION, WHO HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM WORLD TRADE FOR THE PAST 18 MONTHS. ADD DJANDJANG PRIOK, JAVA (MARTIN BEHRMAN) XXX Indonesians

M517AES

EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 3-(AP)-PRINCESS ELIZABETH OPENED TODAY A NEW $10,000,000 DRY DOCK BEARING HER NAME.

IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL ACT IN SOUTH AFRICA OF THE HEIRESS -APPARENT TO THE BRITISH THRONE, VISITING THIS YOUNGEST DOMINION WITH HER PARENTS AND SISTER. THE DRY DOCK MARKED AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC BASE IN EAST LONDON, THE UNION'S ONLY RIVER PORT.

RQ918AES

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIAL

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY RULED OUT TWO DEFENSE DOCUMENTS--THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE 1919 LANSING-SCOTT REPORT ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD WAR 1.

THE DEFENSE SAID BOTH WOULD HAVE SHOWN THAT PARTICIPATING NATIONS HAD FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO FIX INDIVIDUAL BLAME FOR A WAR.

THE COURT HELD THAT INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TREATY VIOLATIONS ---CHARGED AGAINST JAPANESE LEADERS NOW ON TRIAL--WOULD BE A MATTER FOR LATER LEGAL ARGUMENT, NOT FOR PRESENT EVIDENCE.

FORMER DIET SPEAKER TADAHIKO OKADA WAS THE FIRST WITNESS CALLED AS THE DEFENSE BEGAN ACTUAL TESTIMONY TODAY. HE GAVE A DETAILED OUTLINE OF PARTY POLITICS IN JAPAN DURING THE EXISTENCE OF 19 CABINETS--THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE ALLIED INDICTMENT, 1928 TO 1945.

OKADO, WHO IS NOT ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, WAS WELFARE MINISTER IN JAPAN'S PRE-SURRENDER CABINET.

KK1006PCS NM

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, MARCH 3-(AP)-SCHOOL DAYS BEGAN TONIGHT FOR AN ESTIMATED 400 ARDENT YOUNG COMMUNISTS WHO IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS WILL STUDY UNDER JAPAN'S TOP REDS IN PREPARATION FOR THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

THEIR LESSONS ARE BEST OUTLINED IN THE SLOGANS PLACARDED IN THEIR CLASSROOM:

"OVERTHROW THE NATION--DESTROYING THE GOVERNMENT OF BLACK MARKETS AND INFLATION."

"A GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE THROUGH A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT."

SHIVERING AS THE WINTER WIND WHIPPED THROUGH BROKEN WINDOWS OF THE GYMNASIUM AT YOTSUYA NATIONAL SCHOOL, THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS LISTENED RAPTLY. THEY COPIED THE PHRASES OF A SPEAKER WHO DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS WRECKING THE COUNTRY AND INDICATED THAT ONLY THE COMMUNISTS COULD LEAD THE JAPANESE OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS CAME FROM PARTY UNITS, LABOR UNIONS AND "CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS" TO LEARN THE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN PLANS. THEY WILL STUDY EVERYTHING FROM ANSWERS TO "DEMAGOGIC LIES ABOUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY" TO THE COMMUNIST SOLUTION FOR INFLATION.

WHEN THE COURSE IS COMPLETED, THE YOUNG REDS WILL GO BACK TO THEIR UNITS TO SPREAD THE WORD AMONG THEIR ASSOCIATES.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER TONIGHT WAS SANZO NOZAKA, TOP JAPANESE COMMUNIST.

"SPREAD PROPAGANDA SO THE MASSES CAN UNDERSTAND," HE SAID. "TALK WITH OLD LADIES, WOMEN. EXPLAIN FULLY, HAVE ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS X X X."

DS724APS NM

TOKYO, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIFTH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY WILL RELIEVE THE NEW ZEALAND BATTALION OF TOKYO GUARD DUTY IOR

GUARD DUTY DURING MARCH WILL BE SHARED WITH THE MAHRATTAS BY THE SEVENTH LIGHT CAVALRY, AN INDIAN TANK REGIMENT WHICH EARNED BATTLE HONORS IN BURMA.

WATHEMAKRATTA INDIA, ARE SOLDIER DESCENDANTS OF MAHRATTA RANDERS WHO HARRASSED THE BRITISH IN THE DAYS OF THE INDIA COMPANY. MANY SERVED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

VR524ACS

1944

30.24-8253

NIGHT LEAD BASES

MANILA, TUESDAY, MARCH 4-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT RETURNED TODAY FROM A VISIT TO CHINA AND JAPAN, AND SAID HE EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON--VIA INDIA AND PARIS--MARCH 14. HIS STATEMENT INDICATED THE PENDING U.S.-PHILIPPINES AGREEMENT ON AMERICAN MILITARY BASE SITES IN THE ISLANDS WOULD BE SIGNED BEFORE THEN.

MCNUTT DECLINED COMMENT ON HIS TALKS WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN TOKYO AND WITH GENERALISSIMO CHAING KAI-SHEK IN CHINA.

KK859PCS NM

PHILIPPINES BASES

MANILA, MARCH 3-(AP)-A MEMBER OF U.S. AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT'S STAFF SAID TODAY A FORMAL U.S.-PHILIPPINES AGREEMENT ON AMERICAN MILITARY BASE SITES IN THE ISLANDS PROBABLY WOULD BE SIGNED SOMETIME NEXT WEEK.

HE SAID THE AMBASSADOR WOULD LEAVE SHORTLY AFTERWARD FOR HOME, TRAVELING VIA EUROPE.

A HIGH PHILIPPINES SOURCE SAID THE DRAFT AGREEMENT PROVIDES THIS AMERICAN MILITARY SETUP:

NAVY: ITS BIG BASE ON SAMAR ISLAND, ITS SUBIC BAY BASE (NEAR MANILA) FOR MEDIUM SHIPS AND SUBMARINES, ITS SANGLEY POINT AIR BASE, AND A REST CAMP AT BAGUIO, THE SUMMER CAPITAL NORTH OF MANILA.

ARMY: A MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AT CLARK FIELD, IN THE FOOTHILLS COUNTRY NORTH OF MANILA; FERRY-ROUTE AIRFIELDS ON LEYTE ISLAND AND ON NORTHERN LUZON; AND POSSIBLE RETENTION OF FORT MCKINLEY, IN THE MANILA AREA. IT ALSO WOULD RETAIN ITS OWN REST CAMP AT BAGUIO. NICHOLS FIELD AND OTHER MANILA INSTALLATIONS WOULD REVERT TO THE PHILIPPINES--WITH NICHOLS BECOMING AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

THIS SOURCE SAID ONE POINT REMAINED TO BE SETTLED: WHETHER AMERICAN SERVICEMEN IN THE ISLANDS WERE TO HAVE EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS, RATHER THAN BE SUBJECT TO PHILIPPINES LAW.

DS359APS

MANILA, MARCH 3-(AP)-"ANTI-NAZI" GERMANS HERE, COMMENTING ON PUBLICATION OF THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT'S LIST OF 43 NAZIS RESIDENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY THAT THE NUMBER OF PRO-HITLER RESIDENTS WAS MUCH HIGHER. THE OUTSTANDING NAZI IN THE ISLANDS, THEY ADDED, STILL WAS ALLOWED TO LIVE FREELY IN MANILA.

BRIG.GEN.MARIANO N.CASTANEDA, COMMANDER OF PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE, REFUSED TO COMMENT, SAYING THAT INVESTIGATION OF NAZIS "REMAINS A TOP SECRET." PHILIPPINE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS COMPILING A LIST OF NAZIS FOR DEPORTATION.

THE "OUTSTANDING NAZI" WAS NOT IDENTIFIED BY THE GERMAN RESIDENTS.

DS512APS NM

MANILA, MARCH 3 (AP)-CMDR.JULIUS C.EDELSTEIN, NEWLY-APPOINTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE U.S.REPARATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY HE EXPECTS TO LEAVE MANILA FOR HIS NEW POST ABOUT MARCH 12, POSSIBLY ON THE SAME PLANE WITH RETIRING U.S.AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT.

MCNUTT'S RETURN HERE FROM A FLYING TRIP TO JAPAN AND CHINA WAS DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER OVER THE CHINA COAST TODAY. HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES VIA INDIA AND XWAPE, WITH STOPS AT PARIS AND LONDON.

EDELSTEIN SAID HE MAY GO WITH MCNUTT AS FAR AS WASHINGTON, RETURNING TO EUHOPE IN TIME FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

GG730ACS

PUERTO PRINCESA,PALAWAN,PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,MARCH 3 (AP)-JAPANESE STRAGGLERS WHO SEEM TO THINK THE WAR IS STILL GOING ON FIRED ON FOUR FILIPINO FISHERMEN AT CAGSALARY ISLAND, KILLING ONE AND PROBABLY TWO AND CAPTURED THE OTHER TWO, WHO LATER ESCAPED, PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE REPORTED TODAY.

THE STRAGGLERS ARE BELIEVED PART OF THE GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE AIRFIELD HERE IN DECEMBER, 1944.

THE FISHERMEN WHO ESCAPED SAID THERE WERE 30 JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE PARTY. THE JAPANESE TORTURED THEM, THEY SAID, TO MAKE THEM DISCLOSE "MILITARY SECRETS."

THE STRAGGLERS WERE PARTICULARLY INSISTENT ON KNOWING WHETHER THEIR COUNTRYMEN STILL HELD MANILA. THE FEARFUL FILIPINOS SAID "YES."

A SEARCH FOR THE JAPANESE WILL BE MADE SOON BY AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR AND A GROUP OF PHILIPPINE ARMY SOLDIERS.

GG850ACS NM

HONOLULU, MARCH 3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR J.A.KRUG, WHO RETURNED SUNDAY NIGHT FROM A VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF HAWAII, PLANNED TO LEAVE BY AIR LATE TONIGHT OR TUESDAY AFTERNOON FOR WASHINGTON.

THE KRUG PARTY ORIGINALLY HAD INTENDED TO TAKE OFF LAST NIGHT BUT DECIDED TO SPEND ANOTHER DAY OR TWO RESTING AFTER A STRENUOUS PACIFIC TOUR.

DP833PCS NIGHT LEAD MANEUVERS

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH NAVY TASK FORCE 38, CENTRAL PACIFIC, MARCH 3-(AP)-THIS VICTORIOUS TASK FORCE CHEERED TODAY THE SUBMARINE RESCUE OF TWO AIRMEN LOST IN THIS MORNING'S MOCK WARFARE--HELLDIVER PILOT LT.C.H.WILSTON AND HIS RADIOMAN H.D.TURNER OF THE CARRIER TARAWA.

THEY BECAME LOST WHILE TRYING TO RETURN TO THE CARRIER AFTER THEIR GENERATOR FAILED AND THEIR RADIO WAS SILENCED. BOTH WERE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION.

WILSTON SPOTTED THE SUBMARINE SEADOG, OF THE "OPPOSING" WEST-COAST FLEET, CIRCLED IT TWICE, WAGGLED THE WINGS OF HIS DIVEBOMBER AND SET THE PLANE DOWN IN THE SEA. THE TWO AIRMEN WERE ABLE TO INFLATE THEIR RUBBER LIFERAFT BEFORE THE PLANE SANK, AND WERE "CAPTURED", UNHURT, BY THE "ENEMY" SUBMARINE.

RESCUE EFFORTS MEANWHILE BROUGHT ANOTHER CRASH LANDING. A TORPEDO PLANE TAKING OFF FROM THE TARAWA DROPPED INTO THE SEA, BUT ITS CREW OF THREE WAS PICKED UP PROMPTLY BY A DESTROYER.

1944

AIRCRAFT FROM THIS FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE THEORETICALLY SANK TWO CARRIERS AND DAMAGED FIVE DESTROYERS OF THE WEST COAST PROTECTIVE FLEET IN THIS MORNING'S SIMULATED BATTLE--A SURPRISE BLOW WHICH COST REAR ADM.O.D.HARDISON OF THE COAST FLEET HIS MIGHTIEST SHIPS AND 200 PLANES. BUT TASK FORCE 38 DID NOT ESCAPE UNHARMED. THEORETICALLY, ITS CARRIER TARAWA WAS SUNK AND ITS CARRIER PRINCETON DAMAGED.

A HALT WAS CALLED TO THIS PHASE OF THE MANEUVERS AS TASK FORCE 38 UNDER REAR ADM.FREDERICK W.MCMAHON WAS PREPARING TO SEND A THIRD AERIAL STRIKE AGAINST HARDISON'S WEST-COAST FLEET.

TASK FORCE 38'S FIRST AIR STRIKE CAUUGHT THE WEST COAST FORCE AT 8:22 A.M., JUST AS THE COAST FLEET'S CARRIER BOXER WAS TURNING INTO THE WIND TO LAUNCH ITS PLANES. THERE WERE 60 AIRCRAFT ON THE BOXER'S DECK, AND THE MANEUVERS' UMPIRE RULED THEM "LOST," ALONG WITH OTHERS ON THE HANGAR DECK BELOW, AS TASK FORCE 38 TORPEDO PLANES THEORETICALLY RIPPED THE BOXER TO SHREDS.

THE WEST COAST FLEET WAS ASSUMED TO HAVE ONE OTHER CARRIER (ACTUALLY, IT HAD ONLY THE BOXER) BUT THE SECOND FLATTOP ALSO WAS DECREED TO HAVE BEEN HIT.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE CARD MARKED HER AS "DAMAGED" BY THIS FIRST STRIKE AND "SUNK" BY A SECOND WAVE OF 47 BOMBER AND FIGHTER PLANES WHICH STRUCK AT 10 A.M.

THE TWO STRIKES THEORETICALLY COST TASK FORCE 38 ABOUT 45 OF ITS PLANES.

TASK FORCE CARRIERS TARAWA AND PRINCETON WERE "HIT" AS TORPEDO PLANES FROM THE BOXER FOUND THE FLEET. THE TASK FORCE'S AIR PATROL ACCOUNTED FOR SOME OF THESE ATTACKERS FROM THE COAST FLEET, THE UMPIRE RULED, BUT OTHERS BROKE THROUGH AND SURVIVED THE THEORETICAL HAIL OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE TO MAKE THEIR TORPEDO RUNS.

THE TWO OPPOSING FLEETS WILL RENDEZVOUS TOMORROW WITH A SUPPLY FLEET, THEN WILL BEGIN A SIMULATED ATTACK UPON JOHNSTON ISLAND WITH ADMIRAL HARLISON IN COMMAND. ##

WITH MANEUVERS

PEARL HARBOR, MARCH 3-(AP)-CURRENT NAVAL WAR GAMES IN THE PACIFIC WILL END WITH A SIMULATED ATTACK ON HAWAII ABOUT MARCH 10, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE FORCES WILL RETURN TO ANCHORAGE HERE MARCH 11.

THE MOCK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR WILL BE UNDER COMMAND OF VICE ADM. A.E.MONTGOMERY, WHO HAS BEEN UMPIRE OF THE CURRENT GAMES AND WHO COMMANDED A GROUP OF THE FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

UM936PPS NM

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, MARCH 3-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES AT NEARBY ELMENDORF FIELD TODAY CORRECTED PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REVEALED THAT ONE OF THE 14 MEN ABOARD A B-29 SUPERFORTRESS WHICH CRASHED NEAR NAKNEK LAST FRIDAY IS MISSING AND THAT NO TRACE OF HIM HAS BEEN FOUND.

HIS IDENTITY WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN.

AN EXTENSIVE SEARCH WAS UNDER WAY AGAIN TODAY WITH CIVILIAN FLIERS ASSISTING, BUT NO TRACE OF THE MAN NOR OF ANOTHER B-29, FOR WHICH THE CREW OF THE CRASHED PLANE WAS SEARCHING, was REPORTED. THE MISSING PLANE DISAPPEARED A WEEK AGO TODAY WHILE FLYING IN THE MT.KATMAI REGION OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA.

THE ARMY SAID NONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE CRASHED PLANE WAS INJURED SEVERELY. ALL 13 NOW ARE HERE, HAVING BEEN RETURNED FROM SETTLEMENTS WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN EMERGENCY TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEIR RESCUE BY FOUR CIVILIAN FLIERS.

KK549PCS

Joseph C. Dyer

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 3-(AP)--POLITICAL OBSERVERS WHO NOTED THE LEADING ROLE WHICH ARGENTINA HAS TAKEN IN CEREMONIES CELEBRATING THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TOMAS BERRETA OF URUGUAY PREDICTED TODAY A NEW ERA OF CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THEY SAID THAT THE OVERTURES TOWARD URUGUAY AND OTHER FENCE-MENDING OPERATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA OF THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD GIVE ARGENTINA A CHOICE SEAT AT THE PROJECTED CONFERENCE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

MAR 1947

WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT ANNOUNCED

FROM ITS DECISION NOT TO SIGN ANY CONTINENTAL DE

ARGENTINA DIPLOMATS HERE SAID IT WAS EVIDENT THAT BUENOS AIRES AND WASHINGTON WERE NEARING AGREEMENT ON THE EXPULSION OF SO-CALLED NAZI AGENTS FROM ARGENTINA.

30.24-8255

DIPLOMATS SAID THAT LACK OF W SUCH AGREEMENT WAS W THE ONLY BARRIER REMAINING TO CALLING OF THE RIO CONFERENCE.

THEY DECLARED IT WAS CONCEDED THAT ARGENTINA HAD TAKEN SATISFACTORY STEPS TOWARD LIQUIDATING GERMAN BUSINESS INTERESTS AND CLOSING [redacted] AXIS SCHOOLS, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOW KNOWN TO BE PREPARING TO DEPOT THE LAST OF 52 ACCUSED SPIES AT THE REQUEST OF THE ALLIES.

THE DIPLOMATS SAID ARGENTINA WAS [redacted] USING HER RESOURCES AS A WEDGE IN BUILDING UP [redacted] TIES WITH THE REST OF LATIN AMERICA, AND [redacted] ASSUMING A ROLE WHICH COULD NOT BE IGNORED IN HEMISPHERE MATTERS. THEY SAID IT WAS [redacted] SIGNIFICANT THAT [redacted] OF THE 41 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES IN MONTEVIDEO THE ARGENTE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS CHOSEN TO SPEAK FOR VISITING DIPLOMATS.

SUCH AN OCCURRENCE WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE A YEAR AGO WHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN URUGUAY AND THE [redacted] ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADED BY FARRELL WERE DEFINITELY FRIGID.

MAR 1947

LATE IN 1945 THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF URUGUAY HAD PROPOSED

THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS [redacted] THE POSSIBILITY OF MULTILATERAL

INTERVENTION AGAINST ANY OF THEIR NUMBER [redacted] WHO MIGHT BE REGARDED AS

AN INTERNATIONAL THREAT. HE DID NOT MENTION ARGENTINA SPECIFICALLY,

BUT HE LEFT NO DOUBT HE HAD THAT COUNTRY IN MIND.

ARGENTINA TOOK NO OFFICIAL NOTICE, BUT ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD

BE UNABLE TO SEND URUGUAY WHEAT WHICH IS VITAL TO THE LATTER'S ECONOMY.

WHEN [redacted] PERON ASSUMED OFFICE, HOWEVER, HE BEGAN TO WOO

URUGUAY AND BOTH COUNTRIES APPEAR NOW [redacted] ABOUT TO CONCLUDE

AN ALL EMBRACING TRADE TREATY SIMILAR TO THAT NEGOTIATED [redacted]

CHILE AND BEING DISCUSSED WITH BOLIVIA. [redacted] AS A STARTING POINT OF

THE TREATY WITH URUGUAY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA WOULD

HAS AGREED TO SHIP 180,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO HER THIRSTY NEIGHBOR.

IN ADDITION TO NEGOTIATING TRADE AGREEMENTS ARGENTINA HAS TOURING A GOOD WILL MISSION NOW [illegible] LATIN AMERICA. THE OPPOSITION PRESS HAS COMPLAINED ABOUT THE HIGH COST OF THE MISSION WHICH HAS "THE TASK OF SELLING THE [illegible] PERON GOVERNMENT TO THE REST OF AMERICA."

MAR 1947

Ottawa, March 3-(AP)-France was seeking today a new Canadian credit of $50,000,000 but the outcome of negotiations appeared doubtful in view of Canada's [illegible] growing need for so-called hard money.

France now has used $145,000,000 of a previous $242,500,000 Canadian loan. Graham Towers, governor of the bank of Canada, warned three weeks [illegible] ago that Canada "cannot continue indefinitely to sell on credit in overseas market while she is incurring a substantial cash deficit in the balance of payments with the United States."

The unfavorable trade balance with the United States has been increasing steadily and already is worrying Canadian government and financial leaders.

WU Montgy rm 1332

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3-(AP)-AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH WILL SLEEP IN AN OBERLY ROOM TO PROVIDE EMBASSY QUARTERS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL DURING THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW.

PRESS OFFICER M.G. MCDERMOTT TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THIS WAS ONE OF MANY EXPEDIENTS FOR TAKING CARE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL DELEGATION OF 84 AND 36 AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN CROWDED MOSCOW.

THE EMBASSY BALLROOM WILL BE USED FOR OFFICES. SMITH OFFERED TO GIVE UP FIVE OFFICE ROOMS IN ADDITION TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE 16 ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BELATEDLY ANNOUNCED WOULD BE GRANTED VISAS FOR THE CONFERENCE. THREE OR FOUR OF MARSHALL'S ASSISTANTS WILL LIVE WITH HIM AT THE EMBASSY.

THE VANGUARD OF THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE BY AIR TOMORROW. THE FIRST PLANE WILL TAKE OFFICIALS, CLERICAL EMPLOYEES, DOCUMENTS AND POSSIBLY SOME CORRESPONDENTS.

MARSHALL AND THE REST OF THE DELEGATION WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY MORNING IN THREE PLANES.

AT BERLIN WHERE OVERNIGHT STOPS ARE PLANNED, 14 CORRESPONDENTS ARE WAITING, MCDERMOTT SAID, FOR TRANSPORT INTO MOSCOW.

DESPITE THE NOTIFICATION THAT RUSSIA HAD INCREASED THE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS, VISAS WERE STILL BEING AWAITED BY BOTH OFFICIALS AND PRESS AND RADIO REPRESENTATIVES.

GW1223AES NM

MAR 1947

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE ARMY IS MAKING AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ITS WAR DEVELOPED METHOD OF PRODUCING A WIDE VARIETY OF GASOLINE ENGINES FROM A KIT OF PARTS.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY B. SAYLER, ORDNANCE RESEARCH CHIEF, SAID TODAY A RANGE OF HORSEPOWER FROM 15 TO 1,400 MAY BE OBTAINED BY SIMPLY ADDING A NEW CRANKSHAFT AND INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CYLINDERS FROM TWO HIGHLY STANDARDIZED SETS OF PARTS--A SORT OF "MAKE-YOUR-ENGINE-BIGGER" IDEA.

THE CYLINDER-ASSEMBLY PLAN IS BEING TESTED FOR USE AS AN 800-HORSEPOWER TANK ENGINE, THE ARMY SAID. THE MATERIAL IS BEING MADE FOR THE ARMY BY CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

30.24-8257

WASHINGTON,MARCH 3-(AP)-PRIVATE CREDITORS WHO DESIRE TO FILE CLAIMS AGAINST ALIEN PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1947, MUST MAKE SUCH CLAIMS BY NEXT JUNE 1, ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WITH THE SETTING OF THIS DEADLINE, DIRECTOR DONALD C.COOK OF THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY SAID SOME 5,000 DEBT CLAIMS, INVOLVING $120,000,000, HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST SEIZED GOODS TO DATE.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID THAT UNLESS PERSONS SEEKING A RETURN OF PROPERTY SEIZED IN WARTIME TAKE FORMAL ACTION WITH THE ALIEN PROPERTY OFFICE BEFORE JULY 1, 1947, "THE PROPERTY MAY BE REDUCED BY THE PAYMENT OF VALID DEBTS OF THE FORMER OWNERS."

CREDITOR CLAIMS WHICH THE ALIEN PROPERTY OFFICE WILL HANDLE ARE LIMITED TO THOSE OF U.S. OR PHILIPPINE CITIZENS OR RESIDENTS OF THIS COUNTRY SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

GC1126AESNM

WASHINGTON,MARCH 3-(AP)-SIR JOHN STRACHEY, BRITISH MINISTER OF FOOD, CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON TODAY ON THE OUTLOOK FOR FOOD EXPORTS IN THE CONSUMPTION YEAR BEGINNING NEXT JUNE.

STRACHEY TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS INTERESTED IN GETTING SOME IDEA OF WHAT SUPPLIES BRITAIN CAN EXPECT FROM THIS COUNTRY. HE CAME HERE FROM CANADA WHERE HE HELD SIMILAR CONFERENCES WITH CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

NEITHER SIR JOHN NOR ANDERSON WOULD DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE OR THE FUTURE FOOD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

BOTH EXPLAINED THAT THE MATTER OF EXPORTS TO BRITAIN WILL BE DETERMINED LARGELY BY EXPORT ALLOCATIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL.

"I THINK IT IS THE DUTY OF THE BRITISH MINISTER OF FOOD, SIR JOHN SAID, "TO MAKE A VISIT TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR."

FR213PES

CHICAGO,MARCH 3-(AP)-MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT TODAY ASSERTED THAT "NEARLY EVERYONE IN THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO MAKE THE NECESSARY APPROPRIATION" FOR U. S. MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION BEFORE DOING ANYTHING ABOUT DISPLACED PERSONS.

ADDRESSING THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON THE EVE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASSERTED THAT BESIDES AWAITING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION, "THE WHOLE WORLD IS LIKEWISE WAITING TO SEE IF THE UNITED STATES WILL TAKE ANY OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS.

"ALL WE WOULD NEED TO DO," SHE CONTINUED, "WOULD BE TO FILL THE QUOTAS THAT WENT UNFILLED DURING THE WAR YEARS."

MRS.ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "THE ONLY NATION IN THE WORLD WHICH CAN, WITHOUT GOING UNDER" DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS WHO DO NOT WISH TO RETURN TO THEIR PREVIOUS HOMELANDS.

KD11PCS NM

MAR 1947

(ADVANCE)--(WX)--ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MARCH 3-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON SAID TONIGHT RUSSIA IS SPENDING MORE TO PROGANDIZE COMMUNISM ABROAD THAN ALL OTHER MAJOR COUNTRIES COMBINED SPEND ON THEIR PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS.

IN AN ADDRESS FOR THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, BENTON ALSO SAID THE RUSSIANS ARE DEVOTING A LARGER SHARE OF THEIR NATIONAL INCOME TO EDUCATION THAN EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN.

BENTON, HEAD OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, DECLARED THE RUSSIANS "FRANKLY REGARD FACTS AND IDEAS AS INSTRUMENTS AND WEAPONS OF NATIONAL AND REVOLUTIONARY POLICY."

BENTON NOTED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS SPENDING $19,000,000 A YEAR THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM TO "EXPLAIN ITSELF TO FOREIGN PEOPLES." BRITAIN, HE SAID, IS SPENDING TWO OR THREE TIMES THAT MUCH FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

"FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE SOVIET UNION," BENTON DECLARED, "BUT FROM THE SCALE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES I SHOULD JUDGE THAT MORE MONEY IS BEING SPENT TO PROMOTE RUSSIAN IDEAS THAN BY ALL OTHER MAJOR POWERS COMBINED ON THEIR INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

IN EDUCATION, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY REPORTED, THIS COUNTRY IS SPENDING 1.5 PERCENT OF ITS NATIONAL INCOME FOR ITS SCHOOLS, GREAT BRITAIN 3 PERCENT AND THE SOVIET UNION 7.5 PERCENT.

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(NY) CINCINNATI, MARCH 3-(AP)-RABBI ELIEZER SILVER, PRESIDENT OF AGUDATH ISRAEL OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, REQUESTED TODAY IN A TELEGRAM TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES THAT THE BRITISH DECLARE JERUSALEM AN OPEN CITY.

"I DEMAND FROM HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY ALL TROOPS AND ARMED FORCES, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, WEAPONS AND AMMUNITIONRDYWAM THIS TERRITORY (OF JERUSALEM) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NEUTRALITY," RABBI SILVER SAID.

"I AM CERTAIN BEYOND DOUBT THAT MY BRETHREN WILL ADHERE AND FULFILL THIS JUST AND RIGTEOUR DEMAND TO ITS LAST DETAIL, REALIZING OF COURSE THEUHITHIR HDTANE.WHICH MOTIVATED ME TO

RQ102,AES

PORTLAND,ORE.,MARCH 3-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.PIERRE DE BENOUVILLE, 31, FRENCH ARMY OFFICER AND WARTIME UNDERGROUND FIGHTER, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES WILL DETERMINE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

"YOU HAVE HERE THE THINGS TO KEEP PEACE, THE ARMS AND THE WEAPONS." WITH A GESTURE OUTLINING A MUSHROOMING ATOM BOMB CLOUD, HE ADDED, "WHOOSH.!"

"IF YOU WANT PEACE, WE WILL HAVE PEACE. IT IS GOOD THAT THE CHOICE RESTS WITH SUCH A GOVERNMENT," HE SAID ON ARRIVING HERE FOR A LECTURE.

DV957PCS NM

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., MARCH 3-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J.HURLEY, WHO RESIGNED AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA A YEAR AGO, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES "IS WRONG IN PULLING OUT OF CHINA OR IT IS WRONG IN ENTERING GREECE."

HURLEY SAID THAT WHEN HE RESIGNED HIS POST IN CHINA HE STATED HE WAS DOING SO BECAUSE "AMERICA IS BEING SUCKED INTO POWER POLITICS ON THE SIDE OF COLONIAL IMPERIALISM AS OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM."

HE SAID THIS COUNTRY'S DECISION TO AID THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN GREECE WAS PROOF OF HIS ASSERTION.

KK551PCS

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS DR.HANS BORCHERS, LAST GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK CITY, HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO TESTIFY AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN A PROPAGANDA PERJURY CASE.

"THE DISCLOSURE CAME," THE NEWSPAPER SAYS, "THROUGH THE FORMER NAZI OFFICIAL'S WEEK-END VISITS HERE FROM WASHINGTON FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT."

THE TIMES STORY ADDED:

"THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON WOULD NOT DISCLOSE DR.BORCHERS' ADDRESS BUT SAID HE WAS LIVING IN THE CAPITAL. IT REPORTED THAT HE HAD COME HERE AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR THE TRIAL, MARCH 10, OF DOUGLAS MACCOLLUM STEWART, PUBLISHER OF SCRIBNER'S COMMENTATOR AND OF A PROPAGANDA SHEET, THE LAKE GENEVA HERALD.

"STEWART, WHO ONCE TESTIFIED UNDER OATH THAT HE RECEIVED NO MONEY FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY, IS TO BE TRIED ON A PERJURY CHARGE SINCE HERBERT VON STREMPEL, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY, DECLARES THAT STEWART DID RECEIVE FUNDS."

HP121SAES

MAR 1947

PRECEDE HALIFAX

NEW YORK, MARCH 3-(AP)-A U.S.ARMY WEATHER PLANE, UNREPORTED FOR SEVERAL HOURS ON A FLIGHT FROM STEPHENSVILLE, NFLD., TO BERMUDA, LANDED SAFELY AT BERMUDA AT 1 P.M. (EST) TODAY, THE COAST GUARD REPORTED.

THE PLANE TOOK OFF FROM STEPHENSVILLE AT 5:53 A.M., (4:53 A.M., EST) AND MADE ITS LAST REPORT AT 9:15 A.M. THE WEATHER BUREAU REPORTED THE WINTER'S WORST GALE WAS RAGING IN THE HALIFAX ATLANTIC SEABOARD AREA.

THE COAST GUARD SAID THE PLANE HAD BEEN OUT OF RADIO CONTACT WITH NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

VS326PES

HALIFAX, N.S., MARCH 3-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY WEATHER PLANE WITH PERHAPS EIGHT MEN ABOARD WAS MISSING TODAY ON A FLIGHT FROM STEPHENSVILLE, NFLD., TO BERMUDA WHIL

MAR 1947

STEPHENSVILLE, NFLD., TO BERMUDA WHILE THE WINTER'S WORST GALE SWEPT THIS ATLANTIC SEABOARD AREA.

THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND REPORTED THE FLYING FORTRESS HAD TAKEN OFF FROM STEPHENSVILLE AT 5:53 A.M., (4:53 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME) AND WAS LAST REPORTED EN ROUTE TO BERMUDA ON THE WEATHER FLIGHT AT 9:15. THERE WERE NO FURTHER REPORTS.

THE GALE STARTED FROM THE EAST IN THE EARLY MORNING, VEERED TO THE SOUTH AND REACHED GUSTS OF 70 MILES AN HOUR.

HALIFAX AND MONCTON, N.B., WERE WITHOUT POWER FOR LONG PERIODS. IN THIS CITY, THE STORM CAUSED A CIRCUIT BREAK WHICH RESULTED IN A FLASH FIRE AT THE MAIN POWER SWITCHBOARD. STREETCARS WERE STALLED, OIL FURNACES WERE SHUT DOWN, AND THE ENTIRE AREA WAS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY FROM 7:30 A.M. UNTIL NOON.

SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED. RESTAURANTS SERVED MEALS BY CANDLELIGHT. FIVE OF THE LARGEST STORES WERE CLOSED FOR LACK OF LIGHT AND HEAT.

VS327PES

3024-8259

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 3-(AP)-GEN. ZINOVI PECHKOFF, HEAD OF THE FRENCH MISSION TO JAPAN, AND GEORGE ATCHESON JR., AMERICAN MEMBER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED FOUR-POWER COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, HEADED BACK TO TOKYO TONIGHT ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL PLANE "BATAAN."

PECHKOFF, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO CHINA IN THE DEGAULLE REGIME, HAS VISITED PARIS AND WASHINGTON. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS AIDE, CAPT. JEANS DE SELANCY, AND HIS DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY, P. PIGNOL.

ATCHESON HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON REPORTING ON JAPANESE OCCUPATION PROBLEMS.

PM1019PPS NM

MAR 1947

British to Cut Troops in Greece Despite U. S. Offer of Credits

Concede Decision on Eventual Withdrawal May Affect American Position—

London, March 4 (AP)—Government sources said today Britain would carry out a program of reducing her forces in Greece—aimed eventually at complete withdrawal—despite United States offers of financial aid to Greece.

The British decision against keeping the Greek occupation force at its present strength, estimated at 15,000, came after study of American offers of both credits and surplus arms and stores to Greece if the British would continue efforts to maintain order, the sources said.

The exchanges began when Britain informed the United States she could not bear the burden of her economic commitments in Greece after March 31.

Withdrawal When "Practicable"

A Foreign Office spokesman, declaring reductions would be carried out according to plan, said final withdrawal would take place when it was "practicable." He did not elaborate.

NIGHT

The spokesman confirmed that a new British note was en route to the United States replying to the State Department's reported offer. He declined to comment on the contents of the note, but other sources said the decision at Cabinet level apparently was Britain's last word on policing Greece, regardless of the American attitude.

The presence of British troops in Greece has been a sore subject in Parliament during recent months. Leftists and the so-called "rebels" within the Labor party have demanded repeatedly that the soldiers be brought back home, and Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, has replied that the troops were in Greece on the invitation of the Greek Government.

One Brigade By May 1

There was no definite word on whether the Cabinet had fixed a definite date for the withdrawal of all troops. However, Greek sources in London said the British strength would be reduced to one brigade, or about 3,000 men, by May 1.

Bevin and Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, are expected to discuss the Greek question and the entire strategic situation in the Middle East and eastern Mediterranean when they meet next week in Moscow for the Foreign Ministers' Conference, Whitehall sources said.

Air Secretary Philip Noel-Baker, in a statement prepared for Parliament on recent cuts in Britain's air force, said that operational squadrons have been withdrawn from Greece, but that a Royal Air Force mission was "advising the Greek Government about the re-establishment of the Greek air force."

GREECE IN URGENT PLEA FOR SPEEDY AMERICAN RELIEF

Wants Funds for Present Crisis, Also Economic, Technical Experts.

APPEAL IS STUDIED

Marshall Stresses Importance of Issue on Eve of Departure for Moscow.

E. Bomar

WASHINGTON, March 4—(AP) The Greek government in an urgent plea for American aid asked the United States today for funds to meet immediate needs, and also for American economic and technical experts.

The State Department published the text of the note which said Greece now is "without funds to finance the import even of those consumption goods that are essential for bare subsistence."

NIGHT

The note from Prime Minister Maximos and Foreign Minister Tsaldaris said Greece needs funds to make immediate purchases to enable civil and military forces to restore security and to create means of self-support for the future. No specific sums were mentioned.

Earlier, Secretary of State Marshall had said aid to Greece is "a matter of primary importance to the United States."

In his first formal statement by the administration since last week's top secret White House conference, Marshall said the issue had received President Truman's urgent attention, and confirmed that it had been discussed with congressional leaders.

The President, he promised, will give very soon a full explanation what action this government contemplated to bolster the anti-Communist Athens regime.

The 250-word statement was issued by the State Department as Marshall prepared for his departure tomorrow for the Moscow peace conference.

U. S. "Disposed" to Help

It made clear that "in the light of the world situation, the United States was disposed to help." It set the stage for a decision—which congress must share—on large scale aid.

Meanwhile, there have been consultations with Britain, which has "likewise been bending every effort to help."

The note of crisis was heightened last week by a note from Britain reportedly pleading inability to continue financial support of Greece as a postwar bulwark against the further spread of Soviet dominance.

Congressional leaders were reported to have received an estimate at the White House that taking over British commitments would involve possibly $250,000,000 in relief outlays and credits this year.

Government sources in London said today Britain would carry out a program of reducing her forces in Greece—aimed eventually at complete withdrawal — despite United States offers of financial aid to the strife-torn kingdom.

The British decision against keeping the Greek occupation force at its present strength, estimated at 15,000, came after study of American offers of both credits and surplus arms and stores to Greece if the British would continue efforts to maintain order the sources said.

public statement would be made soon when a study by the State Department and other executive agencies had been completed.

"Urgent Need" For Funds

"The problems involved are so far-reaching and of such transcendent importance that any announcement relating to them could properly come only from the President himself," Marshall said.

He added that the final decisions on what further steps the United States might take to bolster Greece's stability would rest with Mr. Truman and Congress.

Shortly before Marshall's statement was issued, Greece was reported to have directed an "urgent appeal" to the United States for financial help.

The Greek plea was contained in a note delivered yesterday to Under Secretary Acheson by Paul Economopoulos, chargé d'affaires.

Greek Aid 'Vital To U.S.'

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall said today that aid to Greece was "a matter of primary importance to the United States."

In his first formal statement on pleas of the Athens Government and Britain for assistance to Greece, Marshall said the matter had received the "urgent attention" of President Truman and had been discussed with congressional leaders.

Marshall promised that a full

Text of Greek Note to U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The complete text of a note from Greek Prime Minister Demetrios Maximos and Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris to President Truman and George C. Marshall, Secretary of State:

Owing to the systematic devastation of Greece, the decimation and debilitation of her people and of the destruction of her economy through four invasions and protracted enemy occupation, as well as through disturbances in the wake of war, and despite the valuable assistance rendered by our allies during and after the war for which the Greek people feel profoundly grateful, further and immediate assistance has unfortunately become vital.

It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the difficulties that beset those survivors in Greece who are devoting themselves to the restoration of their country. Such means of survival as remained to the Greek people after the enemy withdrew have now been exhausted so that today Greece is without funds to finance the import even of those consumption goods that are essential for bare subsistence.

In such circumstances the Greek people cannot make progress in attacking the problems of reconstruction, though substantial reconstruction must be begun if the situation in Greece is not to continue to be critical.

The Greek government and the people are, therefore, compelled to appeal to the government of the United States and through it to the American people for financial, economic and expert assistance. For Greece to survive she must have:

1. The financial and other assistance which will enable her immediately to resume purchases of the food, clothing, fuel, seeds and the like that are indispensable for the subsistence of her people and that are obtainable only from abroad.

11. The financial and other assistance necessary to enable the civil and military establishments of the government to obtain from abroad the means of restoring in the country the tranquillity and feeling of security indispensable to the achievement of economic and political recovery.

III. Aid in obtaining the financial and other assistance that will enable Greece and the Greek people to create the means for self-support in the future. This involves problems which unhappily cannot be solved unless we surmount the crisis immediately confronting us.

IV. The aid of experienced American administrative, economic and technical personnel to assure the utilization in an effective and up-to-date manner of the financial and other assistance given to Greece, to help to restore a healthy condition in the domestic economy and public administration and to train the young people of Greece to assume their responsibilities in a reconstructed economy.

The need is great. The determination of the Greek people to do all in their power to restore Greece to a self-supporting, self-respecting democracy is also great; but the destruction in Greece has been so complete as to rob the Greek people of the power to meet the situation by themselves. It is because of these circumstances that they turn to America for aid.

It is the profound hope of the Greek government that the government of the United States will find a way to render to Greece without delay the assistance for which it now appeals.

571 LEFTISTS SEIZED, DEPORTED BY GREECE

ATHENS, March 4 (AP)—Greek police said tonight that 571 Leftists arrested today on charges of aiding Greek guerrillas had been tried immediately by security committees, convicted and sentenced to one year's deportation on the island of Nicaria in the Aegean Sea.

The Leftist National Liberation Front (EAM) said it had telegraphed a protest against the deportations to the United Nations commission now conducting an inquiry into Greek border incidents.

Police said that those ordered deported were being removed to the port of Piraeus for embarkation.

NIGHT

Press reports today said that planes and big guns had been brought into action to disperse a strong band of guerrillas that attacked a military unit at Rymnion, about fifty air miles northwest of Mount Olympus.

Only the prompt arrival of reinforcements saved the day for the garrison, which had been under siege for fifteen hours, the dispatches said.

Another press report said that one passenger was killed and three were wounded when guerrillas opened fire on a train near Kirki, about twenty miles from Dede Agach in Western Thrace.

Athens Police Seize 350 In 'Rebel Ring'

Athens, March 4 (AP)—Police announced today the arrest at dawn of 350 persons, accused of recruiting for guerrilla forces and sending arms to the irregulars for use against the Government in northern Greece.

A spokesman for the Left-wing EAM asserted that 530 had been

jailed. The police chief said the number might increase or decrease from 350.

Gen. Napoleon Zervas, Minister of Public Order, declared:

"I am perfectly satisfied that the arrested persons were members of a ring whose headquarters was in Athens and whose job was to supply guerrilla bands with arms, uniforms, supplies and intelligence and to conscript young men to join the guerrilla forces. I have not the slightest doubt that the guerrilla warfare is inspired and directed by Communist leadership from Athens."

DAY

The EAM spokesman said that the arrests were "unjustified and unexpected" and that a delegation from the organization had asked for an audience with the Prime Minister to protest.

BRITAIN GAINS IN EXPORT AIM

January Figure Shows 12 Per Cent Rise Over 1938

London, March 4 (AP) — Impoverished Britain, counting on sales abroad to rebuild her war-shattered economy, gained ground in the January phase of her "battle of exports", despite moderate fuel shortages, a Government statement showed.

NIGHT

Trade and navigation accounts disclosed January exports totaling $36,480,000, or twelve per cent more than the 1938 total. The increase in December over the corresponding month in 1938 was only three per cent.

40 Per Cent As Target

The Government's target for 1947 is an export rate 40 per cent greater than 1938.

Exports ultimately must be increased by 75 per cent over prewar totals to maintain living standards, an economic "white paper" published early this year declared.

Fuel shortages forced some factories to curtail production or close briefly during January but there was no widespread shutdown until last month.

Lower Than November

Exports in January were about three per cent lower than November and seven per cent lower than last July, but were higher than any other month of 1946.

The January figure of $364,800,000 covered 27 working days. Taking 26 days as a normal working month, figures for the last seven months were:

July, $356,000,000; August, $312,000,000; September, $296,000,000; October, $350,000,000; November, $378,00,000; December, $360,000,000; January, $352,000,000.

Retained imports in January totaled $465,200,000. The Government's goal is a "much narrower gap" between exports and imports by the end of 1947.

AIR FORCES TO BE HALVED BY BRITAIN

Reduction Announced On Heels Of Drastic Cut In Army

London, March 4 (AP)—Britain announced today she was cutting her Air Force by approximately one half, just three days after an even more drastic reduction operation was announced for the Army.

White Papers prepared by the Air Ministry and War Office visualized an Air Force cut from 760,000 officers and men in 1946-47 to 370,000 in 1947-48 and an Army reduced from 2,950,000 to 1,210,000.

The Air Ministry estimated its 1947-48 budget would be $164,000,000 less than the year before, while the War Office budget estimate showed a reduction of $1,760,000,000.

NIGHT

Total Outlay Lower

However, both Philip Noel-Baker, Air Secretary, and Frederick J. Bellenger, War Secretary, in statements accompanying their budget estimates, declared that actual expenditures for their respective forces were reduced much more sharply than these figures indicated. This was because new bookkeeping methods shifted supply purchases from other ministries to the Air Force and Army.

"By the end of the current financial year," Noel-Baker said, "just under a million men and women will have been released and discharged from the Royal Air Force and Women's Auxiliary Air Force since V-E day."

Air Forces Maintained

In Germany, Japan, Austria and Venezia Giulia (Trieste area), the Minister said, "substantial air forces of occupation and support have been maintained, and this commitment will, of course, continue for Germany and Japan."

He said the RAF had withdrawn operational squadrons from Greece but that a mission was advising the Greek Government on the establishment of a Greek air force. In Palestine, he said, the Air Force had co-operated with Army and civilian authorities.

Shaw Links Hitler, Jefferson Davis

London, March 4 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw came up with a typically cryptic reply today when asked to comment on a proposal attributed to Senator Russell, of Georgia, that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales be admitted as members of the United States.

The 90-year-old playwright made his reply on one of his famous postcards, mailed from his home at Ayot St. Lawrence.

"The breakup of empires is highly desirable if they break up into commonwealths," he wrote.

"Senator Russell as an American ought to know this as well as I, an Irishman.

"The fight does not begin until and unless the commonwealths are bungled and try back to Jefferson Davis, Napoleon, the Kaiser, Mussolini and Hitler."

Apparently Shaw omitted some words from the final clause.

But perhaps he knew that such a linking of the name of the President of the Confederate States with those of the dictators of World War II would start an argument in Russell's Southland.

And Shaw always enjoyes starting arguments.

Brazil's Reported Stand On Pound Held Surprise

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—The British Treasury and the Brazilian Embassy said today they both lacked official details of a reported decision by Bank of Brazil to stop buying sterling. Financial circles described the reported decision as a "surprise."

The Brazilian cruzeiro has been deleted from the list of official rates on the London Exchange quotations.

Meantime, official and financial circles speculated on the reasons for the Brazilian bank's measure, which some thought was linked with Brazil's need to fix her new exchange rates in accordance with the Bretton Woods agreement.

BRITAIN MAY HAND PALESTINE CASE TO THE UN TODAY

J. P. MacLEOD

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 4 —(AP) Authoritative sources said tonight that Britain may toss the Palestine case into the lap of the United Nations tomorrow.

This was disclosed as UN officials were reported to have taken preliminary stps to expedite an immediate inquiry into the Holy Land problem when, and if, the big five powers give the go-ahead.

Sources close to Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the UN Security Council, said Britain was only awaiting word from Secretary General Trygve Lie on results of his conferences with other members of the big five before placing the Palestine case before the United Nations.

NIGHT

Today

These sources said it was possible that Sir Alexander would place the case before the United Nations tomorrow.

"If not tomorrow," one highly reliable source said, "then he will do so within the next day or so. The British are anxious for action."

Although Great Britain has not yet placed the case before the UN formally, informed quarters said Arkady Sobolev, assistant secretary-general in charge of political affairs, already had directed his aides to begin "pulling together basic, factual material."

This preparation was started immediately after Secretary-General Trygve Lie, in informal talks with representatives of the big powers, advanced a proposal that a UN fact-finding commission to be set up to study the problem and draft recommendations before the general assembly meets in September.

Secretariat sources said Lie's future action would depend largely on two factors:

1. Whether the big five unanimously accepted his proposal.

2. Whether Britain would formally request the creation of a fact-finding commission. (ADD)

Palestine Probe Being Planned By U.N.

J. PARRIS

Lake Success, March 4 (AP)—The Unitaed Nations secretariat section under Assistant Secretary General Arkady Sobolev is already engaged in spade work for a United Nations commission of inquiry on Palestine, it was learned today, although Britain has not yet formally turned the problem over to the United Nations.

The work undertaken by Sobolev's staff, which is normally concerned only with Security Council affairs, was described as a preparatory phase to speed the duties of a special commission likely to be set up as the result of exploratory talks with the delegations by Secretary General Trygve Lie.

DAY

Political Problem

The task was handed to Sobolev, the ranking Russian on the Secretariat, as a political problem and did not imply that the Palestine mandate would be laid before the Security Council for a solution, an informed spokesman said.

Sobolev's staff was described as "pulling together the basic, factual material" thrat would be needed by a fact-finding commission Lie is trying to set up, with British acquiesence, to report to the 55-nation General Assembly next September and obviate the necessity for a costly special Assembly session at this time.

The British delegation confirmed that it was in touch with the Secretariat and said that, although nothing had been formally submitted on Palestine, a memorandum could be expected from London "within a few days."

Without Precedent

The procedure for setting up a commission without a prior meeting of the parent body would be unprecedented in the United Nations. Lie is now trying to work out the difficulties by personal consultation with representatives of the 55 member nations through delegations here or embassies in Washington.

Under present plans, with the British in agreement, the commission would be a "fairly small preparatory body," whose recommendations would go to the Assembly in September. It would meet here and probably would not make an on-the-spot inquiry in Palestine under its limitations as a committee without administrative powers.

Secretariat sources said they felt certain the Big Five would be represented on the proposed commission and expressed belief that there would also be some representation from among the five Arab League states that are members of the United Nations.

British Viewpoint

The British, through Minister of State Hector McNeil, a delegate to the Economic and Social Council, have said they hoped the paramount solution would be provided by the parties mainly concerned —the Jews and Arabs of Palestine. McNeil said further that Britain hoped the stateless Jews would find a way through procedural barriers to be heard by the United Nations.

One informed source offered the suggestion that the United States, if represented on the commission, might open the way for hearing the Jewish side of the question.

Authoritative sources said Lie discussed the "fact-finding" commission idea with British United Nations Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan last week. Sir Alexander was said to have told Lie that Britain was not unsympathetic to the idea, since the London Government desires speed on the question.

Conferences With Lie

The possibility of creating such a commission was given new hope after Lie and his legal adviser, A. H. Feller, general counselor of the United Nations, conferred yesterday with the heads of various delegations.

Both Lie and Feller were noncommittal on the purpose of their visit to delegation headquarters at the Empire State Building in New York, but informed sources said Palestine was certainly on the list of discussions.

Sir Alexander was understood to have reported to the London Government on his talk with Lie, and some sources believed the British Cabinet was studying the suggestion of establishing a United Nations special "fact-finding" commission. (ADD)

PALESTINE COURT ASKED TO RULE ON ADMITTING JEWS

JERUSALEM, March 4—(AP) Attorney David Goitein pleaded before the Jerusalem High court today for "a judgment of historic importance" in asserting the court had power to rule that 1,378 uncertified Jewish immigrants who arrived on a refugee ship off Palestine last week "should be allowed to land in their homeland".

Although the court has ordered Palestine government authorities to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued to prevent deportation of the would-be immigrants to Cyprus, 540 of them have been sent to the Cyprus detention camp.

NIGHT

The government explained that the transfer was ordered "pending determination of habeas corpus proceedings and since there is no other government accommodation available for them in Palestine." The remaining 838 arrivals are being held aboard the British transport Ocean Vigour in Palestine waters.

New Violence Flares

The only violence reported in the Holy Land today was the wounding of three British soldiers in the explosion of a military truck and destruction of a Royal airforce truck by a road mine in which three Arab R.A.F. employes were injured.

Searchers were in progress constantly in the martial law area of Jerusalem, the military commander in the area, Brig. E. F. Davies reported.

He said "small and intense" searches would continue "until the operation is completed." Davies declined to disclose the number of arrests made.

Food Supplies Moving

The commander said food supplies began moving into the cordoned area in volume today and that "a sufficient supply of essentials" would be in shops by tomorrow.

Water service has been resumed, and the Jewish cooperative dairy plant was expected to return to full production by tomorrow.

A Jewish welfare committee permitted to tour the area today planned immediate installation of milk kitchens for 3,000 needy children and welfare centers for persons unable to buy food or pay for medical attention.

Jewish community leaders said industries within the martial law areas were operating at close to 100 per cent capacity despite the government-imposed restrictions. (ADD)

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'OPEN WAR' SET BY EXTREMISTS IN PALESTINE

Underground Admits All Attacks as 9 More Are Injured by Blasts.

MILITARY OFFICE BOMBED

Gen. MacMillan Says Army Is Only Assisting Police to Maintain Law and Order.

Jerusalem, March 4 (AP)—Anti-British violence claimed new victims in Palestine today as the Jewish underground proclaimed the existence of a state of "open war" in the Holy Land.

Five British soldiers were wounded—two seriously—when a military truck was wrecked by an explosion near Rishon le Zion this morning, and four Arabs were injured when an RAF vehicle was blown up by a road mine near Ramle.

A British military office in Haifa was bombed during the night and an army camp near Hadera was the target of a "small-scale" attack, British authorities said, but no casualties were reported in these incidents.

Martial-Law Zones Quiet

In the sectors of Jerusalem and the coastal plain where the British proclaimed martial law over the week end the situation was reported quiet.

In the Jewish city of Tel Aviv, which is within the martial-law zone, all banks remained closed this morning and a joint statement said they lacked currency to operate. Approximately $4,000,000 was reported withdrawn yesterday by residents, who apparently feared an official closing.

The banks said they would reopen tomorrow if military authorities permitted currency to be brought from Jerusalem.

"Open Warfare" Denied

The Jewish underground's assertion that "open warfare" exists in Palestine brought from Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan a quick statement that "there is no question of the Army being at war with the Jewish population or anyone else in Palestine."

[In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said a new British communication was on its way to the United Nations, but he would not disclose the contents.

[An informed Government source said the communication suggested that between now and the next scheduled session of the United Nations General Assembly, consideration could be given to the Holy Land problem by a commission of members nominated from states within the Assembly. The informant said Britain stressed that she wanted immediate action in any event.]

Report Industry Operating

Jewish community leaders in the coastal plain area told a party of touring newsmen that, despite all the difficulties under martial law, industry in the area was functioning nearly 100 per cent. The leaders said the authorities had been co-operative.

MacMillan, in an address to his headquarters staff, said, "The function of the army is to assist the police in maintaining law and order, as the police alone is insufficient in present circumstances."

Jews-Arabs Join To End 'Blood Feud'

Jerusalem, March 4 (AP)—Jews and Arabs in two small northern Palestine communities sat down together in amity today to wipe out blood feuds and exchange cheek kisses of friendship and peace.

In Beisan, southeast of Nazareth on the Transjordan frontier, three Bedouin tribes and the Jewish community of Kfar Ruppin assembled at a feast to wipe out a blood feud which began with a quarrel in which a Jew was slain in a date grove.

Three hundred sheep were slaughtered at the ceremony. A formal peace treaty is to be signed Saturday and the infant son of the slain man will be informed, when he comes of age, that the blood feud has been wiped out.

Kisses of peace also were exchanged between Ruemilat tribesmen and Bnei Geulin settlers at a ceremony near Nathanya, ending a feud which began with the kidnapping of a Jew in retaliation for the arrest of a Bedouin after a tribal attack on the settlement. The attack followed a dispute over grazing rights.

Beyrouth, Lebanon, March 4 (AP). Fourteen persons were killed today at Tripoli in a riot which broke out among crowds assembled to welcome Fawzi El Din Kawkji, one-time leader of rebel Palestine Arabs. Two political parties and police were involved in the fighting.

Troops finally were used to restore order.

Dubais Murr, Beyrouth newspaperman, said the head of the Tripoli gendarmerie had doubled his guards to prevent trouble from flaring between the rival political parties of Mokadem and Kerameh.

"Nevertheless, fighting started," he said.

"Tommy guns were used on the crowds," he added.

BRITAIN, FRANCE SIGN FIFTY-YEAR ALLIANCE TREATY

Pledge Joint Action Against Any Future Aggression by Germany.

MAP ECONOMIC AID

Pact Described as Possible Forerunner of Big 4 Agreement.

DUNKERQUE, France, March 4.—(AP) A treaty binding France and Great Britain to act jointly against any possible future aggression by Germany and pledging the two countries to a 50-year alliance was signed here today by Foreign Ministers Ernest Bevin and Georges Bidault.

The pact also calls for mutual action by France and Great Britain in the event Germany defaults in any of the economic obligations imposed in her surrender or in the forthcoming German peace settlement.

The two countries, under the treaty's terms, also will "take all possible steps to promote the prosperity and economic security" of each other.

Stands On Charter

All the pact's provisions, the text stated explicitly, are subject to the provisions of the charter of the United Nations.

Bevin and Bidault affixed their signatures to the pact in the tiny Dunkerque sub-prefecture building, the largest structure still standing in the devastated city where, in 1940, the Nazi army inflicted on Britain her greatest defeat of World War II.

A joint statement of the foreign ministers after the ceremony said:

"The Anglo-French treaty of alliance and mutual assistance defines the arrangements worked out between the two powers for establishing on a firm basis and within the framework of collective security as laid down by the charter of the United Nations, the reciprocal and special guarantees which they contemplate to prevent the recurrence of a German menace.

"On the occasion of the signing of this treaty, the foreign ministers of Great Britain and France may express the hope that these guarantees will soon be completed by the conclusion of a four-power treaty laying down conditions for the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the methods of putting them into effect."

"Not a Western Bloc"

Bevin, en route to the Moscow conference of the Big Four foreign ministers' council, said before the signing:

"I think that Russia realizes that this treaty is not a western bloc but only a step in the pattern of universal peace.

"We are now realizing that peace is really individual and must be re-established that way.

"We are trying to build a durable peace, step by step, and it is better to go slower and be patient, rather than to go quickly and make mistakes."

Bidault has announced that the same treaty provisions would be offered to "the other great allies" and to the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The treaty also has been described as a possible forerunner of a Big-Four pact such as that proposed last year by former U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to cement allied accord in relations with Germany.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT SIGNED AT DUNKIRK

Fifty-year Mutual Defense Agreement Hailed by Bevin and Bidault.

Dunkirk, France, March 4 (AP)—Great Britain and France today signed a 50-year treaty of alliance designed to provide mutual protection against any future aggression by Germany.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain, en route to the four-power Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow, and by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France, who planned to leave tomorrow to join him and the American and Russian representatives there.

The pact covered the transfer of a huge amount of military and naval material sold or loaned to France by Britain since France's liberation.

"Treaty Of Moscow"?

Similar accords are proposed with Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland, to ring Germany with a new entente.

In some quarters the alliance of Dunkirk was hailed as a precursor of a treaty of Moscow, in which the Big Four would bind themselves for 40 to 50 years against any resurgence of German might or war potential such as plagued the world twice in 25 years.

Supplementing military and territorial provisions of the pact, French and British statesmen were still working out details of an economic pact that would integrate France's four-year economic plan with Britain's economy.

Britain and France had already abolished visas for their nationals traveling between the two countries.

When Bidault announced the forthcoming pact, he told the French National Assembly that every clause of the treaty would be offered to the other "great allies" as well as to the smaller nations.

The treaty, if extended to other countries as expected, would lead to a loose confederation of western states of Europe.

"Better To Go Slower"

Bevin said before signing:

"I think that Russia realizes that this treaty is not a western bloc, but only a step in the pattern of universal peace. We are now realizing that peace is really individual and must be re-established that way. We are trying to build a durable peace, step by step, and it is better to go slower and be patient, rather than to go quickly and make mistakes."

Bevin referred to the United States and expressed pleasure that, "unlike in 1919, the United States is ready to develop further treaties and further commitments on behalf of world peace."

French diplomats during the preliminary discussions on the treaty pointed out that Soviet Russia and Great Britain were talking also of a new pact, similar to the Franco-British accord and to the mutual-aid pact between Russia and France.

Both governments temporarily withheld the actual text of the pact. It is known, however, to provide for prompt action to destroy any future threat of German aggression if and when it is detected, instead of waiting for actual aggression to start.

In addition, economic and political collaboration was agreed upon, with Britain recognizing France's claim to a large portion of the Ruhr Valley's coal production.

Choice Of A Site

Recalling that both France and Britain have alliances with the Soviet Union, Bidault said that the new treaty raised a third side of the European security triangle against German aggression. The announcement three days ago that treaty arrangements had been concluded brought cheers in the British Parliament and the French National Assembly.

Both nations hailed the selection of Dunkerque, where French Marines fought beside British soldiers to hold back the Germans while 300,000 Britons were evacuated in June, 1940, as the scene of the signing.

The room selected for the ceremony was a small hall in the sub-prefecture building, the only official structure left standing in the town, where 90 per cent of the buildings were destroyed during the war.

French Alliance

DUNKERQUE, France, March 4 (AP)—The official English-language text of the fifty-year French-British treaty signed here today:

His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic,

Desiring to confirm in a treaty of alliance a cordial friendship and close association of interests between the United Kingdom and France;

Convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty will facilitate the settlement in a spirit of mutual understanding of all questions arising between the two countries;

Resolved to cooperate closely with one another as well as the other United Nations in preserving peace and resisting aggression in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in particular with Articles 49, 51, 52, 53 and 107 thereof;

Determined to collaborate in measures of mutual assistance in the event of any renewal of German aggression, while considering most desirable the conclusion of the treaty between all these powers having responsibility for actions in relation to Germany with the object of preventing Germany from becoming again a menace to peace;

Having regard to treaties of alliance and mutual assistance which they have respectively concluded with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Intending to strengthen economic relations between the two countries to their mutual advantage and in the interests of general prosperity, have decided to conclude a treaty with these objects and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries;

His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India:

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Right Hon. Alfred Duff Cooper, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

The President of the French Republic:

For the French Republic, His

Text of Anglo-

Excellency, M. Georges Bidault, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency, M. René Massigli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at London, who, having communicated their full powers bound in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Without prejudice to any arrangements that may be made under any treaty concluded between all the powers having responsibility for action in relation to Germany under Article 107 of the Charter of the United Nations, for the purpose of preventing any infringement by Germany of her obligations with regard to disarmament and demilitarization and generally of insuring that Germany shall not again become a menace to peace,

The high contracting parties will, in the event of any threat to the security of either of them arising from the adoption by Germany of a policy of aggression, or from action by Germany designed to facilitate such a policy, take, after consulting with each other and where appropriate with the other powers having responsibility for actions in relation to Germany, such agreed action (which, so long as the said Article 107 remains operative, shall be action under that article) as is best calculated to put an end to this threat.

Article 2

Should either of the high contracting parties become again involved in hostilities with Germany, either in consequence of an armed attack within the meaning of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, by Germany against that party, or as a result of agreed action taken against Germany under Article 1 of this treaty, or as a result of enforcement action taken against Germany by the United Nations Security Council, the other high contracting party will at once give the high contracting party so involved in hostility all the military and other support and assistance in its power.

Article 3

In the event of either high contracting party being prejudiced by the failure of Germany to fulfill any obligation of an economic character imposed on her as a result of the instrument of surrender, or arising out of any subsequent settlement, the high contracting parties will consult with each other, and where appropriate with the other powers having responsibilities for action in relation to Germany, with a view to taking agreed actions to deal with the situation.

Article 4

Bearing in mind the interests of the other members of the United Nations, the high contracting parties will, by constant consultation on matters affecting their economic relations with each other, take all possible steps to promote the prosperity and economic security of both countries and thus enable each of them to contribute more effectively to the economic and social objectives of the United Nations.

Article 5

(1) Nothing in the present treaty should be interpreted as derogating in any way from the obligation devolving upon the high contracting parties from the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or from any special agreement concluded in virtue of Article 43 of the Charter.

(2) Neither of the high contracting parties will conclude any alliance or take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party: nor will they enter into any obligation inconsistent with the provisions of the present treaty.

Article 6

(1) The present treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

(2) It will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and will remain in force for a period of fifty years.

(3) Unless either of the high contracting parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the high contracting parties to terminate it by giving to the other in writing a year's notice of his intentions to do so.

In witness whereof the abovementioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in Dunkerque the fourth day of March, 1947, in duplicate in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic.

Baudouin Sentenced to Prison.

Versailles, March 4 (A. P.).—The High Court of Justice last night sentenced Paul Baudouin, foreign minister of the Vichy Government in 1940, to five years imprisonment at hard labor, national degradation and confiscation of property.

France Reaffirms Reich Aims

Wes Gallagher

Berlin, March 4 (AP)—On the eve of the Moscow Conference, an official French statement today placed France on record as opposing the establishment of a central German Government.

The French favor placing the Ruhr under foreign political and economic control and continuing capital reparations from Germany in the form of plant removals. They have indicated support of Polish claims to Poland's present western boundaries.

France's position was made clear in answer to questions submitted by the Associated Press to the highest French authorities in this four-power capital. Many of these authorities will go to Moscow to assist in the formation of a German peace treaty.

Aims Not Changed

Despite rumors that France would change her fundamental aims and align herself with Russia, the answers strongly showed that France has changed none of her aims for a weak and decentralized Germany nor any of her principles which have bocked decisions in the Allied Control Council in Berlin for months.

The official French statement declared that the establishment of a central German Government — which has been advocated by the United States, Britain and Russia in varying degrees — was "premature."

The statement also claimed that France wanted the Saar in her "economy" but not the French political "system." Original French demands for separation of the Rhineland from Germany apparently have been dropped in favor of a long military occupation of the Rhineland.

De-Nazification Claims

The answers gave the first official statement on how far de-Nazification had gone in the French zone, claiming the purge of German administrative "personnel has been terminated with the exception of a few rare cases."

Although purges in private industry still were being carried out, the statement said 18,963 Nazis had been senetnced to prison in the French zone and 445,015 cases have been examined.

MRS. GOERING TOO HAD LETHAL CAPSULE

Neuhas, Germany, March 4 (A. P.).—Frau Emmy Goering, soon to face de-Nazification proceedings before a German court, said today that she herself had carried a poison capsule similar to the one with which her husband evaded the gallows at Nuernberg.

The widow of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was interviewed in the two-room house she shares with her sister, her eight-year-old daughter Edda and a servant. She said that, when the end was in sight for the Nazi regime, "we all got small capsules." Hers, she said, was intended for use only if she had been severely injured "by an air raid or similar event."

Exchange Planes for Study

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 4 (AP).—An exchange of planes and crews between American and British air forces in Germany, for reciprocal "study of aircraft maintenance methods," was announced today by United States Air Force headquarters. Four fighter pilots, six ground crewmen and fighter planes from each army will be exchanged in two-week training periods.

Schacht Acquitted on Tie Vote

NUREMBERG, Germany, March 4 (AP)—Hjalmar Schacht's acquittal last October by the International Military Tribunal here was on a tie vote, the French and British judges voting for acquittal and the American and Russian judges voting for conviction, Robert M. W. Kempner, American assistant prosecutor at the trial, said today.

Partisan Brutality Charged By Kesselring

Venice, Italy, March 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring testified today that Italian partisan fighters had used "barbarous brutalities" against his troops, and he accepted personal responsibility for reprisals exacted by the Germans.

Kesselring, on trial for war crimes before a British military court, listed his own complaints against the partisans after defending the ten-for-one massacre in the Ardeatine Caves as "the fairest" method of exacting retribution for the slaying of 33 German soldiers by partisans in Rome.

Kesselring said he hoped this trial would lead to an international convention to outlaw "such atrocities" as were visited upon his troops.

Poland Cultivating Flax

Warsaw, March 4 (AP)—Flax presently is being cultivated on 120,200 acres of land in Poland. By 1949, the Government plans to have 300,000 acres planted. The supply of flax and hemp presently meets only 25 per cent of the home demands.

Russ Press Attacks

Moscow, March 4 (AP)—Attacks on American and British administration in occupied Germany continued in the Soviet press today, but the Moscow *News* asserted there was no justification for the pessimism it said was expressed by "the reactionary press abroad" in advance of the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The *News* quoted the London *Daily Telegraph* as saying Big Four agreement on Germany was "impossible" and the New York *Herald Tribune* as asserting that the Potsdam agreement had been "undermined" by events.

"It seems," the *News* commented, "that certain parties are trying to spread gloom into the future in order to cover their own deficiencies in the past."

Izvestia Attack

Izvestia denounced Anglo-American "machinations" in occupied Germany.

"The separation activities of the western administration zones," wrote S. Vitorov, *Izvestia* commentator, "are covered with a smoke screen of attacks on the Soviet Union, which is being accused of interrupting the carrying out of general measures of accord throughout Germany."

He accused the United States and Britain of attempting to "subordinate the economy of western Germany to the interests of Anglo-American capital," and listed the American and British objectives as:

Split the economic unification of Germany.

Establish the western zone against the eastern zone.

Subordinate German currency to the dollar and the pound.

Stabilize the basis of monopoly capital in Germany.

Subordinate all the economy of western Germany to the interests of Anglo-American capital.

The commentator declared that German capitalists, profiteers and speculators could not get their capital in the Soviet zone, but that they had full access to their funds in the western zones.

Black Market Secondary

"Therefore, it is natural that in the Soviet zone the black market plays but a secondary role, while in western Germany its economic significance is very great," Vitorov wrote.

In another attack on Anglo-American administration in Germany, B. Ilyn, *Red Star* commentator, said, "British and American taxpayers are being encouraged in the conviction that joining of the zones was being conducted in their interests, but actually it is everything different."

Aside from the reference in the Moscow *News*, the Soviet press was generally silent on the Conference of Foreign Ministers, which will open here Monday.

CHINA PRESS DANGER SEEN

Censorship Feared—Formosa Revolution Reported

Shanghai, March 4 (AP) — The Chinese Government, beset by civil war and economic troubles at home and by uprisings in Formosa that one observer termed a revolution, tightened its press policy today.

Foreign correspondents feared censorship of the Chinese press might follow and some predicted complete suppression of criticism of the Government. The *Sin Min Wan Pao*, Shanghai newspaper published by liberal interests of the Government's own party, the Kuomintang, was suspended for one day for publishing a poem, "Hymn of Hell," that criticized party leaders.

News men expressed fear that that was an indication of things to come in troubled China, where in the past few days President Chiang Kai-shek has taken over the premiership and had himself named chairman of a new National Economic Council.

Independent Paper

Rumors quickly circulated that the independent newspaper, *Wen Hui Pao*, which has been sincerely critical of the Government, would be suppressed.

The Associated Press, United Press, Reuter and Tass, the Russian agency, were among those instructed to apply for permission to continue issuing Chinese translations of their news. Such translations have been made without restriction since news services were re-established in Shanghai after the end of the war.

Some agency men expressed fear that the order might be a prelude to suppression of their Chinese translations, thus constituting a form of censorship of the Chinese press.

A number of members of the minority Democratic League, which for some time has refused to cooperate with the Government, went into hiding. They were quoted as fearing arrest.

Complete Suppression

Observers said they saw trends toward complete suppression of anti-Government criticism and activities as Nanking implemented measures to suppress "a Communist rebellion."

Mos news men feared censorship in one guise or another and some foreign correspondents went so far as to predict eventual censorship of news transmitted from China.

Arrival from Formosa reported several hundred persons have been killed there in the past several days in uprisings against Chinese administration of the island.

The disorders daily are becoming more acute and may force China to strengthen its second-class garrison there, said these informants, who demanded anonymity because of fear of reprisals.

They said the Formosans charged maladministration and interference with their security and livelihood by the Chinese. [Chen Yi, a personal appointee of Chiang, is administrator.]

The informants said the Formosan Peoples Council, a well-organized body representing interests throughout the island, plans to appeal to the United Nations to place Formosa under United Nations trusteeship.

They reported the Formosans originally welcomed the Chinese as liberators, but turned against them as incompetent administrators.

New Economic Council Set Up By Chiang

Nanking, March 4 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today abolished China's Supreme Economic Council, replaced it with another, and told his Cabinet that the nation's economic life depends upon the success of the Government's battle to surmount the growing financial and business crisis.

It was his first official action since assuming the title of Premier. Chiang becomes chairman of the

new National Economic Council.

He is also president of the Chinese Republic, head of its Defense Council, director of its governing political party, and chairman of its planning board.

DAY

Military Change Hinted

Informed sources said Chiang, who has also found time for a series of conferences with military leaders, was considering creation of a new military structure of a mobile nature to replace the Suchow-Chengchow Pacification Headquarters, which is to be abolished.

The new structure, these sources said, would be especially designed to cope with guerrilla warfare adopted by the Communists to frustrate government attempts at reconstruction.

Its foremost job would be to localize fighting in certain areas to facilitate government "annihilation drives."

The Executive Yuan (Cabinet), on Chiang's motion, authorized creation of the new Economic Council without a dissenting vote. The membership will include the comptroller of the national treasury, high officials of the Ministries of Food, Social Affairs, Finance and Economic Affairs, as well as the mayors of Shanghai and Nanking, where its emergency economic remedies will be applied first.

The bulk of the new Council's work, the Cabinet indicated, will be undertaken by its price committee, of which Wong Wen-hou was named chairman.

Shanghai's booming stock market took a nose dive today when police moved in to check brokers' activities.

Shanghai police also announced the detention for questioning of a Dutch citizen, Frederick Mosberg, in connection with an alleged black-market operation in foreign money and in gold bars. (ADD)

SPEEDY RELEASE OF CAPTIVE U. S. OFFICERS SEEN

J. Roderick

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, March 4.—(AP) An American investigator predicted tonight that Chinese Communists would release within 48 hours two captive U. S. officers rather than take them into northern Manchuria where they might observe Communist troop dispositions.

The officer, dispatched by Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., reported the captors were withdrawing toward the Sungari river, unofficial Communist-government boundary in Manchuria. The Communists are reported to have 100,000 troops deployed north of the river.

Not Harmed, Is Belief

The investigator said he has positive proof that Maj. Robert Rigg and Capt. J. W. Collins have not been harmed since they were seized Saturday while observing a civil war clash 12 miles northeast of here.

Gen. Tu Li-Ming, government commander in Manchuria, alerted his troops to watch for Rigg and Collins. There was speculation that they might be freed near Tehhui, scene of recent Communist siege.

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The investigator flew to Peiping to recommend to Gillem, U. S. commissioner at disbanded truce headquarters, that the United States set up a liaison office at Yenan, Communist headquarters.

Mrs. Rigg, whose husband once before was held by the Communists, and Mrs. Collins, an expectant mother, said they were cheered by the investigator's report. Both are in Changchun.

The jeep driver and interpreter who accompanied Rigg and Collins to the snowy battle front escaped under fire. They reported three bullets punctured the wooden top of their jeep and a fourth struck a rear tire, but they were not injured.

Both Carried Firearms

The driver, Liu Fung-chih, and interpreter, Chao Hsu-lin, told correspondents.

Both Rigg and Collins carried firearms. Their jeep was held up about 3 miles beyond Hsinglungchan by Communists whom they had assumed were Nationals.

They were ordered to raise their hands, but Collins kept one on the butt of his revolver, causing a sentry to fire into the air. That shot brought 30 or 40 Communists from a near-by village.

The interpreter, fearing he would be killed, crawled to the jeep and he and the driver sped away under fire.

Riggs and Collins were surrounded by bayonet-equipped Communists as the two Chinese fled.

Flying Small U.S. Flag

Liu and Chao said the Communists at no time indicated they knew their captives were Americans, although both wore regulation uniforms and the jeep was flying a small United States flag.

Collins, 25, formerly lived at Gallion, Ala., and his wife in Evanston, Ill. A West Point graduate, he was captured by the Germans in the Battle of the Bulge; escaped; was recaptured and later was released.

Rigg, 33, the first American to reach Manchuria after the war, was held in Changchun by the Communist last April when he escorted a party of American correspondents. He was assistant military attaché at Tehran 1943 to 1945. He arrived in China in November, 1945.

Reds May Release Captured Officers

Changchun, Manchuria, March 4 (AP)—Two American officers captured at gun point on a Manchurian battlefront today were reported hopeful of being released by Chinese Communists within 48 hours.

United States officers, detailed by Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., to make an investigation, said they had positive proof that Major Robert Rigg of Chicago, and Capt. J. W. Collins, of Evanston, Ill., have not been harmed.

They said Rigg and Collins probably were not taken across the Sungari River as Communist troops withdrew into northern Manchuria.

Troops Alerted

At the request of Gillem, United States commissioner at Peiping truce headquarters, Chinese National Government troops were alerted to be on the lookout for Rigg and Collins should they be released.

Two Chinese tonight described the capture Saturday of Rigg and Collins.

Liu Fung-chih, a driver, and Chao Shu-lin, interpreter, said they had reached a point nine miles beyond this capital city of Manchuria when three bullets ripped at the wooden top of the jeep in which they were riding with the officers.

Sentry Fires Shot

The jeep was held up about three miles beynd Hsinglunchan. Thinking the soldiers were Government troops, the Americans, both wearing sidearms, stepped from the car with the interpreter.

The Americans asked to what unit the soldiers belonged. The soldiers replied "the democratic forces," and ordered the three to raise their hands.

Major Rigg and the interpreter did so, but Captain Collins left one hand on the butt of his revolver.

RIOTS END LAHORE CABINET'S RULE

Troops Alerted As 13 Are Killed In Communal Violence

Lahore, India, *Wednesday*, March 5 (AP)—The coalition government of the Punjab, which resigned Sunday night but continued temporarily in office pending the formation of a new provincial ministry, announced last night it was "no longer able to continue in office because of the riots occurring in Lahore."

NIGHT

Indian Army troops in the Punjab were alerted yesterday as continuing communal violence growing from Hindu and Sikh demonstrations against the Moslem League took the lives of thirteen persons and wounded 50.

Names Expected

Premier Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana said he had been informed by Congress party and Sikh ministers in the Punjab Government that they could no longer be responsible for the administration of the province.

It was considered likely the Moslem League would submit the names of ministers for a new government later today as a result of the withdrawal of Hindus and Sikhs.

Hindus and Sikhs clashed with Moslems in several sections of the city after police fired on a crowd of Hindu and Sikh students parading in protest against Moslem League demands for Pakistan, an independent Moslem state in India.

Pakistan would include the Punjab, where the Moslems have a majority of 57 per cent.

A curfew from 8 P.M. to 7 A.M. was ordered for an indefinite period, and armed police maintained constant patrols. (ADD)

Dutch in Java Seize U.S. Cargo Worth Millions

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The Martin Behrman's Load From Indonesia Republic Placed at N.E.I. Disposal

BATAVIA, Java, March 4 (AP).—The Netherlands East Indies government confiscated today the multi-million-dollar cargo of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman, which was loaded at the Indonesian Republic port of Cheribon.

The ship was brought into Batavia harbor on Sunday with ten Dutch marines aboard and the Dutch destroyer Kortenaer in escort. She had entered Cheribon without a Dutch permit, but with the sanction of the unrecognized republic. Rubber, sugar and cinchona (quinine-bearing bark) were in the cargo.

J. E. van Hoogstraten, N. E. I. director of Economic Affairs, said the operators of the ship, the Isbrandtsen Lines, of New York, had ordered the entire cargo placed at the disposal of the N. E. I. government. It comprised 5,182 tons of rubber in sheets, 313 tons of crepe rubber, 450 tons of sugar, 550 tons of cinchona bark and 220 tons of sisal fibre.

Ownership of the cargo has been claimed by the Indonesian Republic, since the ship was loaded at the republican harbor. The Dutch previously have seized ten small British vessels under similar circumstances.

South African Natives Hail British Monarch

Kingwilliamstown, South Africa, March 4 (AP)—Nearly 10,000 natives of the Ciskei reserve led by seven chiefs today acclaimed King George VI as "Sozizwe"—a tribal name meaning Father of the Nations.

TOJO JUDGE BARS LAWYER

American Defending Japanese Says Court Unduly Curbed Him

TOKYO, Wednesday, March 5 (AP)—An American defense attorney was excluded from the International War Crimes Tribunal today when he declined to apologize for having complained of "undue interference by the tribunal with the ordinary examination of a witness." The court is trying former Premier Hideki Tojo and others.

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The tribunal president, Sir William Webb of Australia, offered the attorney, David F. Smith of Washington, the alternative of apologizing or withdrawing his remarks. This offer came after a recess during which the judges deliberated Sir William's charge that Mr. Smith was "offensive."

"With the utmost respect to the court," the attorney replied, "I have no intention of changing my position and I see no reason for changing it. Therefore, I shall assume I have been permanently excluded from the defense of Mr. [Koki] Hirota."

The clash occurred after the tribunal president had interrupted the examination of a political commentator, who was giving reasons for the fall of various cabinets. (ADD)

9 Japs Who Beheaded U.S. Flyers Sentenced

Tokyo, March 4 (AP)—Nine former Japanese thought police have been sentenced to death and four others to life imprisonment by the Southeast Asia Command Tribunal for beheading, torturing and illegally imprisoning war captives, allied headquarters' legal section said today.

Four American airmen among the prisoners were beheaded without trial and six Frenchwomen died as the result of torture, the announcement said.

2 KILLED IN RUSH TO SEE TRUMAN

Tragedy Mars Day in Which President Is Feted at Mexican Fiesta.

E. Yeccaro

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—(AP) President Miguel Aleman of Mexico described President Truman today as "the new champion" of hemispheric solidarity as the United States chief executive celebrated the second day of his goodwill visit at a colorful fiesta.

The ceremonies witnessed by the two presidents at the sun-baked national stadium were marred when two persons were killed and four injured in the crush of the crowd.

Rush to Stadium

Fifty-six children were separated from their parents as thousands sought to force their way into the stadium which was jammed to its 15,000 capacity. These children were being cared for tonight at Red Cross hospitals.

Responding to Mr. Truman's toast at a luncheon at the U. S. embassy, the Mexican chief executive asserted:

"You are the new champion of the solidarity and understanding among the American republics.

"We are at the beginning of a new era of sincere and solid friendship."

Aleman spoke after Mr. Truman toasted him as the "perfect host and great man."

Honors Mexico's Hero Dead

Before going to the fiesta, the United States president performed two solemn functions while applauding crowds looked on with approval.

He laid a huge wreath at the base of the Independence Monument, erected as a memorial to Mexico's struggle to throw off the Spanish yoke in 1810.

From there he drove with Aleman to Chapultepec palace where he placed another wreath on the monument to Los Ninos heroes, the Mexican cadets who fell in defense of the citadel against U. S. forces in 1847. (ADD)

Truman Honors Mexico Heroes Of U.S. War

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E. YACCARO

Mexico City, March 4 (AP)—President Harry S. Truman went out of his way today to honor the "Ninos Hegoes" (heroic children) who were killed in Chapultepec Castle, which they defended against the invading troops of United States General Winfield Scott.

Forces under General Pillow stormed the castle, high on a hill, September 13, 1847. The next day the United States flag was hoisted over the national palace, where last night President Miguel Aleman referred to the 1847 war to emphasize how enemies have become friends.

Added To Program

President Truman in his address last night, replying to Aleman, emphasized that the United States always will "be faithful to the letter and to the spirit" of the non-intervention doctrine.

This visit to the monument to the "children" was not on the program. It was a gesture by President Truman to accentuate his assurances that friendship has replaced old conflicts.

Placing a wreath before the small stone record of the last stand made in the castle by the cadets, many only 12 to 14 years old, followed the announced placing of a wreath at the Independence Monument in the Paseo de la Reforma.

Full Scheduled For The Day

The President had a full schedule for the day, ranging from the laying of the wreath through attendance at a festival of native dances, to a luncheon and reception

at the United States Embassy in the afternoon and an evening reception at the Mexican Foreign Office.

Speaking in the National Palace last night, the President declared nonintervention meant "that a strong nation does not have the right to impose its will, by reason of its strength on a weaker nation."

Brazil Minister Comments

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4 (AP).—Correa Castro, Finance Minister, commenting on London reports, said today that Brazil has a large surplus frozen in England and would have to issue new money to make new purchases, aggravating national inflation.

Search In Vain for Flyers.

Anchorage, Alaska, March 4 (A. P.).—An extensive search of the Alaska Peninsula yesterday by Army and private planes failed to reveal any trace of the 13-passenger B-29 missing for more than a week, or of a flyer lost last Friday in the crash of a searching plane.

9 ARCTIC WEATHER STATIONS PLANNED

OTTAWA, March 4. — (AP) Canada has agreed to the joint establishment and joint operation with the United States of nine new weather stations in the Arctic, two of which are to be in operation this summer, it was announced today.

The stations, all on Canadian territory, are to be under control of the Canadian government, but it is understood most of the actual construction will be by the United States.

The new stations will fit into joint American-Canadian plans for defense of the northern hemisphere, as well as add materially to the resources of the meteorological departments of both countries.

"It is hoped to be able to interchange Arctic weather information with the U.S.S.R. and other neighboring countries in the north when possible," Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe told parliament in making the announcement. "The U. S.S.R. has already a very intensive change of weather information with Canada and will be greatly benefitted by the additional reports which will be made available to them."

The most northerly of the nine new stations—one of the two to be completed this summer—is to be built in the vicinity of Eureka Sound on the northwestern side of Ellsmere Island off the northeast coast only 600 miles from the North Pole.

This will be the farthest north of any weather station in the western hemisphere in an area where there are no human inhabitants. Like the others, it is to be maintained throughout the year.

The second station to be built this summer will be at Winter harbor on Melville Island, at approximateiy Lat. 75 N., Long. 110 W., far to the west of Ellsmere Island.

"It is considered essential that these stations be operated for a minimum period of five years to enable accurate assessment of their value with a view to determining the advisability of continuing or expanding weather reporting operations in these arctic regions," Howe said.

The announcement capped negotiations opened first at the request of the United States last summer.

PAID FOR CRIMSON ROUTE

Canada Discloses $20,838,983 Was Given U. S. for Airport Work

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP) — The Department of Transport has disclosed that Canada paid the United States $20,838,983 for airport installations along the so-called Crimson Route across the Arctic to Europe—a wartime top secret air lane for ferrying new fighter craft from American plants to the war fronts.

The route was laid out to provide an alternate skyway to the more-traveled Labrador-Greenland-Iceland route. Routes for fighter craft require airports for shorter hops than those made by larger planes.

The sum paid by Canada was disclosed by the Department of Transport in reply to a question tabled in the House of Commons today. The locations of the installations and the price paid for each was listed as follows:

Le Pas, Man., $460,650; Churchill, Man., $6,889,548; Baffin Island, $7,584,840, and Southampton Island $5,903,945.

It was understood that the cost of building the installations was largely for labor.

Canada Defense Outlay To Be Cut 52 Per Cent

Ottawa, March 4 (AP)—Canada plans to cut her defense expenditures by 52 per cent including a $3,000,000 cut in atomic-energy spending for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, Parliament was told tonight.

Expenditures will be reduced from $501,345,000 for the current fiscal year to $239,741,000, D. C. Abbott, Finance Minister, disclosed in giving estimates for the coming year.

Grand Total Cut One Third

Money spent on atomic energy is to be cut from $8,869,000 to $5,838,000, of which $115,000 is for administration, $150,000 for "researches and investigations with respect to atomic energy," and $5,573,000 for capital and operating expenses of the top secret plant at Chalk River, Ontario, built to produce plutonium. The Chalk River plant represents Canada's main contribution to atomic-energy work.

The grand total of the estimates for normal purposes and for demobilization and reconversion is cut approximately one third to $1,995,878,634, a reduction of $906,000,000.

SPY CASE TERM INCREASED

Canadian Is Held in Contempt—Professor Is Acquitted

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Judge A. G. McDougall today sentenced David Gordon Lunan, already serving a five-year term for espionage activity, to one year additional for his refusal to testify in the case of Israel Halperin, former Queens University professor charged with conspiracy to communicate confidential information to Soviet Russia. He held Lunan in contempt of court.

Professor Halperin, the seventeenth Canadian to be tried on espionage charges in this case, was speedily acquitted.

QUICK APPROVAL OF PACTS URGED

Action Would Speed Removal of Occupation Troops, Say Marshall, Byrnes.

WASHINGTON, March 4—(AP) Secretary of State George C. Marshall and James F. Byrnes testified today that quick approval of peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania would speed removal of hundreds of thousands of occupational troops that the United States, England and Russia still maintain in Europe.

After former Secretary of State Byrnes had answered questions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for nearly two hours, Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich) told reporters:

"I see no substantial congressional opposition (to ratification of the treaties) but I do not like to return a jury verdict until the jury has has a chance to hear all the evidence."

Urges Prompt Ratification

Secretary Marshall stressed the "importance of prompt ratification" of these first postwar treaties as a "start on the road back to peace."

"The treaties were not dictated by the United States," Marshall said. "They were not dictated by any other power; they represent the composite judgment of the nations whose fighting made victory possible."

When ratified, Marshall said, the treaties "will result in the withdrawal of occupation forces from Italy and the ex-satellite states except for a limited number of troops necessary to guard the Soviet communication lines in Hungary and Romania to Austria."

Vandenberg, noting Marshall's heavy duties, warded off questions by his committeemen and wished the secretary success at Moscow, where he goes tomorrow to help work out the German peace treaty.

Byrnes, who took Vandenberg and Senator Connally (D-Texas) along as advisers at the conferences that produced the four treaties, then summarized these efforts in his quick, confident manner.

Byrnes said there would "be no return to normal conditions in Europe until armies of occupation were withdrawn." He termed the treaties an "important, although limited step in the direction of the restoration of peace."

The former Secretary estimated that Russia still had 500,000 occupational troops outside Germany, the United States some 200,000 in all of Europe, including Germany, and Great Britain another 250,000, also including Germany.

Once the treaties are ratified, Byrnes said, the former enemy nations may apply for a place in the United Nations. And when that happens, Byrnes noted, "revisions of some of the more onerous clauses might be achieved."

He told of the stubborn struggle between Italians and Yugoslavs over the important seaport of Trieste, with Russia backing the Yugoslavs and this country, England and France opposing.

The international status for Trieste has worked out better than expected, Byrnes said, but conceded it might prove a trouble spot, as might Balkan states beyond it.

"Element Of Stability"

"I believe that the agreements reached are as good as we can hope to obtain at this time or for some time to come," Byrnes summarized. "I believe that it is much better for us and the countries concerned, if we ratify these agreements, than if we have no agreements.

"The fact that agreements were possible even in this limited field will create an element of stability. It disposes of one source of international argument and discussion.

"It demonstrates that the nations that won the war can agree as to the peace, and should make it easier for us to agree on the other treaties."

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) wanted to know if the American delegates had made every effort to whittle down Italy's reparations.

"I think we did some pretty good whittling," Byrnes replied, saying original claims against Italy were about $15,000,000,000 and that these had been shaved to under $400,000,000.

MARSHALL ASKS SENATE RATIFY 4 PEACE PACTS

Says 'We Make Beginning of Peace' With Italy and the Balkans.

'COMPOSITE' VIEW OF ALLIES

Byrnes Also Requests Speedy Action for Withdrawal of Army Forces.

Washington, March 4 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall and former Secretary James F. Byrnes urged today speedy Senate ratification of peace treaties which would take occupation armies out of Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Marshall told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the "important fact" about the pacts is that in them "we make a beginning of peace."

He did not belabor the point, but implicit in his statement was a plea for the Senate not to quibble over details of the treaties, but accept them as a start toward the final wind-up of world war II.

The treaties provide that occupation forces are to be withdrawn within ninety days after they become final. American and British troops occupy Italy. Russian troops occupy Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

'Composite Judgment.'

Marshall said that the treaties represent the "composite judgment" of the nations which fought on the Allied side during the war.

The terms, he said, were not dictated by the United States nor any other single country.

"It is never easy for allies to avoid serious disagreement among themselves when peace comes," Marshall added. "They find it difficult to realize that common sacrifice is as necessary to achieve peace as it was to achieve military victory."

The committee took up the treaties at a time when the Big Four Powers are turning to the matter of treaties for Germany and Austria. This comes up at the Moscow conference next week, which Marshall will attend.

Bidding Marshall godspeed, Chairman Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) told the Cabinet member that he felt he spoke for the nation and for Congress "when I tell you, Sir, that our hearts, our hopes, our prayers are your 'fellow travelers' when you depart tomorrow upon your vital mission, so fraught with destiny."

Byrnes Follows Marshall.

Taking the witness chair after Marshall had finished, Byrnes affirmed to the committee that a desire to get out the occupation armies weighed heavily in framing peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

He estimated that Russia has 500,000 troops on occupation duty in Europe, not counting those in Germany. The Soviets occupy Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, while American and British troops occupy Italy.

Byrnes, who was Secretary of State when the treaties were drawn, was asked by Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) if it was not true that a "compelling notive" on the treaties was anxiety to "get rid" of occupation armies which the nations could not support.

That was true, Byrnes replied, adding:

"I guess the Soviet Government has outside of Germany some 500,000 troops. We have some 200,000 in Europe and the British some 250,000. The people of these countries can't sustain them."

Approves Trieste Plan.

In response to questions from Senator Smith (R.-N. J.), Byrnes expressed belief that any "future trouble" that sweeps Europe is likely to arise in the Balkans, but added that establishment of Trieste as free territory is working better than expected.

Certainly, he said, the Trieste plan seems a better solution than leaving it in Italy, as that country had sought.

To help Trieste get on its financial feet Byrnes suggested the United States sell shipping companies there some of the 2,000 Liberty ships, which he said must still be lying on this country's coasts.

Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.) asked whether the American delegation had made "every effort to whittle down the reparations" against the ex-enemy nations.

"I think we did some pretty good whittlin'," Byrnes replied. He recalled that total reparations claims against Italy had amounted to about $15,000,000,000, but had been scaled down to less than $400,000,000.

Byrnes said the Soviet and other nations will supply the raw materials for Italy to produce goods. He added:

"Since Italy got out of the war, the United States has contributed directly or indirectly, including

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UNRRA, some $900,000,000 to Italy."

Reverting to the tug-of-war between Russia and the other three major Powers over disposition of Trieste, Byrnes said that the final decision to make the contested area a free territory will "present many serious problems."

But it was a choice of that or having no agreement at all, he told the committee. Russia refused to leave Trieste as a part of Italy, and the United States, Great Britain and France were equally determined that this large Italian population should not go to Yugoslavia, he explained.

"I am reconciled to the compromise for another reason—my fears as to what would have happened had our proposal been agreed to and Trieste given to Italy," Byrnes said.

He speculated that rioting would have broken out after withdrawal of American and British forces, "Yugoslavia would declare it necessary to quell the rioting on its border and troops could be sent into Trieste."

"A disarmed Italy could not stop them," he added. "There probably would be an appeal to the Security Council. We can only speculate as to the result."

Jews Want Germany To Acknowledge Guilt

Washington, March 4 (AP)—The American Jewish Conference declared today that the German peace treaty should make Germany "acknowledge her guilt for her crime against the Jews" and require the payment of reparations to the Jewish people.

"Germany must punish those who were responsible and those who benefited," said Louis Lipsky, conference executive committee chairman, in a statement prepared for submission to Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and the British, French and Soviet ambassadors.

Looking ahead to the Big Four meeting of Foreign Ministers, which will discuss peace treaties for Germany and Austria starting next Monday in Moscow, Lipsky said:

"Germany must indemnify Jews who were victims of Nazi persecution, and restore property taken from Jews."

Jewish Unit Asks Reparations

Washington, March 4 (AP)—The American Jewish Conference proposed today that the peace treaty with Germany require payment of reparations to the Jewish people.

"The Jews were the first victims of Nazi Germany's war of aggression," Chairman Louis Lipsky of the conference executive committee, declared in a statement prepared for submission to Secretary of State Marshall and the British, French and Soviet ambassadors.

"It would be a strange distortion of history if the German peace treaty were silent on this most barbarous crime and if it did not make provision, in so far as possible, to right past wrongs committed against the Jews and to insure their future security."

The Big Four Foreign Ministers will begin discussion of peace treaties for Germany and Austria on Monday in Moscow.

Backing up its request with an 850-page document reviewing German treatment of the Jews as disclosed at the Nuernberg trials, the conference asked that the German treaty include these major points:

1. Germany must acknowledge her guilt for her crime against the Jews and punish those who were responsible and those who benefited.

2. Human rights and fundamental freedoms must be secured for all, discriminatory legislation abolished and anti-Semitism outlawed.

3. Germany must pay reparations to the Jewish people, indemnify Jews who were victims of Nazi persecution, and restore property taken from the Jews.

4. Property of Jews who were murdered and who left no heirs must be turned over to an international Jewish body for the purpose of relief and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

5. Jews must have the right to emigrate from Germany and to take their belongings with them, and Jewish persons now in Germany must have continued protection of allied or international authorities, but Germany must contribute to their maintenance.

BILL WOULD HALT EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

House Marine Committee Head Asks Cessation Till Russia Settles for 95 U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Representative Fred Bradley, Republican, of Michigan, urged Congress today to cut off all United States exports to Russia until the Soviet Government makes "a satisfactory settlement" for ninety-five American merchant ships received during the war.

Mr. Bradley, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, introduced a measure to prohibit the shipment of anything from this country to Russia until the ships are returned or purchased.

Last week Mr. Bradley's committee received from the State Department the contents of correspondence concerning the ships and several Coast Guard ice-breakers.

"No reply whatsoever has been received from Russia and the Russians have taken no steps to return the ships," Mr. Bradley said.

While the Bradley bill, which was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, ostensibly would embargo only Government shipments to Russia, Mr. Bradley told reporters he would change it to apply to all shipments, whether by Government or private agencies.

"Russia has not even deigned to give us the courtesy of a reply as to her intentions concerning the ninety-five American vessels which they are now using," Mr. Bradley said. "Certainly we do not intend to go to war to get them back. In view of the Russian Government's tacit refusal even to discuss the return of these ships, which probably approach $100,000,000 in value, our only alternative is to invoke economic sanctions to force their hand and require them to return this valuable property belonging to our taxpayers."

Mr. Bradley said that because the merchant ships were used by Russia to carry goods through Japanese waters to Siberia, it was necessary for the United States to transfer full paper title to the Soviet.

However, he claimed, it was understood "between the State Department and the Russian Government that this title was fictitious and that the vessels would be returned or otherwise accounted for as lend-lease material."

Patent 'Spying' Laid To Russ

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.) said today the House Committee on Un-American Activities has discovered that "an elaborate scheme of legal espionage operations is being carried on" in the United States by Russia.

In a speech prepared for delivery in the House, Thomas said:

"One phase of this legal espionage has been the tapping of the inventive genius of America's industrial and military development for the benefit of the Soviet Government."

Since 1943, he said, the Soviet Union, through its agencies in the United States, "has succeeded in obtaining practically every industrial, chemical and military patent from our patent office—hundreds of them—dealing with every phase of our technological development."

The Russians, Thomas said, have ordered as many as 60,000 patents from our Patent Office at one request.

Wallace Named

Thomas suggested that Henry Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce, under which department the Patent Office operates, "shoudl answer ot the proper committee of this House as to why such a policy was permitted."

"Through our coddling policy of giving Russia our patented knowledge," Thomas said, "she may well be on her way to the discovery of many, if not all, of the thousands of industrial processes and secrets which constitute the great secret of the atomic bomb.

"To my mind, it is no coincidence that Russia's sudden interests in all of our patents on industrial developments was simultaneous with our atomic research and development.

"If our Government is to survive," Thomas asserted, "such folly and legal espionage must cease."

Thomas said Russia has 3,696 official agents in this country now, "while in Russia we have approximately 210 people, including embassy employés, UNRRA, Red Cross, the Army and Navy, and their wives and dependents."

He suggested that Secretary of State Marshall "take a copy of my remarks with him to Moscow and cite it as an example of the type of co-operation we are receiving from Moscow."

"Dummy Agency"

Thomas said Russia has, since 1927, "refused to give us a single patent," but the Soviets obtained United States patents by having "one of their front agencies in the United States" flood the Patent Office with orders.

Thomas referred to it as "this dummy agency" and said it is "known as the 'Four Continent Book Corporation,' of 253 Fifth avenue, New York city, described on its letterheads as being "importers from the USSR of new, old and rare books.'

An order of April 20, 1944, Thomas said, called for patents on airplanes, parachutes, synthetic rubber processes, de-icing devices for airplane propellers, portable machine-gun emplacements, tanks, a bullet-resisting glazing unit, helicopters, a gyroscope system, repeating firearms, a ship torpedo protector and projectiles.

"Other orders requested such patents as bombsights, pilot directors, range-finding and flight-director apparatus," Thomas said.

Korea-Puppet Aims Laid To Russ

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Representative Shafer (R., Mich.) declared today the Russians plan to make Korea "another Communist puppet state."

"We all know how Poland was sold down the river in a power-politics deal that benefited no country except Soviet Russia," Shafer asserted in a speech in the House. "Exactly the same thing is now happening on the other side of the world—in Korea."

In their occupation zone, Shafer said, the Russian have "clamped on a totalitarian dictatorship."

"They have set up a puppet Communist administration which they claim allows self-government to the Koreans in their zone," he continued, "and they are using three methods to make Communists of as many as they can of the 10,000,000 Koreans who are captive north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

"These three methods are force, bribery and exile."

Shafer added:

"We agreed with them at Moscow in December, 1945, that Korea should be reunited and a Korean provisional government set up over the whole country. But this decision has never been put into effect.

Action Blocked

"When the Russian-American Joint Commission met last spring to try to put it into effect, the Russians blocked any action by insisting that only Communists should be consulted or permitted to have any part in the provisional government.

"Unless we are willing to sell Korea down the river just as Poland was sold, we had better take some positive action now. The time has come for us to tell Russia that the promises she has made must be kept."

SENATORS MAY BALLOT TODAY ON LILIENTHAL

Atomic Committee Ends 5 Weeks Of Hearings On Confirmation

Washington, March 4 (AP)—The Senate Atomic Energy Committee today wound up more than five weeks of open hearings on the nomination of David E. Lilienthal and got ready to vote on his confirmation, possibly tomorrow.

In addition to Lilienthal, President Truman's choice for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the nine senators will pass on W. W. Waymack, L. L. Strauss, Sumner T. Pike and Dr. Robert Bacher as members of the commission, and Carroll Wilson as general manager.

Virtually all the opposition, led by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), has centered on Lilienthal, former TVA chief.

McKellar Won't Predict

McKellar was granted an hour and a half to complete his questioning of Lilienthal but gave the committee back 65 minutes change. At 10.55 A.M. McKellar ended his examination, acting chairman Knowland (R., Cal.) declared the hearings closed.

McKellar said later he certainly hoped Lilienthal would be rejected, but he declined to make a prediction.

Earlier, a member of the committee said he would be surprised if more than one vote is cast against Lilienthal in the committee. A check of members indicates the contest will be much closer on the Senate floor, where a week or more of debate is in prospect.

Lilienthal, who has attended the hearings for five weeks and a day said:

"The committee showed great patience and fairness in the conduct of these hearings.

"The Important Thing"

"I'm sure the important thing, after the hearings are fully concluded and the Senate has discharged its constitutional function in confirming or rejecting the nominees, is that this commission or another commission, as promptly as possible, go on with the work of keeping this country in the forefront of atomic development."

For the second time in two days, the committee squelched a line of questioning by McKellar on the ground it might endanger national security.

Knowland told Lilienthal he did not have to answer a question about the kind or size of contract the Monsanto Chemical Company holds with the Atomic Energy Commission.

"International Bankers" Cited

Recalling the appearance of Charles Thomas, a Monsanto vice president, before the committee to recommend confirmation, Lilienthal told McKellar that if his question about the chemical firm was "directed at assailing the motives" of that witness, McKellar "gravely misjudges" Thomas's qualities.

At one point in the brief proceedings, the 78-year-old Tennessee Senator asked Lilienthal, "Why are all the international bankers so anxious to have you confirmed?"

The nominee said he wasn't aware that they are, after reminding McKellar he had asked the same question yesterday and got the same reply.

U.S. ATTORNEY WILL GET DATA ON J. E. DURANT

Brother Of Defendant In Gem Case Maintains His Silence

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Major Joseph Robinson, chief prosecutor in the $1,500,000 Hesse gem theft trial, said today "the facts relating to James E. Durant" will be turned over to the United States Attorney for prosecution.

Durant, a Falls Church (Va.) town councilman and suspended Government accountant, has repeatedly refused to answer questions in the court-martial of his brother, Col. Jack W. Durant, who is accused of complicity in the rich overseas jewel haul.

Immunity Claimed

Both James Durant and his wife have claimed constitutional immunity, saying that to reply to the questions might tend to incriminate them.

Today Major Robinson insisted that Durant explain his reasons for refusing to answer each question, so that "when this case goes to the United States Attorney the record will be clear."

Neither James Durant nor his wife are now under charge.

Major Robinson told the eight-man court that Durant had acknowledged in signed statements to army investigators having aided Colonel Durant sell some gems, bury others in near-by Virginia woods along with $28,000 in $50 and $20 bills, and squeeze uncut diamonds from tubes of shaving cream.

Excused From Stand

The brother was finally excused from the witness stand after Major Robinson, making no headway against noncommittal replies, protested that Durant was "hiding behind a stock answer."

Robinson indicated that the prosecution was near the end of its case.

Colonel Durant is charged with looting the Hesse royal jewels from Kronberg castle, in Germany, where he was stationed with United States occupation troops.

Hoover's Views Reported On Army in Germany

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Former President Herbert Hoover, it was reported today, told a group of Senators at a private meeting that the United States has too many troops in Germany for police purposes and too few to offset any possible Russian military move.

A Senator who attended one of several conferences that the former President had with legislators told a reporter that Mr. Hoover reported that that was the view of military leaders with whom he had talked while on a European food inspection trip.

These military men told him, Mr. Hoover was represented as saying, that if Russia had any inclination to do so her forces could sweep all others off the European continent within twenty to thirty days and that on the other hand, if the United States is concerned militarily only with the policing of Germany, it could withdraw about 50,000 of its troops.

KIN OF GI DEAD TO BE QUERIED

Army Will Ask If Return Of Bodies Is Wish

Washington, March 4 (AP)—The Army this week will begin sending out more than 20,000 letters to relatives of American dead buried in military cemeteries overseas, asking if they want their boys brought home.

The questionnaires will be the first of a total of about 200,000 such letters to go out during the next eighteen months to the next of kin of each member of the armed forces who fell and was buried abroad in the war.

Pamphlets To Be Sent

The letters will be signed by Maj. Gen. D. B. Larkin, chief of the American Graves Registration Service. Each will contain pamphlets giving information on permanent military cemeteries in the United States and overseas and explaining that the dead may be:

1. Returned to the United States for burial in a private cemetery.
2. Returned for burial in a national cemetery.
3. Buried in a permanent American military cemetery overseas.
4. Buried in a private cemetery in a foreign country which is the homeland of the dead or of his next of kin.

Rosendahl to Get D. F. C.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The House passed today a bill to give the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl for his "heroic and distinguished service" as commanding officer of the Navy dirigible U. S. S. Shenandoah when it was destroyed in September, 1925.

900,000 Veterans Drop Schooling, Job Training

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—More than 900,000 veterans have dropped out of the G. I. job-training and educational program, the Veterans Administration disclosed today. School overcrowding and newly imposed college enrollment ceilings are among the reasons.

"Over one-fourth of all the veterans who have entered education or training since the inception of the programs had temporarily or permanently withdrawn by the end of January," a V. A. official told a reporter.

"Two-thirds of the withdrawals were from school courses. Job-training withdrawals were on a smaller scale."

Of 2,433,433 veterans still in the program at the end of January, 1,712,933 were in educational institutions and 720,510 on job-training projects.

"There are indications that some institutions are raising their academic standards in order to relieve the pressure created by the large veteran enrollment," the V. A. official said.

House Rejects Senate Slash In Budget

Washington, March 4 (AP)—The House refused today to accept the Senate's $4,500,000,000 budget slash limit.

On motion of Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the Appropriations Committee, the House, insisting on a joint conference committee.

Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) reaffirmed the House Republican leaders' determination to reduce income taxes by twenty per cent.

No Debate On Transfer

Taber's motion to transfer the budget fight to a twenty-man conference committee—ten senators and ten House members—carried without objection and there was no debate.

Backed by his GOP Steering Committee, Martin declared that President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget could be trimmed to $31,500,000,000 "without endangering national defense or security or sacrificing other essential services of government."

Moreover, Martin asserted, "we House Republicans are determined to give the people a 20 per cent reduction in taxes." This would slice about $3,500,000,000 off Federal revenues.

U. S. Appeals Decision On Rationing of Sugar

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The United States government appealed today to the United States Supreme Court a decision which Office of Price Administration officials fear may wreck the entire sugar-rationing program.

The high court was asked to pass on a United States Court of Appeals decision of Feb. 14 holding illegal the price agency's "historical use" formula for rationing sugar to producers of bulk sweetened condensed milk.

O. P. A. attorneys said filing of the review request automatically prevents the lower court ruling from becoming operative. The decision directs O. P. A. to discontinue the "historical use" method of granting sugar to condensed milk producers and to set up a new rationing system for the industry.

The case involves a suit brought by Moberly Milk Co., of Moberly, Mo. The firm was upheld in the United States District Court and again in the United States Court of Appeals.

Crop Held Overestimated

Estimates of a 5,500,000 short tons Cubar sugar crop this year, which apparently were the basis for second quarter allotments by the Office of Price Administration, are too optimistic, in the opinion of B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers and economists.

Clark Takes Plane for Texas

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Attorney General Tom C. Clark left by plane for Texas today to make a series of addresses and to see President Truman when the President stops in Waco on Thursday. Mr. Clark a Texan, will address a joint session of the Texas Legislature at Austin tomorrow and speak before the Temple Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Traffic Commission later in the week.

'Leaders' Indicted In Black Market

Chicago, March 4 (AP)—Eleven Chicago men, four of them described by a Government prosecutor as "ringleaders" in an alleged sugar black market, were indicted today by a Federal grand jury, bringing to 52 the grand total of indictments returned thus far in a Government sugar investigation.

Assistant United States Attorney Raymond McClory said the eleven named in today's eight new indictments "illegally possessed and transferred more than 1,000,000 counterfeit sugar stamps."

He named the following as "ringleaders in a gignatic black market in sugar": James (Big Jim) Winters, 35; Robert (The Mole) Bailey, 30; Auda (Abe) Miller, 48, and Yangey Bridgeforth, 46, a Negro.

Ten Millions Pounds

McClory said that the investigation into alleged black market sugar operations "is continuing and more indictments are coming."

He said estimates of the amount of sugar diverted into illegal channels was "upwards of 10,000,000 pounds and that figure is conservative."

He said fake sugar stamps had been peddled mostly by truck drivers, but said a wied variety of occupations was involved including butchers and bartenders.

15 P.C. Rent Hike Okay Is Seen By Buck

Washington, March 4 (AP)—Senator Buck (R., Del.) today predicted that Congress would write a fifteen per cent "across the board" increase into a bill extending rent control for six months.

"Personally, I would like to see it held at ten per cent," said Buck, chairman of a Senate Banking subcommittee which approved a measure specifying that figure. He added, however, that what he regards as the Senate's attitude in favor of the larger increase would prevail.

The subcommittee's bill will go before the full Banking Committee Thursday. Buck declined to forecast that body's action, but one member declared that the committee would be "freely divided."

The legislation calls for maintaining controls, with enforcement in the courts, until the end of this year. It would divorce administration from the OPA at once. The present rent-control authority will expire June 30.

U.S. Urged To Keep Draft Files Intact

Washington, March 4 (AP)—While President Truman has agreed to let the draft act die at this month's end, Congress may be asked to provide funds—possibly between $6,000,000 and $19,000,000 a year—for keeping selective service records intact.

Some administration leaders also are urging that a "standby" crew of manpower mobilization experts be set up for quick action in any possible emergency.

Government officials who reported this today said plans have been discussed to retain all of the 44,000,000 personal files of draft registrants under Federal supervision, preferably in their present cities or in state capitals.

One high Presidential adviser said: "There should be some kind of permanent file department—a small one, perhaps attached to the White House staff."

"In the atomic age," he declared, "we may have to mobilize a lot faster than we did in World War II. We should be training experts in the procurement of manpower and keeping our records up to date."

Selective service headquarters said only that the 6,442 local draft boards should await further notice.

The Army shortly will discharge the 100,000 draftees still in service. Young men reaching their eighteenth birthday will not have to register after this month.

Compulsory Military Training A 'Must' For U.S., Gurney Says

New York, March 4 (AP)—Senator Gurney (R., S.D.) chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, tonight declared "universal military training is a stark military necessity" for American security.

"It would be suicidal to assume that in future wars as in past there will be a time to train our men after the conflict starts," Gurney said in a speech for the Overseas Press Club.

"The Pearl Harbor of the future will be a fusillade of atomic bombs screeching earthward from planes traveling at supersonic speeds."

"But A Fragile Shell"

Consider, he said, "these stubborn facts:

"The United Nations cannot now guarantee our security. If there is to be another war it will begin by a surprise attack on the resources of the United States. Atomic warfare would demand large numbers of highly trained men; therefore they must be trained in peacetime, starting now. We will not maintain a standing army of sufficient size. Therefore, we must have compulsory peacetime training."

Today, Gurney declared, "our actual defense establishment is but a fragile shell" and as the veterans grow older the potential fighting strength dwindles.

"We simply must reinforce that fragile shell with an underpinning of young, vigorous, trained personnel who will be ready on a moment's notice," he counseled.

The first necessity of a security program is "a permanent agency of government — a national security agency—above the level of our War and Navy departments — to integrate the military and foreign policies of the United States with plans for complete mobilization of our scientific, industrial and manpower resources," the Senator declared.

Included in such a program would be "a world-wide intelligence system, a comprehensive plan for economic preparedness, supremacy in scientific research and development, and a properly unified army and navy."

With that would go a national guard, tripled over its old strength, for quick mobilization along with the reserves.

Opposition To 'Aerial Ostrich'

"Now comes the test," Gurney said. "Will our people support the organization necessary to maintain these forces and back them up? If they will, then they must accept universal military training.

"Without it, our citizens army will not be in a state of preparedness."

The United States has the respon-

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sibility of backing up the United Nations—"the only light in these fear clouds which engulf us," the Senator said. "Our nation alone can keep that light burning."

But, he added, "we cannot ask the nations of the world to follow the leadership of a military midget, an aerial ostrich, and a naval minnow."

Gurney noted that no major peace treaties have been signed.

"We know the embers of war smoulder in China. We know that Russia maintains a juggernaut of at least 4,000,000 soldiers which could overrun all of Europe. We know that mass starvation . . . is prevalent," Gurney said.

In the face of world conditions, he continued, our military forces "are pulled tight—like a thin coverlet of asbestos—over the inflammable areas of the world."

Sacrifice Held Necessary

Gurney expressed fear "that in our precipitous dash to a nebulous normalcy we are fleeing from a challenge as great, or greater, than we faced in December, 1941."

He said he is aware of the danger "of a military stranglehold on Government," but he expressed certainty "that we can be potent without becoming slaves to our military."

Gurney contended that Congress "tends to lag behind the people" on the issue of compulsory peacetime training. But, he said, "we simply cannot depend on covered-wagon methods in a jet-propelled world."

"We must be willing to sacrifice a part of our standard of living to guarantee liberty—we simply cannot remain an island of well-being in an ocean of misery, and expect to be both weak and unmolested," the Senator declared.

U.N. Charter Changes Urged

Robert R. Young, chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, tonight urged that specific changes be made in the United Nations Charter to "halt the drift to a new earth-shattering war."

"All signs indicate that America and Russia are each resigned to this eventuality, although not one single convincing reason has been advanced why this should be so," he said.

Andrei I. Gromyko, permanent Russian delegate to the United Nations, was invited to speak but declined.

Austin Makes Forecast

Warren R. Austin, United States representative on the United Nations Security Council, predicted that the United States and Russia "sooner or later will reach agreement" on international control of atomic energy in their discussions within the United Nations.

But he said that the United States must use all processes of conciliation and organized co-operation within the world peace organization and must seek by our policies to remove fear in others and replace it by confidence."

Hector McNeil, British Minister of State and delegate to the United Nations, asserted that Great Britain is determined to use the machinery of the United Nations as the basis of her foreign policy.

He said that Europe, troubled and perplexed after the war, "looks westward toward Great Britain for guidance—for toleration in government, for a middle way in living, for a pattern of society in which consent is the basic sanction."

Admiral Tells How Sub Sank Self

New York, March 4 (AP)—The submarine Tang, holder of a navy record for destruction of Japanese shipping, was lost in battle in 1944 when the twenty-fourth—and last—torpedo in her arsenal reversed its course en route to a target and blew her up, a navy official said today.

Seventy-eight crew members lost their lives and only nine others survived the freak accident, which was described by Vice Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Navy inspector general, at the annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Survivors Captured

Survivors were captured by the Japanese and later released.

The Tang's self-destruction climaxed a 1944 raid off the China coast in which she sank 110,000 tons of Japanese shipping, "the highest sinking score on a single patrol of any submarine in the war."

Describing the accident, which happened at night, the Admiral quoted from the patrol-record account of the Tang, which was commanded by Commander Dick O'Kane.

O'Kane's account said:

"Fired our twenty-third torpedo from 900 yards, aimed just forward of the (transport's) mainmast. Observed the phosphorescent wake heading, as aimed, at our crippled target; fired our twenty-fourth and last torpedo at her foremast."

Tried To Elude

Then, the commander's account continued, the final torpedo was seen to be circling back toward the Tang itself. It could be followed easily through half of its circle because of its phosphorescent wake.

"Almost instantly I rang up emergency full speed," the commander said, continuing:

"It struck the Tang abreast the after torpedo room with a violent explosion about twenty seconds after it had been fired.

"The tops were blown off the after ballast tanks and the three after compartments flooded instantly. The Tang sank so rapidly that there was insufficient time even to carry out the last order to close the hatch.

Consolation: Saw Foe Sink

"One consolation for those of us who were washed off the bridge into the water was the explosion of our twenty-third torpedo against the last target, which immediately settled by the stern.

"Those who escaped from the forward torpedo room were greeted by the transport's bow sticking straight out of the water a thousand yards or so away." (AP)

COTTON MART STRIKE ENDED

Head Of N.Y. Mediation Board Announces Agreement

New York, March 4 (AP)—Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Board of Mediation, announced late tonight that an agreement had been reached between union and management officials to end the strike of Cotton Exchange workers and that the exchange would open tomorrow morning.

Meyer made his announcement after a mediation session of nearly six hours.

The closing marked the first time any major exchange here had shut down because of a labor dispute. The New York Stock and Curb exchanges were not affected; both have contracts with the union involved—the AFL United Financial Employés.

Trading on the exchange averages about 300,000 bales of cotton daily—largest volume of business of any cotton exchange in the world.

Complete Surprise

Frank J. Knell, the exchange president, declared the strike came as "a complete surprise" and accused the union of not bargaining "in good faith."

He asserted the exchange was not able to meet demands for a closed shop or five-day week throughout the year, and added:

"Certain of the demands of the union would require the exchange to embark on a program that it would not have legal authority to engage in.

"For instance, one of the demands of the union was that, if the union had called a strike on a member firm of . . . the exchange or was picketing the same, the employés of the exchange would not be permitted to handle the business of such firm on the exchange."

Union's Statement

Spokesmen for the United Financial Employe's Local 205, which includes the exchange's 100 employés, said that wages were not the principal point at issue but that "the reason for the strike action is to force the Cotton Exchange management to end unfair practices."

A union representative said both sides had agreed to wage increases of about 15 per cent as a compromise on the union's demand for a 30 per cent boost, but added that the local also was seeking an "adequate" pension plan, job classification, union security, dues checkoff, profit-sharing compensation and the five-day week.

Clerks on the exchange floor would be raised from $48 to $58.50 a week and employés of the Exchange Building Company from $40 to $46.50 under the compromise wage agreement, the union said.

Cites Pay

As an example of an "unfair practice," the local said charwomen were paid $25 a week, although they did the same work as porters who received $40.

About 800 members of the Seafarers International Union (AFL) joined Local 205 members in maintaining a picket line about the 23-story financial-district building which houses the exchange on its nineteenth floor.

The picket line was respected by elevator operators, maintenance employés, barbers and telegraph operators in the building.

There was no trading in wool futures and wool tops here as a result of the Cotton Exchange shutdown. The cotton section of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained open for business.

Business Editors Back Trade Pacts

New York, March 4 (AP)—A majority of business paper editors indorse the reciprocal trade agreements program sponsored by the State Department, the National Conference of Business Paper Editors said today.

A majority of editors who expressed an opinion, the conference said, also urged a reduction of trade barriers on an international scale as a means of combating nationalism, promoting international prosperity and fostering world economic peace.

A minority, especially those editors representing the textile, chemical and paper industries, expressed strong opposition both to the trade agreements program and tariff reduction.

Opposition was based on the fear that volume imports from foreign countries where low wages prevail ultimately would destroy many established American industries, would lower production in several fields, create unemployment, and tend to lower American living standards.

Navy Interrupts Bay Search

Norfolk, Va., March 4 (AP)—The Navy tonight interrupted its search for an unidentified Navy flyer who is believed to have crashed into Chesapeake Bay today. The search, carried on by two planes and a Coast Guard crash boat, was called off as darkness fell.

Czechoslovak Day Proclaimed

ALBANY, March 4 (AP)—Governor Dewey today proclaimed Friday, March 7, as Czechoslovak Day and he urged residents of New York State to participate in ceremonies honoring the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 4—(AP)—BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES SHE WOULD CARRY OUT PLANS FOR AN EARLY REDUCTION OF HER MILITARY FORCES IN GREECE.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THE BRITISH DECISION NOT TO DELAY WITHDRAWAL OF MOST OF THE 10,000 TO 15,000 BRITISH TROOPS STILL IN GREECE MIGHT AFFECT THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE TOWARD A UNITED KINGDOM REQUEST THAT AMERICA TAKE OVER BRITISH ECONOMIC COMMITMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ONE SOURCE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD BRITAIN LAST WEEK THE UNITED STATES WAS WILLING IN PRINCIPLE TO LEND ECONOMIC AID TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, PROVIDED THAT BRITISH TROOPS REMAINED IN GREECE TO ENSURE LAW AND ORDER.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONFIRMED THAT A BRITISH REPLY WAS ON ITS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, THE SPOKESMAN SAID FINAL WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM GREECE WOULD TAKE PLACE "AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE."

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONFIRMED YESTERDAY THAT PREMIER GREEK GOVERNMENT SOURCES HERE DISCLOSED SOME TIME AGO THAT A BRITISH CONSIDERATIONS HAD BEEN AWARE FOR SOME WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES TO APPROXINTENTION TO REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITATELY ONE BRIGADE, OR ABOUT 3,000 MEN, BY MAY 1.

THE GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS SAID BRITAIN'S DECISION ON GREECE WAS TAKEN YESTERDAY AT CABINET LEVEL.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION THAT BRITAIN'S REPLY COULD BE CONSIDERED "FINAL" UNLESS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD ANY FURTHER COMMENTS TO MAKE ON IT.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL CERTAINLY WILL DISCUSS NOT ONLY THE GREEK QUESTION BUT THE ENTIRE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST WHEN THEY MEET IN MOSCOW, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID.

ONE SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION, THEY SAID, WILL BE CONTINUATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES AND ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY. AT PRESENT BRITAIN HAS A MILITARY MISSION IN TURKEY WHICH IS HELPING TO INSTRUCT AND MODERNIZE THE TURKISH ARMY.

GH1139AES

B84WX (TEXT) (Q)

WASHINGTON,MARCH 4-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL ON THE GREEK SITUATION TODAY FOLLOWS. (ABOUT 300)

FOR SOME TIME THIS GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ENDEAVORING IN VARIOUS WAYS TO ASSIST IN THE RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY OF GREECE.

SPURRED BY APPEALS FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, IT HAS BEEN STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF PROVIDING ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

THIS STUDY IMPELLED THE DISPATCH OF THE ECONOMIC MISSION HEADED BY PAUL A.PORTER WHICH IS NOW IN GREECE.

Fol. LDW - GREECE

IT HAS ALSO INVOLVED CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGES OF IDEAS WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS LIKEWISE BEEN BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO HELP GREECE.

RECENTLY REPORTS FROM OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES AND FROM THE GREEK AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF GREECE HAS DETERIORIATED TO THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS RENEWED ITS REQUEST FOR HELP.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD SITUATION, THIS IS A MATTER OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

IT HAS RECEIVED THE URGENT ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES CONCERNED. IT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS.

I CAN NOT SAY ANYTHING TODAY REGARDING THE ACTION WHICH MAY BE TAKEN OTHER THAN THAT A FULL PUBLIC STATEMENT WILL BE MADE VERY SOON WHEN THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER.

THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED ARE SO FAR REACHING AND OF SUCH TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE THAT ANY ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO THEM COULD PROPERLY COME ONLY FROM THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF. THE FINAL DECISIONS WILL REST WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS.

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(END TEXT)

RZ1241PES

COMMONS (230)

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE LABOR-DOMINATED HOUSE OF COMMONS SWAMPED AN ANGRY CONSERVATIVE PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM TODAY BY VOTING FOR SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF TWO KEY SOCIALIST MEASURES--GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TRANSPORT AND REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT.

OPPOSITION SHOUTS OF "REICHSTAG" AND "COME ON HITLER" MARKED THE TURBULENT DEBATE THAT ENDED EARLY THIS MORNING IN A VOTE OF 289 TO 150 TO FORCE THE BILLS OUT OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS BY APRIL 2 FOR FINAL PASSAGE BY EARLY SUMMER.

BOTH BILLS HAD ALREADY BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PRINCIPLE BY TEST VOTES ON THEIR SECOND READING--AND SENT TO STANDING COMMITTEES WHERE ARTHUR GREENWOOD, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND ACTING FLOOR LEADER OF THE LABOR MAJORITY, COMPLAINED THAT PROGRESS WAS "TOO SLOW." THE BILLS WOULD NATIONALIZE RAILROADS, TRUCKS AND BUSES AND SET UP STRICT GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, INCLUDING LIMITATION OF LAND SALE PROFITS.

THE MOVE TO SPEED UP THE SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO CONSERVATIVE LEADERS WHO HAD CALLED FOR SUSPENSION OF NEW GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL LEGISLATION DURING THE NATION'S ECONOMIC CRISIS, BROUGHT ON BY THE COAL SHORTAGE.

THE CONSERVATIVE FACTION WAS LED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL WHO DECLARED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS PLANNING THE "STRANGULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE IN FORCING ILL-CONSIDERED LEGISLATION."

"THE LIBERTIES AND FREE LIFE OF BRITAIN ARE IN GREAT DANGER," CHURCHILL SHOUTED OVER JEERS FROM THE LABOR BENCHES.

GREENWOOD ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE CURTAILMENT OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS WAS "A NEW EXPERIMENT," BUT SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT "MUST AND WILL CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM TO WHICH WE ARE PLEDGED." HE SAID THAT SPEED WAS NECESSARY, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT WISHED TO AVOID AN AUTUMN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

RB428AES

STALIN

LONDON, MARCH 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN HAS STEPPED OUT AS MINISTER OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES BECAUSE OF THE "EXCESSIVE PRESSURE OF HIS MAIN WORK," THE MOSCOW RADIO SAYS, AND HAS HANDED THE JOB ON TO GEN. NIKOLAI A.BULGANIN, WHO IS REGARDED AS ONE OF RUSSIA'S MOST SKILLED ADMINISTRATORS.

UNOFFICIAL RUSSIAN SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THEY SAW NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT LAST NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGE MEANT ANYTHING BUT WHAT IT SAID--THAT THE PRESSURE OF OTHER WORK FORCED STALIN TO LAY ASIDE THE JOB OF RUNNING THE ARMED FORCES, NOW IN THE MIDST OF DE-EMPHASIS AND DEMOBILIZATION.

IT WAS THE SECOND SUCH CHANGE IN THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT WITHIN A WEEK. COL. GEN. ANDREI A.ZHDANOV WAS RELIEVED OF HIS POST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET AT HIS OWN REQUEST LAST TUESDAY BECAUSE OF THE "PRESSURE OF WORK CONNECTED WITH HIS MAIN DUTIES." THE COUNCIL OF THE UNION IS THE SMALLER OF THE TWO HOUSES OF RUSSIA'S PARLIAMENT.

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STALIN CONTINUES AS PRIME MINISTER, AS HEAD OF THE POWERFUL POLITBURO AND OF THE ORGBURO--SUPERVISING ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PPARTY, AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PARTY AND AS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET--AN EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTIVE BODY OF THE PARLIAMENT.

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST ANNOUNCING THE CHANGE SAID:

"THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. HAS ACCEDED TO THE REQUEST OF J.V.STALIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R. (PRIME MINISTER), TO BE RELEASED FROM HIS DUTIES AS MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R.

"GENERALISSIMO STALIN MADE THE REQUEST IN VIEW OF THE EXCESSIVE PRESSURE OF HIS MAIN WORK. THE PRESIDIUM HAS APPOINTED ARMY GEN. N.A. BULGANIN MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R."

A TASS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW DISTRIBUTED IN LONDON SAID STALIN HAD QUIT THE ARMED FORCES POST BECAUSE HE WAS "GREATLY OVERBURDENED WITH HIS MAIN WORK."

STALIN, WHO IS 67 YEARS OLD, HAD HELD THE POST FOR SIX YEARS--ALL THROUGH THE WAR -- AND HAS REPEATEDLY BEEN REPORTED ILL SINCE THE END OF HOSTILITIES. MOSCOW OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, HAVE DESCRIBED HIM IN NORMAL GOOD HEALTH FOR A MAN OF HIS AGE.

BULGANIN HAS BEEN THE CHIEF VICE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ARMED FORCES SINCE MARCH 22, 1946. HE WAS HEAD OF THE MOSCOW CITY SOVIET DURING THE WAR AND WAS A MEMBER OF THE CITY'S MILITARY COUNCIL WHEN THE GERMANS WERE REPELLED ALMOST AT THE CAPITAL'S GATES IN 1941. HE WAS MADE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE ARMY THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

A20

HE HAD SERVED AS VICE PRIME MINISTER OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ALSO AS PRIME MINISTER OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. HE IS A SUBSTITUTE MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO, MOST IMPORTANT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S EXECUTIVE SUB-COMMITTEES, AND A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM.

more

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ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT ITS HEIGHT, UNDER STALIN'S SOLE DIRECTION, RANGED UP TO 20,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN. LAST OCTOBER, HOWEVER, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY PUBLICATION ARMORED CAVALRY JOURNAL SAID RUSSIA HAD ONLY ABOUT 3,000,000 PERSONS REMAINING UNDER ARMS AT THAT TIME.

DEMOBILIZATION HAS BEEN INCREASED GREATLY IN RECENT MONTHS, MOSCOW DISPATCHES DECLARE, TO GAIN MANPOWER FOR RUSSIA'S MAIN PROJECT NOW -- THE NEW FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDUSTRY.

RUSSIAN SOURCES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL SUGGESTED THAT STALIN'S RESIGNATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES MINISTRY, COMING ONLY A WEEK BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION IN MOSCOW, MIGHT INDICATE THAT HE WISHED TO BE AMPLY FREE TO STUDY PREPARATION OF THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY AND TO WORK ON EXTENDING THE BRITISH-SOVIET 20-YEAR TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, WITH WHICH HE HAS BEEN PERSONALLY CONCERNED.

ML342AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION GAVE FURTHER PROOF TODAY OF HER DECREASING EMPHASIS ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AS PRIME MINISTER STALIN RETIRED AS MINISTER OF THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES TO DEVOTE HIS FULL ATTENTION TO OTHER MATTERS.

STALIN HAD BEEN HEAD OF THE ARMED FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WAR. GEN. NIKOLAI A.BULGANIN, DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES, WAS APPOINTED IN HIS PLACE.

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Foto LDN-STALIN

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID STALIN WAS STEPPING DOWN BECAUSE OF THE BURDEN OF HIS "MAIN WORK," THUS INDICATING THAT MILITARY AFFAIRS ARE NO LONGER THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE RUSSIAN LEADER.

STALIN, OF COURSE, REMAINS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R., AND APPARENTLY THIS WAS WHAT WAS MEANT BY THE REFERENCE TO HIS "MAIN WORK."

THE SOVIET PRESS PUBLISHED THIS MOVE BY STALIN ON INSIDE PAGES WITH NO COMMENT. THE RADIO LIKEWISE MADE NO COMMENT.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS HAD ONE DEMOBILIZATION AFTER ANOTHER, IS STRUGGLING HARD TO GET EVEN MORE MEN FROM THE ARMED SERVICES BACK INTO FIELD AND FACTORY AND WAS THE AUTHOR AT THE MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK LAST FALL OF A WORLD DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION.

WITH NO MILITARY MATTERS TO OCCUPY HIS TIME STALIN NOW WILL BE ABLE TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND TO THE SOVIET UNION'S DRIVES TO BUILD UP AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY TO PRE-WAR LEVELS AND BEYOND.

STALIN WAS MORE THAN THE TITULAR HEAD OF THE ARMED FORCES. HE ACTUALLY DIRECTED ALL CAMPAIGNS OF THE RED ARMY, WHICH LATER BECAME KNOWN AS THE SOVIET ARMY.

DURING THE WAR HE VISITED THE FRONT ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. WHEN THE GERMANS WERE JUST OUTSIDE MOSCOW HE MET WITH HIS COMMANDERS IN A LITTLE WOODEN HOUSE WITHIN SOUND OF THE FIRING AND PERSONALLY LAID OUT PLANS FOR THE GREAT COUNTEROFFENSIVE WHICH THREW HITLER'S LEGIONS FROM THE CAPITAL.

MQ614PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 4-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TOMORROW, RUSSIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 3 P.M. E.S.T. TO CONTINUE DEBATE ON A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL THAT THE ATOMIC QUESTION BE SENT BACK TO THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR AN EFFORT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES AND WRITE AN ATOMIC PACT.

THE COUNCIL IS WAITING TO HEAR GROMYKO'S VIEWS ON THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL. HE ABSTAINED FROM VOTING WHEN THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ADOPTED ITS REPORT, EMBODYING THE ESSENTIALS OF THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL. GROMYKO LATER PRESENTED RUSSIA'S DETAILED VIEWS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND CONTENDED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE UP THE ATOMIC QUESTION ITSELF.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA DIFFER CHIEFLY ON A CONTROL AUTHORITY AND ON THE QUESTION OF APPLYING THE VETO ON ATOMIC MATTERS.

GM1154AES

LAKESUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 4-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT PLANS FOR AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE ORIENT WOULD BE LAID BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

SMALL GROUP OF EXPERTS, WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE PLANS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, MET TWICE TODAY AND WERE SAID TO BE PLANNING TO SUBMIT THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL BY THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

EARLY ACTION ON THE PROPOSED ASIATIC COMMISSION WAS FORECAST YESTERDAY DURING DEBATE ON A SIMILAR COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, BUT THE DELEGATES DECIDED AT THAT TIME TO APPROVE THE EUROPEAN PLAN WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE OTHER.

IT WAS CLEAR FROM YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSIONS THAT THERE WOULD BE NO OPPOSITION TO THE CREATION OF THE ORIENTAL AGENCY, SINCE MOST OF THE SPEAKERS SPECIFICALLY SUPPORTED THE PROPOSAL, WHICH ORIGINALLY WAS PUT FORWARD BY CHINA LAST SUMMER.

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ALTHOUGH THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES IN THE SCOPE AND TERMS OF REFERENCES OF THE TWO COMMISSIONS, THEIR GENERAL PURPOSE WILL BE THE SAME--TO ASSIST THE WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES IN COORDINATING THEIR EFFORTS TOWARD RECOVERY.

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR OF INDIA, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE REPORT OF THE ASIATIC GROUP WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE SAME SUB-COMMITTEE HE NAMED YESTERDAY TO DRAFT THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THAT THE COUNCIL ITSELF WOULD BE ABLE FINALLY TO ACT ON THE TWO COMMISSIONS TOGETHER AT THIS SESSION.

BJ227PES

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NEW YORK, MARCH 4--(AP)--AN UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT FREDERICK H. OSBORN, AN EXPERT ON SCIENTIFIC MATTERS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED DEPUTY TO THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. — with UN —

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION DECLINED TO CONFIRM THE APPOINTMENT, BUT SAID THAT ANY ANNOUNCEMENT MUST COME FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS INFORMANT SAID OSBORN'S APPOINTMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW.

JAP535PCS

ALTHOUGH LIE HAS RECEIVED ANSWERS FROM NONE OF THE FIVE POWERS SO FAR, DISPATCHES FROM LONDON QUOTED BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES AS SAYING A COMMUNICATION WAS ON THE WAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PROPOSING JUST SUCH A COMMISSION AS SUGGESTED.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THAT LIE WOULD DROP THE WHOLE QUESTION IF ANY ONE OF THE BIG FIVE OBJECTED BUT THAT IF ALL ACCEPTED, HE WOULD TAKE FORMAL ACTION TO LAY HIS PROPOSAL BEFORE ALL 55 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. ADD Lake Success (WL-UN) x xx Commission (Harbelson)

AS ENVISAGED BY LIE, THE COMMISSION WOULD BE A SMALL INFORMAL BODY WITHOUT OFFICIAL STATUS IN THE U.N. ALTHOUGH ITS PERSONNEL WOULD BE SELECTED FROM MEMBER STATES. IT WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES CONCERNED--BOTH ARABS AND JEWS, AND THE BRITISH

BE SELECTED FROM MEMBER STATES. IT WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES CONCERNED--BOTH ARABS AND JEWS, AND THE BRITISH ALSO, IF BRITAIN WERE NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION--AND MIGHT MAKE AN ON-THE-SPOT INQUIRY IN PALESTINE.

A2

THE IDEA OF SETTING UP THE FACT-FINDING BODY WAS DEVELOPED BY LIE AND HIS AIDES AS A PRACTICAL MEANS OF GETTING QUICK ACTION WITHOUT CALLING A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH U.N. OFFICIALS ESTIMATED WOULD COST BETWEEN $750,000 AND $1,000,000.

THE ACTUAL MECHANICS OF SETTING UP A COMMISSION, WITHOUT ACTION FROM A PARENT BODY, RAISED SOME PROBLEMS, SINCE SUCH A MOVE IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT. HOWEVER, LIE WAS SAID TO HAVE WORKED OUT PLANS TO HANDLE IT BY DIRECT CONSULTATION WITH PERMANENT U.N. DELEGATES AND

WITH EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREPARED TO MEET AT 3 P.M. (EST) TOMORROW TO HEAR RUSSIA'S VIEWS ON A U.S. PROPOSAL TO SEND THE ATOMIC CONTROL QUESTION BACK TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR FURTHER STUDY.

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MAR 1947

NEW WEIGHT TO THIS THESIS WAS GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON YESTERDAY, WHEN COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES SAID "APPROPRIATE STEPS" WERE BEING TAKEN TO EXPEDITE UNITED NATIONS ACTION. HE SAID HE HOPED HE COULD MAKE "SOME PROGRESS" WITHIN A WEEK.

PREVIOUS SUGGESTIONS THAT A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE CALLED TO DEAL WITH THE HOLY LAND ISSUE BROUGHT ESTIMATES FROM U.N. OFFICIALS THAT IT WOULD COST $1,000,000. THESE SOURCES SAID THE PRESENT BUDGET WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO STAND THIS ADDITIONAL EXPENSE. Lake Success (Gay-UN) xxx Commission (Harris)

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT SIR ALEXANDER, REALIZING THE TREMENDOUS EXPENSE THAT WOULD BE INVOLVED IN A SPECIAL SESSION, HAD EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE COMMISSION IDEA MIGHT BE THE BEST WAY TO APPROACH THE ISSUE.

A29

MEANWHILE, A THREE-MEMBER SUB-COMMISSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL PREPARED TO FURTHER QUESTION BRITISH AND ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY BRITAIN'S CHARGES THAT ALBANIA COMMITTED "A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY" BY SOWING MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL.

A SERIES OF PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS WERE SUBMITTED TODAY OR ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE HYSNI KAPO AT A CLOSED MEETING IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS WERE EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED TODAY OR TOMORROW.

THE BRITISH CHARGE THAT TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED WITH A LOSS OF 44 LIVES IN CORFU CHANNEL LAST OCT. 22 WHEN THEY STRUCK MINES.

THE ALBANIANS, DENYING THAT THEY SOWED THE MINES, ISSUED A COUNTER-CHARGE THAT THE BRITISH INVADED ALBANIA TERRITORIAL WATERS AND THEREFORE THE TIRANA GOVERNMENT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENED.

WHILE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS BUSY WITH ATOMIC CONTROL PLANS AND THE ALBANIAN SITUATION, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SET OUT TO ASSIST THE RECOVERY OF WAR-RAVAGED EUROPE.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY AGREED TO ESTABLISH MACHINERY IMMEDIATELY TO AID THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WHICH ARE TRYING TO GET BACK ON THEIR FEET ECONOMICALLY.

THE VOTE CAME AFTER A THREE-HOUR DEBATE IN WHICH SOVIET RUSSIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHDREW THE OPPOSITION THEY HAD EXPRESSED TO THE

30.24- 8271

CREATION OF SUCH MACHINERY.

SPECIFICALLY THE COUNCIL AGREED TO ACCEPT A RECOMMENDATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT IT CREATE AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE TO COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES IN THEIR STRUGGLE TOWARD RECOVERY.

RB416AES

KIN LONDON, A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID BRITAIN DESIRED IMMEDIATE UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION OF THE PALESTINE CASE, EVEN IF IT MEANT EMPLOYMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FACT-FINDING COMMISSION, PENDING A MEETING OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.) — WITH UN PALESTINE —

THE JEWISH AGENCY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY SAYING IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE WAS "UTTERLY INADEQUATE IN RELATION BOTH TO THE CONDITION OF JEWISH SURVIVORS IN EUROPE AND TO THE COUNTRY'S ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY AT THE PRESENT TIME." ADD Jerusalem (NL-Palestine) xxx restrictions

THE AGENCY STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO YESTERDAY'S STATEMENT BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT CHARGING JEWISH AUTHORITIES WITH "DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS" IN THEIR ASSERTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD STEADILY REFUSED IMMIGRATION CONCESSIONS.

THE JEWISH AGENCY ANSWER, MADE JOINTLY WITH THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, SAID ITS COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S "REFUSAL OF INREASING THE MONTHLY RATE AND NOT TO WHAT HAD BEENDONE WITH THE FIXED QUOTA."

DY639PES

THE UNDERGROUND COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED BY IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI IN PAMPHLET FORM A SHORT TIME BEFORE FIVE GRENADES WERE HURLED INTO THE BRITISH MILITARY OFFICE IN HAIFA. A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES IN THE BOMBING.

THE IRGUN PAMPHLET ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF A BRITISH OFFICERS CLUB IN JERUSALEM SATURDAY IN WHICH 16 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN A DOZEN INJURED.

IT ALSO REPORTED SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH ARMY CAMPS AT PETAH TIQVA AND HADERA IN RETALIATION FOR THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW ON MORE THAN A THIRD OF PALESTINE'S 600,000 JEWS, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THESE ATTACKS.

AT THE SAME TIME THAT MACMILLAN RIDICULED IRGUN'S "OPEN WARFARE" DECLARATION HE ISSUED AN ORDER BANNING THE WORD "TERRORIST" FROM THE ARMY VOCABULARY BECAUSE, HE SAID, "THE NAME NOW HAS ACQUIRED A CERTAIN GLAMOR AND THE MEN SO DESCRIBED ARE IN A POSITION COMPARABLE WITH CHICAGO GANGSTERS." ADD JERUSALEM (DAY-PALESTINE) xxx circumstances

"IN OTHER WORDS," HE DECLARED, "THROUGH THE CONSTANT USE OF THIS TERM TO DESCRIBE THEM, CRIMINALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE STERN GANG AND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI NOW REGARD THEMSELVES AS A SPECIAL CLASS OF PEOPLE, INVESTED WITH SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES." (DAVIDSON)

THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, RELEASED AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT DECLARING THAT 21,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS "OVER AND ABOVE" THE QUOTA OF 75,000, FIXED IN THE 1939 WHITE PAPER, HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PALESTINE.

"WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 1,500 CERTIFICATES A MONTH LAID DOWN BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER, 1945, AS THE RATE OF IMMIGRATION PENDING A FINAL DECISION ON FUTURE POLICY, MANY CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS BY THE JEWISH AGENCY AND VAAD LEUMI (JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL) IN REGARD TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUOTA," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT CONTINUANCE OF THE IMMIGRATION RATE OF 1,500 A MONTH IN THE INTERIM PERIOD WAS ITSELF A CONCESSION, SINCE THE QUOTA OF 75,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS PERMITTED BY THE POLICY IN FORCE, AS LAID DOWN IN THE WHITE PAPER OF 1939, HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED. IT HAS, IN FACT, RESULTED IN THE ADMISSION OF 21,000 IMMIGRANTS OVER AND ABOVE THE QUOTA."

ML319AES

AT THE CEREMONY, BEVIN MADE AN ALLUSION TO THIS, EXPRESSING PLEASURE THAT "UNLIKE 1919, THE UNITED STATES IS READY TO DEVELOP FURTHER TREATIES AND FURTHER COMMITMENTS ON BEHALF OF WORLD PEACE."

THOUSANDS OF DUNKERQUE'S CITIZENS GATHERED IN THE PLAZA OUTSIDE THE SMALL BUILDING WHERE THE 34-MINUTE SIGNING CEREMONY WAS CONDUCTED. ONLY ABOUT 50 WITNESSES COULD BE CROWDED INTO THE SUB-PREFECTURE SALON.

BIDAULT SAID THE BUILDING WAS THE LARGEST REMAINING IN DUNKERQUE AND STOOD AS A PROOF OF THE CITY'S SUFFERING IN THE WAR AND THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY. ADD DUNKERQUE (NL-TREATY) xxx Bevin

"BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THEIR VALOR," HE SAID. "WHEN OUR ARMY WAS BROKEN, BRITAIN WENT ON ALONE TO REASSEMBLE THE FORCES OF HER EMPIRE AND, WITH HER ALLIES, CAME BACK VICTORIOUS." (DYMAN)

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DECLARED THE CEREMONY REPLACED AN UNWRITTEN ALLIANCE WITH A WRITTEN ONE, "PROVIDING DESTINY IN COMMON FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS."

"WE ARE NOW ON THE SAME SIDE," HE SAID, "ON THE SAME SIDE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA."

THE CITY BLOSSOMED WITH FRENCH, BRITISH AND MUNICIPAL FLAGS. INFANTRY TROOPS, REPUBLICAN GUARDS AND BANDS FORMED LANES THROUGH WHICH THE OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS APPROACHED THE SIGNING HALL AMID THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD.

FRENCH AND BRITISH STATESMEN STILL ARE AT WORK ON THE DRAFT OF AN ECONOMIC ACCORD TO SUPPLEMENT THE PACT SIGNED TODAY AND TO INTEGRATE FRANCE'S FOUR-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN WITH BRITAIN'S POSTWAR ECONOMY.

A205

THE NEW FRANCO-BRITISH TREATY, IF EXTENDED TO THE OTHER CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES AS ANTICIPATED AT PARIS, WOULD LEAD TO A LOOSE CONFEDERATION OF WESTERN STATES OF EUROPE. FRENCH DIPLOMATS HAVE OBSERVED THAT, LINKED WITH THE PROJECTED NEW MUTUAL AID PACT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, IT WOULD PRODUCE A NEW TRIPLE ENTENTE.

BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, THEY WERE QUICK TO OBSERVE THAT THE NEW FRANCO-BRITISH PACT, EVEN IF NONE OF THESE FUTURE ACCORDS NOR THE POSSIBLE BIG-FOUR TREATY IS ACCOMPLISHED, SIGNIFICANTLY SERVES TO JOIN BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION FROM ANY SOURCE.

QQ349PES

with dunkerque

(london, march 4-(ap)-foreign secretary ernest bevin left on the first stage of his journey to the foreign minister's conference in moscow today, saying that he had "hope" that progress would be made towards achieving a permanent peace.

("i am going off in good heart," said bevin, ~~who will stop at dunkerque~~ as he departed for where he was this afternoon to sign the new british-french treaty alliance with french foreign minister georges bidault. this afternoon

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(in a short radio broadcast from the railroad station the ~~french-british~~ foreign secretary said: "i am encouraged by the fact that on the way to moscow i am going with bidault to sign an anglo-french alliance, which is a good augury."

asc. 01033 apl th 612aes

BERLIN, MARCH 4-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD LIFTED ITS TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT ON GERMANY, BUT THAT THE AMG RETAINED STRICT CONTROLS FOR LICENSING TRANSACTIONS AND COLLECTING ALL PROCEEDS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

1947

THE ACTION, WHICH FOLLOWED BY ONE WEEK A SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE BRITISH, WAS DESCRIBED AS "A STEP FORWARD IN REESTABLISHING NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND OUTSIDE WORLD."

THE RESTRICTIONS ON CURRENT TRANSACTIONS WITH GERMANS WHICH REMAIN IN FORCE ARE CONTAINED IN TWO MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAWS. THESE PROHIBIT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN PERSONS IN GERMANY AND PERSONS OUTSIDE GERMANY--AS WELL AS TRANSACTIONS IN PROPERTY WITHIN GERMANY BELONGING TO PERSONS OUTSIDE GERMANY--EXCEPT THOSE LICENSED BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS FOR THEIR COMBINED OCCUPATION ZONE.

THE BIZONAL EXPORT-IMPORT AGENCY WILL NOW AUTHORIZE GERMANS IN

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONE TO DEAL WITH PERSONS OUTSIDE GERMANY FOR THE EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE UNDER A SPECIAL TYPE OF CONTRACT WHICH WILL CONTAIN CERTAIN STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, DETAILS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED SOON.

HOWEVER, ALL FOREIGN EXCHANGE OR OTHER VALUE ACCRUING OUTSIDE GERMANY INVOLVING THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONE WILL BE COLLECTED SOLELY FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENTS, WHICH ARE DEVOTING SUCH PROCEEDS TO PAYMENT FOR FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIAL GERMAN IMPORTS.

BJ508PES

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE GERMAN PEOPLE, MILLIONS OF WHOM ARE STILL NUMBED INTO APATHY BY THEIR SEVEREST WINTER IN YEARS, HEARD THEIR POLITICAL LEADERS RAISE AN INCREASING DEMAND TODAY FOR A VOICE IN THE FORTHCOMING DELIBERATIONS ON GERMANY AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S COUNCIL IN MOSCOW.

THE TWO LATEST REQUESTS CAME FROM BOTH LEFTIST AND RIGHTIST PARTY FUNCTIONARIES IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, AFTER SIMILAR REQUESTS HAD BEEN MADE BY LEADERS IN WESTERN GERMANY.

THE LEADERS ALSO SOUGHT TO AROUSE THE PEOPLE, WHO ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH THE THOUGHT THAT MARCH WILL BRING AN END TO THE BITTER WINTER THAN THAT IT MAY PROVE A "MONTH OF DECISION FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE."

DEPLORING THIS APATHY, ERNST LEMMER, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION, URGED THE PEOPLE TO LOOK BEYOND THEIR DAILY CARES AND "BE ATTENTIVE TO POLITICAL REALITIES."

"NOT ONLY THE FATE OF GERMANY IS AT STAKE AT MOSCOW, BUT ALSO A DURABLE WORLD PEACE CAN BE FASHIONED THERE," SAID LEMMER.

DR. WILHELM KUELZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE RIGHTIST LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, TOLD A PARTY MEETING IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED SAXONY THAT "SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM WILL ALSO MEAN SETTLEMENT OF THE WORLD PROBLEM."

KUELZ DEMANDED THAT GERMANY'S SIXTY-ODD MILLIONS BE HEARD AT MOSCOW THROUGH LEADERS OF THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES, DECLARING THAT "WE COULD STATE OUR CASE CLEARLY AND FACTUALLY, NOT FOR AN ORIENTATION TOWARD THE EAST OR WEST, BUT FOR AN ORIENTATION WHOSE NAME IS 'GERMANY'."

ANTON ACKERMANN, BERLIN OFFICIAL OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, DEMANDED THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN EASTERN GERMANY BE PERMITTED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO MOSCOW AND ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE LEADERS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES, INCLUDING DR. KURT SCHUMACHER, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN WESTERN GERMANY, BE INVITED.

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ACKERMAN SAID THAT GERMANY "COULD SURVIVE" EVEN IF SHE SHOULD LOSE PERMANENTLY TERRITORIES EAST OF THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS ADINISTERED BY POLAND SINCE THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

BUT THE ENTIRE COMMITTEE OF THE BERLIN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, IN A SPECIAL PRE-MOSCOW DECLARATION, OBSERVED THAT TERRITORIAL DEMANDS UPON GERMANY IN THE WEST AND EAST HAD AROUSED THE "DEEPEST CONCERN." THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PLEADED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF A GERMANY "ABLE TO PAY HER REPARATIONS WITHOUT FORCING HER PEOPLE INTO SOCIAL MISERY."

RB847AES

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PERHAPS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER FOR ALL OF US TO COMMIT SUICIDE BEFORE BEING MADE PRISONER, AS THE OTHERS DID, BUT I WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TAKE THAT RESPONSIBILITY UPON MYSELF BECAUSE OF THE CHILD," SHE SAID. ADD Reichhaus (Emmy Goering) XXX CREDIT

THE 53-YEAR-OLD WOMAN IS CHARGED AS A "PROFITEER OF NAZISM." THE PENALTY UPON CONVICTION COULD BE 10 YEARS AT HARD LABOR.

COMMENTING ON THE CHARGE, FRAU GOERING SAID THE ONLY MONEY SHE HAD NOW WAS 200 MARKS ($20) A MONTH AND A FEW THOUSAND MARKS FROM A DEPOSIT MY HUSBAND LEFT IN NUERNBERG." SHE SAID HER JEWELRY AND 55,000 MARKS HAD BEEN CONFISCATED. SHE SAID SHE DID NOT PROFIT IN ANY WAY FROM NAZI POLITICS.

DENAZIFICATION OFFICIALS SAID SHE WOULD BE TRIED "SPEEDILY," SOON AFTER THE INDICTMENT IS HANDED UP, PROBABLY THIS MONTH. THE TRIAL WILL BE IN AUERBACH, A SMALL TOWN IN NORTHERN BAVARIA WHERE SHE LIVED DURING THE WAR. THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR AT MUNICH HAS APPEALED BY RADIO AND THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS FOR WITNESSES TO TESTIFY AGAINST HER, BUT THUS FAR NONE HAS REPLIED.

JJ1122AES

ROME, MARCH 4-(AP)-REAR ADM. ELLERY W. STONE, CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN MILITARY AFFAIRS SECTION OF ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS WHO WAS DIVORCED BY A RENO DECREE LAST WEEK, SAID TODAY HE HAD "NO COMMENT AT THIS TIME" ON REPORTS HE WAS SEEKING VATICAN APPROVAL TO MARRY ITALIAN BARONESS RENATA RABORIO MELLA DI SANTELLA.

STONE, A COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION EXECUTIVE IN CIVIL LIFE, IS 53. THE BARONESS IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN HER TWENTIES. HER FAMILY HAS CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGEMANSA,

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, ANSA, REPORTED THE VATICAN HAD IGNORED THE ADMIRAL'S DIVORCED STATUS BECAUSE HIS MARRIAGE WAS PROTESTANT. ITS REPORT SAID STONE WOULD BECOME A CATHOLIC.

HP-V831PES

VENICE, ITALY, MARCH 4-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING DECLARED AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT THE 10-FOR-ONE MASSACRE OF ITALIANS IN THE ARDEATINE CAVES WAS "THE FAIREST" METHOD OF EXACTING RETRIBUTION FOR THE SLAYING OF 33 GERMAN SOLDIERS BY ROME PARTISANS.

THREE OTHER POSSIBLE COURSES, HE SAID, WERE DISCARDED.

THE FIRST POSSIBLE RETALIATION, HE SAID, WAS BURNING OF THE PART OF ROME WHERE THE ATTACK OCCURRED.

LEANING FORWARD IN HIS CHAIR, KESSELRING SAID "I WOULD RATHER BE SITTING IN THIS COURT AS THE ACCUSED THAN BE PLACED IN HISTORY BESIDE NERO."

DAY-Kesselring MAR 1947

THE SECOND POSSIBILITY, HE SAID, WAS THE EVACUATION OF ROME. BUT THIS, HE ADDED, "WOULD HAVE BEEN MADNESS BECAUSE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ROMANS WOULD HAVE PERISHED ON THEIR WAY TO THE NORTH."

THE THIRD POSSIBLE METHOD OF EXACTING RETRIBUTION, HE SAID, WAS THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPEN CITY CONVENTION, "WHICH WOULD HAVE HAD IMMENSE MILITARY ADVANTAGES BUT WOULD HAVE MEANT ROME WOULD BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FRONT LINE."

"SHOOTING OF 300 OR MORE CRIMINALS -- AS I WAS CONVINCED THEY WERE -- WAS THE FAIREST SOLUTION IN THE EYES OF HISTORY, MORALITY AND HUMANITY," KESSELRING SAID.

JJ1115AES

"FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER (HIMSELF) DOWN TO RED CROSS NURSES, GERMANS WERE KILLED, INJURED OR TORTURED BY PARTISANS," HE TESTIFIED. "THEY WERE MACHINEGUNNED FROM BEHIND. THEY WERE BURNED. THE SYMBOL OF THE RED CROSS WAS IGNORED. WOUNDED WERE BURNED IN RED CROSS AMBULANCES. THEY WERE NAILED ON WINDOW FRAMES, THEIR EYES WERE GOUGED OUT. THEIR NOSES, EARS AND GENITALS WERE CUT OUT. THEY WERE PUT IN BARRELS FILLED WITH WATER AND MACHINEGUNNED AS A CLIMAX. IN PISA, AS GRATITUDE FOR THE MILK SUPPLY BROUGHT TO ITALIAN CHILDREN BY THE GERMAN ARMIES, THE PARTISANS POISONED THE WELLS." ADD VENICE (Kesselring) XXX Troops

"THE SHOOTING OF 300 OR MORE CRIMINALS--AS I WAS CONVINCED THEY WERE--WAS THE FAIREST SOLUTION IN THE EYES OF HISTORY, MORALITY AND HUMANITY," THE FORMER NAZI COMMANDER SAID.

BJ415PES

WAR 1947

WARSAW, MARCH 4-(AP)-THREE FORMER NAZI OFFICIALS, CONVICTED OF ANNIHILATING WARSAW'S JEWRY AND CAUSING THE IMPRISONMENT OF THOUSANDS OF POLES, WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A WAR CRIMES COURT YESTERDAY. A FOURTH DEFENDANT RECEIVED AN EIGHT-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE.

DEATH SENTENCES WERE METED OUT TO LUDWIG FISCHER, 41, FORMER NAZI GOVERNOR OF WARSAW; JOSEF MEISSENGER, 47, FORMER GESTAPO CHIEF, AND MAX DAUME, A FORMER POLICE OFFICIAL. LUDWIG LEISTE, A NAZI ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIAL IN WARSAW DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, WAS GIVEN THE PRISON SENTENCE.

HJ735AES

OSLO, MARCH 4-(AP)-A RUSSIAN REQUEST FOR MILITARY BASES ON THE ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO OF SPITSBERGEN, WAS TURNED DOWN AT A SECRET SESSION OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT ON FEB. 15 BY A VOTE OF 101 TO 11. IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED HERE LAST NIGHT.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT COMMUNIST MEMBERS, WHO FAVORED THE MEASURE, URGED PARLIAMENT TO ABIDE BY AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND NORWAY IN APRIL, 1945, IN WHICH THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SUGGESTED THAT THE DEFENSE OF SPITSBERGEN WAS A MATTER BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

HOWEVER, THE STATEMENT SAID, THE MAJORITY DECIDED THAT THE SITUATION TODAY DIFFERED FROM THE SPRING OF 1945.

JA719AES

DAY MAR 1947

LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWS, IN ONE OF THE SOVIET PRESS'S INFREQUENT REFERENCES TO THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SAID TODAY THE DIFFICULTIES FACING THE STATESMEN "IN NO WAY EXCUSE THE GLOOM WHICH CERTAIN ORGANS OF THE REACTIONARY PRESS ABROAD ARE TRYING TO SPREAD IN ADVANCE."

TWO OTHER NEWSPAPERS--THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN IZVESTIA AND THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR--ATTACKED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF THEIR ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, OPENING MARCH 10, WILL CONCERN ITSELF WITH FRAMING THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

THE MOSCOW NEWS, BI-WEEKLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, ATTACKED THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH FOR SAYING THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA TO AGREE ON GERMANY IN THE CONFERENCE.

ZTHE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE GOES ABOUT IT A LITTLE MORE SUBTLY,"

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED. "IT SAYS THE POTSDAM DECISIONS, ATTRACTIVE AS THEY ARE BECAUSE OF THEIR SIMPLE LOGIC, HAVE BEEN 'UNDERMINED' BY EVENTS. ONE MIGHT BE SO BOLD AS TO ASK WHAT EVENTS. PERHAPS, FOR ONE THING, FAILURE TO LIVE UP TO THOSE DECISIONS. IN SUCH A CASE, IT IS HARDLY FAIR TO BLAME POTSDAM. IT SEEMS CERTAIN PARTIES ARE TRYING TO SPREAD GLOOM FOR THE FUTURE IN ORDER TO COVER THEIR OWN DEFICIENCIES IN THE PAST."

RED STAR'S COMMENTATOR, B.ILYN, SAID "BRITISH AND AMERICAN TAXPAYERS ARE ENCOURAGED IN THE CONVICTION THAT THE JOINING OF THE ZONES (IN GERMANY) IS BEING CONDUCTED IN THEIR INTERESTS," BUT THAT ACTUALLY THE REVERSE WAS TRUE.

IZVESTIA'S WRITER, S.VIKTOROV' SAID THAT WHILE THERE WERE CONTRADICTIONS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN GERMANY, THEIR "PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES ARE THE SAME." THESE, HE SAID, INCLUDE SPLITTING THE ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF GERMANY, SETTING THE WESTERN ZONES AGAINST THE EASTERN ZONE, SUBORDINATING GERMAN CURRENCY TO THE DOLLAR AND POUND AND STABILIZING THE BASIS OF "MONOPOLY CAPITAL" IN GERMANY.

"THE SEPARATION ACTIVITIES OF THE WESTERN ZONE ADMINISTRATIONS ARE COVERED WITH A SMOKESCREEN OF ATTACKS ON THE SOVIET UNION," THE COMMENTATOR SAID. "IT IS NO ACCIDENT THAT THE WESTERN ZONE ADMINISTRATIONS SHOW HASTE IN MONETARY REFORM, YET NO HASTE IN ACCOMPLISHING DEMOCRATIC REFORMS."

NO PICKUP.

BJ943AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 4-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UKRAINE, ONE OF THE RICHEST REPUBLICS IN THE SOVIET UNION, HAD BEEN SHAKEN UP TO STRENGTHEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

THE ACTION, TAKEN AT A PARTY MEETING IN KIEV YESTERDAY, REFLECTED THE SERIOUS REGARD WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTY ATTACHES TO PRODUCTION IN THE UKRAINE, LONG THE BREADBASKET OF THE U.S.S.R.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE REORGANIZATION WOULD BUILD UP "THE PARTY AND THE SOVIET WORK" AND ADDED THAT THE PARTY HAD CONSIDERED "URGENT MEASURES PREPARING FOR THE SPRING SOWING."

L.M.KAGNOVICH WAS NAMED FIRST SECRETARY OF THE PARTY IN THE UKRAINE, SUCCEEDING N.S.KHRUSCHEV. THE LATTER WILL RETAIN HIS POST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE UKRAINE'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. NIKOLAI S. PATOLICHEV AND D.S.KOROTCHENKO, BOTH STRONG PARTY MEN, WERE APPOINTED SECRETARIES FOR AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, RESPECTIVELY.

THE UKRAINE IS THE SECOND MOST POPULOUS REPUBLIC IN THE SOVIET UNION AND PLAYS A TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. BESIDES ITS RICH GRAIN FIELDS, IT CONTAINS SOME OF THE LARGEST MINES IN THE U.S.S.R.

WD339PES

PEIPING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE ON A TEST FLIGHT WAS FIRED ON MONDAY FIVE MILES NORTH OF PEIPING, AN OFFICIAL ARMY STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PLANE WAS HIT FOUR TIMES, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AMONG THOSE ABOARD. THE IDENTITIES OF THE ATTACKERS WERE UNKNOWN.

LT.BILLY HOWELLS, NILES, MICH., THE PILOT, OBSERVED WHAT APPEARED TO BE A VILLAGE AFIRE AND WHEN HE DESCENDED TO AN ALTITUDE OF 2,000 FEET HE WAS MET BY SMALL ARMS FIRE. NO FIGHTING OR TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE SEEN. THE CO-PILOT WAS LT.DAVID CHILDERS, PHILO, CALIF.

NM

PM1022PPS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CAPTIVES-CHINESE (160)

BY JOHN RODERICK

CHANGCHUN, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT COMMANDER BOASTED TODAY HE HAD SMASHED THE COMMUNIST "SPRING OFFENSIVE" IN MANCHURIA AND COULD SEIZE THEIR HARBIN STRONGHOLD IN 10 DAYS IF GIVEN PERMISSION.

THE COMMANDER, GEN.TU LI-MING DECLARED THE COMMUNISTS WERE IN FULL RETREAT NORTHWARD ACROSS THE SUNGARI RIVER AFTER THE BACK OF THEIR DRIVE WAS BROKEN AT TEHHWE, 52 MILES NORTHEAST OF THIS MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, DECLARED TO BE THE OFFENSIVE'S PRIME OBJECTIVE.

GENERAL TU TOLD NEWSMEN THE COMMUNISTS THREW 140,000 MEN INTO A VAIN, WEEK-LONG ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE TEHHWE, AND WHEN GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE RUSHED UP FROM MUKDEN AND SZEPINGKAI THE SIEGE WAS LIFTED MONDAY.

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FIVE INFANTRY AND THREE ARTILLERY DIVISIONS WERE ROUTED, TU ASSERTED, AND NOW NO MORE THAN 30,000 COMMUNISTS REMAINED SOUTH OF THE SUNGARI, THE DEVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE RIVAL FORCES THIS WINTER.

MEANWHILE, AN AMERICAN INVESTIGATOR PREDICTED THE COMMUNISTS WOULD RELEASE WITHIN 48 HOURS TWO CAPTIVE U.S. OFFICERS RATHER THAN TAKE THEM ALONG IN THEIR RETREAT TO NORTHERN MANCHURIA, WHERE THEY MIGHT OBSERVE TROOP DISPOSITIONS.

THE OFFICER X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

PM1008PP

THEY SAID A GROUP HAD BOUGHT $2,000,000 (M) IN U.S. CURRENCY BEFORE CHINA'S CURRENT CRISIS HAD BECOME ACUTE.

MAJ.GEN.HSUAN TIEH-WU, POLICE GARRISON COMMANDER WHO LED THE RAIDING PARTY INTO STOCK MARKET OFFICES, THREATENED SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR MARKET MANIPULATORS. PRICES OF ALL ISSUES, WHICH HAD CLIMBED STEADILY FOR SEVERAL DAYS, TUMBLED SWIFTLY WHEN POLICE BEGAN TO CHECK BROKERS' ACCOUNT BOOKS.

X350APS

MAR 1947

ADD NANKING (DAY-ECONOMIC) XXX BARE

THE INFORMANTS SAID THE FORMOSAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL, A WELL ORGANIZED BODY REPRESENTING INTERESTS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND, PLANS TO APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO PLACE FORMOSA UNDER U.N.TRUSTEESHIP.

THEY REPORTED THE FORMOSANS ORIGINALLY WELCOMED THE CHINESE AS LIBERATORS, BUT TURNED AGAINST THEM AS INCOMPETENT ADMINISTRATORS.

CHIANG, STILL SEEKING A SOLUTION OF CHINA'S ECONOMIC TROUBLES, ABOLISHED THE COUNTRY'S SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL AND SET UP ANOTHER, WITH HIMSELF AS CHAIRMAN.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID HE ALSO PLANS TO CREATE A MOBILE MILITARY STRUCTURE TO COPE WITH GUERRILLA WARFARE, WITH WHICH THE COMMUNISTS FOR LONG HAVE FRUSTRATED GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS AND RECONSTRUCT NEWLY TAKEN AREAS.

ADD SHANGHAI (INT-CHINESE-FORMOSA) XXX ADMINISTRATORS (MOSA)

BP334PCS

LEAD INDIAN DAY

LAHORE, INDIA, MARCH 4-(AP)-POLICE COMMISSIONER J.C.W.EUSTACE SAID TONIGHT THAT 11 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 122 INJURED IN RIOTING TODAY IN LAHORE BETWEEN MOSLEMS AGAINST HINDUS AND SIKHS.

HE SAID THE SITUATION WAS "UNDER CONTROL." more

30.24 - 8275

POLICE FIRED ON HINDU AND SIKH STUDENTS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST PAKISTAN, INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE SOUGHT BY INDIA'S MOSLEM LEAGUE, AND TROOPS WERE CALLED OUT TO DEAL WITH THE ENSUING DISORDER.

THOSE INJURED INCLUDED POLICEMEN. THE OUTBREAK MARKED THE SECOND DAY OF ATTEMPTS BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE TO FORM A SUCCESSOR TO THE RESIGNED COALITION FROM WHICH THE LEAGUE HAD BEEN EXCLUDED. THE MOSLEMS ENDED A 34-DAY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN LAST FRIDAY BY A COMPROMISE WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH RESIGNED SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE GOVERNMENT FAVORED THE PROGRAM OF THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, ALTHOUGH PUNJAB IS 57 PERCENT MOSLEM. THE PROVINCE HAS BEEN HARRIED BY TROUBLE SINCE LATE IN JANUARY, WHEN RIOTING AND MASS ARRESTS BROKE OUT IN THE WAKE OF A GOVERNMENT BAN ON THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S NATIONAL GUARD AND THE HINDU YOUTH ORGANIZATION.

HJ751AES

ADD LAHORE (NL-INDIA) XXX PATROLS

THE OUTBREAKS CAME ON THE SECOND DAY OF ATTEMPTS BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE TO FORM A PROVINCIAL MINISTRY TO REPLACE THE RESIGNED COALITION GOVERNMENT FROM WHICH THE LEAGUE HAD BEEN EXCLUDED.

SIR EVAN JENKINS, BRITISH GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB AND FORMER SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY, URGED TODAY THAT [redacted] THE KHAN OF MAMDOT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE, SUBMIT THE NAMES OF THE PROPOSED NEW MINISTERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE FORMER GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY SIR KIZAR HYAT KHAN, INDEPENDENT MOSLEM, RESIGNED SUNDAY NIGHT AFTER THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAD ENDED ITS 34-DAY-OLD CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN.[redacted]

SEVERAL POLICEMEN WERE INJURED IN THE CLASHES TODAY DURING THE STREET DEMONSTRATIONS.

NP/MALTHAGONB LD15/1026

MWAR TRIAL (210)

BY FRANK L.WHITE

TOKYO, MARCH 4-(AP)-A WITNESS SUGGESTED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER STALIN OF THE SOVIET UNION BE CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ON A NEW VERSION OF THE SO-CALLED "TANAKA MEMORIAL."

FORMER DIET SPEAKER TADAHIKO OKADA, DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF 26 OF JAPAN'S WARTIME LEADERS, TOLD THE COURT THAT PREMIER TANAKA RECOGNIZED MANCHURIA AS "THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE" IN ASIA AND IN 1927 SENT A CLOSE FRIEND, FUSANOSUKE KUHARA, AS A SECRET EMISSARY TO STALIN IN MOSCOW.

TANAKA'S PLAN, OKADA SAID, CALLED FOR RUSSIA TO CONTRIBUTE ALL OF SIBERIA EAST OF LAKE BAIKAL, JAPAN ALL OF KOREA, AND CHINA ALL OF MANCHURIA TO ESTABLISH A "NEUTRAL BUFFER STATE" IN WHICH ALL WOULD HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMERCE.

OKADA TESTIFIED THAT STALIN "HAPPILY EXPRESSED A SENSE OF AGREEMENT" AND KUHARA RETURNED TO TOKYO. TANAKA, OKADA WENT ON, "HAD REASON TO BELIEVE" CHANG TSO-LIN, THEN WARLORD OF MANCHURIA, WOULD AGREE.

THE WITNESS SAID THE PLAN FAILED BECAUSE FEELING AROSE IN JAPAN AGAINST RELINQUISHING KOREA AND CHANG TSO-LIN WAS KILLED THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

(THE CHINESE VERSION OF THE TANAKA MEMORIAL WAS THAT IT WAS A JAPANESE PLAN FOR CONQUEST OF MANCHURIA AND NORTH CHINA.)

OKADA ADMITTED, UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY BRITISH ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ARTHUR COMYNS-CARR THAT THERE WAS NO DOCUMENTARY PROOF OF THE BUFFER STATE PROPOSAL. BUT, HE ADDED, STALIN AND KUHARA WERE BOTH ALIVE AND COULD BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

X445APS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5-(AP)-ACTING U.S. CHAIRMAN MAX BISHOP TOLD THE ALLIED COUNCIL TODAY THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE OCCUPATION "WILL IN A MEASURE DEPEND UPON JAPAN'S ABILITY TO MEET ADEQUATELY ITS GREAT RELIEF PROBLEM."

BISHOP REPORTED THAT MORE THAN 5,200,000 JAPANESE HAD BEEN REPATRIATED AND THAT ABOUT 6,420,000 JAPANESE SERVICEMEN HAD BEEN DEMOBILIZED, SWELLING THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

UNEMPLOYED REACHED 5,600,000 LAST APRIL, HE SAID, AND HAD "IN ALL LIKELIHOOD BEEN INCREASED" SINCE, BUT JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAD MADE "GRATIFYING PROGRESS" IN HANDLING RELIEF PROBLEMS.

THE CHAIRMAN ESTIMATED THAT 1,389,000 JAPANESE REMAINED TO BE BROUGHT HOME, MAINLY FROM RUSSIAN AREAS.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOTTED SIX BILLION YEN FOR PUBLIC WORKS THIS FISCAL YEAR AND EXPECTS TO PUT 2,500,000 OF THE UNEMPLOYED TO WORK BY THE END OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

FJ1111PCS

TOKYO,MARCH 4-(AP)-A SURVEY WILL BE MADE BEFORE MARCH 10 TO DETERMINE HOW MANY OF THE 1,500 GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NATIONALS STILL IN JAPAN WISH TO BE REPATRIATED, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPATRIATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THEY ESTIMATED THAT ONE-THIRD WOULD ASK TO BE RETURNED. LAST MONTH, 1,069 GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS WERE REPATRIATED.

VR406ACS

TOKYO,MARCH 4-(AP)-LT. WARREN H. OPFER, 4602 SIMMS AVE., BALTIMORE, MD., DIED FEB. 28 OF INJURIES SUSTAINED IN BAILING OUT OF HIS FIGHTER PLANE, WHICH COLLIDED WITH ANOTHER PILOTED BY LT. JAMES THOMAS FARR OF TEXARKANA, TEXAS, THE U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY.

THE TWO P-51'S COLLIDED OVER KAWAGOE, NORTH OF HERE. OPFER'S PLANE FELL FROM 8,500 TO 4,000 FEET BEFORE HE BAILED OUT. JAPANESE WORKMEN RUSHED TO HIS AID, BUT HE DIED WITHIN AN HOUR.

FARR LANDED HIS DAMAGED AIRCRAFT SAFELY.

MAR 1947

VR404ACS

SENDAI,HONSHU,JAPAN,WEDNESDAY,MARCH 5-(AP)-TWO U.S. ARMY PRIVATES HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO FIVE AND 10 YEARS AT HARD LABOR AFTER A COURT MARTIAL CONVICTED THEM OF SELLING ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT TO JAPANESE, THE EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PVT.MELVIN HARRIS, 1729 DRUID HILLS AVE., BALTIMORE, WAS CONVICTED BY A NINTH CORPS GENERAL COURT MARTIAL OF BREAKING INTO A SUPPLY ROOM, CARRYING AWAY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT VALUED AT $728 AND SELLING THEM TO THE JAPANESE. HE WAS GIVEN A 10-YEAR SENTENCE.

PVT.ANDREW SHEDRICK, 1447 ALLISON AVE., PORT ARTHUR,TEX., THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WAS TRIED WITH HARRIS. HE WAS CONVICTED OF DISPOSING OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT TO A JAPANESE AND WAS GIVEN A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE. BOTH SENTENCES ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW.

FJ907PCS

YOKOHAMA,MARCH 4-(AP)-PFC ARTHUR C. WINTERS OF RAWLINGS, MD., WAS KILLED MARCH 1 WHEN AN ACETYLENE TANK BURST NEAR HIM, THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

VR407ACS

WEBB TRIED TO CUT THE PROTRACTED TESTIMONY SHORT, AS HE OFTEN DID IN THE PROSECUTION'S CASE, AND AT LAST SMITH WALKED TO THE LECTURN AND SAID: ADD Tokyo Cnt-war Crimes) XXX Cabinets

"ON BEHALF OF MY CLIENT, MR.HIROTA, I TAKE AN EXCEPTION TO THE UNDUE INTERFERENCE OF THE TRIBUNAL WITH THE ORDINARY EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS."

WEBB, HIS FACE PURPLING, LEADED ACROSS THE BENCH, POINTED A FINGER AT SMITH AND DECLARED: "YOU USE RESPECTUFL TERMS TO THIS TRIBUNAL. YOU WON'T USE SUCH TERMS AS 'UNDUE INTERFERENCE' OR YOU WILL LEAVE THIS COURTROOM AS COUNSEL. YOU WILL APOLOGIZE."

"I HAVE BEEN PRACTICING 20 YEARS AND I HAVE USED THAT TERM MANY TIMES," SMITH BEGAN, BUT WEBB CUT HIM SHORT, SAYING:

"YOU WILL WITHDRAW IT. I WON'T LISTEN TO ANOTHER WORD UNTIL YOU DO."

WHEN SMITH SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO BE "OFFENSIVE" OR "IMPERTINENT" WEBB AGAIN ASKED HIM TO WITHDRAW THE REMARK. SMITH DECLINED.

AFTER A RECESS, THE JUDGES RETURNED AND WEBB ANNOUNCED THAT SMITH WAS BEING EXCLUDED UNTIL HE WITHDREW HIS REMARKS AND APOLOGIZED. #

MAR 1947

MANILA, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT WAS ASKED BY TWO AMERICANS TODAY TO CLAIM CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER U.S. MILITARY RESERVATIONS IN THE ISLANDS.

A PETITION FILED ON BEHALF OF GEORGE L.TUBB AND WESLEY E.TEDROW ASKED THE COURT TO ORDER THEIR RELEASE. THE PETITION SAID THEY WERE HELD BY THE U.S. ARMY WITHOUT CHARGES AGAINST THEM AND HAD BEEN CONFINED SINCE LAST JANUARY ON A U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION. THEY ARE FORMER SOLDIERS, NOW CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF THE ARMY.

UNTIL THEIR PETITION WAS FILED, NO ONE HAD ASKED THAT PHILIPPINE CIVIL LAW BE APPLIED INSIDE U.S. MILITARY AREAS. FILIPINO NEGOTIATORS ON A PROPOSED AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR AMERICAN MILITARY BASES IN THE ISLANDS HAVE ASSERTED ONLY THAT PHILIPPINE LAW SHOULD APPLY TO AMERICANS WHEN THEY WERE OUTSIDE SUCH AREAS.

U.S. AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT WAS TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS TOMORROW WITH PRESIDENT ROXAS AND VICE PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO ON THE PENDING MILITARY BASE AGREEMENT AND OTHER MATTERS. AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE BASE AGREEMENT WAS EXPECTED TO BE "DISPOSED OF" BEFORE MCNUTT LEAVES FOR THE UNITED STATES BY MARCH 14.

X515APS

MANILA, MARCH 4-(AP)-A TREASURE HUNT--IMPEDED BY LAND MINES--WAS UNDER WAY TODAY IN THE LITTLE NORTHERN LUZON MOUNTAIN TOWN OF CERVANTES, WHERE THE TURA DIVISION OF GENERAL YAMASHITA'S DIEHARD JAPANESE CORPS MADE ITS LAST STAND IN APRIL, 1945.

A CORRESPONDENT FOR A MANILA NEWSPAPER REPORTED "PROSPECTORS" STARTED DIGGING OVER PARKS AND PRIVATE LANDS FOR JAPANESE LOOT AFTER WORD SPREAD THAT A CAN UNEARTHED BY AN IGOROT YIELDED $25,000 IN GOLD BUILLION AND THAT ANOTHER CONTAINER UNCOVERED AT THE SITE OF THE BURNED JAPANESE GARRISON QUARTERS HAD $5,000 IN PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

ONE IGOROT TREASURE HUNTER PICKED UP AN OLD JAPANESE LAND MINE, WHICH EXPLODED AND KILLED HIM, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

XA928ACS NM

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 4-(AP)-BOLIVIAN ARMY MAJ.ELIAS BELMONTE APPEALED BY LETTER TODAY TO THE PRESIDENTS OF ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA TO GRANT HIM THE OPPORTUNITY OF A FREE TRIAL TO DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST THE CHARGE THAT HIS PRESENCE ON THE CONTINENT "THREATENS THE PEACE OF AMERICA."

BELMONTE, NAMED IN THE UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK AS A NAZI COLLABORATOR WHILE SERVING AS BOLIVIAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN, IS BEING HELD ABOARD THE SPANISH STEAMER MONTE ALBERTIA.

ARGENTINA ACCEDED TO A BOLIVIAN REQUEST NOT TO PERMIT BELMONTE TO LAND. AN APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS HAS STAYED HIS DEPORTATION FROM ARGENTINA.

MAR 1947

"I AM A VICTIM OF AN ARBITRARY ACCUSATION WHICH ATTRIBUTES TO ME CRIMES WHICH WERE NEITHER PROVED NOR CAN BE PROVED," HE WROTE TO PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON OF ARGENTINA.

HE SAID HE MADE A SIMILAR PLEA FOR A TRIAL TO SPRUILLE BRADEN, ASSISTANT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, AFTER U.S. OFFICIALS IN MADRID INFORMED HIM, HE SAID, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT REGARDED HIS VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA AS UNTIMELY.

ANOTHER LETTER TO BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT TOMAS MONJE GUTIERREZ APPEALED FOR THE "RIGHT OF DEFENSE."

JJ1052AES

30.24 - 8277

WITH TRUMAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 4-(AP)-FIFTY-SIX LOST CHILDREN WERE BEING CARED FOR AT RED CROSS HOSPITALS TONIGHT WHILE AWAITING THEIR PARENTS FROM WHOM THEY WERE SEPARATED DURING THE CRUSH TO SEE PRESIDENTS TRUMAN AND ALEMAN TOGETHER AT THE NATIONAL STADIUM FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL.

POLICE REPORTED TWO PERSONS, A 19-YEAR OLD GIRL AND AN UNIDENTIFIED CHILD, WERE KILLED WHEN THOUSANDS TRIED TO JAM THROUGH AND FOUR OTHERS WERE INJURED.

HP819PES

WITH TRUMAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 4-(AP)-SO GREAT APPEARS THE DESIRE TO SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT APPARENTLY ALL OF THE 1,500 PEOPLE INVITED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION TODAY WERE ON HAND AT 4 P.M.

FOR 50 YARDS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE, GUESTS WERE IN SOLID LINES TWO ABREAST, AND AN HOUR LATER ONLY HALF OF THEM HAD BEEN ADMITTED.

MEXICAN POLICE, SECRET SERVICE MEN AND SOLDIERS THREW A LINE AROUND THE EMBASSY, AND INVITATION CARDS HAD TO BE SHOWN AT THREE POINTS.

HP821PES

EVIDENCE OF THE FRIENDSHIP THAT EXISTS TODAY BETWEEN THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS CAME AGAIN WHEN SCORES OF MEXICAN SCHOOL GIRLS DID THE SIMPLE DANCE OF THE VILLAGE SQUARE (LA OFRENDA), IN HONOR OF THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

UPON FINISHING THE DANCE, PICKED STUDENTS FROM AMONG THEIR NUMBERS CLIMBED THE STAIRS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL BOX BEARING THEIR GIFTS, WHICH INCLUDED SARAPES (MEXICAN BLANKET), SILVER WAR, SUCH AS BOWLS AND GOBLETS AND A HUGE BOUQUET OF CARNATIONS.

AS THE PRESIDENT AND ALEMAN ENTERED THE STADIUM, THE HOLIDAY CROWD CHEERED AND WAVED AMERICAN AND MEXICAN FLAGS. THE MILITARY, ALWAYS ON HAND, FIRED A 21-GUN SALUTE.

A12 ADD MEXICO CITY (NL-TRUMAN) XXX 1847 (VACCARO)

THEY WALKED TO THEIR BOX OVER AISLES COVERED WITH NATIVE FLOWERS.

THE FESTIVAL PROGRAM OPENED WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN, FLOWERS IN THEIR HAIR AND WEARING RED AND BLUE UNIFORMS WITH WHITE BLOUSES, SINGING SONGS REPRESENTING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MEXICO'S MUSICAL FOLKLORE.

"IT WAS TRULY A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE," PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID AS HE CHATTED WITH PRESIDENT ALEMAN. "IT WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE BOTH IN ITS BEAUTY AND IN ITS SYMBOLISM. I WAS THRILLED BY IT FROM BEGINNING TO END."

TONIGHT HE WILL BE THE HONOR GUEST AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS JAIME TORRES BODET IN THE BALLROOM OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL BECOME "MR.TOURIST" TOMORROW WHEN HE SATISFIES HIS DESIRE TO SEE THE PARICUTIN VOLCANO WHICH SPURTED UP FROM A FRIGHTENED FARMER'S FIELD IN FEBRUARY, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT WILL BOARD HIS PLANE AT 6 A.M. TOMORROW TO FLY OVER PARICUTIN, WHICH STILL SPOUTS FIRE, SMOKE AND OCCASIONALLY LAVA. RETURNING FROM THE FLIGHT HE WILL MOTOR TO TEOTIHUACAN PYRAMIDS, 28 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL, WHERE HE WILL LUNCH IN "THE GRUTAS DE CACAHUAMILPA," CAVES WHICH REACH DEEP INTO THE GROUND AND MAINTAIN A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE THE YEAR AROUND.

TOMORROW NIGHT HE WILL HAVE DINNER WITH PRESIDENT ALEMAN AT THE LATTER'S HOME.

'SALOPES

"THE WHOLE-HEARTED ACCEPTANCE OF THIS DOCTRINE BY ALL OF US IS THE KEYSTONE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM," HE CONTINUED. "WITHOUT IT WE COULD NOT EXIST AS A COMMUNITY OF GOOD NEIGHBORS. IT IS A BINDING COMMITMENT UNDER THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY. IT IS PART OF THE BASIC INTERNATIONAL LAW RECOGNIZED BY ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. MY OWN COUNTRY WILL BE FAITHFUL TO THE LETTER AND TO THE SPIRIT OF THAT LAW." ADD MEXICO CITY (DAY-TRUMAN) XXX NATION

HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT BE INDIFFERENT "TO WHAT GOES ON BEHOND OUR BORDERS." LAWLESSNESS AMONG NATIONS, THE PRESIDENT SAID, IS NO MORE TO BE TOLERATED THAN LAWLESSNESS AMONG INDIVIDUALS.

PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN, MEXICO'S RECENTLY INAUGURATED CHIEF EXECUTIVE, SAID IN HIS SPEECH OF WELCOME THAT "NO RIVALRY" HOLDS THE U.S. AND MEXICO APART AND "NO UNTOWARD COMPLEX THWARTS US." HE THEN ADDED:

"IF PREJUDICES HAVE BEEN AN OBSTACLE (TO INTER-AMERICAN HORMONY) LET US MAKE THE EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN AND OF OUR YOUTH A LIBERATION FROM THAT INEXCUSABLE OBSTACLE. AND IF DISTRUST HAS BEEN ANOTHER HINDRANCE, LET US ABOLISH THE FEAR CAUSES OF DISTRUST."

PRESIDENT ALEMAN WELCOMED UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS WITH "A PROPER RESPECT" FOR MEXICAN LAWS BECAUSE "WE HAVE ECONOMIES THAT CAN COMPLEMENT ONE ANOTHER FRUITFULLY."

BEFORE ATTENDING THE DINNER AT WHICH HE SPOKE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN RECEIVED A THUNDERLINGLY CORDIAL WELCOME FROM MEXICO'S HIGHEST DIGNITARIES AND HER PLAINEST CITIZENS. HE SMILED BROADLY AS HE RODE TWO MILES THROUGH FLAG-BEDECKED STREETS TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

THE DAY WAS WARM AND SUNNY AND MR.TRUMAN DOFFED THE OVERCOAT HE HAD WORN ON TAKING OFF FROM KANSAS CITY SEVEN HOURS BEFORE. HE IS TO SPEND THREE DAYS HERE ON WHAT IS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A GOOD WILL VISIT. PRESIDENT ALEMAN WILL RETURN THE VISIT BY TRAVELING TO WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH.

(SOO) MANEUVERS

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH NAVY TASK FORCE 38, CENTRAL PACIFIC, MARCH 4-(AP)-WITH TWO OF ITS FLIERS FISHED FROM THE SEA BY AN "ENEMY" SUBMARINE, THIS VICTORIOUS TASK FORCE STEAMED TOWARD A FUELING RENDEZVOUS TODAY TO PREPARE FOR MOCK ATTACKS ON JOHNSTON ISLAND AND PEARL HARBOR IN THE NAVY'S CONTINUING PACIFIC WAR MANEUVERS.

THE TASK FORCE AND THE WEST COAST PROTECTIVE FORCE WHICH IT "DEFEATED" IN YESTERDAY'S AERIAL BATTLING WILL JOIN SHORTLY TO STRIKE AT JOHNSTON, 1,000 MILES SOUTHWEST OF OAHU, AND WILL STAGE A SIMILAR MOCK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ITSELF ABOUT MARCH 10. THE MANEUVERS, COVERING HUNDREDS OF MILES OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SOUTHWEST OF HAWAII, WILL END MARCH 11.

more

MAR 1947

HELLDIVE PILOT G.H.WILSON (MANISTIQUE, MICH.) AND HIS RADIOMAN H.D.TURNER (PHILADELPHIA, PA.) WERE THE LOST AIRMEN WHO SPOTTED THE OPPOSING SUBMARINE SEADOG AND SET THEIR CRIPPLED DIVEBOMBER DOWN BESIDE IT. NEITHER WAS INJURED. THEY HAD FAILED TO FIND THEIR WAY BACK TO THE TASK FORCE AFTER GENERATOR TROUBLE SILENCED THEIR RADIO.

ANOTHER PLANE TAKING OFF FROM THEIR CARRIER TARAWA TO SEARCH FOR THEM DROPPED INTO THE SEA BUT ITS CREW OF THREE WAS RESCUED IMMEDIATELY BY A DESTROYER.

THEY WERE PILOT LT. (JG) ROY E.FORBES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.; AVIATION RADIOMAN 1/C CLIFFORD S.CHEARNE, NEW YORK CITY; AND AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE 1/C HERMAN STRANGE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE OF MONDAY MORNING'S SEA-AIR BATTLE MANEUVERS CREDITED THIS TASK FORCE, UNDER REAR ADM.FREDERICK M.MCMAHON, WITH SINKING TWO CARRIERS, DAMAGING FIVE DESTROYERS, AND DESTROYING 200 PLANES OF THE WEST COAST FLEET UNDER REAR ADM.O.B.HARDISON. A SUBMARINE EARLIER PUT THE COAST FLEET'S BIG BATTLESHIP IOWA OUT OF COMMISSION. OF ITS CAPITAL SHIPS, ONLY THREE CRUISERS REMAINED.

TASK FORCE 38 HAD LOST ONE SUBMARINE EARLIER, AND TODAY LOST THE CARRIER TARAWA, SUFFERED DAMAGE TO THE CARRIER PRINCETON, AND LOST ABOUT 45 PLANES.

REAR ADMIRAL HARDISON WILL COMMAND THE COMBINED FORCES IN THE SIMULATED STRIKE AT JOHNSTON ISLAND AND ADM.A.E.MONTGOMERY, UMPIRE OF MONDAY'S MOCK ENGAGEMENT, WILL COMMAND THE COMBINED THRUST AGAINST HAWAIIAN DEFENSES.

MAR 1947

OTTAWA, MARCH 4-(AP)-LOUIS ST. LAURENT, SECRETARY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, TOLD PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT CANADA WOULD HAVE HER OWN FOREIGN POLICY AND NOT SPEAK THROUGH BRITAIN, EVEN THOUGH SHE MIGHT FAIL TO GET ALL SHE WANTS IN FOREIGN COUNCILS.

ST. LAURENT MADE HIS STATEMENT DURING AN ALL DAY DEBATE WHICH CENTERED AROUND CANADA'S FAILURE TO OBTAIN A FULL ROLE IN SHAPING THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES, PRINCIPALLY DUE TO SOVIET OBJECTIONS.

AS A POSSIBLE WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY, VETERAN CONSERVATIVE HOWARD GREEN PROPOSED THAT "WE SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE" AND "SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO MOSCOW WITH THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, BECAUSE CANADA IS A PARTNER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND RIGHT FROM THE START THE REAL FACT HAS BEEN THAT THE THIRD GREAT POWER IS NOT GREAT BRITAIN, BUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

GREEN SUGGESTED THAT EMPIRE DISCUSSIONS SHOULD HAVE BEEN HELD ON THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES, ADDING THAT "PROBABLY CANADA COULD HAVE GOTTEN AN AGREEMENT" TO HER PROPOSALS, WHICH THEN COULD HAVE BEEN PRESENTED AT MOSCOW AS CANADA'S SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PEACE TREATIES.

"IF WE CANNOT GET FULL PARTICIPATION IN ANY OTHER WAY, WE SHOULD FOLLOW THAT COURSE, LATER ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE AS A NATION," HE SAID. "WE FOUGHT AS AN EMPIRE, AND WE SHOULD MAKE PEACE TREATIES IN THE SAME WAY.

ST. LAURENT SAID THAT HE WAS "IN VERY SHARP DISAGREEMENT" WITH GREEN'S REMARKS.

"THE QUESTION HAS BEEN DISCUSSED MORE THAN ONCE IN THIS HOUSE," ST. LAURENT SAID, "AND WE'VE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT CANADA IS GOING TO HAVE A FOREIGN POLICY OF HER OWN AND NOT GOING TO BE MERELY THE INSTRUMENT TO CARRY OUT A FOREIGN POLICY MADE UP FOR US. I AM NOT PREPARED TO RECOMMEND THAT WE SPEAK WITH A COMMON VOICE."

MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO BE AN OVERNIGHT GUEST OF PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL OF FRANCE ON HIS WAY TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL LEAVES TOMORROW BY AIR FOR THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING AND WILL SPEND THURSDAY NIGHT IN PARIS, LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, ANNOUNCED.

HE WILL CONTINUE TO MOSCOW BY WAY OF BERLIN, WHERE HE EXPECTS TO REMAIN OVERNIGHT FRIDAY AND POSSIBLY SATURDAY.

LT910PES

NIGHT LEAD UNAMERICAN

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIA HAS OBTAINED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN PATENTS BY A "LEGAL ESPIONAGE" SYSTEM AND MAY WELL BE ON THE WAY TO OBTAINING THE ATOM BOMB SECRETS.

THE REPORT WAS MADE VERBALLY TO THE HOUSE BY CHAIRMAN THOMAS (D-N.J.), WHO DEMANDED AN END TO WHAT HE CALLED "OUR CODDLING POLICY" UNDER WHICH RUSSIA WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN FROM THE PATENT OFFICE COPIES OF INDUSTRIAL, CHEMICAL AND MILITARY PATENTS.

THOMAS SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE PATENT OFFICE IS UNDER THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY A.WALLACE "SHOULD ANSWER TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE AS TO WHY" RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES WERE PERMITTED TO OBTAIN COPIES OF PATENTS.

"THROUGH OUR CODDLING POLICY OF GIVING RUSSIA OUR PATENTED KNOWLEDGE, HE SAID, "SHE MAY WELL BE ON HER WAY TO THE DISCOVERY OF MANY, IF NOT ALL, OF THE THOUSANDS OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND SECRETS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE GREAT SECRET OF THE ATOM BOMB."

THE RUSSIANS, THOMAS TOLD THE HOUSE, ORDERED AS MANY AS 60,000 PATENTS AT A TIME IN THEIR PROGRAM OF "TAPPING THE INVENTIVE GENIUS OF AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

YET, SINCE 1927, HE ASSERTED, "RUSSIA HAS REFUSED TO GIVE US A SINGLE PATENT."

THOMAS SAID THE RUSSIANS OBTAINED THE PATENTS BY HAVING "THEIR FRONT AGENCIES" IN THE UNITED STATES ORDER THEM. ON JANUARY 2,1945, HE SAID, A "DUMMY AGENCY" KNOWN AS THE FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION, 253 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, CALLED FOR ALL PATENTS FOR 1942 AND PART OF 1943.

"THEY DID IT BY HAVING THE AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION OF 210 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, OFFICIAL TRADING AGENCY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN THE UNITED STATES, PLACE ORDERS FOR THOUSANDS OF PATENTS IN EVERY FIELD," HE ADDED.

"THEY DID IT BY HAVING THE SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION OF 210 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, FILE HUGE ORDERS AND BY HAVING THEIR EMBASSY AND CONSULATE OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES LIKEWISE PLACE ORDERS. THEY EVEN HAD THE SOVIET LEGATION IN OTTAWA, CANADA, PLACING ORDERS."

"THIS IS A SAMPLE OF HOW RUSSIA USES HER ALLIES," THOMAS COMMENTED. "THEY ARE MERE BIRDS TO BE PICKED CLEAN AND GET NOTHING IN RETURN."

HE SUGGESTED THAT SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TAKE TO THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW CONFERENCES "A COPY OF MY REMARKS" AND "CITE IT AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE TYPE OF COOPERATION WE ARE RECEIVING FROM MOSCOW."

FR32APES

30. 24 - 8279

FOLO WASHINGTON UNAMERICAN

NEW YORK, MARCH 4-(AP)-HENRY A.WALLACE SAID TODAY THAT SALES OF AMERICAN PATENTS TO THE SOVIET UNION WERE "CONDUCTED UNDER LAWS AS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES" AND THAT MANY OF THEM WERE MADE WHILE JESSE H.JONES WAS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

WALLACE MADE HIS STATEMENT IN REPLY TO ASSERTIONS BY REP.THOMAS (R-NJ), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, THAT RUSSIA HAD OBTAINED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN PATENTS BY A "LEGAL ESPIONAGE" SYSTEM AND MAY BE ON THE WAY TO UNCOVERING ATOM BOMB SECRETS.

THOMAS ALSO SUGGESTED IN A SPEECH TO THE HOUSE THAT SINCE THE PATENT OFFICE WAS UNDER THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, WALLACE, AS FORMER SECRETARY, "SHOULD ANSWER TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE AS TO WHY" RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES WERE PERMITTED TO OBTAIN COPIES OF PATENTS.

"REP.THOMAS EXPRESSES ON BEHALF OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES ALARM ABOUT THE LARGE VOLUME OF PATENTS SOLD TO THE RUSSIANS BY THE PATENT OFFICE X X X ," WALLACE SAID IN A STATEMENT.

"MR.THOMAS AND HIS COMMITTEE SHOULD KNOW THAT THE SALES WERE CONDUCTED UNDER LAWS AS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND X X X THAT FOR PART OF THE TIME THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WAS THE HON.JESSE H.JONES."

HP655PES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 4-(AP)-LEON JOSEPHSON OF NEW YORK WAS QUESTIONED TODAY BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GRAND JURY IN AN INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS OF PASSPORT FRAUD BY GEARHARD EISLER, NAMED BY CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES AS THE "SUPREME" COMMUNIST AUTHORITY IN THIS COUNTRY.

REP.NIXON (R-CALIF), TOLD THE HOUSE RECENTLY THAT JOSEPHSON'S WRITING AND THE NAME OF SAMUEL LIPTZEN, ALSO OF NEW YORK, APPEARED ON A PASSPORT USED BY EISLER A DECADE AGO.

LIPTZEN IS TO BE CALLED BY THE GRAND JURY LATER.

EISLER, WHO HAS DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A GERMAN COMMUNIST AND POLITICAL REFUGEE, IS UNDER INDICTMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE AFTER REFUSAL TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. HE HAS DENIED THE STORY THAT HE DIRECTED COMMUNIST AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTORS SAID JOSEPHSON REFUSED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY UNTIL JUSTICE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF ORDERED HIM TO DO SO.

SAMUEL NEUBERGER, JOSEPHSON'S ATTORNEY, SAID ON THE OTHER HAND THAT HIS CLIENT AGREED TO TESTIFY AND DID NOT CLAIM CONSTITUTIONAL IMMUNITY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF SELF INCRIMINATION.

COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES CONFERRED WITH JUSTICES HOLTZOFF AFTER JOSEPHSON HAD BEEN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY ONLY A FEW MINUTES.

IN THE COURSE OF THE CONFERENCE THE JUDGE READ QUESTIONS PREPARED BY THE PROSECUTORS FOR JOSEPHSON. AFTER THAT JOSEPHSON WENT BACK BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND WAS THERE FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS.

MAR 1947

(150) WASHINGTON,MARCH 4-(AP)-SENATOR STEWART (D-TENN) ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WILL OPPOSE LEWIS W.DOUGLAS TO BE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN ON THE GROUND THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE HAS "EXTREME SYMPATHY" FOR THE BRITISH.

STEWART, IN A STATEMENT, ALSO SAID THE FORMER BUDGET DIRECTOR WAS AN "OUTSTANDING OPPONENT OF PUBLIC POWER," AND "STOOD IN THE WAY OF AID TO FARMERS."

TERMINING DOUGLAS "PERHAPS AS STRONGLY PRO-BRITISH AS ANYONE ELSE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN SELECTED," STEWART SAID:

"THE GREAT QUESTION IN THESE TIMES IS WHETHER OR NOT A MAN SELECTED TO REPRESENT THIS NATION IN THE CAPITAL OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY WILL BE MORE DEEPLY SYMPATHETIC TO THE UNITED STATES THAN TO THE PLIGHT OR PERIL OF THE FOREIGN COUNTRY."

AS BUDGET DIRECTOR UNDER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, DOUGLAS FAVORED CANCELLATION OF THE BRITISH WORLD WAR I DEBT, STEWART SAID.

"WAS THAT IN THE INTEREST OF THIS COUNTRY OR IN THE INTEREST OF GREAT BRITAIN?" HE ASKED.

LT913PESNM

NIGHT LEAD NEWSPRINT (160)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-A NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION GROUP TODAY URGED AN INVESTIGATION OF "BLACK MARKETING" IN SCARCE NEWSPRINT AND A REDUCTION IN GOVERNMENT USE OF NEWSPRINT.

ED M. ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEA NEWSPRINT COMMITTEE, TOLD A SENATE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE BLACK MARKET IS EXPANDING. HE SAID HE HEARD ONE REPORT OF A RECENT OFFER OF A TIE-IN SALE--BY WHICH THE PUBLISHER COULD GET NEWSPRINT IF HE BOUGHT OTHER PAPER PRODUCTS.

THE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE PROPOSED THE TWO STEPS AS PART OF AN IMMEDIATE PROGRAM TO CONSERVE NEWSPRINT AND DISTRIBUTE IT TO ALL GROUPS. ANDERSON SAID THE OUTLOOK FOR SMALL PAPERS IN 1947 IS NOT AS BRIGHT AS IT WAS IN 1946 DESPITE INCREASED PRODUCTION.

THE NEA PROGRAM INCLUDED A VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE OF ALL INTERESTS, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, TO SPREAD THE SUPPLY EQUITABLY. IT CALLED FOR EXPORT REDUCTION, AN INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF TYPES OF PAPER USED BY SMALLER PUBLISHERS, AND A "FREEZE" IN CIRCULATION AS OF MARCH 29 ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. IN ADDITION, PUBLISHERS WOULD BE ASKED TO PLEDGE NOT TO PAY ABOVE MARKET PRICES FOR NEWSPRINT.

CHARLES P. HELFENSTEIN, LIVE OAK, FLA., NEA VICE PRESIDENT, SUGGESTED HE MIGHT EVEN BE WILLING TO SEE CONTROLS REIMPOSED ON NEWSPRINT IF THE HEARINGS SHOW THE SITUATION TO BE AS SERIOUS AS IT IS FEARED, AND IF THE INDUSTRY IS UNABLE ITSELF TO CLEAR IT UP IN SIX MONTHS.

MAR 1947

THE ASSOCIATION PRODUCED NO FIGURES ON CURRENT GOVERNMENT USE OF NEWSPRINT, BUT SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), SENATE REPUBLICAN WHIP, SAID HE HAD SOME IDEA THROUGH SEEING "ALL THESE FILES IN TRIPLICATE."

THE NEA ALSO PROPOSED AS A LONG TERM PROGRAM AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA. AS AN INTERMEDIATE PLAN--BETWEEN THE SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM PROPOSALS FOR ACTION--THE ASSOCIATION URGED THAT MILLS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA BE PREVAILED UPON TO RECONVERT TO PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT.

WHERRY SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT IF THE CANADIANS WERE ASSURED OF A STEADY DEMAND OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO EXPAND.

CHARLES F. MOREAU, ORANGE, N.J., PUBLISHER, SAID A NUMBER OF MILLS IN THIS COUNTRY CONVERTED DURING THE WAR TO MORE PROFITABLE TYPES OF PAPER.

more

1947

CRANSTON WILLIAMS, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (MADE UP OF 757 DAILY NEWSPAPERS), SAID VARIOUS ASSOCIATIONS HAVE A VOLUNTARY PLAN TO ASSURE NEWSPAPERS OF NEWSPRINT IF NECESSARY TO AVOID SUSPENSION. HE TOLD THE SENATORS THAT NO NEWSPAPER HAD HAD TO SUSPEND FOR LACK OF PAPER ALONE.

WILLIAMS SAID ALL CASES OF DISTRESS, INVOLVING DANGER OF SUSPENSION, HAVE COME WHERE THE SUPPLY I PURCHA ED THROUGH A MERCHANT OR JOBBER. ACCORDINGLY, THE ANPA CHECKS WITH SUCH DEALERS WHEN IT HEARS THEY ARE HAVING SUPPLY TROUBLE.

MOST OF 179 QUERIED RECENTLY ABOUT THEIR 1947 SITUATION, WILLIAMS SAID, REPLIED THEY EXPECTED NO DIFFICULTY. BUT, HE ADDED, THERE IS HARDLY A NEWSPAPER WHICH DOES NOT WANT MORE NEWSPRINT THAN IT IS ABLE TO BUY.

WILLIAMS SAID ONE PROBLEM IN GETTING MANUFACTURERS TO INCREASE FACILITIES IS CONVINCING THEM OF THE SIZE OF THE DEMAND THAT WILL BE MAINTAINED. HE SAID HE CITED THE TRADE A RECENT SURVEY SHOWING THAT NEWSPAPERS PLAN TO SPEND $250,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

THE NEWSPRINT CONSUMERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, DESCRIBED BY ITS WITNESS AS A GROUP OF 300 PUBLISHERS OF TRADE, COMMUNITY, FRATERNAL, LABOR PAPERS AND THE LIKE, URGED RE-ESTABLISHMENT BY CONGRESS OF A CONTROL SYSTEM FOR 18 MONTHS OR UNTIL THE SITUATION HAS EASED UP.

"FREE ENTERPRISE AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR FREE PRESS IS TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY," ASSERTED THE COMMITTEE'S VICE CHAIRMAN, SIDNEY A. LAVINE, OF A NEW YORK CITY FIRM WHICH PRINTS FOR 30 SUCH NEWSPAPERS.

LAVINE'S COMMITTEE DECLARED THE NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE BEGAN IN 1945 WHEN CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT ALLOCATION SYSTEM "WAS NEARING AN END, BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM THE ANPA."

WITH FINAL ENDING OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLS, LAVINE DECLARED, THE "PINCH HAS REACHED THE CRITICAL STAGE."

"PAPER MILLS AND JOBBERS ADVISED SOME PUBLISHERS THAT THEY WOULD NOT RENEW CONTRACTS FOR 1947. OTHERS WITHOUT CONTRACTS WERE CUT OFF X X X NEARLY ALL OTHERS RECEIVED GREATLY REDUCED DELIVERIES," LAVINE SAID. HOWEVER, HE DECLARED, LARGE NEWSPAPERS BEGAN TO EXPAND.

IN HIS OWN CASE, LAVINE SAID, HIS ONLY SOURCE OF SUPPLY HAD BEEN REDUCED 8 PERCENT LAST YEAR, AND HE RECEIVED LESS IN JANUARY THAN IN JANUARY, 1946.

LAVINE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED OFFERS FOR NEWSPRINT SALE AT ABOVE MARKET PRICES, AS HIGH AS $200 A TON. THE NEW YORK MARKET PRICE BASE IS $84.

LT817PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO HAVE IRRIGATION PROJECTS READY TO GO, AND ALASKA WON'T BE FAR BEHIND IF FEDERAL RECLAMATION BENEFITS ARE EXTENDED TO THE TERRITORIES, AN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SURVEY SHOWED TODAY.

HAWAII PROBABLY WILL START HER RELATIONS WITH FEDERAL RECLAMATION, IF THEY MATERIALIZE, WITH PROJECTS TO IRRIGATE 12,000 ACRES ON MOLOKAI AND 1,500 ACRES AT WAIMEA ON THE BIG ISLAND, HAWAII, DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID.

PUERTO RICO IS ENGAGED IN PREPARATORY PLANNING FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAJAS VALLEY IN THE DRY SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

"ALASKA HAS A FEW AREAS WHICH ARE SEASONALLY DEFICIENT IN RAINFALL, BUT WE DON'T KNOW ENOUGH YET ABOUT THE RECLAMATION POSSIBILITIES THERE," WILLIAM E.WARNE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF RECLAMATION, TOLD A REPORTER.

"THE TERRITORY HAS A DEFINITE NEED FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER, HOWEVER. IT ALSO HAS PLENTY OF SWIFT, RELATIVELY SHORT MOUNTAIN RIVERS WHICH CAN BE HARNESSED FOR POWER."

OSCAR L.CHAPMAN, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LAST MONTH A DRAFT OF A BILL TO EXTEND TO THE TERRITORIES THE PROVISIONS OF THE RECLAMATION ACT, NOW LIMITED TO THE 17 WESTERN STATES.

CHAPMAN SAID THAT IF RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN UNDERTAKEN EARLIER, THE WAR-TIME PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTING FOODSTUFFS TO THE TERRITORIES MIGHT HAVE BEEN MUCH LESS ACUTE.

THE PROPOSAL ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF EDWIN G.ARNOLD, DIRECTOR OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS, WHO TOLD A REPORTER:

"WE MUST DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO HELP HAWAII FREE HERSELF FROM A TWO-CROP ECONOMY, AND IMPROVE AND BROADEN HER ECONOMIC BASIS BEYOND THE SUGAR AND PINEAPPLE UPON WHICH IT NOW DEPENDS.

"IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN HAWAII WOULD INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF TRUCK GARDEN CROPS, AND WOULD LEAD TO DEVELOPMENT OF FARM UNITS OF 160 ACRES OR LESS. MOLOKAI, IN PARTICULAR, HAS A LOT OF THESE FAMILY-SIZE HOMESTEADS.

"PUERTO RICO IS OUR MOST ACUTE ECONOMIC PROBLEM, WITH ITS ONE-CROP SUGAR ECONOMY AND ITS 2,000,000 PEOPLE DEPENDENT UPON 2,000,000 ACRES. ALTHOUGH DAMS AND RESERVOIRS FOR IRRIGATION WILL HELP THE TERRITORY, IT WON'T SOLVE THE PROBLEM COMPLETELY. COMPLETE SOLUTION FOR PUERTO RICO, LIES IN INDUSTRIALIZATION.

B15WX

"THERE HAS BEEN QUITE A SURGE OF INTEREST IN DEVELOPING ALASKA. MINING, FISHING, TIMBERING AND TOURISTS ARE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE THERE, BUT NO ECONOMY CAN DEVELOP WITHOUT A SOUND AGRICULTURAL BASE. ALASKA HAS A LONG AND EXPENSIVE HAUL FOR FOOD, AND ANYTHING WE CAN DO TO STIMULATE HER FOOD PRODUCTION WILL BE OF GREAT BENEFIT."

WARNE SAID THE RECLAMATION BUREAU INVESTIGATED THE MOLOKAI PROJECT IN 1938 AND FOUND IT PRACTICAL. IT CALLS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A TUNNEL FROM THE RAIN SLOPES OF THE ISLAND TO THE DRY SIDE, TO IRRIGATE CROP FARMS.

A RECLAMATION BUREAU TEAM, OPERATING WITH FUNDS ADVANCED BY THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, CURRENTLY IS SURVEYING THE WAIMEA PROJECT, WARNE ADDED.

PUERTO RICO'S LAJAS VALLEY PROJECT, ALSO INVOLVING A TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNTAINS FROM THE RAINY TO THE DRY SIDE, IS A MULTIPLE PURPOSE VENTURE WHICH MIGHT WELL BE DEVELOPED QUICKLY TO REGULATE STREAMS AND PROVIDE POWER AND A MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY, WARNE SAID.

CHAPMAN ESTIMATED THAT PUERTO RICO, WITH ITS MANY EXCELLENT SITES FOR HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS, COULD TRIPLE ITS POWER PRODUCTION UNDER A RECLAMATION PROGRAM.

"BOTH HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO HAVE CLIMATE AND CONDITIONS THAT REQUIRE CONSERVATION AND CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLY TO GET THE BEST OUT OF THE LAND," WARNE SAID.

CHAPMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, HANDICAPPED BY INADEQUATE PRECIPITATION, EXCESSIVE WATER RUNOFF AND SOIL EROSION AND BY THE LOWERING OF THE WATER TABLE--PARTICULARLY IN ST.CROIX, AGRICULTURAL CENTER OF THE ISLANDS--ARE DESPERATELY IN NEED OF A RECLAMATION PROGRAM.

GW436AES

30.24-8281

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE KANSAS SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON TONIGHT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION BY REP.REES (R-KAS) GIVING "APPROVAL AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT" TO THE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER MEMORIAL FOUNDATION OF ABILENE, KAS.

THE RESOLUTION ENDORSED THE PLANS AND IDEALS FOR A NATIONAL FOUNDATION IN HONOR OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, A CITIZEN OF ABILENE.

THE FOUNDATION IS PLANNED TO INCLUDE SCHOLARSHIPS AND CITIZENSHIP COURSES AND TO ESTABLISH A SHRINE WHERE EISENHOWER'S PERSONAL COLLECTION OF MEDALS AND RECORDS MAY BE PLACED.

THE SOCIETY WAS HOLDING IT ANNUAL DINNER, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY ABOUT 200 KANSANS.

ROGER BABSON, ECONOMIST, NOW IN FLORIDA, SENT A TELEGRAM SAYING HE EXPECTED TO LEAVE THAT STATE IN APRIL FOR EUREKA, KAS.

"IN MY OPINION KANSAS IS GOING TO BECOME THE REAL CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES, SPIRITUALLY, INTELLECTUALLY AND MATERIALLY," BABSON SAID, "AND I ADVISE ALL KANSANS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON GET BACK THERE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

MAR 1947

HE HAS PROPOSED THAT THE NATION'S CAPITAL BE MOVED TO KANSAS.

GOV.FRANK CARLSON SENT WORD THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST KANSAS PARTY IN WASHINGTON HE HAD MISSED IN 13 YEARS. GEN.EISENHOWER ALSO SENT GREETINGS.

THE SOCIETY ELECTED REP.SCRIVNER (R-KAS) AS PRESIDENT FOR THE COMING YEAR; OMAR KETCHUM, FORMER MAYOR OF TOPEKA AND WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, AS FIRST VICE PRESIDENT; REP. ALBERT COLE (R-KAS), SECOND VICE PRESIDENT; RUSSELL JONES, SECRETARY TO SCRIVNER, TREASURER; AND CHARLES HELSPER, TOPEKA, SECRETARY.

MISS DORIS FLEESON, NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST WHO STARTED HER CAREER IN KANSAS, MADE THE PRINCIPAL SPEECH, SAYING "THE DREAM OF FREEDOM IS NOT DEAD WHILE YET WE LIVE."

LT1231AES NM

NIGHT LEAD LEGION--350--NY RELAY

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DEFENDED ITS HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM TODAY AGAINST CHARGES OF UNNECESSARY DELAY IN A CONFERENCE WITH AMERICAN LEGION CRITICS.

COL.F.W.DRYDEN, VA ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR CONSTRUCTION, SUPPLIES AND REAL ESTATE, SAID AT AN AMERICAN LEGION REHABILITATION MEETING:

"WE ARE NOT SATISFIED AT THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE, BUT WE FEEL OUR TIME HAS BEEN WELL SPENT.

MAR 1947

"A PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTY IS THE INCREASE IN COSTS SINCE VARIOUS HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION WAS AUTHORIZED. THE PROGRAM IS BEING ATTACKED AGGRESSIVELY AS RAPIDLY AS COSTS AND FACILITIES WILL ALLOW."

WILLIAM R.MCCAULEY, OLNEY, ILL., LEGION DEPARTMENT REHABILITATION CHAIRMAN, SAID THAT IF IT IS TAKING THREE YEARS FROM THE TIME HOSPITALS ARE AUTHORIZED UNTIL CONTRACTS ARE LET, CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION.

"IF AN ATOMIC BOMB IS NEEDED TO GET HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION GOING, LET'S DROP AN ATOMIC BOMB," HE ADDED.

EDWARD LINSKY, HARRISBURG, PA., PENNSYLVANIA LEGION DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT, ASKED DRYDEN: "HOW MANY VA HOSPITALS WERE BUILT IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE LAST YEAR?" CALIFORNIA DELEGATES ASKED WHEN CONSTRUCTION WOULD BEGIN ON THE 1,000-BED LIVERMORE HOSPITAL AUTHORIZED DEC. 17, 1943, AND THE SAN FERNANDO VA HOSPITAL AUTHORIZED IN 1945.

DRYDEN SAID THESE AND OTHER QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED AFTER THEY ARE SUBMITTED IN WRITING.

"WE IN BROOKLYN HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR VA TO START BUILDING A HOSPITAL FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND A HALF," SAID JOSEPH P.PICCIRILLO OF NEW YORK CITY.

"ONE 2,000-BED HOSPITAL HAS TO CARE FOR 2,800 PATIENTS BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE."

DRYDEN ANSWERED SEVERAL QUESTIONERS AFFIRMATIVELY:

FRESNO, CALIF.--BIDS FOR THE HOSPITAL AUTHORIZED MORE THAN A YEAR AGO PROBABLY WILL BE LET, NOT LATER THAN MAY.

SEATTLE--FINAL PLANNING STAGE; CONTRACT PROBABLY WILL BE LET EARLY NEXT FALL.

MAR 1947

NEWARK, N.J.--ADVANCED PLANNING STAGE; ADVERTISING FOR BIDS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1.

DRYDEN SAID VA HAS BEEN RECONSIDERING PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL ADDITIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED, AND HAS DECIDED TO GO AHEAD WITH THEM DESPITE COST INCREASES. IT WILL HAVE A FINAL REPORT ON SIX OR EIGHT PROPOSED ADDITIONS WITHIN 15 DAYS.

DRYDEN SAID THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION OF A 1,000-BED HOSPITAL TAKES ABOUT TWO YEARS.

JOPES

NEW YORK, MARCH 4-(AP)-TALK OF FUTURE WARS AND OF THE NEED FOR STRONG STANDING ARMIES OVERSHADOWED MENTION OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS--THE WORLD'S PEACE ORGANIZATION--IN A DISCUSSION TONIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BY FOUR PUBLIC FIGURES.

ADDRESSING THE SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, THE SPEAKERS, WHOSE REMARKS WERE BROADCAST NATIONALLY, WERE:

WARREN R.AUSTIN, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL; HECTOR MCNEIL, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE AND CHIEF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL; U.S.SENATOR CHAN GURNEY (R-S.D.) CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, AND ROBERT R.YOUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

1947

ANDREI I.GROMYKO, PERMANENT RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS INVITED TO SPEAK BUT DECLINED.

GURNEY, ASSERTING THAT "THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT NOW GUARANTEE OUR SECURITY," URGED COMPULSORY PEACETIME TRAINING AND SAID THAT SUCH A PROGRAM "IS A STARK MILITARY NECESSITY" FOR UNITED STATES SECURITY.

THE SENATOR'S PROPOSAL WAS SUPPORTED BY YOUNG, WHO ALSO SUGGESTED THAT CHANGES BE MADE IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO "HALT THE DRIFT TO A NEW EARTH-SHATTERING WAR."

"IT WOULD BE SUICIDAL TO ASSUME THAT IN FUTURE WARS, AS IN THE PAST, THERE WILL BE A TIME TO TRAIN OUR MEN AFTER THE CONFLICT STARTS," GURNEY SAID. "THE PEARL HARBOR OF THE FUTURE WILL BE A FUSILLADE OF ATOMIC BOMBS SCREECHING EARTHWARD FROM PLANES TRAVELING AT SUPERSONIC SPEEDS."

THE UNITED NATIONS, YOUNG ADDED, UNDER "TRADITIONAL ADVANTAGE-SEEKING DIPLOMACY X X X SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME NO MORE EFFECTIVE THAN A SALON. IN THIS NO-MAN'S LAND, THE FOUR FREEDOMS ARE TO BRIBE, TO COERCE, TO VETO AND TO WITHDRAW."

AUSTIN PREDICTED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA "SOONER OR

LATER X X X WILL REACH AGREEMENT" ON INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS.

BUT HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST USE ALL PROCESSES OF CONCILIATION AND ORGANIZED COOPERATION WITHIN THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION AND "MUST SEEK BY OUR POLICIES TO REMOVE FEAR IN OTHERS AND REPLACE IT BY CONFIDENCE."

MCNEIL ASSERTED THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DETERMINED TO USE THE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS THE BASIS OF HER FOREIGN POLICY.

HE SAID THAT EUROPE, TROUBLED AND PERPLEXED AFTER THE WAR, "LOOKS WESTWARDS TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN FOR GUIDANCE--FOR TOLERATION IN GOVERNMENT. FOR A MIDDLE WAY IN LIVING. FOR A PATTERN OF SOCIETY IN

GURNEY DESCRIBED THE "ACTUAL DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT" OF THE UNITED STATES NOW AS "BUT A FRAGILE SHELL" AND SAID THE FIRST NECESSITY OF A SECURITY PROGRAM IS "A PERMANENT AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT--A NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY--ABOVE THE LEVEL OF OUR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, TO INTEGRATE THE MILITARY AND FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH PLANS FOR COMPLETE MOBILIZATION OF OUR SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES."

THE SENATOR SAID THAT INCLUDED IN SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD BE "A WORLD-WIDE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM, A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS, SUPREMACY IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND A PROPERLY UNIFIED ARMY AND NAVY."

GURNEY SAW THIS PICTURE OF WORLD CONDITIONS:

"NO MAJOR PEACE TREATIES HAVE BEEN SIGNED X X X THE EMBERS OF WAR SMOULDER IN CHINA. WE KNOW THAT RUSSIA MAINTAINS A JUGGERNAUT OF AT LEAST 4,000,000 SOLDIERS WHICH COULD OVERRUN ALL OF EUROPE. WE KNOW THAT MASS STARVATION X X X IS PREVALENT."

IN THE FACE OF THIS, THE SENATOR EXPRESSED FEAR "THAT IN OUR PRECIPITIOUS DASH TO A NEBULOUS NORMALCY WE ARE FLEEING FROM A CHALLENGE AS GREAT, OR GREATER, THAN WE FACED IN DECEMBER, 1941"--THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

YOUNG ADVOCATED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS BE TRANSFORMED "FROM A LABYRINTH OF OUT-DATED DIPLOMACY INTO A COURT HAVING THE POWER TO MAKE DECISIONS AND ENFORCE THEM," AND SAID THAT IF RUSSIA REFUSED TO GO ALONG, THEN THE REASON FOR THIS REFUSAL SHOULD BE FOUND AND REMOVED.

HE SUGGESTED THAT THE CHARTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE ORGANIZATION BE AMENDED "TO ACCOMPLISH GENERAL AND UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT;" TO CREATE A COURT OF WORLD INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT TO PREVENT REARMAMENT, AND TO DEPRIVE MEMBER STATES OF THE RIGHT TO SECEDE SO LONG AS THESE POWERS WERE HELD WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SECURITY.

AUSTIN ARGUED THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST MAINTAIN ITS ECONOMIC STRENGTH IN THE INTEREST OF WORLD PEACE, AND SAID THAT THIS NATION TO MAINTAIN ITS MILITARY POWER MUST AVOID "ANY UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT" AND MUST INSTITUTE A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

HE ALSO URGED "BUSINESS-LIKE INVESTMENT" OF AMERICAN CAPITAL OVERSEAS, A CONTINUED POLICY OF REDUCING TRADE BARRIERS--AND EXTENSION, "FOR THIS YEAR AT LEAST," OF "CONTINUED DIRECT RELIEF TO SOME COUNTRIES."

(NO PICKUP)

HP1143PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 4-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THAT DR. HANS BORCHERS, WHO WAS GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1941 WHEN HE WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY, HAS BEEN RETURNED FROM GERMANY AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS IN A PROPAGANDA PERJURY CASE.

"THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN WASHINGTON WOULD NOT DISCLOSE DR. BORCHERS' ADDRESS BUT SAID HE WAS LIVING IN THE CAPITAL," THE TIMES SAYS. "IT REPORTED THAT HE HAD COME HERE AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR THE TRIAL MARCH 10 OF DOUGLAS MAC COLLUM STEWART, PUBLISHER OF SCRIBNER'S COMMENTATOR AND OF A PROPAGANDA SHEET, THE LAKE GENEVA HERALD.

"STEWART, WHO ONCE TESTIFIED UNDER OATH THAT HE RECEIVED NO MONEY FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY, IS TO BE TRIED ON A PERJURY CHARGE SINCE HERBERT VON STREMPEL, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY, DECLARES THAT STEWART DID RECEIVE FUNDS."

THE TIMES SAYS THAT BORCHERS' RETURN WAS DISCLOSED "THROUGH THE FORMER NAZI OFFICIAL'S WEEK-END VISITS HERE FROM WASHINGTON FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT."

MAR 1947

HJ728AES

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK--1ST ADD SUBMARINE (ORIGINAL) X X X OR SO AWAY."

A NAVY COMMUNIQUE RELEASED SEPT. 6, 1945, WHICH GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT, LISTED THESE SURVIVORS OF THE TANG AND THEIR NEXT OF KIN:

COMMANDER RICHARD H.O'KANE, WIFE, MRS.ERNESTINE GROVES O'KANE, DURHAM, N.H.

LT.LAWRENCE SAVADKIN, WIFE, MRS.SALLY SAVADKIN, 116 BOARDMAN ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

LT. KJG) HARRY J.FLANAGAN, WIFE, MRS.DOROT

LT. (JG) HARRY J.FLANAGAN, WIFE, MRS.DOROTHY FLANAGAN, BOSTON POST ROAD, NEW LONDON, CONN.

FLOYD MUREL CAVERLY, RADIO TECHNICIAN 1ST CLASS, WIFE, MRS.LEONE CAVERLY, 1831 SUNNYDALE AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

JESSE BORGES DASILVA, MACHINIST MATE 3RD CLASS, FATHER, JAMES B. DASILVA, SR. 1118 WEST 89TH, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CLAYTON OLIVER DECKER, MACHINIST MATE 3RD CLASS, WIFE, MRS. LUCILLE DECKER, 67 STONEFORD AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH LEIBOLD, CHIEF BOATSWAIN MATE, WIFE, MRS.WILLIAM R.LEIBOLD, 2920 SOUTH MANSFIELD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

PETE NAROWANSKI, TORPEDO MAN 3RD CLASS, WIFE, MRS.RHODA NAROWANSKI, 1817 NORTH BROADWAY, BALTIMORE, MD.

HAYES OLIVER TRUKKE, TORPEDO MAN 2ND CLASS, PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. EDWARD TRUKKE, 21 WALNUT ST., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M. (EST) TODAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.)

SW1202PES

PORTLAND, ORE., MARCH 4-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT IS EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW TO ADDRESS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COLLEGE CONGRESS AT REED COLLEGE. HER GRANDDAUGHTER, ELEANOR (SISTIE) DAHL BOETTIGER, IS A SOPHOMORE STUDENT AT THE SCHOOL.

MRS.ROOSEVELT WILL ADDRESS THE STUDENT GROUP AS CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE [illegible]ST CONGRESS ATTENDED OPENING UN MEETINGS LAST YEAR.

MAR 1947

FJ1042PCS

30.24-8283

SAN FRANCISCO MARCH 4-(AP)-A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 140 INDONESIANS TODAY LOST THE LATEST OF A LONG SERIES OF EFFORTS TO ESCAPE DEPORTATION.

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE LOUIS GOODMAN DENIED A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ON THE GROUND THE CASE ALREADY HAD BEEN ADJUDICATED. AN EARLIER HABEAS CORPUS ACTION WAS LOST IN FEDERAL COURT AND COUNSEL FOR THE INDONESIANS UNSUCCESSFULLY CARRIED THE CASE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE INDONESIANS, MOSTLY SEAMEN, CONTEND THEIR LIVES WOULD BE ENDANGERED SHOULD THEY BE FORCED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND UNDER PRESENT UNSETTLED CONDITIONS.

IN TODAY'S PETITION, THEY MAINTAINED THAT CONDITIONS HAD CHANGED SINCE THEIR CASE WAS PRESENTED TO THE SUPREME COURT. THEN, THEY SAID, THE HIGH COURT WAS ADVISED THAT THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT TAKE REPRESSIVE ACTION AGAINST THE SEAMEN IF THEY WERE RETURNED.

HOWEVER, THEY CONTINUED, SINCE LAST OCTOBER'S AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, CIVIL WAR ACTUALLY HAS BEEN WAGED, WITH MANY PERSONS KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

THEY DECLARED THAT UNLESS THEY COULD RETURN TO CHERIBON, THE ONE PORT HELD BY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, THEIR LIVES WOULD BE IN JEOPARDY.

THE INDONESIANS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE DEPORTED ON FRIDAY.

FJ827PCS

COLUMBUS, O., MARCH 4-(AP)-THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH SAID TODAY SEN.JOHN W.BRICKER HAS GIVEN SUPPORTERS OF SEN.ROBERT A.TAFT THE "GO-AHEAD" SIGNAL FOR A OHIO FAVORTE SON CAMPAIGN IN THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION RACE.

THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED BRICKER AGREED TO WITHHOLD PUBLIC STATEMENT OF THAT POSITION UNTIL AFTER THE CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL SESSION IN A CONFERENCE WITH TAFT LAST WEEK.

REFERRING TO THE "GO-AHEAD" SIGNAL TO TAFT SUPPORTERS, THE PAPER IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON SAID:

"FRIENDS OF SENATOR TAFT IN OHIO, WHO HAVE BEEN ANXIOUS TO START ACTIVE WORK IN HIS BEHALF, HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE GO-AHEAD SIGNAL TO START CAMPAIGNING.

"THEY HAVE BEEN QUIETLY INFORMED THAT IF ANY DOUBT EXISTS IN THEIR MINDS, AS TO WHETHER SENATOR BRICKER IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORTING SENATOR TAFT, THEY ARE FREE TO CONTACT THE JUNIOR OHIO SENATOR AND RECEIVE THIS ASSURANCE DIRECT FROM HIM."

SENATOR TAFT, SAID THE NEWSPAPER, WOULD MAKE NO FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS CANDIDACY. FRIENDS, HOWEVER, ARE CONSIDERING EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF "TAFT FOR PRESIDENT" HEADQUARTERS IN CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS OR CINCINNATI -- WITH THE STATE CAPITAL FAVORED.

BRICKER'S DECISION TO WITHHOLD PUBLIC STATEMENT WAS BASED UPON TAFT'S PROMINENCE IN UPCOMING LABOR LEGISLATION AND HIS MEMBERSHIP ON THE PARTY'S POLICY COMMITTEE, THE STORY SAID. AVOWED PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY, THE TWO SENATORS WERE SAID TO FEEL, WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR CONSIDERABLE "POT-SHOOTING" BY POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

RA420PES NM

Russia Bars Atom Plan, Gromyko Says Controls Threaten Red Economy

MONOPOLY AIM CHARGED BY RUSSIAN

Security Council Told Economic Interference Would Result

F. CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., March 5 (AP). Andrei A. Gromyko charged today that the United States' world atomic plan was directed against the independence of other countries and said the bitterly contested veto issue could be no obstacle to effective control of atomic energy.

The Soviet delegate to the United Nations Security Council contended, in the most violent attack he has yet made on the American proposals, that the United States wants to maintain a monopoly on atomic energy. He spoke in English for an hour and 18 minutes and made it clear that Russia had not budged an inch in its opposition to the United States plan.

Cannot Turn Over Economy

The Security Council heard Gromyko declare that:

1. The Soviet Union could not turn its national economy over to a proposed international control agency.

2. One country (obviously the United States) was trying to hold onto its monopoly in atomic energy.

3. Unlimited control of atomic energy by an international authority, as proposed by the United States, would mean "unlimited interference" in the affairs of any country.

Veto Ascribed To U.S.

4. The veto in the Security Council, which the United States insists must not apply on atomic control, was established in the United Nations by United States initiative and not by Russia.

He said that President Roosevelt especially took the lead in writing the veto into the United Nations Charter.

The Security Council adjourned to give the delegates time to study Gromyko's declaration. It will meet Friday to continue discussion of the United States request for trusteeship over Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific and will take up atomic energy again next Monday.

Canadian Representative Present

Gromyko began speaking at 3.27 P.M. (E.S.T.) and spoke slowly from a 27-page text until 4.45 P.M. while the remainder of the Security Council delegates, plus Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canada's representative on the United Nations Atomic Commission, listened closely

Gromyko said there had been little comment on his proposals for a convention outlawing atomic bombs immediately and a later convention setting up atomic controls.

Then he demanded that the bomb must be abolished now, declaring that such a convention would strengthen the authority of the United Nations.

Rejects American Proposal

He said Russia stood for inspections under control organizations set up within the framework of the Security Council. He thus rejected completely the United States plan for an atomic development authority with full powers of inspection and control of atomic matters everywhere.

He said the "unlimited control" advocated by the United States on atomic energy would mean "unlimited interference" in affairs of other countries and said that the broad powers of inspection asked by the United States was one of the serious faults of the United States plan.

Gromyko contended that an international control system having complete power over a plant, its output and other features would mean ownership, which he said was not acceptable to Russia.

On the veto, he said there was no chance for agreement until other nations changed their views, which he contended were contrary to the Charter.

He apparently struck at the United States' insistence that there must be no veto on the atom, particularly in applying punishment to nations or individuals violating an atomic pact.

The Security Council was debating an American proposal to refer the atomic issue back to the Atomic Energy Commission with instructions to try again to reach a settlement and to draft a treaty. This would include the commission's December report, based largely on the United States plan, the Russian proposals advanced last month by Gromyko, and comments of various delegates in debate.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, presided for the first time as chairman.

N Y TIMES MAR 1947

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 5—Following are extracts from a statement by Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet representative before the Security Council, today:

The discussion of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission in the Security Council was useful in the respect that the attitude of individual states became still clearer toward the questions on which there is no difference of opinion as well as toward the questions on which the agreement has still not been reached.

At the same time it is necessary to point out that no noticeable progress has yet been made in reaching an agreement on a number of important questions of atomic energy control. The proposals submitted on these questions by the Soviet delegation so far have not been subjected to a due consideration. * * *

In speaking about the important questions and proposals, I have in mind, first of all, the question of the conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of atomic and other major weapons of mass destruction, and the Soviet proposal on this subject.

[Mr. Gromyko then quoted a Soviet amendment declaring that the Security Council recognizes that it is "urgent to consider draft conventions on the prohibition of atomic and other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction."]

Charges Deliberate Delays

The Soviet delegation on the Atomic Energy Commission already drew the attention to the necessity of solving these tasks as far back as in June, 1946, when the commission was just beginning its work. Unfortunately, it is necessary to state that the solution of this task is still being delayed under various pretexts having nothing in common with the real interests and purposes of the United Nations.

We are still being told that atomic weapons cannot be prohibited until the Soviet Union accepts the American proposals on the question of the control of atomic energy. Such a posing of the question, at the basis of which lies a desire to dictate to other member-states of the United Nations the terms which one country is trying to impose with the purpose of strengthening its monopoly position in the field of atomic energy, cannot conform with the interests of an urgent and successful solution of the problems on the establishment of atomic energy control.

It is necessary to pay tribute to the frankness of the authors and advocates of such a plan who do not conceal that they identify the interests of the United Nations in this field with the interests of one country by subordinating the interests of other countries to the narrowly understood national interests of this one country.

The statements of the American representatives in the Atomic Energy Commission and later in the Security Council and, in particular, the statements by Senator Austin, whom I greatly respect, on the readiness and willingness to establish an international control of atomic energy for ensuring its use only for peaceful purposes, and the American proposals themselves lead us away from the solution of the most important and urgent problems connected with the working out of the questions of control.

The United States representatives decisively object to the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons, though it is not difficult to understand that the urgent conclusion of this very convention is imperatively dictated by the whole situation. It is dictated by the nature of the atomic weapon itself as a weapon of aggression. It is dictated by the fact that at the present time atomic energy is still being used only for military purposes.

It is dictated by the fact that there are no objectively existing obstacles, especially in the light of the available historical examples of the prohibition of poisonous and suffocating gases, analogous liquids and bacteriological means of warfare.

The only obstacle for the conclusion of such a convention is the desire of one country to impose its will in questions of atomic energy on other countries, regardless of their legitimate interests.

Sees No Hope in U. S. Plan

Is it possible to consider that the way outlined in the American proposals will lead us to a successful solution of the problem of atomic energy control to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes? No, this cannot be said.

Without the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons one cannot speak seriously about rigid international control for the establishment of which the Soviet Union stood and is standing now. Without the conclusion of such a convention it will be difficult, if not impossible, to solve the problem of the establishment of such a rigid control.

The prohibition of atomic weapons as well as all other weapons of mass destruction should constitute by itself the first important stage in the fulfillment of the General Assembly decision mentioned above. It would correspond to the fundamental interests of all peace-loving peoples.

The necessity of an urgent solution of the problem of the prohibition of atomic weapons which are the weapons of aggression and constitute a threat, first of all, to the civilian population, is also dictated by the ancient traditions of mankind, proving to us that even at early stages of the development of civilization, certain moral norms had been already formed according to which it was considered a crime to exterminate a peaceful population in war. For centuries the following saying, "May the blood of women, children and old men not stain your victory," was popular among many peoples. Not a few instructive examples can be found in the history of the Middle Ages.

Let us hope that our organization of the United Nations created in the twentieth century will successfully compete in this respect with the morals of the ancients and the Middle Ages. * * *

In my statement of Feb. 14 of this year I already drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons would not mean that the working out of other questions, including that of inspection, should not be continued. However, the consideration of all the questions related to the establishments of atomic energy control will inevitably require some time, and, in view of this, the postponement of the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons cannot be justified.

The conclusion of such a convention, besides the fact that it should represent a concrete and practical step toward the fulfillment of the General Assembly decision of Dec. 14, 1946, would create more favorable conditions for the solution of other questions following from the General Assembly resolution, to say nothing of the fact that the conclusion of such a convention would contribute to the strengthening of the mutual confidence among the member-states of the United Nations and to the strengthening of the authority of our organization. * * *

There are other important questions on which it is necessary to reach an agreement in connection with the consideration of the whole problem of the establishment of the control of atomic energy. * * * It is necessary to have a definite and clear idea as to how to understand the control itself and some of its important aspects. It is necessary for us to come to understanding on this question as up to now the authors of certain proposals interpret the international control in a rather peculiar way.

Quotes Stalin on Control

The Soviet delegation deems it necessary to recall that the position of the Soviet Government on the question of the international control of atomic energy was clearly expressed by Generalissimo Stalin. Answering the corresponding question of Mr. Hugh Baillie, president of the American agency of The United Press, Generalissimo Stalin stated on Oct. 23, 1946, that "a strict international control is necessary." * * *

At the last session of the General Assembly the Soviet delegation, in the person of its head, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., V. M. Molotov, and later the Soviet representative on the Atomic Energy Commission and on the Security Council have also clarified the position of the U.S.S.R. on questions of inspection, without which, as is clear, no strict, effective and real international control is thinkable.

Effective inspection is a necessary component part of the system of international control. I have considered it necessary to make this additional explanation, since the position of the Soviet Union on this question is often presented in the wrong light and sometimes even distorted outright.

Sometimes one may hear statements that as if the Soviet Union were against strong international control and against effective inspection. Such statements have absolutely no basis and are evidently calculated to mislead public opinion as to the real position of the Soviet Union on this important question.

One may ask, what is the difference between the position of the Soviet Union and the proposals submitted some time ago to the Atomic Energy Commission by the representative of the United States and laid down as a basis of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, which is under our consideration? I have already pointed out one of the most important differences while speaking about the necessity of an urgent conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons, which is not provided for by the American proposals. However, there is a difference in some other respects, and it is an essential difference.

The position of the Soviet Union on the questions of the control of atomic energy and inspection is clear. Strict international control and inspection of atomic energy should be established. At the same time this strict international control and strict inspection should not develop into interference with those branches of industry which are not connected with the production of atomic energy. The international control of atomic energy should not deal with those questions which are not connected with atomic energy.

The transformation of atomic energy control into an unlimited control would mean to reduce to an absurdity the very idea of control of atomic energy in order to prevent its use for military purposes. Unlimited control would mean an unlimited interference of the control and controlling organ (or organs) in the economic life of the countries on whose territories this control will be carried out, and interference in their internal affairs. This is not requfred of us by the fulfilment of the tasks set forth by the United Nations in the field of atomic energy control and prohibition of atomic weapons.

Such a conception of the international control, as is presented to us in the proposals of the United States, and which lies at the basis of the appropriate sections of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission may only complicate the entire matter of organizing the control and inspection, since, as I have already pointed out, it would mean a crude interference of the control organ in the internal affairs of states, in their economic life, which cannot be compatible with the basic principles of the United Nations.

I draw your attention to the fact that many atomic scientists fully realize the defects of the proposals on granting to control organs the right of interference in the internal life and internal affairs of the nations. In this connection the statement by the council of the British Atomic Scientists' Association, published on January 20, 1947, deserves serious attention. In this statement a number of provisions of the so-called Baruch Plan were subjected to criticism. In particular, the British scientists have revealed the defects on the proposal on inspection.

As you see, the atomic scientists consider that the proposal on inspection, providing the control organs with excessively broad powers in the field of inspection, is one of the serious faults in the American plan.

The United States proposals on control proceed from the erroneous premise that the interests of other states should be removed to the background during the exercise by the control organ of its control and inspectorial functions. Only by proceeding from such fundamentally vicious premises was it possible to come to the conclusion contained in the proposals submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission by the United States representative on the necessity of transferring atomic enterprises to the possession of the international organ which is to be charged with responsibility for the realization of control.

Says U. S. Would Dominate

A proposal of this sort shows that the authors of the so-called Baruch Plan completely ignored national interests of other countries and proceed from the necessity of subordinating the interests of these countries to the interests actually of one country, that is, the United States of America.

It is easy to understand that granting such rights to control organs would mean a complete arbitrariness of these organs and, first of all, of those who would be in a position to command a majority in these organs. Granting such rights to the control organs would give an easy opportunity for interference in activities of the enterprises on the territory of one or another country without any grounds for such interference.

[Mr. Gromyko then quoted the following statement from a statement to the Atomic Energy Commission on June 14, 1946, by Bernard M. Baruch, the former United States representative: "The [atomic] authority should set up a thorough plan for control of the field of atomic energy, through various forms of ownership, dominion, licenses, operation, inspection, research and management by competent personnel."

In the same statement of the United States representative, obviously for softening, it is stated that after an international control organ solves the tasks enumerated above in the field of ownership, dominion, licenses and so on * * * "There should be as little interference as may be with the economic plans and the present private, corporate and state relationships in the several countries involved."

Thus, interference of the control organ in the internal life of the country is definitely provided for. The reservation that in future there should be some limitation to this interference does not change the situation, since this is is not the main point.

The tasks of the control organ which is entrusted with ownership, licensing and with a number of other functions are, as it were, identified with the tasks of international syndicates and trusts, the role and influence of which upon international relations and upon the economics of individual countries are well known.

Sees Trust Creation as Aim

It was not for the creation of international syndicates and trusts, which would possess the establishments, located on the territory of individual countries, that the Atomic Energy Commission was established. It was not for this that the General Assembly decided on December 14, 1946, on the necessity of establishing atomic energy control and on prohibiting atomic weapons. It is time to understand that one cannot approach the solution of such questions, guided only by the interests of one country—it is necessary to take into consideration the legitimate interests of other countries as well.

One cannot imagine such a situation in which a control organ would possess establishments in different countries, decide the questions whether to allow or not to allow the creation of such establishments on the territories of these or other countries and would have the exclusive right to carry on scientific research in the field of the production and use of atomic energy.

It is impossible to imagine such a situation. Only people who have lost the sense of reality can seriously believe in the possibility of creating such arrangements. * * *

[Mr. Gromyko then gave the following quotation from Mr. Baruch's statement last June that the control organ "should control and operate all plants, producing fissionable materials in dangerous quantities and must own and control the product of these plants."]

In this provision the idea of the necessity of turning the control organ into a peculiar international trust is brought almost to its logical conclusion. It turns out that the control organ should also control and direct the work of all the plants and possess the product of these plants.

It remains only to add to such a proposal the further suggestion that the international control organ should share profits of establishments under its management in accordance with the quantity of shares belonging to one or another country. Then the picture will be complete.

The idea of granting to the international control organ the right to possess establishments, to permit or not to permit this or that country to construct establishments, the right to possess the product of establishments, the exclusive right for scientific research, etc., contained in the proposals of the United States finds its reflection in the report of the Atomic Energy Commission as well, though in a somewhat veiled form. * * *

I draw attention especially to the fact that the commission considers that management is the direct power and authority to take day-by-day decision governing operations as well as responsibility for planning. These are plainly elements of the right of ownership.

I draw the attention of the Security Council also to the fact that, according to the finding contained in the report, management is normally a prerogative of ownership. It is true that in the same part of the report it is stated that management "need not imply ownership." However, these reservations, which apparently have been inserted to soften the main thesis, do not change the meaning of this paragraph and of the idea expressed in it.

which is thoroughly vicious and unacceptable.

The thesis formulated in the above-mentioned statement by the American representative at the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission is reproduced in essence in the report of the Atomic Energy Commission. * * *

I have already pointed out that the proposal on granting to an international control organ the right to possess establishments for the production of atomic energy and unlimited power to carry out other important functions connected with the ownership and management of the establishments and with the disposition of their production would lead to interference by the control organ in the internal affairs and internal life of states and eventually would lead to arbitrary action by the control organ in the solution of such problems as fall completely within the domestic jurisdiction of a state.

I deem it necessary to emphasize that granting broad rights and powers of such a kind to the control organ is incompatible with the state sovereignty. Therefore, such proposals are unacceptable and must be rejected as unfounded.

Various unconvincing arguments are cited to prove that allegedly only by granting such rights and powers to the control organ is it possible to establish a system of international control. Thorough acquaintance with the above-mentioned proposals shows that this thesis, by references to control, only covers up a striving to obtain the right of interference in the economic life of countries as will be required by the interests even of the majority of the control organ.

In speeches by representatives of some states in the Atomic Energy Commission and the Security Council as well as in speeches by numerous "experts," who appeared recently in great numbers, on the problems of international control of atomic energy, the question is very often asked: "How does the Soviet Union conceive the carrying out by the control organ of practical day-by-day activities and how shall this organ take decision relating to such day-by-day activities?"

For Some Majority Decisions

The position of the Soviet Union on this question has already been stated more than once. If it is necessary, I am prepared to repeat that such an organ must have the right to take, in appropriate cases, decisions by majority vote.

Does this mean, however, that it is possible by using references to international control to agree in reality to granting the right of interference in the economic life of a country even through the decision of the majority in the control organ? The Soviet Union does not wish and cannot allow such a situation.

The Soviet Union is aware that there will be a majority in the control organs which may take one-sided decisions, a majority on whose benevolent attitude toward the Soviet Union the Soviet people cannot count. Therefore, the Soviet Union, and probably not only the Soviet Union, cannot allow that the fate of its national economy be handed over to this organ.

The correctness of such a conclusion is confirmed by historical experience, including the brief but very instructive experience of the activities of the United Nations organs. The Soviet delegation does not doubt that all those who objectively appraise the situation will correctly understand the position of the Soviet Union on this question.

Hence it follows that while creating an international organ of atomic energy and organizing inspection, it is necessary to have a strict regulation of rights and duties of the control organ, excluding arbitrariness and unlimited rights. Such regulation cannot be an obstacle to the establishment of a strict and effective control, for carrying out strict and effective inspection. Rather on the contrary! Strictly defined rights and functions of a control organ will allow it to exercise more precisely and regularly its control and inspection functions. In such a situation, there will be no place for interference of control organs in the economic life of a country.

Strict regulation of powers and duties of a control organ should exclude the unlimited access for inspection purposes to all equipment and operations, an access which is now provided for in the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, and should also exclude granting to inspection the right to shut down plants, to interfere with normal mining and milling operations and granting it the right of giving so-called licenses, that is, the permission to conduct definite activities on definite conditions, etc. Regulation of the activities of the control organs will exclude similar actions, which are described in such detail in the so-called first report on safeguards, contained in the report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In reality to grant to the control organ unlimited rights and possession and management of the atomic establishments, cannot be looked upon as anything but an attempt by the United States to secure for itself world monopoly in the field of atomic energy. This tendency has found its expression in the proposals submitted by the representative of the United States on the Atomic Energy Commission and later laid down at the basis of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission. * * *

The adoption of such proposals, as well as the plan of the atomic energy control as a whole, submitted some time ago by the representative of the United States is in contradiction with the basic economic and national interests of other states, for this plan is directed against their economic independence. It is directed against the independence of other states. The situation is not altered by the fact that such a proposal even finds support.

I have already had an opportunity to state the point of view of the Soviet delegation on the question of principle of unanimity of the five powers—permanent members of the Security Council, in connection with the discussion of the questions of the atomic energy control. The Soviet delegation considers that it will be impossible to reach an agreement on this question as long as the unacceptable proposal on the question of the so-called "veto" is defended, since such a proposal is in contradiction with the principles of the United Nations.

I have also pointed out that there seems to be no difference of opinion among us on the question of the necessity of punishing violators, and there was not any on this subject. All agree that certain sanction measures should be applied against violators, if their guilt is proved. There is a divergence of opinions as to how and who should take decisions on sanctions. Should such decisions be taken in accordance with the basic principles of the United Nations or in violation of these principles?

The Soviet delegation considers that such decisions should be taken in strict conformity with the basic principles of our organization and should be taken by the organ which is charged with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace, that is, by the Security Council. The principle of unanimity of the five powers as such is not an obstacle to the effective control of atomic energy, no matter how someone tries to prove the opposite.

It is sometimes said that the proposals on the "veto" question, contained in the American plan, did not touch the principle of unanimity of the five powers as such. Attempts are being made to prove this by the argument that the states themselves, according to the convention, should give up this right. Besides, it is pointed out that after an appropriate convention is concluded nobody should have the right of "veto," which might hinder the realization of this convention.

The same question remains as to whether the decisions on sanctions, after the conclusion of an appropriate convention, are to be taken by the Security Council, in which the principle of unanimity operates or by the control organ in which nobody will have the right of "veto." That is why the American proposals, in fact, affect the general question of the principle of unanimity in the Security Council.

Is Soviet Union Alone?

Since this is so, and since someone and, first of all, the representatives of the United States are trying to represent the situation in such a way that it appears as if the Soviet Union alone of the five powers is interested in preserving the right of "veto," the Soviet delegation considers it necessary to touch this question once again.

The "veto" was established not on the initiative of the Soviet Union but on the initiative of the United States of America, in particular of the late President Roosevelt and also of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill. Thus, the initiators of the "veto" were the United States and Great Britain. The Soviet Union supported the proposal of President Roosevelt because it considered that the principle of unanimity of great powers corresponds to the interests of the maintenance of peace.

At the Dumbarton Oaks conference, where for the first time the principal questions of the creation of the United Nations were subjected to thorough discussion, the principle of unanimity of five Powers was supported by all the participants. At the conference not only there was no difference of opinion on this question, but in general no one of its participants even dared to think that there might be some other solution of the question.

This conference failed to reach a decision only on the question of the application of the principle of unanimity in cases when the Security Council takes decisions on matters in which one or more of the great powers are involved, in connection with peaceful settlement. At the Dumbarton Oaks conference final agreement on this question was not reached.

However, the great powers—the initiators of the creation of the United Nations organization—even after the conference, continued to seek a voting formula satisfactory to all of them. The United States Government also continued such attempts.

As a result, at the Crimea conference in Yalta an appropriate formula was proposed by the late President Roosevelt, which was approved unanimously. I emphasize—that the proposed formula was unanimously approved by all the participants of the Crimea conference and later at the San Francisco conference it was included in the United Nations Charter as Article 27 of Chapter V.

[Mr. Gromyko then read the statement by Edward R. Stettinius, United States representative at the San Francisco Conference, proposing the great powers voting formula which became Article 27 of the United Nations Charter.]

I draw the attention of the Security Council particularly to the following provisions of this document:

(1) Paragraph 2 (A) of the section "The Analysis of the American Proposal." The paragraph states that this proposal is in full conformity with the special responsibility of the great powers for the maintenance of peace, therefore it requires absolute unanimity of the permanent members of the Council on all the most important decisions, including all economic and military sanctions.

(2) Paragraph 3 of the section "justification of American position," the paragraph points out two important elements: (a) The necessity of unanimity among permanent members, and (b) the necessity of providing justice for all members of the organization and also to the conclusion stating that the American proposals give "reasonable and just solution" and combine successfully both of these important considerations.

Notes Churchill's Support

At the Crimea conference during the discussion of this question and, in particular, of the above stated American proposal, the principle of "veto" as well as the American proposal were fully supported by Mr. Churchill. * * *

I hope, that at the present time nobody can have any doubts as to who is the initiator of the proposals on the "veto," and how the matter stood in the discussion of the original proposals on this question. These explanations may be useful at least for those who want to know what the actual state of affairs was when this question was being discussed before it found appropriate expression in the United Nations Charter.

Generalissimo Stalin, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Crimea conference, on behalf of the Soviet Union, agreed with the proposals of Roosevelt and Churchill, since the principle of unanimity of the great powers corresponds to the interests of cooperation among them and to the interests of maintenance of international peace.

One may say: "That was the time of war and the significance of cooperation and of coordinated actions among the great powers was obvious, but at the present time the value of the principle of unanimity among the great powers is not so obvious."

But if the two years period passed since the Crimea conference and the period of a year and a half passed since the San Francisco conference and since the end of the war, have brought for some people doubts on the soundness of this principle, then what is the use of speaking about the prospects of cooperation among the great powers and about the maintenance of international peace in the future?

What other principle can be proposed to us by those, who are sick of the principle of unanimity of the great powers, for the solution of all the important questions involved in the maintenance of peace, including the question of sanctions? What "substitute" can they propose instead of "veto"? Don't they want to draw us back to the ruins of the League of Nations? One may not answer these questions, gentlemen, but we cannot get away from them.

British U.N. Plea On Palestine Held Ready

Lake Success, N.Y., March 5 (AP). Great Britain was reported reliably today to be prepared to toss the complicated Palestine case into the lap of the United Nations without further delay.

Authoritative sources said Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the Security Council, might even hand the case to Secretary General Trygve Lie sometime today.

"If not today," one high source said, "it certainly will be turned over to the United Nations within the next couple of days. The British want action."

Procedure Undecided

At the same time, sources within the British delegation said London would accept the appointment of a "fact-finding" commission composed of members of the United Nations to delve into the Holy Land situation.

"We are most anxious to turn the case over to the United Nations," one British source said. "Perhaps it can work out something that will satisfy both the Arabs and the Jews and bring an end to the violence that is now sweeping the Holy Land."

The only thing keeping Britain from formally placing the Palestine case before the United Nations, this informant said, is a decision by Lie on how he thinks the case should be handled.

Data Being Assembled

Informed sources said Arkady Sobolev, assistant secretary general in charge of political affairs, already had directed his aides to begin "pulling together basic, factual material."

This preparation was begun immediately after Lie, in informal talks with representatives of the Big Five, advanced a proposal that a fact-finding commission be set up to draft recommendations before the Assembly meets in September.

Informed quarters said Lie would drop the whole question if any one of the Big Five objected, but that if all accepted he would take formal action to lay his proposal before all 55 members of the United Nations.

This would necessitate communicating immediately with all members by cable and probably would require a week or ten days.

As envisaged by Lie, the commission would be a small informal body, without official status, empowered to hear the views of all parties concerned.

ACHESON CONFIRMS CHOICE OF OSBORN

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Frederick H. Osborn of New York, former head of the Army's special services division, was named today deputy to Warren R. Austin as United States representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

The appointment was announced by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The 46-year-old appointee retired from private business in 1928 to devote his time to scientific interests. He held the rank of major general at the end of the war.

Mr. Acheson also named John C. Ross as Mr. Austin's deputy as United States representative at the seat of the United Nations and Dean Rusk, special assistant to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, director of the State Department's Office of Special Political Affairs. The office is concerned directly with United States participation in the United Nations.

End Squabbles Or Face Clash Without Aid, Cripps Tells India

T. WILLIAMS 1947 (N)

London, March 5 (AP)—The British Government served notice on India today to settle her religious and political squabbles by June, 1948, or "risk a clash of forces and communities in which we will take no part."

"The facts are hard and difficult, but they have to be faced," Sir Stafford Cripps, since 1942 a kingpin in negotiations for Indian independence, told the House of Commons.

Initiating a two-day debate on the Government's decision to quit India not later than June of next year, Sir Stafford declared:

"We will have to take risks as to the effect of our action upon our own country, upon India and the rest of the world."

Indian Hostility

Indian hostility and the drain on British manpower, he said, make it impossible for Britain to stay in India indefinitely.

Opponents of the Government's Indian policy argued that the subcontinent was being abandoned under conditions offering no hope for its 400,000,000 inhabitants.

Opposing a fixed date for the British withdrawal, Sir John Anderson, Nationalist, declared the Government plan "holds out definite prospect to those who do not like what is going on that, if they can only dig their toes in, a definite point of time will be reached at which they will be free to pursue their own course."

Sir Stafford replied that "the fixing of the date, June, 1948, constitutes an honest and frank acceptance of the facts of the situation and we are convinced that if the Indian parties at once set themselves to the task, they can arrive at a decision upon their new constitution by the date named or, at least agree upon an interim national government to which we can hand over power by that time."

troops."

"Such a decision would entail a definite decision that we should remain in India for at least fifteen to twenty years," Cripps told the House of Commons.

He opened a two-day debate on the Labor Government's plan to leave India to Indians by June, 1948. The debate came on a Government motion asking the House's approval of its decision.

No "Unwilling Partners"

Conservatives have argued that the Government was "abandoning" India under conditions offering no hope for a peaceful and prosperous future for the Indian people.

Sir Stafford, who is president of the British Board of Trade, said the Government had fixed a time limit for British withdrawal, believing that it would give the feuding political parties in India "an opportunity to sink their differences" and agree on the makeup of an independent government.

He reiterated that India would be welcomed as a member of the British Commonwealth, but added: "We do not want unwilling partners."

More Troops Only India Alternative

London, March 5 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the 1946 Cabinet mission to India, said today the only alternative to Britain's decision to quit India would be to strengthen British controls there and "considerably reinforce British

British Forces Will Be Cut 58%

1947 (N)

London, March 5 (AP)—Britain, diverting her citizens to critically needed industrial production, blueprinted plans today for an armed force — soldiers, sailors and airmen—only 42 per cent as big as during her first full year of peace.

Compilation of budget estimates by the Admiralty, Air Ministry and War Office showed that the three armed services would have only 1,772,665 men on their rolls for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, compared with 4,202,800 during the year ending this month.

The halving operation on the armed forces showed an apparent budget saving of $1,595,500,000, but each of the ministries pointed out that the actual amount saved would be far in excess of this. New budgets show costs of supply items which previously appeared in the accounts of other ministries.

Today's release of navy estimates showed that the total number of officers, seamen, boys, Royal Marines and Royal Marine Police in 1947-48 would be 192,665, compared with 492,800 the previous year.

Britain To Cut Naval Forces 60 Per Cent

(D) 1947

London, March 5 (AP) — Britain will reduce the Royal Navy 60 per cent this year.

The Admiralty announced today, in its budget estimates for 1947-48, that the total number of naval officers, seamen, boys and Royal Marines would be reduced from the 1946-47 maximum of 492,800 to 192,000 during the twelve months beginning April 1.

Coupled with reductions announced earlier this week by the War Office and Air Ministry, the navy slash will bring an overall reduction of about 2,430,000 in the British land, sea and air forces.

The comparative figures for the three services:

	1946-47	1947-48
Army	2,950,000	1,210,000
Navy	492,800	192,000
Air Force.	760,000	370,000

As a result of the manpower slash Britain's annual bill for the Navy will be reduced from $1,020,300,000 to $786,800,000.

SOVIET MILITARY LEADER NAMED DEPUTY MINISTER

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—Nikolai A. Bulganin, newly appointed successor to Prime Minister Stalin as soviet minister of armed forces, has been named one of the Soviet Union's deputy prime ministers, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

Bulganin was given Stalin's portfolio as minister of the Russian armed forces last Monday because, it was announced, of the pressure of Stalin's "main work."

The title of his new post is vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Stalin, as chairman of the Council, holds the title of prime minister and the highest post in the Soviet Union. The council's vice chairmen are considered his deputies.

ADD

Bulganin Raised To Russ Deputy Premier Rank

S. WILLIAMS

London, March 5 (AP)—Nikolai A. Bulganin, newly appointed successor to Prime Minister Stalin as head of the Soviet armed forces, has been named one of Russia's deputy premiers, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

Bulganin last Monday took over Stalin's portfolio as Minister of the Russian Armed Forces because of the pressure on Stalin of his "main work."

That change was interpreted as meaning that Russian emphasis was shifting more and more to postwar reconstruction. Stalin had assumed the burden of directing the armed forces at the beginning of the war.

Deputy Roles Shared

Among the several other deputy premiers are Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov; A[illegible] and A. I. Mikoyan, Minister for Foreign Trade.

Bulganin's admission among the select may mark him as one of the men high in the running for succession to the aging Stalin—a job which many observers have said might be handed on to Molotov.

ADD

Britain Appoints Gaines Ambassador to Poland

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Sir Donald St. Clair Gainer, British Ambassador to Brazil, has been appointed Ambassador to Poland, succeeding Victor F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck. Cavendish-Bentinck was named two weeks ago to Gainer's post at Rio de Janeiro.

Cavendish - Bentinck's transfer came after a defendant in a Warsaw treason trial mentioned him in what the prosecution described as a plot against the Polish government. The British government denied the implication that he had plotted against the Warsaw regime.

A Foreign Office spokesman said on Jan. 30 that Cavendish-Bentinck would be withdrawn from Warsaw shortly and added, "He has been promoted." A spokesman said today the transfer did involve a promotion for Cavendish-Bentinck but "it is not a demotion for Gainer." He did not explain.

Policy On U.S. Aid In Greece Unclear

London, March 5 (AP)—C. P. Mayhew, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, declined in the House of Commons today to make clear Britain's position on any use of American money to war against Leftist guerrillas in Greece.

A Leftist Laborite, W. N. Warbey, asked Mayhew if he would say whether Britain was "unalterably opposed to the use of financial assistance for this purpose."

Mayhew replied: "Discussions are in progress and the purpose for which the assistance would be given are under discussion."

He did not say exactly who had the question under discussion, but previously he had referred to British-American talks regarding assistance for Greece.

Pravda Labels U.S. Pact 'Camouflage'

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London, March 5 (AP)—*Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper in Moscow, asked today whether an American-Canadian agreement for continued defense collaboration was not in reality "camouflage" for a British-American alliance.

The Russian newspaper, in an article broadcast by the Moscow radio, said:

"Does not a military alliance of a great power, the U.S.A., with a relatively weak country, Canada, camouflage the existence of another alliance, an alliance between two great powers—Great Britain and the United States—an alliance extremely convenient for its participants owing to the absence of any formal evidence, which makes possible a legal evasion of parliamentary control?

"Conjecture Fortified"

"The likelihood of that conjecture is fortified by the recent conclusion of the Anglo-American agreement on collaboration in the sphere of aviation, as well as reports published in the press on the agreement on the standardization of arms."

In another broadcast, the Moscow radio quoted a Pravda correspondent in Paris as saying a British-French arms standardization agreement was being negotiated in London by French General de Tassigny.

"It is alleged that the British are hastening these negotiations, which, it is said, are connected with the general negotiations on the Anglo-French alliance," said the broadcast.

British Empire To Hold Discussions On Trade

London, March 5 (AP)—The Board of Trade announced today that trade discussions by British Empire countries will be held here on March 11.

The talks are a preliminary to the meeting at Geneva April 10 of the preparatory committee of the United Nations conference on trade and employment.

The London meeting will be attended by representatives from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Burma and Ceylon.

Russia To Make Polish Loan

London, Friday, March 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Russia had agreed to lend Poland $28,855,000 in gold.

The announcement of the Russian-Polish agreement came as Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz left the Soviet capital after a nine-day visit.

The negotiations showed "an agreement in principle" on the question of German problems, the broadcast said.

Russia Completes Demining

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass said tonight that demining of Soviet territory once occupied by the Germans had been completed. "Altogether, 2,000 teams made harmless more than 70,000,000 mines, unexploded shells and bombs, clearing a territory of more than 386,000 square miles, Tass said.

tween Viet Nam delegates and the French at Versailles a year ago.

A responsible French official said Monday that the Admiral, who left his post as an abbot of the Order of Mont Carmel to re-enter the French Navy at the outbreak of the war, would be replaced because his policies were not flexible enough to aid in restoring political stability in Indo-China.

Until noon yesterday, however, d'Argenlieu denied that he would be replaced.

Mopping Up Guerrillas

French troops in the Hanoi region are still attempting to mop up bands of Viet Nam troops who have sworn to harass the French with guerrilla warfare until the Viet Namese are given independence.

Bollaert formerly was high commissioner of Strasbourg, in Alsace.

He is known as a political ally of former Premier Edouard Herriot, the Radical Socialist, who now is chairman of the National Assembly.

During the German occupation, Bollaert remained in France to act as a delegate of General de Gaulle. The Germans arrested him and lodged him in a concentration camp at Dora.

Stassen Leaves for Athens

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen left tonight for Athens via Rome. Delayed here two days by bad flying weather, he is on an economic fact-finding tour of seventeen European countries, including Russia.

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French Oust D'Argenlieu From Indo-China Post

1947 (D)

Paris, M[illegible] (AP)—Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu was ousted by the French Cabinet today as high commissioner for war-torn Indo-China.

Emile Bollaert, former prefect of the Rhone region, was named to replace him.

D'Argenlieu, whose position has been under attack since Viet Nam groups began large-scale attacks at Hanoi December 19, did not resign Cabinet informants said.

Returned Under Orders

He recently returned from Saigon, under orders from the French Government, to engage in "consultations" on the status of Indo China's troubles, which flared after the breakdown of negotiations be

Ramadier Says That He May Quit

Paris, March 5 (AP)—Premier Paul Ramadier threatened tonight to resign unless the French National Assembly supported his demands for a balanced budget.

"The existence of the nation is at stake," the Premier told the National Assembly during an open debate on finances.

The assembly finance committee had presented figures showing needs for a budget totaling 600,000,000,000 francs ($5,000,000,000), but tentatively providing revenues of only slightly more than half of

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that amount.

Pointing to deficits, which included 43,000,000,000 francs ($359,000,000) for the military establishment, the Premier said he would insist that whatever final budget was adopted should balance.

"If that course is not adopted," he said, "I shall be obliged to resign."

Bergson Coming Here

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, said today that he was leaving immediately for New York to seek intervention by the Security Council in the British handling of the Palestine situation. He said his committee would try to have one of the Council's eleven members formally request its intervention.

Still Against Centralization Of Reich Rule, French Say

W. GALLAGHER

Berlin, March 5 (AP)—France stood firm today in opposition to the establishment of a strong central German government and declared that she regarded as "premature" any consideration of such a proposal at the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting, which opens Monday in Moscow.

"France is of the opinion that Germany should be constituted on a federal basis and that its decentraliation should be pushed to the utmost limits," the highest French authorities said. "France sees in this decentralization the only possibility offered for the development of a true democratic spirit in Germany."

"The Ideal Germany"

"This question will doubtless be on the Moscow conference agenda," the French added, "but it can be said already that under present conditions France considers the organization of a central German government premature."

As to what kind of Germany France envisaged in ten years as being ideal, the French said:

"The ideal Germany would be a Germany which has abandoned any desire of renewed aggression and one that has no longer the means for it," and then added, parenthetically, "which would be even safer."

The French reiterated support for Polish territorial claims on Germany as outlined at Potsdam, up to the Oder-Neisse line; and said they wanted the Ruhr Basin—"for hundreds of years . . . an essential element in the German war potential"—placed under foreign administrative control for the sake of European security.

They also said they wanted to include the Saar in the economic framework of France, but did not envisage the "political absorption" of that rich area, "since it is understood that the Saar will be politically separated from Germany." Earlier demands for separation of the Rhineland from Germany have apparently been dropped in favor of a long military occupation of that region.

Denazification Progress

The French said they wanted to continue the exaction of German reparations from capital rather than from current production.

They disclosed also that their de-Nazification purge of German administrative personnel—after the examination of 445,015 cases, of which 18,963 resulted in prison sentences—had been terminated, with the exception of a few rare cases, but that the purge of private industry was still being carried out.

NAZI JUDGES ON TRIAL

Nuernberg, March 5 (A. P.).—German judges who once wielded the power of life and death over any one hailed before them were placed on trial today as enemies of world peace.

Brig.-Gen. Telford Taylor, chief United States war crimes prosecutor, told an all-American court that fifteen German judicial office-holders were just as guilty as diplomats, generals, party officials and industrialists.

Presenting the opening brief in the prosecution of the Hitler judicial system, Taylor asserted: "These men engaged in an unholy masquerade of tyranny disguised as justice. The victims of these crimes are countless and include nationals of every country in Europe."

The fifteen defendants are little known by name abroad, representing only what Taylor called a system. Otto Thierack, minister of justice under Hitler, committed suicide before he could be tried.

ARMY CHAPLAIN SCORED

Colonel Repudiates Ban on U. S Jews' Marriage to Germans

BERLIN, March 5 (AP)—Col. Brian L. Milburn, commander of the United States Army's Berlin command, said today that his headquarters did not agree with the attitude of Lieut. Mayer Abramowitz, Jewish chaplain here, who had refused to sanction marriages of American Jewish soldiers and German girls.

Colonel Milburn, whose approval of a marriage application is preliminary to the final sanction by Military Government headquarters, said:

"The attitude expressed by Chaplain Abramowitz is not binding on this command. Our stand is that, if marriage applications meet requirements in other respects, none will be disapproved on racial or religious grounds.

"Chaplain Abramowitz is entitled to his opinion, but I believe that refusing to permit the marriage of an American Jewish soldier to a German Gentile would be as incorrect as forbidding the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant."

Reich Force Weak, Army Men Say

Frankfurt, March 5 (AP)—American military sources agreed today with former President Hoover's reported assertion that the United States occupation forces in Germany were too weak numerically to wage a tactical action, but disagreed that there were too many troops for police purposes.

They declined to comment specifically on his reported statement to a private meeting of senators that military leaders here had told him Russia could sweep all other forces off the Continent within 30 days if she wished.

Allies Much Stronger

However, a headquarters spokesman said:

"We have no force for a tactical role. It is well known that the comparative strength of our allies around us is far greater than ours."

American officers expressed doubt that any drastic slash could be made safely in the United States occupation force of approximately 150,000 men, which is slated for gradual reduction to about 117,000 in July.

"We scarcely could make much reduction in the number of service troops, who are busy with prisoners of war, displaced persons and similar tasks," the spokesman declared.

"That means the only place to cut would be in the actual police force—the constabulary, which has about 30,000.

Antiques Added To Kronberg Loot

Frankfurt, Germany, March 5 (AP). A rare collection of art objects was added today to the long list of valuables believed looted from Kronberg Castle during its occupancy by the American Army as an officers' club.

The Landgraefin von Hessen (Countess of Hesse) said she believed most of the "Robert Turnow Collection" of some 800 antique pieces was missing—pilfered, she suggested, by officer guests as souvenirs or passed out as gifts by club operators.

The Countess, head of the once-royal Hesse family which owns the castle, said she could not estimate the value of the collection. She explained, however that it was not as valuable as the family jewels, estimated to be worth $1,500,000, which an American officer has been convicted of stealing from the castle.

At least two valuable paintings and much silver also have been reported taken from the castle.

Army police officials said they knew of no investigation into the whereabouts of the Turnow collection.

GERMAN ASKS JUST PEACE

Bishop of Fulda Urges Allies to Limit Their Demands

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 5 (AP)—A pastoral letter issued by Bishop Johannes Dietz of Fulda, which will be read to 1,000,000 German Catholics in the United States zone on March 16, calls upon the Big Four Foreign Ministers to limit their peace demands on Germany to "justified reparations" to avoid a third World War.

The letter says:

"The coming peace treaty does not only concern peace for your country but peace for the western nations and, as a matter of fact, peace for the whole world.

"It will be quite obvious to all those who have some understanding that this aim will only be reached if reconciliation and justice have the last word to say."

U.S. Major's Stand Frees 3 Germans

Dachau, Germany, March 5 (AP)—Three German soldiers charged with mistreating United States prisoners were acquitted today on testimony of an American major that camps near the front lines could not be conducted according to the Geneva Convention.

The witness, Major Maxwell S. McKnight, declined to be cross-examined on the ground that he was testifying as an expert.

McKnight was an assistant defense attorney for the Germans, Col. Edward Hermann, Capt. Karl Schlickler and Private Rupert Lang, accused of mistreating prisoners in "Dulag 377," near Gerolstein, Germany. The prosecution presented 23 signed statements from former prisoners alleging mistreatment.

U.N. Wants Swiss Radio Station

Geneva, Switzerland, March 5 (AP)—A United Nations delegation began negotiations today with Swiss Government representatives for the establishment of an United Nations radio broadcasting station in Switzerland. The question of the purchase of the "Radio Nations" station, originally established by the League of Nations but later acquired by the Swiss Government, was under consideration.

Italians Honor UNRRA's Chief

ROME, March 5 (AP)—Spurgeon M. Keeney of York County, Pennsylvania, chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's Italian mission, received the Cross of Merit, First class, with Crown of the Knights of Malta today in recognition of the UNRRA's services to Italy. It is the highest decoration given by the eight-century-old order.

Opposed Atrocities in Italy

Kesselring Testifies He Decreed Death for Guilty Soldiers

VENICE, March 5 (AP).—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, former German commander in Italy, testified today he was prepared during the war to order death sentences for his German soldiers guilty of excesses against the Italians.

He said in his war crimes trial that Benito Mussolini once complained in a letter of eleven atrocities by accused German troops. He told the British military court he investigated each case and decreed the death penalty for any German soldier responsible, "to show them that I would not tolerate such things any longer."

U. N. TO ASK TITO TO STAY 5 KILLINGS

Inquiry Commission Decides to Approve Greek Request to Get Men's Testimony

L. S. CHAKALES

SALONIKA, Greece, March 5 (AP)—The United Nations Investigating Commission decided tonight to ask Yugoslavia to suspend the execution of five men until it could be determined whether the prisoners had information relevant to the commission's Balkan inquiry.

Commission members were unanimous in their decision, reached at a secret meeting.

The commission will address its request to the Yugoslav liaison officer, Josip Djerje, to suspend the executions until a preliminary investigation has been made by the secretariat to determine the relevance of the proposed testimony of the five men.

Several weeks ago the commission followed the same procedure in asking Greece to delay the execution of prisoners.

Tonighht's action was taken after the Greek Government had requested the suspension of the executions in Yugoslavia. A formal Greek note to the commission said the five men were held in Skoplje, Yugoslavia.

The Greek liaison representative said those condemned were: Kemal Iskenderi, Ajem Indri Marqui, Hudi Husni Mhu Aren, Mohmet Mezir Boussou and Toma Oaintangiev. The Greek note requested that these men be interviewed while the "commission is in Skoplje." These are the first persons outside Greece the Greeks have requested the commission to hear.

Members of the commission, including R. T. Windle of Britain, have orally reprimanded members of the United Nations Secretariat attached to the commission for their "behavior toward the Greek Government," an informed source said today.

This rebuke, it was said, was made several days ago at a secret meeting. Members of the secretariat, including Col. A. Roscher-Lund and Gustav Gottesman, were told the secretariat unit was assuming authority belonging to the commission and that it had not been completely courteous to the Greek Government.

[Mr. Roscher-Lund, a Norwegian, and Mr. Gottesman, a Pole, are members of the secretariat sent from United Nations headquarters in Lake Success to assist the commission.]

The informant quoted Mr. Windle as having said that "I view with profound objection" the behavior of members of the secretariat toward representatives of the Greek Government.

Greek Leftists Are Exiled

Athens, March 5 (AP)—Greek police announced today that 556 of 571 leftists arrested yesterday on charges of alding guerrillas in the north, had been shipped to the Island of Nicaria in the Aegean Sea for a year's exile.

The remaining fifteen, police said, are being held for further investigation.

Leftist sources and police said that among those caught in the widespread roundup were George Thanassecos, member of the central committee of EAM (the National Liberation Front); Christos Ghizelis, director of EAM's politburo, Elias Eliou, chief of the EAM legal section, and Anthony Roussos, first secretary of EAM's town committee.

The EAM has sent a protest to the United Nations commission now investigating border incidents in northern Greece.

Greece to Execute Seven

ATHENS, March 5 (AP)—Gen. Alexander Lambou, chief of special security police during the German occupation, and six other persons were sentenced to death by a special tribunal today on conviction of collaboration with the enemy.

Amsterdam, March 5 (AP)—One of four special United States State Department planes bound for Moscow landed here tonight after it had been unable to land at Berlin because of thick fog. Twenty-four passengers and a crew of eight were aboard.

DNEPR DAM WORK PRAISED BY STALIN

(N)

MOSCOW, March 5—(AP) Prime Minister Stalin, congratulating engineers who supervised partial restoration of the Dnepr river dam, declared today that their work "shows the Soviet people are full of determination to patch up the wounds inflicted by the war and to provide further success for our country."

Announcement that the first rebuilt hydroelectric units of the dam had sent power to industries of the Ukraine on Monday dominated the Soviet press today. The dam was the largest in Europe and one of the world's greatest when it was built in 1932 under direction of an American engineer, Hugh L. Cooper, of New York.

The dam was smashed by the Russians in their 1941 retreat, and again by the Germans when the Red army drove them out in 1943. Plans for its restoration, to be completed by 1950, provide for a tremendous increase in its power production.

Stalin said the 11,200 workers employed on the dam had before them the tasks of completing a second and third hydroelectric units by the end of this year and completing repair of locks and opening navigation of the Dnepr at the earliest possible date.

were those at Zaporozhe, Krivoi Rog and Dneprodzerzhinsk, all vital units in Soviet industrial plans.

Prime Minister Stalin hailed the news in a statement congratulating the workers and engineers who placed the first unit in operation.

"The successful restoration of the Dnepr dam shows that the Soviet people are full of determination to patch up the wounds inflicted by war and to provide further success for our country," the Prime Minister said. ADD

Dnepr Dam Producing

Moscow, March 5 (AP)—Russian newspapers said today that the Dnepr River dam at Zaporozhe produced the first electric power Monday since its virtual destruction during the war. The first power went to industry in the Ukraine.

The great dam, one of the largest in the world, was smashed by the Russians during their retreat in 1941 and again by the Germans when the Red Army came back in 1943.

One hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 72,000 kilowatt hours was reported in operation now. When completely reconstructed, officials said, the dam will supply 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

Stalin Hails News

Industrial centers supplied with the first power from the dam, which cost about $110,000,000 originally,

Russians Busy Preparing For Parley in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 5 (AP).—Hundreds of Russian officials and workers bustled today at final preparations for receiving the Foreign Ministers' Council, putting finishing touches on decoration of the conference quarters and arranging for transport.

Hotels were getting new rugs and new electrical wiring and lighting fixtures. The automobiles provided for the four foreign ministers and their staffs were assembled in the square before the Moskva Hotel to receive special conference placards. The airports received completed instructions for handling the arival of foreign civil planes. E. GILMORE

Soviet newsreel men filmed the British, French and American Embassies as part of the documentary movies they are making of the conference.

The vanguard of the conference visitors already on hand includes about twenty-five administrative assistants from Britain, the United States and France, and two foreign correspondents.

JEW KILLED, 3 HURT AT NEAR JERUSALEM

(N)

Troops Hunt Attackers; Guard Post Is Fired On

J.C. GOODWIN

Jerusalem, March 5 (AP)—One person was killed and three were injured as a new wave of violence swept Palestine tonight with gunfire rattling in the ancient streets of Jerusalem.

A private car struck a road mine near the Jewish settlement of Rehovot, 25 miles northwest of Jerusalem. The Jewish driver was killed and a Jewish passenger was injured.

A British lance corporal and a Palestine constable were wounded when grenades were thrown at two military vehicles in Jerusalem itself. A road mine exploded without damage in the Street of the Prophets in the Holy City.

Haifa Office Wrecked

The Government assessment office in the port city of Haifa was wrecked by a bomb.

British troops firing flares searched Jerusalem for the attackers. An hour after the original attacks in Jerusalem light machine-gun fire was directed at a guard post to the British security zone near the bomb-wrecked Goldsmith Club, and the guards returned the fire. Flares cast red and green glows over the tense city.

Earlier today, the Orion Cinema in the Jewish section of Jerusalem was held up by seven men, who brandished revolvers, scooped up $800 and escaped in a taxi.

Not Captured

Police said the robbers were "young Jews," and that they had not been captured.

The Haifa assessment office and a gun emplacement guarding it were wrecked by a bomb which exploded in an adjoining military parking lot. The bomb was discovered by police shortly before it went off, and casualties were prevented by hastily evacuating buildings in the vicinity. Two private homes were damaged slightly.

Toward dusk, three Jews were reported to have tossed a bomb at an army cantonment on the outskirts of Haifa, and to have escaped in an automobile. The bomb exploded, without damage.

20 Taken In Tel Aviv

Searches continued in the martial law areas of Jerusalem and the coastal plain, and unconfirmed reports said 40 persons had been taken into custody in Jerusalem and twenty in Tel Aviv.

A military government spokesman said the government "fully appreciates the inconveniences to the public" resulting from martial law but that it was confident the public would realize that if such steps were not taken now, "the Jewish communities themselves will have to deal with terrorists later."

Chief Justice Sir William Fitzgerald announced in the Jerusalem high court a decision rejecting a plea for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent deportation to Cyprus of uncertified Jewish immigrants who arrived off the Palestine coast last week.

Will Have To Remain

The ruling means that the 540 passengers of the refugee ship Haim Arlosoroff, who were sent to Cyprus last week end, will have to remain there until granted entrance permits under the Palestine immigration quota. The other 838 passengers of the ship, who are being held aboard British transports in Palestine waters, probably will begin the journey to detention in Cyprus immediately.

The decision stressed that the high commissioner, Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, had sufficient information to judge where security required deportation of uncertified immigrants and that, although conditions aboard the deportation transports might be harsh, the vessels were not "prison ships," as charged by the Jewish Council in petitioning for the habeas corpus writ.

posts in strategic areas.

Police said the robbers were "three young Jews, armed with revolvers," who drove up to the Orion Theater, in the heart of the modern Jewish quarter.

After the trio fled, the cashier telephoned police, who gave orders to sound sirens usually used to halt traffic in the event of an out-

MAR 1947

Explosion, Shots Heard In Jerusalem, Bomb Wrecks Office In Haifa

MAR (D) 1947

Jerusalem, March 5 (AP)—A loud explosion like that of a land mine shook the eastern part of Jerusalem early tonight and soon afterward gunfire opened up in the British security area.

Sporadic firing was head throughout the city.

Unconfirmed reports said the explosion was in the Street of the Prophets, on which Royal Air Force headquarters is located. The street is in the Jewish section, only a few blocks from the security area in which the King David Hotel army headquarters and the Public Information Office are located.

Bomb Wrecks Office

A bomb explosion destroyed a Government assessment office and a guarding gun emplacement in Haifa during the day.

The fresh outbreak of violence followed by a few hours a theater holdup in the heart of Jerusalem.

The explosive was planted in a military car park adjoining the Government installations. Guards saw the bomb a short time before it exploded and diverted traffic from the area. A Government announcement said there were no casualties. Two private homes were slightly damaged.

Three men held up the cashier of the motion-picture theater shortly after 9 A.M. and escaped with $800, touching off a flurry of military activity.

Blamed On Jews

Sirens sent British armored cars racing through the streets, security barriers were closed, all traffic was halted and troops rushed to guard

break of violence by the Jewish underground.

The all-clear was sounded after about twenty minutes.

Deportations Ruled Legal

The Jerusalem High Court, meanwhile, announced that it had rejected a plea for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the deportation of 1,378 uncertified Jewish immigrants who were seized aboard a refugee ship off the Palestine coast last week.

In rejecting the application the court held that the British High Commissioner, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, was entitled to issue an ominous deportation order in the interest in maintaining public security without examining each deportee individually.

"Prison Ship" Claim Denied

The ruling, read by Chief Justice Sir William Fitzgerald, overruled the petitioners' claim that the refugees were being detained illegally and also denied that deportation ships used to transport the immigrants to Cyprus were "prison ships."

The refugees in question arrived at Haifa last week aboard the small steamer Ulua—renamed the Haim Arlosoroff by its passengers.

Of the would-be immigrants, 540 already have been sent to Cyprus. The remaining 838 were held aboard the British transport Ocean Vigour in Palestine waters pending the ruling.

As a result of the ruling, it was expected the Ocean Vigour would be ordered to sail for Cyprus immediately. ADD

MAR 1947

(D) Lahore Under British Rule

Briton Takes Over Punjab

Lahore, India, March 5 (AP)—The British governor of the Punjab took over the Government of this northern Indian province tonight after new outbreaks of bloody fighting between Sikhs and Hindus on the one hand and Moslems on the other. (N)

The two-day death toll in Lahore, provincial capital, was at least 32 tonight, a canvass of hospitals revealed. Today's fatalities in the city were recorded as nineteen, and the Government reported there had been "heavy casualties" also in the towns of Multan and Gujranwala.

Troops were called out to aid Lahore police in quelling the riots. Police fired several times at the demonstrators. Strong police patrols moved through the streets with rifles and fixed bayonets.

Shops Set Afire

Shops were set afire in the silver market of this capital, and an unofficial report said a bank had been looted.

Governor Sir Evan Jenkins said he was assuming control "with the concurrence of the governor general," the retiring Viceroy Lord Wavell.

The rioting broke out after the Governor had invited the Moslem League to form a ministry to succeed a coalition government. The coalition, made up of Congress party, Sikh and Unionist representatives, said last night it was "no longer able to continue in office because of riots occurring in Lahore." The invitation to the Moslem League now lapses automatically.

Telephone Call Control

In addition to press censorship already in effect in the Punjab, the Governor said he was assuming control of telephone calls, under the "Public Emergency" section of an 1885 act. He urged all parties to co-operate in "forming a stable ministry."

Master Tara Singh, Sikh leader, urged 4,000 of his followers at a mass meeting to cling to nonviolence, because "we haven't got the arms for the moment."

The tense Punjab situation developed as an aftermath of a 34-day Moslem League civil disobedience campaign, which resulted in the overthrow of the coalition. Moslems compose approximately 56 per cent of the Punjab's 30,000,000 population.

Lahore, India, March 5 (AP)—Sir Evan Jenkins, British governor of the Punjab, took over the provincial government tonight in an attempt to solve the crisis resulting from two days of communal rioting.

Sikhs and Hindus fought Moslems in the old walled section of this capital again today and the death toll mounted to at least 25. In addition, a Government communiqué said, there had been "heavy casualties" in two other towns, Multan and Gujranwala.

The rioting broke out after the Governor invited the Moslem League to form a ministry to succeed a coalition government made up of Congress party, Sikh and Unionist representatives, who resigned. The invitation to the Moslem League now lapses automatically.

Troops helped Lahore police, who fired on the rioters several times. Shops were fired in the bullion market. Rioters and the police were reported to have exchanged shots in another sector. A bank in the old city was reported unofficially to have been looted.

Home Secretary A. A. MacDonald, said police picked up twelve bodies by mid afternoon, in addition to the thirteen found yesterday.

Master Tara Singh, a Sikh leader, appealed to a meeting of 4,000 Sikhs to adhere to nonviolence.

"We haven't got arms for the moment," he said. "If the situation demands it, we will have to change our tactics."

1947

Chinese Quarantine U. S. Army Ship

Shanghai, March 5 (A. P.).—The United States Army transport Marine Lynx, inbound from San Francisco and Honolulu with 946 passengers, was quarantined today in Shanghai harbor because of an outbreak of smallpox on board.

The passenger list, of which 410 were bound for Shanghai and 536 for Hongkong and Manila, includes a large number of missionaries.

Close Shanghai Cotton Exchange.

Shanghai, March 5 (A. P.).—The Woosung (Shanghai) garrison headquarters today closed the Shanghai Cotton Exchange, charging daily operations had exceeded specified limits. Large stocks of cotton, owned by a suspected hoarder who had fled, were seized.

30. 24 - 8289

DRIVE ENDED, CHINA REPORTS

Red Offensive South Of Harbin Is Reported Halted

Nanking, March 5 (AP)—The Government tonight announced that the Chinese Communists had been crushed in a spring offensive south of Harbin. The Chinese press quickly speculated that national forces soon would launch their own offensive in northern Manchuria.

Chinese newsmen who visited Tehhwei, scene of the Communists' biggest defeat in north Manchuria, reported the city was a mass of wrecked buildings after a week of shelling. They said 600 Communist bodies still were on the streets.

The Government's Central News Agency said the entire area south of the Sungari River which was overrun by Communist troops last week has been cleared, except for a small number of cavalrymen.

Sungari River Crossed

The agency reported the Nationals' counteroffensive recaptured all points south of the Sungari and that Government troops had crossed the river at several points.

Gen. Tu Li-ming, the Government commander, said his victory was so smashing that he could capture Harbin within ten days if the Government gave him the go ahead.

Returning from a reconnaissance flight, the General said the Communists left 5,000 of their dead on the field and fled northward in full retreat. He said the Communists' penetration, which reached within 12 miles of Changchun, the Manchurian capital, was their long anticipated spring offensive and involved 140,000 troops.

33-Mile-A-Day Advance

A Chinese field dispatch reported the Nationals were pushing northward at an average speed of 33 miles a day (very fast for the Chinese and probably an abnormal one day's progress rather than an average). It said they bridged the Sungri north of Tehhwei.

Another Government column was reported to have crossed the river north of Kirin and to have effected a junction with troops pushing east from Kiutai.

The dispatch said Chitamu, 38 miles north of Kirin, was captured.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, said the Communists lost heavily in armored units and tanks in the Tehhwei area.

Discounts Formosa Report

Peng discounted reports of the seriousness of recent disorders in Formosa but conceded reports of 500 casualties probably were correct.

In Sikang province, the Chinese press said Yaan, the capital, was threatened seriously by an armed rebellion against the governor, Gen. Liu Wen-hui.

Dispatches reported savage fighting between Liu's troops and the Sikang People's Militia.

Tu Reports Reds' Drive Smashed At Changchun

J. RODERICK

Changchun, March 5 (AP)—The Government commander in Manchuria asserted today that the Communist offensive against Changchun was smashed, with 5,000 of the enemy dead and the rest in full retreat.

The commander, Gen. Tu Li-ming, said the blow was so severe that his troops could capture Harbin, the Communist stronghold, within ten days. He said, however, he had no orders to drive on north.

Tu gave the following version of the operations, during which the Communists were known to have pushed to within twelve miles of Changchun, Manchuria's capital and, by Tu's account, the No. 1 objective.

This was the Communists' spring offensive, which had been in the cards for six months.

15 Red Divisions Used

Gen. Lin Piao, Communist commander in Manchuria, had prepared twenty divisions, of which about fifteen were committed.

Lin told his troops that if they failed to seize the bastion of Tehhwe, 52 miles northeast of Changchun, they must return to the north bank of the Sungari River, dividing line of the warring forces.

Lin's troops crossed the Sungari and, while part of the force drove south toward Changchun, the main body was thrown against Tehhwe.

For seven days, during which the Communists used 140,000 troops, fighting raged at Tehhwe, about fifteen miles south of the Sungari.

Eight Divisions "Routed"

Tu by this time had rushed up two crack divisions, the 54th and 71st, from Mukden and Szepingkai and on Monday they broke the siege of Tehhwe. Five infantry and three artillery divisions were "routed."

Five thousand Communist dead were left on the battlefield, while 2,000 rifles and four armored cars were taken. Not more than 30,000 Communist troops remained south of the Sungari. These were around Kirin, 60 miles east of Changchun.

Red Troops Quit Kwantung Area

J. RODERICK

Changchun, Manchuria, March 4 (AP—Delayed)—A leading Government commander in Manchuria estimated today there were only a "very small number" of Soviet troops still in Kwantung Peninsula, including Dairen and Port Arthur.

Asked when the Soviets reduced their strength there, he replied, smiling: "Better ask Stalin that." The commander demanded anonymity.

Chinese Government troops hold Pulantien, 35 miles north of Dairen, but between them and the latter city veteran Chinese Communist soldiers extend across the narrow peninsula. They could be expected to resist any National attempt to enter Dairen.

The commander said, however, that if he received instructions to move into Dairen he could accomplish that order in a matter of days.

He charged that the Russians had removed machinery and locomotives from Dairen and destroyed some factories there.

Dairen, under terms of the August, 1945, Sino-Soviet treaty, was to have been returned to Chinese administration, but officials of the two countries still are negotiating for the transfer.

TOKYO, March 5 (AP)—The first shipload of Koreans to be repatriated to the Russian-controlled northern sector will sail from Japan March 15, occupation headquarters said today. As many as 10,000 may be returned to North Korea, but the announcement said it was not believed that many would take advantage of the offer. Headquarters also reported the repatriation of 32,000 Japanese from Russian-controlled Dairen and Port Arthur during the preceding two weeks. Another 2,900 were returned from the Netherlands East Indies.

1,200 G. I's Land in Japan.

Yokohama, March 5 (A. P.).—The transport Admiral Hughes arrived today with 1,200 Army personnel and twenty-eight Red Cross workers aboard.

3 SHIPS SAIL FROM JAPAN

Taking 3,961 Troops to U. S.—Transport Reaches Yokohama

YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 5 (AP)—Three ships sailed today carrying forty-nine officers and 3,912 enlisted men to the United States for reassignment or discharge.

They were the Bundy, with 9 officers, 114 enlisted men, 6 Red Cross workers and 7 War Department civilians; the Mayo, with 25 officers and 2,398 enlisted men, and the James O'Hara, with 15 officers, 1,400 enlisted men and 2 War Department civilian workers. The General Langfitt and the Republic, bringing 394 dependents of occupation forces in Japan, are due to dock tomorrow.

Seamen's Terms Cut In Jap Assault Case

Yokohama, March 5 (A. P.).—Ten-year sentences imposed on Merchant Seamen Floyd C. Smith of Memphis and Rudolph Cution of San Francisco for the attempted rape of Japanese girls has been commuted to two years each by Brig-Gen. Robert W. Crichtlow, commander of the Kobe base, it was announced today.

Admiral DeLany Arrives in Japan

Yokosuka, Japan, March 5 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Walter S. DeLany, Commander of Cruisers and Battleships of the Pacific Fleet, arrived today aboard the heavy cruiser St. Paul.

The admiral is on an inspection tour of naval forces in the Orient. He will visit Tsingtao and Shanghai before heading for San Pedro, Cal., via Guam and Pearl Harbor.

Ship Cargo Seizing By Dutch Hit

Batavia, March 5 (AP)—James W. Ryan, attorney for the American Isbrandsten shipping line, today accused the Netherlands East Indies Government of "gross and serious violation of international law" in seizing the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman.

Ryan, a former special assistant United States attorney, said the State Department was being requested to file a formal protest.

"If necessary," he added, "we will see that this matter is put before the Congress of the United States."

The Liberty ship was taken into custody by the Dutch after it had landed a multimillion-dollar cargo released by the Indonesian republic.

The Netherlands East Indies Government said in a communiqué that the cargo was seized under a local law prohibiting the export of produce from an estate "at the expense of the estate owners" who were kept from their holdings by the revolution. The communiqué said it was the Government's responsibility also to secure foreign exchange for rehabilitation of the East Indies.

Ryan said J. E. van Hoogstraten, N.E.I. director of economic affairs, served formal notice that an inspection of the cargo by experts disclosed that it was "looted" from estates in the interior which were held by the nationalists.

Ryan said he protested to the Minister that the two 'experts' who examined the cargo were not Dutch but British nationals in the employ of Dutch who might desire the cargo to be ruled contraband.

U. S. SHIP SEIZURE IN JAVA PROTESTED

Washington Asks Netherlands for Explanation of Act—Compensation Indicated

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The United States is protesting to the Netherlands Government against export regulations in the Netherlands Indies that led to the seizure of the merchant ship Martin Behrman last Sunday.

The State Department announced the protest today and said that the United States Embassy in the Hague also had been instructed Monday to urge an amicable adjustment of the vessel's seizure.

The Martin Behrman is owned by the Maritime Commission and chartered to the Isbrandtsen Company of New York. She was seized in Batavia after having been brought there under guard from Cheribon, Java.

She had loaded a cargo of rubber and other commodities in territory held by Indonesian forces, which have rebelled against the Dutch authorities.

Press officer Reginald P. Mitchell said the State Department had not been informed whether the protest had yet been delivered. The embassy was directed to emphasize that the export regulations, issued Jan. 29, "not only are paralyzing trade with the Netherlands Indies but are also depriving the world of commodities, especially food, that are in acute world shortage."

U. S. Sees Virtual Embargo

The State Department said that the regulations amounted to a virtual embargo on certain produce the Indonesians had for sale. The Dutch authorities have held that it may be the legal property of Dutch, British or other non-Indonesian nationals.

The protest to the Netherlands said the United States reserved all rights as to any possible injury to the vessel or her personnel in the enforcement of the regulations.

The transaction by which the Martin Behrman was to transport rubber, sugar and other commodities from Indonesian-held territory first received the blessing of the State Department in January, upon assurances from the Netherlands Embassy in Washington that there was no official objection to the deal.

However, two days after the vessel had sailed from Manila to Cheribon, the new export regulations were put out and the Isbrandtsen Company and the ship's master were immediately notified of the altered circumstances.

Truman Ends Mexican Visit With Plea for World Peace

Expresses Hope for Spread of Good Neighbor Policy in Western Hemisphere—Making 'Every Effort' to Solve U.S. Newsprint Shortage, He Says

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—(AP) President Truman brought his Mexican visit to an end tonight after expressing hope that the joint desire of the two nations for peace can spread throughout the world to avert the destruction of civilization.

In two separate addresses, Mr. Truman made it clear that he and President Miguel Aleman had found "large areas of agreement" in their consultations here, including the approach to solution of Mexico's foot and mouth disease problem.

Sure Policy Will Spread

Speaking later to a cheering, applauding American colony audience at Casino Militar, the President, urging all of them to be "good will ambassadors," proclaimed:

"We actually have a good neighbor policy between Mexico and the United States. If we can get that same feeling in the other 21 republics and in the dominion of Canada, the western hemisphere can be the happiest place in the world, and I am sure that is just what it is going to be."

The last affair on the offical program was a private dinner tonight at which Mr. Truman was the guest of the Mexican president at the latter's private residence.

The President will take off from the municipal airport at 6:30 a.m. Thursday on a five hour flight to Waco where he speaks at Baylor university tomorrow night.

Earlier, speaking at the scene of the Pyramid of the Sun, 28 miles from Mexico City, the President had told the joint U.S.-Mexican press of the efforts of the Mexican and United States governments to preserve peace.

He spoke of the ruins of ancient civilizations he had just viewed and declared:

"Now we don't want to be a passing civilization—neither the great Mexican government nor the United

States of America. We want to continue. That's the reson we want world peace. We have come to the destructive point when we must have world peace, or we'll be just like these deserted ruins. We will be a deserted desert."

In response to questions, the United States chief executive expressed hope he would be able to visit some more Latin American countries.

"I have always had it under consideration to visit other Latin American countries," he asserted, "But I never can tell when I will have the opportunity to do it. I hope to be able to visit several more. I wanted to visit my next door neighbor first."

Asked what help Mexico might expect from the U.S. to fight hoof and mouth disease, the President replied:

"Our Congress, at my request, as an emergency measure, has just passed a bill authorizing substantial help in the eradication of the hoof and mouth disease."

Asked about the shortage of newsprint in Mexico, the President reminded the Mexican newsmen that U. S. metropolitan papers were folding up for lack of paper. He said that everything is being done to move newsprint in from Canada by attacking the box car shortage, and that when the U. S. did get more paper "we will remember our neighbors to the south."

President Truman did not elaborate on the newsprint situation in response to the Mexican newsman's query.

"The newsprint question has been a terrible one at home," Mr. Truman asserted. "We are having difficulties. Some of our metropolitan newspapers are going out of business because they can't get newsprint. We are making every effort we possibly can to work the situation out." ADD

Truman Lands After Air View Of Volcano

Mexico City, March 5 (AP)—President Truman saw Mexico's four-year-old volcano, Paricutin, from the air today in a quick trip to be followed by a fast drive to Teotihuacan Pyramids to the Sun and the Moon, 28 miles north of here.

His plane, the Sacred Cow, left at 10.07 A.M. and landed here at 12.31 P.M.

The President's plane was preceded by two planes with newspaper men and photographers which landed five minutes ahead of his.

Volcano On New Rampage

The President saw Paricutin in violent eruption, one of the biggest thrills of his visit to Mexico. The volcano started on a new rampage today a few hours before the Sacred Cow flew at 10,500 feet around and over the spouting cone, and tongues of lava coursed down its sides.

The day was clear and warm, and the visibility was excellent.

En route to Paricutin, Mr. Truman viewed the small city of Morelia and the beautiful Patzcuaro Lake. On an island in the lake stands a monument to Gen. Jose Maria Morelos, one of Mexico's outstanding patriots.

Volcano Born In 1943

The volcano Paricutin was born February 20, 1943, when an Indian's cornfield went berserk and started ejecting smoke. The flight took the President over the craters of other volcanoes which were active years ago.

All that can be seen of what was once the town of Paricutin is the church spire which juts out of the lava and dust.

The President seemed tireless and eager for his tourist trip to see the sights of Mexico after two days of swift activity in formal affairs with much handshaking and a multitude of his expansive smiles.

"Missouri Waltz" Revived

Mr. Truman had the capital swaying to the "Missouri Waltz," played repeatedly yesterday at the folk dance festival, the United States Embassy reception and in the Foreign Office last night.

More significant than that was the title of "Champion of American Solidarity" given the President by his host, President Aleman, at a formal United States Embassy lunch yesterday.

Farewell Dinner Tonight

He will wind up his official visit tonight at a private dinner with Aleman. Tomorrow he will fly to Waco, Texas, where he is to deliver a speech at about 1 P.M. (E.S.T.) at Baylor University on foreign economic policy before returning to Washington tomorrow night.

The visit of the two Presidents at a colorful fiesta at the National Stadium yesterday was marred when two persons—a 19-year-old woman and an 8-year-old child—were killed and four hurt in the crush of the crowd trying to catch a glimpse of Truman and Aleman.

Cheered Wherever He Goes

The cheers of Mexicans followed the American President wherever he went, and President Aleman declared yesterday at a luncheon that the Truman visit is going "to promote a better understanding and friendship between our two countries." Aleman is scheduled to return the visit next month.

Yacht Heads South.

Washington, March 5 (A.P.).—The presidential yacht Williamsburg is en route to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where President Truman will be taken aboard on March 11 for a Caribbean cruise. The Williamsburg, which is due at San Juan on March 10, left her Washington Navy Yard dock yesterday.

Mr. Truman, who is due back tomorrow night, will leave the capital by plane at 10 A. M. on Saturday for Key West, Fla. He will stay there three nights and then fly to San Juan, arriving on March 11 for official visits to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. After boarding the Williamsburg, he will witness the Atlantic Fleet maneuvers on March 12 and 13, then continue on the Caribbean cruise. He will not return to Key West before March 23 for his flight back to Washington.

Baptist Prayers Ask Good Day For Truman

Waco, Texas, March 5 (AP)—The official forecast that passable weather will allow President Truman's plane to land here tomorrow was bolstered tonight by some good Baptist prayers.

One came from Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Wood, 94, who is known as "the liveliest creature on her side of town."

Truman, Marshall Trips Do Not Affect Succession

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5—With Secretary of State Marshall's departure today for Moscow, Under-Secretary Dean Acheson becomes Acting Secretary.

However, while President Truman also is out of the country, there is no Acting President. Mr. Truman remains the nation's Chief Executive, regardless of his whereabouts.

The difference arises because there is no provision in Constitution or law for an Acting President. There is provision that when Cabinet officers go away their highest ranking assistants become Acting Secretaries and perform their functions.

But should President Truman die or become incapacitated, it would be Secretary Marshall, not Mr. Acheson, who would succeed to the Presidency.

REICH PEACE PACT HOPES DISCOUNTED

Marshall Doubtful Of Finishing Treaty At Moscow

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, left for Moscow today openly expressing doubt that the momentous Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference there will attain completely its goal of writing a European peace.

Marshall, in a statement, served notice on the world not to expect too much. Expressing hope that a treaty with Austria may be written at Moscow, he said he was "extremely doubtful" that the Foreign Ministers will be able to agree on any more basic principles to settle the much larger problem, a peace pact to govern Germany's postwar future.

Second Parley In Prospect

This raised the prospect of a second conference later this year to try to break the deadlock with Soviet Russia over German peace terms. Some officials have talked of such a conference, perhaps in the fall.

Following is the text of Marshall's statement, which he dictated to newsmen before his big special plane took off:

"We recognize the negotiations at Moscow will be extremely difficult and their consequences momentous.

"The deputies of the Foreign Ministers have made some progress in drafting the Austrian treaty. It should be possible to consider the Austrian treaty with the hope of completing it at Moscow.

Yet To Discuss Fundamentals

"The situation with regard to the German issues are quite different. Deputies so far have been only engaged in listening to the statements of the Allied countries concerned, other than the Big Four.

"So we have yet to discuss and reach agreements on great fundamentals which will be the basis for the drafting of the treaty regarding Germany.

"If we are successful in reaching agreements on major fundamental principles I would be very much pleased.

"It would appear now to be extremely doubtful whether an actual treaty for Germany will be completed for consideration at this conference."

Dulles In Delegation

With other members of the United States delegation, including John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign affairs adviser, Marshall departed at 9.11 A.M. His plane headed for Paris, where he will be the overnight guest Thursday of France's President, Vincent Auriol, and will have the opportunity for preconference talks also with Premier Ramadier.

He is due to arrive in Moscow Sunday, a day in advance of his first meeting as Secretary of State with Foreign Ministers Vyacheslav Molotov, of Russia; Georges Bidault, of France, and Ernest Bevin of Great Britain. En route an overnight stay is scheduled Friday and possibly Saturday in Berlin.

Top American, British and French officials wished Marshall good luck at the airport. Among them were John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State; Lewis Douglas, Ambassador-designate to Great Britain; Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador, and Francis Lacoste, French chargé d'affaires.

Dulles told reporters that, to carry out "the last will and testament" of those who died for American ideals in World War II, Marshall and his advisers needed the support of a united American people.

He forecast success, however, for a second aim of the momentous gathering, the drafting of a peace agreement for Austria.

Preliminary talks have laid the groundwork for an Austrian accord, the Big Four—France, Russia, Great Britain and the United States—still are in disagreement on the fundamentals of a German treaty.

Just before Marshall's plane took off at 9:11 A. M. the Secretary said in a dictated statement:

"We recognize the negotiations at Moscow will be extremely difficult and their consequences momentous.

"The deputies of the Foreign Ministers have made some progress in drafting the Austrian treaty. It should be possible to consider the Austrian treaty with the hope of completing it at Moscow.

"The situation with regard to the German issues is quite different. Deputies so far have been only engaged in listening to the statements of the Allied countries concerned, other than the Big Four. So we have yet to discuss and reach agreements on great fundamentals which will be the basis for the drafting of the treaty regarding Germany.

"If we are successful in reaching agreements on major fundamental principles, I would be very much pleased.

"It would appear now to be extremely doubtful whether an actual treaty for Germany will be completed for consideration at this conference."

Top Officials at Airport.

Several top Government officials, including Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, were at the airport to see Marshall off.

Marshall was accompanied by Benjamin B. Cohen, State Department councilor, and Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, Russian expert and interpreter. A second plane carried several top advisers, including John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign affairs expert. Aboard a third plane in the party were eleven news and radio correspondents.

Dulles told reporters:

"During the war millions died that ideals might live. We who survived have a sacred duty to carry out that last will and testament and to make a peace which will embody those ideals.

"We who are going to Moscow will try to do that, but to succeed we shall have to feel behind us the spiritual support of a united American people."

Plans Stop in Paris.

The Secretary planned to stop tomorrow in Paris for an overnight visit with President Vincent Auriol of France. This will give him an opportunity to get French views on many issues involving the future of Germany. From Paris, he arranged to go to Berlin for a conference with United States occupation authorities. He is scheduled to stay there Friday night and possibly Saturday. This would put him in Moscow one day ahead of the first formal meeting with the Foreign Ministers of France, Russia and Great Britain next Monday.

Other Momentous Problems.

With the problem of peace terms for Germany and Austria demanding his immediate attention at the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference, Marshall left for President Truman the momentous foreign policy decision on how far America shall go in upholding nations it believes are peace loving and intend to follow the democratic way of life.

War-broken Greece presented the immediate test—whether to pit American dollars against Russian Communism now that Britain no longer is able to bolster that country's tottering regime. Nor was a sudden new succession of congressional blasts at Soviet actions and intentions calculated by diplomatic authorities here to make the Cabinet officer's task any easier when he meets Russian Foreign Minister Molotov across the Big Four

Says Big Four Still Are in Disagreement Over Fundamentals—Expresses Hope Concerning Austrian Treaty.

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall left today for the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow, openly expressing doubt that a peace treaty for Germany could be written there.

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conference table next Monday.

There the problems of reparations, boundaries and a unified German nation—all fraught with long range implications for the whole continent of Europe—will confront Marshall with one of the sternest tests of his career.

Would End 'Coddling.'

The flurry of criticism directed at Russia in the House yesterday included demands for an end to this country's "coddling policy" and for economic sanctions in the form of a ban on all American exports to the Soviet Union.

Representative Bradley (R.-Mich.), chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, which has been inquiring into the transfer of ninety-five American ships to Russia during the war, introduced a bill to clamp on the export embargo because, he said, "Russia has not even deigned to give us the courtesy of a reply as to her intentions" concerning the ships.

Republican lawmakers in the Senate appeared to be marking time, meanwhile, until this country's policy toward Europe is clarified by Mr. Truman. Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) told a reporter he believes the Chief Executive should make "an affirmative statement of our policy as regards all of Europe." Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), said that he agreed with Brewster on this point.

"As I interpreted the President's speech in Mexico City," Brewster said, "he is saying that we are going to protect liberty-loving people everywhere."

It seems obvious to him, the Maine Senator said, that if the United States supports the present Greek Government, it will be called upon to extend aid in other areas such as Turkey and Palestine.

"If that is true, I am sure the Congress wants to know just what that involves.

United States Welcomes Pact

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The State Department said today the United States welcomes the new fifty-year treaty of alliance between Great Britain and France. Press officer Lincoln White told reporters that a major interest of this government is to keep Germany disarmed so that she never again will be a threat to peace.

U. S. MAPS PLANS TO SUPPLY BRITAIN WITH BEEF, WHEAT

WASHINGTON, March 5—(AP) The United States moved today to supply meat and wheat to the British, and still pondered ways to help distressed Greece, now that weakening Britain is pulling out of that strategic Mediterranean country.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said at a news conference the United States has agreed to supply Britain with enough meat by this spring to prevent a reduction in the ration there.

Shipments will consist of beef, and perhaps surplus turkeys. The United States also will help the British build up a stockpile of wheat before next fall to help tide them over the winter.

Anderson made his disclosure after a conference with John Strachey, British food minister here on a visit.

Britain, which has been supporting the government of Greece as a bulwark against Russian Communism, has asked the United States to take over her commitments.

A number of officials favor economic aid to Greece, but feel that Britain should keep at least a token armed force there.

However, Britain was standing pat on a decision to pull the last of her remaining contingent of 10,000 troops out soon.

The State department said today Britain had handed the United States a second note on the Greek situation. Its contents were not made public, but informed diplomats reported that London served a notice of withdrawing the last troops by the end of this coming summer.

Outposts To Open Soon In Arctic

Washington, March 5 (AP)—The uninhabited rim of the North American continent, a vast blind spot for weather men and military strategists, soon will be manned by watchers of the United States and Canada.

The project, officially disclosed in Ottawa and Washington, involves the joint establishment of nine new weather stations in Canadian territory.

It is part of the recently announced plan to continue the wartime collaboration of the two nations by exchanging information, personnel and facilities for "peacetime joint security purposes."

Within 600 Miles Of Pole

At least two of the new stations will be in the Far North, one on Ellsmere Island, 600 miles from the North Pole, another to the westward on Melville Island.

These, with the other outposts in the chain to the southward, will fill in a blank area between weather stations maintained by the United States in Alaska and one at Thule, in Greenland.

The Ellsmere and Melville Island stations are expected to be completed and manned this summer.

Military Value Noted

Officials of the two governments confined their public announcement yesterday to the advantages of improving the weather reporting system. But strategists noted the pre-eminent military value of constantly manned installations athwart the air routes over the Polar Cap.

An inkling of the extensive reconnaissance already attempted was given recently when a United States Army Air Force B-29, based in Alaska, was forced down in Greenland.

AAF officers said today they understand the Air Force will fly in much of the material and men needed for building the new stations, but that Americans who man the jointly controlled installations probably will be from the United States Geodetic Service.

Idea Broached By U.S.

C. D. Howe, Canadian Reconstruction Minister, made the announcement in Parliament. His announcement marked the end of the first stage of a project first broached by the United States last summer, when American military authorities showed a pressing interest in hemisphere defense arrangements.

Douglas Confirmed As Envoy To Britain

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas won quick Senate confirmation today to be United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

By unanimous consent, the Senate approved the former budget director to succeed O. Max Gardner, who died en route to London.

The Senate also approved Warren R. Austin, former Vermont Senator, for his third United Nations post, this time to represent the United States on the United Nations Armaments Commission.

Austin also is United States member of the United Nations Security Council and Atomic Control Commission.

POLAND SAID TO FOIL ENVOY

Lane Reports He Could Not See Americans In Prison

New York, March 5 (AP)—The Polish Government has refused permission to American authorities to interview about 100 citizens of this nation who are being held in Polish prisons on political charges, Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Ambassador, said today.

Lane, who arrived aboard the Queen Elizabeth, said "I was successful in interviewing only one of about 100 Americans imprisoned for political reasons. This was Mrs. Irene Dmochowska, of Chicago, a member of the embassy staff, who was sentenced to five years in jail on charges of helping political refugees to escape."

Feels Mission Terminated

The 52-year-old career diplomat, ambassador to Poland since July, 1945, said he would not return to Warsaw because he felt his "mission in Poland had bee nterminated." However, he added:

"I don't expect any diplomatic break. There will not be any lessening of interest by the United States but a beginning of a new chapter in relations with Poland.

Bliss said his viewpoint was summed up in notes sent by the State Department to Poland which "expressed the apprehension that there would not be a free and unfettered election becaus of the prior activities of some groups."

Surmises Confirmed

He asserted that "my surmises were confirmed by reports of emissaries sent around the country and by an overwhelming majority of press representatives."

Lane also released for publication a letter he sent F. H. LaGuardia from Warsaw.

The letter said LaGuardia, while UNRRA director, had recanted on a promise he made to Lane that he would write a note to the Polish Government protesting "on behalf of those of your fellow citizens who were under arrest in Polish jails for political reasons."

Denies Making Promise

Later LaGuardia at a news conference denied making such a promise to Lane and he released copies of his reply to the Ambassador.

The LaGuardia letter charged Lane with failing to make proper application to visit American citizens who had been arrested, submitting no data or names, and making statements to LaGuardia which the latter said he checked with the Polish Government and found "absolutely incorrect."

Congress to Get Truman Report On Subversives

Action to Bar Disloyal Persons From U. S. Jobs Will Await His Message

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—President Truman is preparing a recommendation to Congress on methods of keeping disloyal persons out of government jobs, Lawrence Malloy, civil service counsel, said today.

Mr. Malloy informed a House judiciary subcommittee the President's report on dealing with "subversive persons" will be sent to Capitol Hill soon.

Representative Raymond S. Springer, Republican, of Indiana, chairman of the subcommittee, told reporters: "We will hold up action until the President's recommendations arrive. Something must be done."

Mr. Malloy disclosed the Presidential intentions as the judiciary group ended consideration of far-reaching legislation by Representative Sam Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama. This is intended to force any disloyal persons out of government service under threat of fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years.

The bill provides:

1. It is unlawful for any persons to hold a government job who has engaged in subversive activity or "is or has been a member of or associated with any organization, any part of the aims or purposes of which is or has been subversive of the government of the United States."

2. Any person employed in violation of the subversive test and any person in government service who recommends, approves or appoints any such person shall be immediately removed from office, "shall be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor" and "shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both."

Representative Hobbs's bill defines subversive as follows:

"Any act or conduct, membership, or association, or advocacy of principle or doctrine inimical to the government of the United States, or the tendency of which is to undermine any of the institutions or to distort any of the functions or to impede any of the projects or to lessen any of the efforts of the government of the United States; whether any such subversive influence exerted or sought to be exerted be open or direct or subtle or indirect, whether such subversive activity may have been by spoken or written words or by acts or conduct, and whether or not such subversive activity produced subversive result."

Representative Fadjo Cravens, Democrat, of Arkansas, said he would be afraid to recommend anybody for a postmaster appointment under Mr. Hobbs's bill.

Witnesses Called In Eisler Probe

New York, March 5 (AP)—A subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities went into executive session today to inquire into an alleged passport fraud involving Gerhardt Eisler, described by the full committee as the leading Communist authority in the United States.

Leon Josephson and Samuel Liptzen, of New York, appeared at the committee room under subpoena. Representative Richard M. Nixon (R., Cal.), chairman of the subcommittee who said the closed hearing involved Eisler, said they were to be examined, as well as two or more additional witnesses whose names he did not disclose.

Nixon recently stated that the writing of Josephson and the name of Liptzen appeared on a passport used by Eisler early in 1930.

KNUTSON TO PUSH BILL FOR TAX CUT

WASHINGTON, March 5—(AP) Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), chairman of the House ways and means committee, said today he will proceed with tax-cutting legislation, even if the House and Senate reach a stalemate on cutting President Truman's budget.

He told reporters that the tax-framing committee probably would begin consideration next week of his House bill No. 1 proposing a 20 per cent "across the board" income tax slash:

"A stalemate on the budget will not stop the tax bill," he said.

The House and Senate arranged for the next round of their budget battle Friday. A conference committee of 10 senators and 10 house members will meet in an attempt to iron out differences between the two bodies.

House Speaker Martin (R-Mass) has issued a "no retreat" from the House position that Mr. Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget should be cut by $6,000,000,000. The Senate is standing for a more moderate cut of $4,500,000,000. It wants at least $2,600,000,000 of the saving earmarked for a payment on the nation's $262,000,000,000 debt.

"We've got to have a tax cut," Martin said. "This could not be done with only a $4,500,000,000 budget cut and a $2,600,000,000 debt payment."

SENATE GIVES OPA UNTIL JUNE 30 TO WIND UP BUSINESS

Agency Allowed 17 Million to Complete Duties; Other Control Units Affected

RENT HIKE FAVORED

Banking Subcommittee Votes to Authorize General 10 Per Cent Boost.

WASHINGTON, March 5—(AP) The Republican-dominated Senate, overriding Democratic protests, voted 58-29 today to end OPA and other wartime control agencies by June. 30.

A little earlier, a Senate banking subcommittee voted 3-2 against Democratic opposition to authorize a general 10 per cent boost in rents. Under this bill rent controls would be taken from OPA and left to courts to enforce.

The decision to send OPA to the graveyard of government wartime agencies took the form of a stipulation in a $180,000,000 deficiency appropriation for various government bureaus.

OTC Marked for Death

The stipulation marked for death the Office of Temporary Controls and its constituent agencies. These include the remaining remnants, not only of OPA, but of the Civilian Production Administration which wielded enormous priority powers during the war, and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The appropriation bill, passed by the Senate today, goes back to the House for action on amendments.

It contains about $17,000,000 to enable the OPA to wind its duties, which now consists mainly of enforcing controls over rents, sugar and rice.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said the money was not enough, that the bill would spell the end of rent control by April 30. But Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told the Senate that Congress would be able to set up new control machinery well ahead of April 30.

Lucas' contention also was challenged by Chairman Bridges (R-NH) of the Senate Appropriations committee, who said the bill merely signified "the beginning of the end of OPA."

Funds Ample. Cordon, Says

Senator Cordon (R-Ore) declared that OPA would have ample funds to carry on and estimated it would have $10,000,000 more than the amount needed to pay its final going-out-of-business expenses.

A proposal by Senator Hayden (D-Ariz) to increase funds for the Civilian Production Administration by $1,200,000 was defeated on a voice vote. Senator Hill (D-Ala) said rejection of the amendment sounded "the death knell for veterans housing."

Technically, the Senate vote was on a motion to strike out a stipulation—written into the $180,000,000 appropriations bill—that the Office of Temporary controls and the other agencies close shop by June 30. The motion was lost.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) said the stipulation actually has no binding legal effect but is rather an "expression of intent" by Congress to wipe out OTC by mid-year.

Shortly after the vote to retain the stipulation, or so-called "rider," the Senate voted approval of the entire appropriations bill and sent it to the House. The latter chamber, in considering the measure previously, had been even tougher on OPA, refusing it any new money and voting to take away $9,000,000 of its current year funds.

Rent Hike Gets Senate Unit's Approval

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Legislation allowing a general ten per cent increase in rents was approved, 3 to 2, today by a Senate Banking subcommittee.

The subcommittee's action was on formal adoption of the legal draft of a measure which it had approved in principle on February 25. The bill now goes to the full committee.

Senator Buck (R., Del.) subcommittee chairman, said the full Banking Committee will probably consider the proposal tomorrow.

Buck and Republican Senators Cain, of Washington, and Bricker, of Ohio, voted for the rent bill, while two Democrats—Sparkman, of Alabama, and Taylor, of Idaho—opposed it.

The measure would continue rent controls through this year but take their enforcement from the OPA and give it to the National Housing Agency.

June 30 "Death" Sought

Republican leaders are aiming at winding up the OPA's life June 30.

Up in the Senate today is a bill giving it a death sentence then and a $17,000,000 appropriation with which to close out its activities.

The fund is provided in a $180,966,231 appropriation measure.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, told reporters that Senate leaders plan "to keep the rent legislation moving right along," but it will probably not reach the floor until next month.

No Urgency, Taft Says

Taft said there is no urgency for action because present rent controls do not expire until June 30 and a number of other matters are expected to keep the Senate busy the rest of this month.

In any event, Taft said, the full Banking Committee should require considerable time before it sends any rent legislation on to the Senate.

Sugar-Stamp Figure 'Had 80,000'

Chicago, March 5 (AP)—OPA agents today arrested Charles A. Kohs, 43, who Raymond McClory, assistant United States attorney, said was wanted by Federal authorities in Fort Worth, Texas, on a charge of possessing 80,000 stolen sugar stamps worth 400,000 pounds of sugar.

Kohs was taken before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker. He pleaded innocent at his araignment and was held under $10,000 bond for hearing March 14.

McClory said Kohs's arrest was part of a Federal investigation into what was termed a "gigantic black market" in sugar.

Stolen From OPA Office

Today the Federal grand jury heard witnesses testify regarding the theft of more than 100,000 sugar stamps from the OPA verification center here.

Three colored youths who worked for the center were summoned before the grand jury today.

Two other colored persons, Broadway Arrington and Peg Abernathy, owners of a South Side cafe, surrendered today on an indictment charging them with illegal possession and transfer of sugar ration stamps, and postsd $5,000 bond each.

5,000,000 Pounds Astray

They were immediately subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury to testify in the sugar-ring investigation.

Some 50 indictments have already been returned in the probe. J. Albert Wol, United States District Attorney, said a nation-wide sugar ring was responsible for diverting an estimated 5,000,000 pounds into illegal channels.

CIO Man Urges Newsprint Controls

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Thomas B. Wright, an official of the CIO, told Congress today that the small publisher is "far worse" off for newsprint than during the war and urged restoration of Federal controls.

"The amount of newsprint the small user needs is negligible, but he can't get it," the chairman of the CIO's newsprint committee testified at a Senate Small Business subcommittee investigation into the newsprint shortage.

Monopoly Charged

Wright contended that the "commercial press"—not further identified—monopolized the supply of newsprint, the paper on which newspapers are printed. He added:

"The commercial press is vociferous in its complaint against the iron curtain they see in some foreign country But they have imposed a curtain of gold against the freedom of small publishers and labor to speak effectively for the interests of their people."

From the Catholic Press Association of America came an appeal to "share the paper."

Its representative was the Rev. John S. Randall, of Rochester, N.Y., managing editor of the Catholic *Courier Journal*, who said he spoke for all Catholic publications in America with a circulation of 12,000,000. He expresed belief that publishers "if they take a sober, long-range view of the problem, can arrange this just distribution voluntarily."

But the problem is so serious, he said, that if it is not settled by this means, it may eventually have to be handled "by regulation."

Saying he had noted "widespread reports of black market operations" in newsprint, Father Randall declared that a continuation of such a practice "will result ultimately in the survival of the stronger publishers and the death of the weaker."

But Wright contended that "cleaning up black marketeers" would not solve the main problem, which he termed "much broader."

"Nothing would be achieved by running down the black markets and picking up a few tons here and there," Wright added.

Senator Murray (D., Mont.) asked, "If we catch them what can we do about it?" Chairman Capehart (R., Ind.) previously had noted that price ceilings no longer exist. Capehart has said that he may call in representative groups in the industry who might have information on price discrimination between publishers.

No Paper For Bibles

H. H. Riemer, representing the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, told the committee his organization is devoted to preaching the Gospel by the printed page and "now we can't get paper."

He added that he did not think his organization should be "stiffled to death in the face of this prodigious advertising that is going on—great pages advertising some French perfume for milady, or a mink coat."

Riemer said he had been offered newsprint at $225 and $250 a ton, compared to the New York base price of $84.

Wright also testified he was "told yesterday by a printer here" that the printer answered an advertisement in a trade magazine for newsprint. The reply was an offer of a carload a month for three months at $205 a ton.

Wright remarked that "the New York *Herald Tribune* recently printed a foreign supplement of 80 full pages which was reported to have used 780 rolls of newsprint averaging 1,200 pounds to the roll."

Wright said his own paper, the *Union News*, organ of the CIO Electrical Workers, faces possible suspension because of a lack of newsprint.

Still Storing Newsprint, Canadian Mill States

Montreal, March 5 (AP)—A pulp and paper company spokesman said today his company is still storing newsprint instead of shipping it because of the Province of Quebec's latest storm which stalled many boxcars on their way to the mills.

The spokesman said that even if the weather returns to normal his company would not be up to date in shipping for another month.

If the mills in the Quebec area are hit by another storm such as the latest, which reached gale proportions in some districts, it may take the rest of the year to catch up.

A newsprint industry source said that the situation remains unchanged and still is serious, although there are a "reasonable" number of boxcars on their way to the mills.

Added to this, he said, locomotives which would ordinarily be pulling boxcars are being pressed into service by the railways to clear the tracks with snowplows.

"There are about 8,000 Canadian box cars in the United States but very few American boxcars in Canada. There are a lot of refrigerator cars and flat cars here but it is extremely difficult to ship newsprint in cars of that sort," he said.

LILIENTHAL REPORT EXPECTED FRIDAY

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—The Senate Atomic Committee today put off until tomorrow another conference with David E. Lilienthal and other nominees to the Atomic Energy Commission. It was explained that committee members were unable to get together because of other Senate business.

Senator Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), the chairman, previously had told a reporter that the group probably will vote Friday on whether to confirm Lilienthal as chairman of the commission. Nomination of four other members and of Carroll Wilson as general manager also are before the committee.

There is a chance, Hickenlooper said, that the committee may vote on the nominations tomorrow, but it is more likely the decision will be postponed until the following day.

produce mesons, which are particles in the atom thought to be related to the forces which hold the nuclei together, in far greater quantity in the laboratory, and in considerably more convenience than when the physicist is obliged to rely upon cosmic radiation as the source.

Wilson said that through the study of mesons, Cornell physicists hope to obtain a clew to the fundamental problem of nuclear forces.

He said the synchrotron also will be used to investigate whether electric forces still follow the familiar laws when the energy is increased to as much as 300,000,000 volts. Present theories make conflicting predictions about the behavior of electric forces in the ultra-high frequency energy region, he said.

The synchrotron is expected to accelerate electrons to approximately 300,000,000 electron volts.

Cornell Gets Navy Atomic Contract

$500,000 Awarded for Erection of Synchrotron for Study of Nuclear Forces.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 5 (A. P.).—The Navy Department has awarded a $500,000 contract to Cornell University for the study of the atomic nucleus and nuclear forces, Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell, announced today.

Under the terms of the contract, Cornell will construct a synchrotron, approximately 12 feet in diameter, in a building next to the site of the university's proposed new building for the laboratory of nuclear studies.

The synchrotron, which will contain nearly seventy tons of special transformer iron, is expected by college officials to be ready for use next fall. Robert R. Wilson, laboratory director, said that the synchrotron will

TO STUDY ECLIPSE

Washington, March 5 (A. P.).—A B-29 flying laboratory will be sent to Brazil in May to study mysterious cosmic rays during a total eclipse of the sun, the National Geographic Society announced today.

Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Foundation at Swarthmore, Pa., cosmic ray authority, said air studies will be made in the B-29 to investigate the behavior of the rays at high altitudes. During 30,000 miles of flying last summer, in the B-29 laboratory, Dr. Swann discovered that mesotrons, a portion of the rays, increase in number in northern latitudes.

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'BULL' HALSEY RETIRED FOR DISABILITY

Physical Condition 'Incident To Service' Cited By Navy Board

Washington, March 5 (AP)—Fleet Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, whose carrier fleets dealt smashing blows to the Japanese, has been retired for physical disability.

The Navy, announcing the order today, said it was approved by President Truman February 28, effective March 1, and official notice had been sent to the five-star admiral.

"Good News," Says Admiral

In Charlottesville, Va., Admiral Halsey said he could not comment because "I don't know a damned thing about it."

"It's good news, though, and I'm glad to hear it," he said.

The Navy blamed a mail mix-up for his apparent failure to get the notice.

Was 64 Last October

Halsey, 64 years old last October, has been on inactive status since January 1. He appeared last month before a navy board which decided he should be retired because of "physical disability incident to naval service." A number of other officers were retired at the same time.

The nature of the disability was not made public. Halsey underwent an operation in New York last December and suffered a "respiratory infection" a year ago.

Halsey is the first five-star officer to retire for physical reasons. He will continue to draw full pay and allowances, totaling $15,750 a year.

CIO Union Appeals From VA Ruling

Washington, March 5 (AP)—The CIO-United Auto Workers asked Federal District Court today to overthrow a Veterans' Administration ruling that three ex-servicemen out of work at General Motors in 1945-46 were jobless because of a strike and thus ineligible for G. I. unemployment compensation.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans' administrator, had overruled an award of the allowance officer in Michigan, and declined to pay the veterans the $20 weekly allotment for which ex-service men are eligible for 52 weeks when unemployed.

The union contended that the three men were entitled to compensation under the GI bill. It argued the corporation had called a stoppage because of shortage of parts and was unwilling to work the plant until the OPA had boosted prices on cars.

A labor dispute was not the cause of the unemployment, the union contended. This reasoning was upheld by the VA allowanve officer in Hichigan, but the head office here overruled him last November 14.

The VA said then that a stoppage of work existed because of a labor dispute and that the three claimants, being directly interested in the dispute, were automatically barred from compensation under the law.

Attorney Martin W. Popper, of New York, represented the union in filing two civil suits to obtain a restraining order against Bradley. Popper said thousands of veterans would be affected by the outcome.

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LEAD DAY U.N. (180) 1947

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 5-(AP)-ANDREI A. GROMYKO CHARGED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS ATTEMPTING TO HOLD A MONOPOLY OVER ATOMIC ENERGY AND SAID THAT AMERICAN CONTROL PROPOSALS WOULD MEAN "INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES."

THE SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DID NOT NAME THE UNITED STATES SPECIFICALLY BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS FROM A LONG POLICY SPEECH STUDDED WITH ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN THAT HE WAS HITTING AT THIS COUNTRY.

HE REITERATED RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE BAN ON THE ATOMIC BOMB TO BE FOLLOWED BY A CONVENTION SETTING UP CONTROLS.

HE TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT THE BROAD POWERS IN THE FIELD OF INSPECTION ON WHICH THE U.S. IS INSISTING CONSTITUTED ONE OF THE DEFECTS OF THE UNITED STATES PLAN AND SAID THAT THE U.S. CONTROL PROPOSALS, WHICH WOULD GIVE AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY A FREE HAND IN ATOMIC MATTERS, WOULD MEAN "UNLIMITED INTERFERENCE" IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE SAID THAT IF THE CONTROL RIGHTS DEMANDED IN THE U.S. PROPOSALS WERE GRANTED THEY WOULD BRING INTERFERENCE IN OTHER AFFAIRS.

READING IN ENGLISH FROM A 29-PAGE MANUSCRIPT, GROMYKO SAID THERE HAD BEEN LITTLE COMMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS FOR A CONVENTION TO ABOLISH ATOMIC WEAPONS NOW AND A LATER CONVENTION TO SET UP CONTROLS AND SAFEGUARDS FOR PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

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THE DELEGATES LISTENED CLOSELY TO GROMYKO'S SLOWLY SPOKEN DELIVERY OF A STATEMENT HAILED IN ADVANCE AS A MAJOR POLICY SPEECH.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE DID NOT NAME THE COUNTRY BUT THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT HE REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES, WITH WHICH RUSSIA HAS DIFFERED OVER THE PROPER ATOMIC CONTROLS. HE SAID RUSSIA CONSIDERED AN IMMEDIATE BAN ON ATOMIC BOMBS MUST BE ENACTED.

HE SAID THE ONLY STUMBLING BLOCK WAS ONE COUNTRY WHICH, HE CHARGED, WANTED TO IMPOSE ITS VIEWS ON OTHER NATIONS. HE THEN NOTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS OPPOSED TO A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A CONVENTION IMMEDIATELY OUTLAWING THE BOMB.

THE RUSSIAN NOTED ESPECIALLY THAT THERE HAD BEEN LITTLE COMMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON RUSSIA'S PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL, PUT FORWARD FIRST LAST JUNE AND ADVANCED AGAIN LAST MONTH AS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO A REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. THIS REPORT CONTAINED THE ESSENTIALS OF THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL.

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THE COUNCIL IS CONSIDERING AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO SEND THE ATOMIC REPORT, RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS, AND VARIOUS COMMENTS OF THE DELEGATES ON THEM BACK TO THE ATOMIC COMMISSION WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO SEEK AGREEMENT AND TO DRAFT A TREATY.

HE SAID THE COUNCIL SHOULD DISCUSS WITHOUT DELAY THE DRAFTS OF A CONVENTION TO OUTLAW THE MAKING OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND ADDED THAT SUCH A CONVENTION WOULD STRENGTHEN THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THERE WERE OTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEMS BUT ONCE THESE WERE SOLVED THE REST WOULD BE EASY, GROMYKO SAID, APPARENTLY REFERRING HERE TO THE UNITED STATES INSISTENCE ON CONTROLS AND SAFEGUARDS.

HE DECLARED THAT RUSSIA STOOD FOR STRICT AND EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND CITED THE AGREEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV TO INSPECTIONS IN AN ATOMIC CONTROL SET-UP.

GROMYKO CHARGED THAT THE RUSSIAN POSITION OFTEN WAS "PRESENTED IN THE WRONG LIGHT OR DISTORTED."

JJ407PES

1947

NIGHT LEAD U.N.-PALESTINE (230)
BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 5-(AP)-CHINESE DELEGATE DR.QUO TAI-CHI JOINED BRITAIN TONIGHT IN EXPRESSING GENERAL APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE PALESTINE PROBLEM. HE SAID HE WAS NOT READY TO GIVE CHINA'S FINAL ACCEPTANCE PENDING FURTHER STUDY OF THE COMPLICATED LEGAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

THE THREE OTHER BIG POWERS DECLINED TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

MEANWHILE, THE INTENSE INTEREST OF THE ARAB LEAGUE IN THE PROPOSED PLAN WAS INDICATED BY FARIS EL KHOURY, SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATE FROM SYRIA, WHO SAID HE HAD ARRANGED TO SEE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE AND SEEK A CLARIFICATION OF THE PROPOSAL LIE LAID BEFORE THE BIG POWERS IN A SERIES OF INFORMAL TALKS LATE LAST WEEK.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS ACCEPTABLE TO LONDON, BUT THAT BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN WOULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION TO INITIATE A REQUEST FOR A FACT-FINDING COMMISSION UNTIL LIE HAD HEARD FROM THE OTHER FOUR POWERS.

IT WAS MADE CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT IF AND WHEN THE OTHER POWERS APPROVED THE PLAN BRITAIN WAS READY TO ASK THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FORMALLY TO SET UP SUCH A COMMISSION AND DIRECT IT TO FORMULATE A PALESTINE PLAN TO BE LAID BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER.

UNITED STATES DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN AND FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI BOTH SAID THEY WERE AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR GOVERNMENTS. SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO HAD NO COMMENT, BUT HE PRESUMABLY ALSO WAS AWAITING INSUTRCTIONS.

WW932PES

OSBORN (320)
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MARCH 5-(AP)-FREDERICK HENRY OSBORN, BUSINESSMAN AND ANTHROPOLOGIST, WHO WATCHED OVER THE ARMY'S MORALE AND EDUCATION DURING WORLD WAR II, SAID TODAY HE WOULD CARRY ON IN THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WHERE BERNARET7; 2"

ENERGY COMMISSION WHERE BERNARD M.BARUCH "LEFT OFF."

OSBORN, SIX FOOT EIGHT INCH 58-YEAR-OLD FORMER MAJOR GENERAL, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HIS FEELINGS WERE THOROUGHLY IN ACCORD WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL POLICY ON ATOMIC ENERGY AS LAID DOWN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

OSBORN SAID HE WAS "AMAZED" AT THE AMOUNT OF WORK ALREADY DONE BY THE ATOMIC COMMISSION ON THE PROBLEM. HE SAID HE KNEW THAT THE POSITION AS UNITED STATES DEPUTY ON THE ATOMIC GROUP TO WHICH HE HAS JUST BEEN NAMED WOULD REQUIRE "AN INFINITE AMOUNT OF PATIENCE."

"I HAVE NO ILLUSIONS AS TO THE DIFFICULTY OF THE JOB," HE SADDED.

HE WILL WORK DIRECTLY UNDER HIS CLOSE FRIEND, WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE DOES NOT LIKE TO BE KNOWN AS "GENERAL" NOW--IN FACT, HE ASKS HIS ACQUAINTANCES WHO FEEL OBLIGED TO USE A HANDLE ON HIS NAME TO CALL HIM PLAIN "MR."

OSBORN'S ASSOCIATES POINTED OUT THAT HE NEVER DID HAVE A MILITARY CAREER; THAT HE WAS APPOINTED TO DO A CIVILIAN JOB FOR THE ARMY, AND THAT HE NOW HAS DIVORCED HIMSELF COMPLETELY FROM THE ARMY.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF HENRY L.STIMSON, THEN SECRETARY OF WAR, OSBORN WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SELECTIVE SERVICE IN OCT. 1940. LATER HE WAS MADE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE ON WELFARE AND RECREATION.

IN 1941 HE WAS APPOINTED BRIGADIER GENERAL FROM CIVILIAN LIFE TO HEAD UP THE MORALE BRANCH OF THE ARMY. HE WAS MADE A MAJOR GENERAL IN 1943 AND FINISHED THE WAR AS DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

BORN IN NEW YORK, THE SON OF WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, PROMINENT NEW YORK LAWYER, OSBORN WAS GRADUATED FROM PRINCETON IN 1910 AND TOOK A POST GRADUATE COURSE IN TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

HE IS SAID BY HIS FRIENDS TO HAVE MADE HIS FIRST $500,000 SELLING THE DETROIT, TOLEDO AND IRONTON RAILROAD TO HENRY FORD IN 1921.

HE MARRIED MISS MARGARTE L.SCHIEFFELIN OF NEW YORK IN 1914. SIX CHILDREN WERE BORN TO THEM.

WW816PES

(BULGANIN IS THE 11TH VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW IN FEB.16 LISTED THE FOLLOWING AS VICE CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL, OR DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS:

(FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, L.P.BERIA, ANDREI A.ANDREYEV, A.I.MIKOYAN, ALEXEI KOSYGIN, NIKOLAI A VOZNESENSKY, MARSHAL K.E. VOROSHILOV, GEORGI M.MALENKOV, L.M.KAGANOVICH AND MAXIM Z.SABUROV. THE COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS MORE THAN 70.)

IN A TERSE BROADCAST, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID "ARMY GENERAL NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH BULGANIN, MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R., HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET."

BULGANIN ONCE BEFORE HAD THE RANK OF DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WHEN HE SERVED AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE OLD UNION COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS, THE BODY THAT WAS SUPPLANTED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. HE IS REGARDED MORE AS A SKILLED ADMINISTRATOR AND NEGOTIATOR THAN AS AN OUTSTANDING SOLDIER.

HE ROSE SPECTACULARLY DURING THE WAR. AS HEAD OF THE MOSCOW CITY SOVIET, HE SPECIALIZED IN CIVIL AFFAIRS, BUT HE ALSO WAS A MEMBER OF THE CAPITAL'S MILITARY COUNCIL WHEN THE GERMANS WERE HALTED ALMOST AT THE CITY'S GATES.

THE RADIO ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASSILEVSKY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES, HAD BEEN NAMED FIRST DEPUTY TO BULGANIN AS MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

LDD-LDD-(BULGANIN-NITE)-YYY DEPUTIES B518PES

LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN XXX TO MOLOTOV.

THE RADIO ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL ALEXANDER M.VASSILEVSKY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, WAS NAMED AS BULGANIN'S FIRST DEPUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES MINISTRY.

THE BROADCAST ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS APPOINTED MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVIC VASSILEVSKY, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R., AS FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R."

BULGANIN'S TWO ETC FOURTH GRAF ORIG.

-DASH-

(EDITORS: NOTE THAT THE REFERENCE IN THE THIRD GRAF OF THE ORIGINAL TO BULGANIN AS NO.2 MAN IS ELIMINATED). MORE

30.24-8295

BULGANIN'S TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS CLIMAXED A SPEEDY RISE FROM OBSCURITY.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS CLIMB FIRST BECAME APPARENT IN NOVEMBER, 1944, WHEN HE DISPLACED STALIN'S REVOLUTIONARY COMRADE, MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV, AS DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

THE BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS APPOINTMENT SAID MERELY: (TEXT)

"ARMY GENERAL NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH BULGANIN, MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R., HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET." (END TEXT).

STALIN IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-- THE HIGHEST POSITION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

BULGANIN IS REGARDED AS A SKILLED NEGOTIATOR AND ADMINISTRATOR RATHER THAN A GREAT SOLDIER. DRING THE WAR HE SERVED SEVERAL MONTHS AS RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE, THE SOVIET-SPONSORED RIVAL OF THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

--DASH--

BULGANIN BECAME CHIEF VICE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ARMED FORCES LAST MARCH 22. HE HEADED THE MOSCOW CITY SOVIET DURING THE WAR AND WAS A MEMBER OF THE MOSCOW MILITARY COUNCIL WHEN THE GERMANS WERE REPELLED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE KREMLIN IN THE EARLY WINTER OF 1941.

THE NEXT YEAR, HE WAS PROMOTED TO A LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

ONCE BEFORE HE HAD HELD THE OFFICE OF VICE PRIME MINISTER OF THE SOVIET UNION. HE ALSO HAD BEEN PRIME MINISTER IN 1937-38 OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, THE LARGEST POLITICAL UNIT IN THE SOVIET UNION, EMBRACING MOSCOW AND MORE THAN 92 PER CENT OF THE GREAT AREA OF ALL RUSSIA.

HE IS A SUBSTITUTE MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO, THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY EXECUTIVE SUB-COMMITTEES, AND IS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM. HE HEADED AS CHAIRMAN THE STATE BANK OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

AMONG HIS DECORATIONS ARE THE ORDER OF SUVOROV AND THE ORDER OF KUTUZIV, FIRST CLASS, WHICH WERE PINNED UPON HIM IN 1943. HE WAS SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE TO THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN 1944.

IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TO RUSSIAN TROOPS LAST NOVEMBER ON THE EVE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, HE URGED SOLDIERS TO "PERSISTENTLY LEARN MILITARY SCIENCE AND SKILFULLY APPLY IT IN COMBAT TRAINING."

"THE ABSENCE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT OF A DIRECT THREAT MUST NOT CREATE COMPLACENCY AND APATHY IN OUR RANKS," THE ORDER SAID. "THE CONSTANT MILITARY PREPAREDNESS OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY IS THE GUARANTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF OUR MOTHERLAND AND FIRM PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

BULGANIN WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET COUNCIL IN 1940.

JJ4PES

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF J.V.T. PEROWNE, A COUNSELLOR IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE, TO BE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE VATICAN. HE SUCCEEDS SIR FRANCIS OSBORNE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EST TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5)

JK251PES

ADD-LDN-(GAINES)-XXX-EXPLAIN

MAR 1947

THE FACT THAT AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DE TASSIGNY AND TWO OTHER FRENCH GENERALS, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED RUMORS THAT THEY HAD COME TO NEGOTIATE ON ARMS STANDARDIZATION IS REGARDED AS AN ENDEAVOR TO AVOID PUBLICITY ON THE RESULTS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

"IT IS ALSO ALLEGED IN PARIS THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE AN AGREEMENT ON STANDARDIZATION OF ARMS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND HOLLAND WILL BE CONCLUDED."

ADD-LDN-(PRAVDA)-XXX BROADCAST

JA RQ803AES

88 (Q) (REUTERS OUT)

BY WILLIAM L. PHILLIPS (380)

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-RATIONING OF HOUSEHOLD GAS AND ELECTRICITY FOR THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS WILL BE A DEFINITE PART OF BRITAIN'S FORTHCOMING LONG TERM PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY, A WELL INFORMED GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, INDUSTRY AND THE POWERFUL TRADES UNION CONGRESS NEARED AGREEMENT ON A PLAN FOR "DOUBLE DAY SHIFTS" IN LIEU OF NIGHT WORK TO EASE THE DRAIN ON OVERLOADED AND INADEQUATE ELECTRIC GENERATORS BUT THE TUC--A MAIN PROP OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY-- VIRTUALLY REJECTED A GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR NIGHT SHIFTS.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED TO BE TRYING--WITHOUT RESULTS SO FAR--TO SPEND SOME OF ITS BORROWED DOLLARS IN THE UNITED STATES ON NEW GENERATORS TO SUPPLEMENT AND REPLACE THE WORN EQUIPMENT THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FEBRUARY FUEL CRISIS.

THE OVERALL PLAN, SETTING THE PATTERN OF BRITISH LIFE FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS AND POSSIBLY MORE, WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID.

IT WILL NOT INCLUDE RATIONING OF HOUSEHOLD COAL, HE SAID. THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ALLOCATIONS BY RETAILERS WILL BE CONTINUED, BUT DELIVERIES WILL BE CUT TO HOMES THAT EXCEED THEIR QUOTAS ON GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

THE LONG TERM PLAN BEGAN TO TAKE FINAL FORM AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID THEY WERE "FAIRLY SATISFIED" THE COUNTRY WAS THROUGH THE WORST OF THE FEBRUARY CRISIS, WHICH PARALYZED ELECTRICALLY POWERED INDUSTRY OVER A BROAD BELT OF THIS ISLAND.

THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY RATIONING SCHEME WILL REPLACE ELECTRICITY RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED THROUGHOUT BRITAIN DURING THE CRISIS. THESE RESTRICTIONS STILL IN EFFECT, BAN NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMERS FROM USING CURRENT FOR FIVE HOURS DAILY.

THE NEW PLAN--FOLLOWING LINES FAMILIAR TO BRITONS UNDER FOOD, CLOTHING AND SOAP RATIONING FOR YEARS--WILL GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL A PERSONAL ALLOCATION OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY UNITS FOR USE WHEN DESIRED.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS TODAY GAVE TENTATIVE APPROVAL TO A "DOUBLE SHIFT" PLAN FOR INDUSTRY, CALLING FOR TWO EIGHT-HOUR DAYS STARTING AT 6 A.M. AND AT 2 P.M. more

ETC., [redacted] UNDER THIS PLAN HALF THE PLANTS IN ANY AREA WOULD WORK UNTIL 2 P.M. AND THE OTHER HALF AFTER 2 P.M. -- THUS DIVIDING THE LOAD ON ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS BUT STILL AVOIDING AFTER-MIDNIGHT WORKING HOURS. THE [redacted]

ALREADY HAS BEEN ADVANCED BY INDUSTRIAL SPOKESMEN.

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THIS COMPROMISE ON EARLIER PLANS TO [redacted] ONE-THIRD OF INDUSTRY ON NIGHTS MET TRADE UNION OBJECTIONS TO DISRUPTING WORKERS' HOME LIVES AND INDUSTRIAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST EXCESSIVE NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL PAY, AND APPEARED LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

LS501PES

LONDON, MARCH 5-(AP)-HUGH DALTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WERE GIVING GREAT BRITAIN GIFTS WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF $120,000,000.

AUSTRALIA IS GIVING 25,000,000 AUSTRALIAN POUNDS $80,000,000 AND NEW ZELAND, 12,500,000 NEW ZEALAND POUNDS ($40,000,000), HE SAID.

DALTON ADDED THE TWO DOMINIONS WERE MAKING THE GIFTS TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN CUT THE BURDEN WHICH THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE CARRYING AS A RESULT OF BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORTS IN AND AROUND THE PACIFIC.

WW635PES

1947

632

7:30 p. m.,

(Advance for use at [redacted] Eastern Standard Time, Today, Wednesday, March 5)

(Advance) London, March 5--(ap)--Prime Minister Attlee, moving to bolster the senior members of his aged and ailing labor cabinet, tonight named Hilary A. Marquand, a 45-year-old expert on foreign trade, to the post of paymaster general.

Marquand was elevated from his dual position as secretary for overseas trade and parliamentary secretary to the board of trade.

Arthur Greenwood, lord privy seal, had held the job of paymaster general.

An announcement by No. 10 Downing street, the prime minister's residence, said Marquand's new job would be to "assist the prime minister, the Lord president and other senior [redacted] ministers"--a position which parliamentary observers described as a "roving trouble-shooter."

Government circles also expect that Marquand will concentrate on fulfillment of Britain's lagging export drive.

The new paymaster general, a former professor of industrial relations, has visited 40 of the 48 United States and spent a year as [redacted] professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin in 1939.

James H. Wilson was named to succeed Marquand in his two present trade positions while Evan F. M. Durbin was appointed parliamentary secretary to the ministry of works.

(End advance for use at 7:30 p. m. EST, Today, Wednesday, March 5)

apr/2218s/tho/620p

MAR 1947

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30.24-8297

PARIS--FOURTH ADD D'ARGENLIEU (A89) X X X AT DORA.

THE NEWLY DESIGNATED HIGH COMMISSIONER IS 56, A NATIVE OF DUNKERQUE AND A LAWYER BY PROFESSION.

THE CABINET, BY WAY OF REWARD FOR D'ARGENLIEU, CONFERRED THE MILITARY MEDAL ON HIM.

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER, 58, SERVED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL SERVICE. HE THEN TOOK THE CARMELITE ORDERS, AND IN 1932 WAS NAMED THE ORDER'S PROVINCIAL IN PARIS.

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT AGAIN IN 1939 HE RETURNED TO THE NAVY. IN 1940 HE WAS MADE A PRISONER OF WAR AT CHERBOURG, BUT HE ESCAPED TO BRITAIN AND JOINED GEN. DE GAULLE.

JK205PES

NIGHT LEAD D'ARGENLIEU

.BY MEL MOST

PARIS, MARCH 5-(AP)-ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU WAS DISMISSED AS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA BY THE FRENCH CABINET TODAY AND REPLACED BY EMILE BOLLAERT, FORMER PREFECT OF THE RHONE REGION AND A POLITICAL ALLY OF RADICAL SOCIALIST EDOUARD HERRIOT, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

D'ARGENLIEU HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK BY LIBERAL ELEMENTS AS A FOE OF POLITICAL COMPROMISE SINCE LAST DECEMBER, WHEN THE INSURGENT VIET-NAMESE REPUBLICAN FORCES BEGAN LARGE SCALE ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH, CLAIMING D'ARGENLIEU'S ADMINISTRATION HAD ACTED IN BAD FAITH AND VIOLATED AGREEMENTS.

ORDERED HOME FROM SAIGON FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT, D'ARGENLIEU DENIED ONLY YESTERDAY THAT HE WOULD BE REMOVED FROM HIS POST IN INDOCHINA.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED THAT HE WAS REMOVED BECAUSE HIS POLICIES WERE NOT CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY "FLEXIBLE" TO RESTORE POLITICAL STABILITY IN INDOCHINA, AND THAT HE DID NOT RESIGN.

FRENCH TROOPS STILL ARE ENGAGED AGAINST THE VIET-NAM FORCES AND BANDS OF THEIR INDOCHINESE ALLIES WHO HAVE SWORN TO CONTINUE GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST THE FRENCH UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS FOR AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC INCORPORATING MOST OF INDOCHINA ARE MET.

TODAY'S CABINET MEETING ON INDOCHINA, TO BE FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT A SPECIAL FRIDAY NIGHT SESSION, COINCIDED WITH A MILITARY COMMUNIQUE MENTIONING FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT INSURGENT ACTIVITIES HAD SPREAD TO THE WESTERN INDOCHINESE PROTECTORATE OF CAMBODIA.

ALTHOUGH THE CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BOLLAERT WOULD RECEIVE NO INSTRUCTIONS TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT, AND THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS "NOT DISPOSED" TO CONSIDER VIET-NAM PEACE PROPOSALS, TWO OF THE VIET-NAM PEACE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN MET. THE INSURGENTS HAD DEMANDED THE REMOVAL OF D'ARGENLIEU AND THE RECALL OF GEN.LE CLERC, FRENCH MILITARY COMMANDER WHO SINCE HAS RETURNED HERE.

THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC, AS RECOGNIZED IN AGREEMENT BY THE FRENCH LAST YEAR, WAS COMPOSED OF THE INDOHINESE PROVINCES OF ANNAM AND TONKIN. THE VIET-NAM LEADERS CLAIMED THAT COCHIN CHINA, THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE WITH SAIGON AS ITS CAPITAL, ALSO SHOULD BE INCLUDED AND CHARGED D'ARGENLIEU HAD VIOLATED AGREEMENT IN SANCTIONING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUTONOMOUS COCHIN CHINA GOVERNMENT OF ALLEGED "FRENCH PUPPETS."

BOLLAERT ALSO HAS SERVED AS HIGH COMMISSIONER OF STRASBOURG IN ALSACE AND DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION REMAINED IN FRANCE AS GEN. DE GAULLE'S DELEGATE. HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO AND HELD IN THE BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP UNTIL THE WAR'S END.

A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN D'ARGENLIEU, A MILITARY MAN, AND HIS SUCCESSOR WAS POINTED OUT IN THE CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGE WHICH CALLED BOLLAERT A "PARLIAMENTARIAN," INDICATING THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTED THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PERFORM A DIFFERENT SORT OF JOB.

D'ARGENLIEU HAS BEEN BITTERLY DENOUNCED BY INSURGENT INDOCHINESE SPOKESMEN ALMOST SINCE HE ASSUMED THE POST OF INDOCHINESE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SPETEMBER, 1945, SHORTLY AFTER REOCCUPATION BY BRITISH FORCES FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE SURRENDER. HE WAS GIVEN EXTRAORDINARY POWERS IN HIS APPOINTMENT BY GEN. DE GAULLE AND WAS RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

THE VIET-NAMESE HAVE CALLED HIM THE LEADER OF REACTIONARY COLONIAL INTERESTS AND ALLEGED THAT HE HAS ATTEMPTED TO TURN THE INDOCHINESE INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE INTO A RACIAL WAR.

D'ARGENLIEU HAS CHARGED IN INTERVIEWS THAT THE INDOCHINESE REBELLION AGAINST FRENCH RULE WAS COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AND DOMINATED, AND HAS COMPLAINED THAT INDIFFERENCE TO THE FRENCH CAUSE IN INDOCHINA BY OTHER WESTERN POWERS HAS RESULTED IN STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNISM IN ASIA.

THE ADMIRAL, 58, IS A MEMBER OF A FRENCH NAVAL FAMILY AND WAS EDUCATED AT THE ECOLE NAVAL. HE SERVED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ROSE TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, BUT LATER ENTERED THE RELIGIOUS ORDER OF THE CARMELITES AND, IN 1932, WAS NAMED THE ORDER'S PROVINCIAL AT PARIS.

HE LEFT THE RELIGIOUS LIFE TO RETURN TO THE NAVY IN 1939, WAS TAKEN PRISONER AT CHERBOURG IN 1940, BUT ESCAPED TO JOIN DE GAULLE IN ENGLAND.

LS508PES

(130)

PARIS, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE FIRST MATTER TO COME BEFORE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW WHEN THE GAVEL FALLS NEXT MONDAY PROBABLY WILL BE THE FRENCH PLAN OF PROCEDURE FOR WRITING PEACE WITH GERMANY, MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION SAID BEFORE THEIR TRAIN LEFT PARIS TODAY.

HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, WHO YESTERDAY IN DUNKERQUE SIGNED A BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION, THE FRENCH DELEGATION WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW BY TRAIN THIS AFTERNOON.

THE FRENCH PLAN OF PROCEDURE WHICH BIDAULT WILL PLACE BEFORE THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY EMBODIES A PROGRAM THAT INCLUDES A MEANS FOR EVERY NATION--LITTLE OR BIG--THAT WAGED WAR WITH GERMANY TO HAVE ITS SAY IN WRITING THE PEACE.

"ITS TEXT WAS DRAWN FROM CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE IN DIPLOMACY AND TREATY WRITING," A SPOKESMAN FOR THE DELEGATION SAID. "WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED OF SUPPORT IN GETTING ON TO THE FLOOR OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

RQ959AES

"HOWEVER GEN. (JOSEPH T.) MCNARNEY (THEATER COMMANDER), HAS STATED REPEATEDLY THAT IF IT COMES TO A CHOICE OF CUTTING EITHER THE POLICE FORCE OR THE FOOD SUPPLIES TO THIS COUNTRY, IT WOULD BE BETTER TO GAMBLE ON CUTTING THE POLICE FORCE.

"THE MAIN THING IS TO PREVENT DISEASE AND UNREST. IF THEY ARE NOT PREVENTED, WE WILL NEED MORE TROOPS THAN WE HAVE NOW."

JA754AES ADD - FRANKFURT - Rest force weak - XXX 30,000

TAYLOR, LAYING DOWN THE HISTORY OF THE INFAMOUS NAZI PEOPLES COURT BEFORE WHICH EVERY MAN WAS GUILTY AS SOON AS THE GESTAPO AND SS SAID HE WAS, DECLARED:

"THEY MADE THE SYSTEM OF COURTS AN INTEGRAL PART OF DICTATORSHIP. THEY SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HOLOCAUST OF DEATH AND MISERY WHICH THE THIRD REICH VISITED ON THE WORLD AND ON GERMANY HERSELF." NS - NUERNBERG - NAZI TRIAL - XXX TRIED 1947

HE CONTENDED THAT THERE WAS A VAST CONSPIRACY BY THESE JUDICIAL FIGURES WHICH RESULTED IN THE KILLING, TORTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HE CHARGED THEM WITH JUDICIAL MURDER FOR WHAT THEY DID TO THE ANCIENT GERMANIC SYSTEM OF LAW.

"IT IS MORE THAN FITTING," HE SAID, "THAT THESE MEN BE JUDGED UNDER THAT WHICH THEY AS JURISTS DENIED TO OTHERS--JUDGMENT UNDER LAW."

BERLIN--FIRST ADD FRENCH STATEMENT (BY GALLAGHER) (TOP AYE)
X X X CARRIED OUT.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

Q. EXACTLY WHAT TYPE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY DOES FRANCE PROPOSE TO CONTROL THE RUHR? HOW DOES IT FIT IN WITH THE OVERALL MACHINERY FOR THE CONTROL OF GERMANY? WHY DOES FRANCE FEEL THERE SHOULD BE SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR THE RUHR, IN OTHER WORDS, WHY CANNOT GENERAL SUPERVISORY MACHINERY DO THE JOB?

A. THE PLAN WHICH FRANCE HAS ELECTED FOR CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUHR X X X AIMS ABOVE ALL AT SUBJECTING THE RUHR BASIN ECONOMY TO SPECIAL CONTROL AND ENVISAGES INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TO CONDUCT CERTAIN EXPLOITATIONS. HOWEVER, SUCH AN OFFICE WOULD BE PERPETUALLY HANDICAPPED IF THE POLITICAL PLAN WOULD NOT SIMULTANEOUSLY PROVIDE GUARANTEES. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, IN FACT, IS OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS ENTIRELY IMPOSSIBLE TO SEPARATE ECONOMIC FROM POLITICAL PROBLEMS AND THAT IT WOULD BE SUITABLE NOT ONLY TO PROVIDE FOR ECONOMIC BUT ALSO FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL FORMS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION TO APPLY TO THE RUHR. WITHOUT ENTERING UPON THE DETAILS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM TO BE ESTABLISHED, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO BE MADE BY THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO WILL TAKE PART IN THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. FRANCE CONSIDERS IT INDISPENSIBLE TO CREATE A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE RUHR AND, ABOVE ALL, NOT TO LEAVE IN GERMAN HANDS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING AND DISTRIBUTING RUHR PRODUCTION. FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS THE RUHR BASIN HAS BEEN AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL. THE NEED FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY PERMITS US ONLY TO ENVISAGE TWO SOLUTIONS: EITHER TO STERILIZE THIS ELEMENT (A SOLUTION WHICH WITH REGARD TO PRESENT WORLD REQUIREMENTS IS NOT DESIRABLE) OR WITHDRAW IT FROM GERMAN CONTROL. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GERMANY WILL CONTINUE TO BENEFIT FROM RUHR PRODUCTION.

Q. EXACTLY WHAT KIND OF CENTRALIZED GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS FRANCE IN FAVOR OF? DOES SHE SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMERICAN "FEDERATED" VIEW OR TO THE RUSSIAN "CENTRALIZED" VIEW?

A. FRANCE IS OF THE OPINION THAT GERMANY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED ON A FEDERAL BASIS AND THAT ITS DECENTRALIZATION SHOULD BE PUSHED TO THE UTMOST LIMITS. FRANCE SEES IN THIS DECENTRALIZATION THE ONLY POSSIBILITY OFFERED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A TRUE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT IN GERMANY.

B14 (CSEG) 1947

Q. IS FRANCE IN FAVOR OF RETURNING LOWER STRATA ADMINISTRATION TO THE GERMANS, SUCH AS IS PRACTICED IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES, WHERE GERMANS RUN OPERATIONS UP TO THE LAENDER (PROVINCIAL STATE) LEVEL?

A. FRANCE IS OF THE OPINION THAT BY AND BY GERMANY SHOULD BE GIVEN CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES, MORE ESPECIALLY THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING CONSTITUTIONS OF THEIR LAENDER SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO GERMANS FOR ADMINISTRATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERALLIED LEGISLATION FOR CONTROL. THIS IS WHAT ACTUALLY IS BEING DONE IN THE FRENCH OCCUPIED ZONE, WHERE FRENCH AUTHORITIES TRANSFER BY DEGREES TO LOCAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATION BODIES CERTAIN MISSIONS WHICH TO DATE THEY HAVE CARRIED OUT DIRECTLY.

Q. IS FRANCE IN FAVOR OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION? OR FROM CAPITAL GOODS? IS FRANCE WILLING TO BUILD GERMANY ECONOMICALLY TO OBTAIN REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION?

A. FRANCE, ABOVE ALL, ELECTS REQUISITION OF CAPITAL.

Q. DOES FRANCE FAVOR AN INDEFINITE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY OR A TOP LEVEL CONTROL BY USE OF CIVILIAN OR MILITARY EXPERTS WITH INSPECTION TEAMS? MAR 1947

A. FRANCE DOES NOT THINK IT POSSIBLE NOR DESIRABLE TO MAINTAIN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY INDEFINITELY. AT ANY RATE, MILITARY OCCUPATION MUST CONTINUE THROUGH A PERIOD, WHICH CANNOT BE DETERMINED, IN THE TWO REGIONS WHICH CONSTITUTED THE BASIS OF TRADITIONAL AGGRESSION OF WESTERN COUNTRIES BY GERMANY, THAT IS, THE RHINELAND AND THE RUHR. ALSO IT WILL BE AGREED THAT CONTROL EXERCISED BY EXPERTS AND BY MEANS OF INSPECTION MUST BE MAINTAINED EVEN AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Q. WHAT BORDER CHANGES DOES FRANCE FAVOR, NOT ONLY IN THE WEST BUT IN THE EAST? DOES SHE SUPPORT THE PRESENT POLISH BORDER? THE CLAIMS OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AS WELL AS HER OWN? MAR 194

A. REPEATEDLY, FRANCE HAS INDICATED THAT IT WOULD CLAIM THE SAAR TERRITORY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE FRENCH ECONOMIC SYSTEM. FRANCE DOES NOT ENVISAGE THE POLITICAL ABSORPTION OF THE SAAR, SINCE IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SAAR WILL BE POLITICALLY SEPARATED FROM GERMANY. AS FAR AS THE OTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ARE CONCERNED, FRANCE, WHO UNDERSTANDS THAT EVERY ONE OF HER ALLIES HAS THE SAME DESIRE AS HERSELF TO ASSURE SECURITY AND LEGITIMATE REPARATIONS, WILL MAKE ITS RESPECTIVE INTENTIONS KNOWN AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAS INDICATED ALREADY THAT IT IS NOT INTENDED TO RAISE OBJECTIONS TO TERRITORIAL CLAUSES IN THE DECISIONS MADE AT POTSDAM.

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B15 (CSEG)

(POTSDAM GAVE POLAND THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY ITS PRESENT GERMAN TERRITORY, UP TO THE LINE OF THE ODER RIVER. THE UNITED STATES HAS SERVED NOTICE IT DOES NOT CONSIDER THE POTSDAM DECISION FINAL.)

Q. WHAT SORT OF A GERMANY DOES FRANCE ENVISAGE IN 10 YEARS AS BEING IDEAL? WHAT WOULD SUCH A GERMANY INCLUDE? WHAT WOULD HER ECONOMIC CAPACITY BE IN RELATION TO THE REST OF EUROPE?

A. THE IDEAL GERMANY WOULD BE A GERMANY WHICH HAS ABANDONED ANY DESIRE OF RENEWED AGGRESSION AND ONE THAT HAS NO LONGER THE MEANS FOR IT (WHICH WOULD BE EVEN SAFER). MEANING THAT FRANCE IS OF THE OPINION THAT GERMANY IS A NECESSARY ELEMENT IN TOMORROW'S EUROPE AND THAT FRANCE WILL BE PERFECTLY WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH GERMANY, MORE ESPECIALLY IN THE ECONOMIC DOMAIN, WITHOUT MENTAL RESERVATIONS OR RANCOR.

Q. IS FRANCE WILLING TO ABANDON HER POSITION ON THE ESTABLISHING OF A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC CONTROL? IF SO, WHAT ARE HER TERMS?

A. THIS QUESTION WILL DOUBTLESS BE ON THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AGENDA BUT IT CAN BE SAID ALREADY THAT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS FRANCE CONSIDERS THE ORGANIZATION OF A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT PREMATURE. FRANCE CONSIDERS THAT SINCE SUCH GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE THE EMANATION OF THE DIVERS LAENDER, IT WOULD BE OF FOREMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THE LATTER WERE FIRMLY CONSTITUTED.

Q. FRANCE HAS BEEN BLAMED, RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, FOR USING HER VETO IN THE FOUR-POWER (OCCUPATION) GOVERNMENT TO BLOCK ALL CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES FOR GERMANY, SUCH AS A CENTRALIZED POSTAL SYSTEM, ECONOMIC CONTROL, ETC., THUS, BY INFERENCE LEAVING GERMANY IN ITS PRESENT CHAOTIC STATE. WHAT IS TO BE SAID ON BEHALF OF FRANCE FOR HER STEADFAST OPPOSITION SINCE POTSDAM TO TREATING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT?

A. EVEN THOUGH FRANCE HAD NOT BEEN INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE POTSDAM DECISIONS, FRANCE HAS ACCEPTED THE POTSDAM CLAUSE AIMING AT ECONOMIC UNITY. FRANCE HAS, IN ORDER TO REALIZE SUCH UNITY, PROPOSED TO CREATE ALLIED OFFICES. IT IS NOT FRANCE'S FAULT THAT THE PROPOSITION HAS BEEN REJECTED.

(THE OTHER POWERS WHICH ADVOCATED GIVING ADMINISTRATION OVER TO THE GERMANS OBJECTED THAT CREATION OF "ALLIED OFFICES" WOULD MERELY REPEAT THE CONTROL COUNCIL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.)

NEITHER CAN FRANCE BE ACCUSED OF NOT HAVING SUBMITTED CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTIONS SINCE FRANCE IS TO DATE THE ONLY POWER THAT HAS SUBMITTED TO THE ALLIES A MEMORANDUM WHICH CONTAINS A DETAILED PLAN FOR THE FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF GERMANY.

B16 (CSEG)

Q. WHAT SORT OF A DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THE FRENCH ZONE? HOW MANY HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE, SENT TO JAIL? WHAT DOES FRANCE THINK OF THE PRINCIPLE OF DENAZIFICATION AS A WHOLE?

A. AS REGARDS DENAZIFICATION, THE AUTHORITIES HAVE APPLIED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THE INSTRUCTIONS LAID DOWN BY SHAEF AND 18,963 PRISON SENTENCES WERE PASSED OUT AGAINST NAZIS. IN THE FRENCH-OCCUPIED ZONE THERE ARE PRESENTLY 10,895 PERSONS SERVING PRISON SENTENCES FOR FORMER NAZI ACTIVITIES. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND FIFTEEN CASES HAVE BEEN EXAMINED, 168,204 WERE SANCTIONED, WHEREOF 69,068 HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN OR REVOKED; IN 85,600 CASES SALARY REDUCTIONS OR DEGRADATIONS WERE PASSED. 13,451 TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. THE PURGE OF THE TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL HAS, THEREFORE, TERMINATED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW FARE CASES WHICH REQUIRE SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION. INSOFAR AS PRIVATE INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED, THE PURGE IS IN PROCESS OF BEING CARRIED OUT. DENAZIFICATION IS EXERCISED BY GERMANY COMMISSIONS, FUNCTIONING UNDER LOCAL MILITARY CONTROL. (END TEXT).

M-JR410AES NM HKUP

LEIPZIG, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE SECOND LEIPZIG FAIR SINCE THE END OF THE WAR ATTRACTED SO MANY BUYERS AND MANUFACTURERS EAGER TO SEE WHAT IS BEING MADE IN OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY THAT THE FAIR MANAGEMENT WAS FORCED TO STOP SELLING TICKETS ON OPENING DAY TODAY.

THOUSANDS OF SIGHTSEERS PLOWED PAST ACRES OF EXHIBITS RANGING FROM EVENING BAGS TO ELECTRIC CRANES.

THERE WERE 5,000 EXHIBITORS AT THE FAIR, REPRESENTING ALL FOUR ZONES OF GERMANY. THE LARGEST NUMBER APPEARED TO BE FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE AND BERLIN. OTHER MAJOR EXHIBITIONS WERE FROM DUESSELDORF, HAMBURG, BREMEN, STUTTGART AND FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN.

JR842AES

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT DECREE PUBLISHED TODAY PROVIDED THAT IF FORMER KINGS VITTORIO EMANUELE AND UMBERTO EVER RETURNED TO ITALY THEY WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE AND, AS "FOREIGNERS, EXPELLED FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE STATE."

THE EDICT, VOTED RECENTLY BY THE CABINET, ALSO FORBADE MALE DESCENDANTS OF THE TWO TO RETURN. IT PROHIBITED THE FORMER KINGS FROM DISPOSING OF THEIR PROPERTY IN ITALY PENDING A GOVERNMENT DECISION.

VITTORIO EMANUELE, WHO ABDICATED IN MAY, 1946, IS IN EGYPT. UMBERTO, EXILED IN THE PLEBISCITE OF JUNE, 1946, IS IN PORTUGAL.

FD934AES

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-AN ITALIAN FIRING SQUAD COMPLETELY MISSED ONE PRISONER AND ONLY WOUNDED ANOTHER IN THE FIRST VOLLEY OF A TRIPLE EXECUTION AT LA SPEZIA TODAY, THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID.

AURELIO GALLOS, FORMER LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD), REMAINED STANDING UNTOUCHED AFTER THE SHOTS RANG OUT, THE AGENCY SAID, WHILE EMILIO BATTISTI, FORMER FASCIST POLICE CHIEF AT LA SPEZIA, GROANED: "I'M STILL ALIVE. FORGIVE ME."

BATTISTI WAS FINISHED OFF WITH A COUP DE GRACE, AND GALLOS WAS KILLED WITH A SECOND VOLLEY. ALDO MONELLY, FORMER NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE FASCIST NATIONAL GUARD, DIED INSTANTLY IN THE FIRST VOLLEY.

THE THREE MEN WERE CONVICTED OF CONDUCTING A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE REGION OF LA SPEZIA DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF ITALY.

WW827PES

ROME, MARCH 5-(AP)-PRETTY CELESTE DI PORTO, KNOWN TO THE JEWS SHE IS ACCUSED OF BETRAYING AS "THE BLACK PANTHER," WAS ARRAIGNED TODAY AS A GESTAPO INFORMER IN A COURTROOM FILLED WITH VENGEFUL, FIST-SHAKING RELATIVES OF HER ALLEGED VICTIMS.

SPECTATORS SCREAMED AT THE JEWESS FOR 20 MINUTES UNTIL THE PROSECUTOR STOOD ON A CHAIR AND BEGGED THEM "TO HAVE FAITH IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF JUSTICE." HER TRIAL AND THAT OF 13 ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES WAS PUT OVER UNTIL MARCH 14 AFTER THE HEARING.

THE WOMAN WAS ACCUSED OF HAVING BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SENDING SCORES OF ROMAN JEWS TO PRISONS AND GAS CHAMBERS, DURING THE GERMAN RULE IN ROME, AT RATES OF FROM $50 TO $500 EACH. SHE WAS ARRESTED AFTER THE ALLIES CAPTURED ROME, ESCAPED AND LATER WAS ARRESTED AGAIN IN NAPLES.

RQ1235PES

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THE GREEK COMMUNICATION WAS IN LANGUAGE MOST IDENTICAL TO THAT USED IN A REQUEST BY THE SLAV BLOC SEVERAL WEEKS AGO ASKING FOR THE SUSPENSION OF EXECUTIONS OF CERTAIN PRISONERS HELD BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

WHEN ORIGINALLY RAISED, THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THE COMMISSION WAS EMPOWERED TO INTERVENE IN EXECUTIONS IN GREECE WAS REFERRED TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL HELD THAT THE COMMISSION COULD REQUEST SUSPENSIONS IF IT BELIEVED THE CONDEMNED MEN HAD "USEFUL" INFORMATION. MS.-SALOUIRA-XXX YUGOSLAVIA

THERE WAS NO INFORMATION HERE ON THE IDENTITY OF THE FIVE MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN YUGOSLAVIA.

IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT WHEN THE COMMISSION STARTED HOLDING HEARINGS IN GREECE FIVE WEEKS AGO, THE YUGOSLAV LIAISON OFFICER, JOSIP DJERJE, RESERVED THE RIGHT TO INTRODUCE "NEW EVIDENCE" WHICH HE SAID WAS BEING REVEALED AT A TRIAL OF "QUISLINGS" IN SKOPLJE.

SOME COMMISSION MEMBERS, IT WAS SAID, VIEWED WITH PARTICULAR SERIOUSNESS THE SECRETARIAT'S DELAY IN ADVISING GREEK LIAISON OFFICIALS THAT THE COMMISSION WISHED THE SCHEDULED EXECUTION OF TWO MEN IN THE KOZANE AREA OF GREECE SUSPENDED SO THEY COULD TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION. IT WAS ASSERTED THAT THE SECRETARIAT TOOK 24 HOURS TO DELIVER THE REQUEST, WHICH THEN WAS MADE THE DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTIONS WERE SCHEDULED. POOR COMMUNICATIONS, IT WAS SAID, WOULD HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ORDERS TO BE DELIVERED TO KOZANE AUTHORITIES IN TIME. THE TWO MEN WERE EXECUTED.

THE INFORMANT SAID ROSCHER-LUND AND GOTTESMAN ALSO HAD THEIR ATTENTION CALLED TO ALLEGED PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN BY THE SECRETARIAT TO ALL COMMUNICATIONS FROM LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS WHILE IT APPEARED DILATORY IN HANDLING OTHER REQUESTS.

PS603PES

Add - Saloniki - XXX Government MAR 1947

BUCHAREST, MARCH 5-(AP)-BISHOP GERALD P. O'HARA OF THE SAVANNAH-ATLANTA DIOCESE, RECENTLY APPOINTED REGENT TO THE APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE IN ROMANIA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL WAS HELPING TO FEED ROMANIAN CHILDREN DURING THE CURRENT FOOD CRISIS.

A CONSIGNMENT OF FOOD CONSISTING OF 500 CASES OF POWDERED MILK, ARRIVED FEB. 2 AND IS BEING DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE CATHOLIC WAR RELIEF SERVICE TO NEEDY CHILDREN, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE OR CREED, O'HARA SAID. TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES, HE ADDED, MAKE THE GOING SLOW.

HE SAID ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF 1,000 BAGS OF CORN FLOUR, 75 BAGS OF WHITE WHEAT FLOUR AND 200,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR WAS EXPECTED SOON.

JR844AES

CHIEF ENGINEER LOGINOV REPORTED TO STALIN THAT THE RESTORATION WORK, STARTED IN 1944, HAD COST, UP TO NOW, ALMOST $54,000,000. LOGINOV SAID THAT ABOUT 5,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF CONCRETE HAD BEEN LAID IN THE BODY OF THE DAM AND IN THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST HYDROELECTRIC STATION FOR THE THREE COMPLETED TURBINES. HE SAID POWER NOW BEING GENERATED WOULD ASSURE ADEQUATE SUPPLY FOR STEEL PLANTS IN ZAPOROZHE AND THE DONBASS.

THE AREA TO BE SERVED BY THE RESTORED STATION EMBRACES 79,000 SQUARE MILES OCCUPIED BY MORE THAN 16,000,000 PERSONS.

THE DAM ORIGINALLY HAD NINE TURBINES WITH AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 2,500,000 KILOWATT HOURS.

AN EDITORIAL IN PRAVDA SAID THE DNEPR DAM PROJECT WAS "PROOF OF OUR MATURITY AND OUR GROWTH AND A REMARKABLE BEGINNING OF THE INDUSTRIAL BLOOMING OF OUR COUNTRY. ALONG WITH THE DNEPR DAM, OUR COUNTRY IS BUILDING AND RESTORING TENS OF ELECTRIC STATIONS. THE DNEPR DAM ALONG WITH THESE WILL SAVE ABOUT 2,500,000 TONS OF COAL ANNUALLY." ADD-MOSCOW-DNIEPER(N)-XXX DATE

JK151PES

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STALIN ADDED THAT NEW AND EQUALLY SERIOUS TASKS LIE BEFORE THE 11,200 PERSONS AT WORK ON THE DAM. THESE HE LISTED AS: ASSEMBLING AND PLACING IN OPERATION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD UNITS IN 1947; COMPLETION OF REPAIR WORKS ON LOCKS; THE OPENING OF THE DNEPR TO NAVIGATION THIS YEAR; THE COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE DAM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ADD-MOSCOW — DNIEPER — XXX(D) — SAID

THE COMPLETELY RESTORED DAM, WHICH WILL HAVE A GREATER CAPACITY THAN WHEN IT WAS FIRST BUILT IN 1932, SHOULD BE IN OPERATION BY 1950.

CHIEF ENGINEER LOGINOV, IN A REPORT TO STALIN, SAID THE RESTORATION WHICH WAS BEGUN IN 1944, HAD COST 285,000,000 RUBLES (ALMOST $54,000,000 AT THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE) ABOUT 5,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF CONCRETE HAVE BEEN LAID IN THE BODY OF THE DAM AND IN THE BUILDING OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION FOR THREE OF THE COMPLETED TURBINES.

THE DNEPR DAM HAD NINE TURBINES, AND BEFORE THE WAR THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION WAS 2,500,000 KILOWATT HOURS.

MANY AMERICANS WORKED IN THE BUILDING OF THE ORIGINAL DAM. ASIDE FROM THE USE OF SOME AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, THE RESTORATION THUS FAR HAS BEEN PURELY A RUSSIAN JOB.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER PRAVDA COMMENTED THAT THE RESTORATION WAS "PROOF OF OUR MATURITY AND OUR GROWTH, AND REMARKABLE AS THE BEGINNING OF THE INDUSTRIAL BLOOMING OF OUR COUNTRY." #

MAR 1947

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MOSCOW, MARCH 5-(AP)-A PLANE CARRYING AMERICAN NEWSREEL PHOTOGRAPHERS LEWIS CASS AND CHARLES MACK AND OTHER PASSENGERS BURST A TIRE TODAY WHEN IT LANDED AT THE MOSCOW AIRPORT. THE PLANE DID NOT OVERTURN AND NO ONE WAS INJURED.

WW1002PES

MAR 1947

PARIS, MARCH 5-(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAIN WITH SIX SLEEPING CARS AND A RESTAURANT CAR CARRIED THE FRENCH DELEGATION EASTWARD TOWARD MOSCOW TONIGHT.

LED BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT THE DELEGATES WILL TRANSFER TO A RUSSIAN TRAIN AT BREST LITTOVSK.

WW1001PES

MARSHALL

PARIS, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SPECIAL PLANE FLYING SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC LANDED AT BERMUDA AT 4:18 P.M. IT WAS DUE TO TAKE OFF AGAIN AN HOUR LATER ON THE FLIGHT TO THE AZORES AND FROM THERE TO ORLY FIELD, OUTSIDE PARIS.

B611PES

MAR 1947

M.

by john hightower

stockholm, feb. 28-(ap)-american officials hope the moscow conference will produce a real working agreement among the big four powers to make vanquished germany unified and productive but harmless for generations, but there is no certainty this can be done.

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one of the greatest diplomatic speculations is whether a german settlement now actually will be based on peacemaking for the last war or on preparations for the next one. certainly, negotiations of the german treaty cannot be separated from the broader problem of relations between russia and the west, which appear about as bad

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in this pre-conference period as at any time since the end of the war.

that secretary of state marshall, facing his first real test in one of history's toughest jobs, will deal hard-handedly with foreign minister v.m. molotov seems foregone. that is the significance of his decision to take john foster dulles as republican adviser and of his outright support for undersecretary dean acheson's charge that russia follows an aggressive and expansionist policy.

acheson's statement thus becomes indirectly the basis of official policy preliminary to the moscow meeting and means that american officials frankly expect the russians to maneuver for control or domination of germany along with as much else of europe and the world as they can get and that the united states intends to try to block them at every turn.

authoritative signs show this picture of marshall's objectives

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at moscow:

1. ~~obtain~~ agreement on principles for a new germany economically sound but militarily powerless and ruled by a federal government with limited powers. the greatest point of conflict with russia is that the united states thinks the allied powers must soon wind up their reparations demands on germany and decide fially what industrial production shall be allowed. the russians are demanding that germany continue reparations out of current production for many years. the russians also appaar to want a strongly centralised berlin control of all germany. many diplomats say their aim is to centralise power for its capture and control by german communists.

2. if agreement is obtained on german principles, united states officials would like to see them applied at once to the currently ~~hair~~-strung four-power administration in berlin as well as to detailed writing of the peace treaty. the expectation is that after the moscow conference the deputy foreign ministers will return to london and work for months in writing the treaty.

3. peace settlement for austria is one of the chief aims at moscow. it would mean removal of british, french, american and russian occupation troops and consequent withdrawal of soviet supporting troops from hungary and romania. the united states and britain regard austria as a liberated power, while the soviets view her as having some german war guilt. the fact is that washington believes russia is against the austrian treaty's being concluded now, preferring to keep her troops there.

4. reduction of occupation forces in countries where they are not promptly withdrawn by treaty is another american objective. the official view is that even in germany the need is not for a large permanent occupation army but for smaller technically expert force capable of keeping tabs on germany to be certain it makes peaceful rather than war goods. the aim of troop cutting is to

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slash the occupation burden and help europe [redacted] back to economic health.

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5. the old proposal of former secretary of state james byrnes for a 25-year (later boosted to a 40-year) german disarmament treaty also is said to have marshall's strong support. the idea is that specifically in the case of germany the great powers would [redacted] reinforce their obligations under the united nations charter by MAR agreeing to act together to keep germany disarmed. american policy is that most europeans [redacted] fear the united states will pull out of europe again after this war and should be reassured by specific treaty promise.

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in negotiations with molotov, byrnes evolved a "firm but patient" policy. most observers believe that under marshall there will be more firmness and less patience. as a military mind is trained to strike at essential facts, he reportedly has little patience with the diplomatic tendency to bury unpleasant realities under nice words.

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in china he was burned up by what he considered soviet-directed propaganda fight on the united states, on germany, another sore point is what the russians are reportedly doing to win political favor at the cost of allied unity.

with the future peace of [redacted] europe and the world deeply involved in the german treaty talks, marshall is not expected to yield on any major points of american pre-conference policy, but neither have the russians given any preliminary signs of willingness to compromise on major objectives.

as in the case of the earlier [redacted] satellite treaties, it could turn out that the first round of talks would end in a deadlock that might increase the chance of permanent partition if germany among the soviets, britain, the united states and france.

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FIFTH LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, MARCH 5-(AP)-A ROAD MINE EXPLODED IN JERUSALEM'S STREET OF PROPHETS EARLY TONIGHT AND GRENADES WERE HURLED AT TWO MILITARY VEHICLES IN A FRESH OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE NEAR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

GUNFIRE WAS HEARD IN THE BRITISH SECURITY AREA AND SPORADIC FIRING RATTLED THROUGHOUT JERUSALEM. GREEN AND RED PARACHUTE FLARES FLOATED TOWARD THE GROUND AS PLANES HELPED TROOPS AND POLICE SEARCH FOR POSSIBLE PROWLERS.

AT THE PORT OF HAIFA, A BOMB EXPLOSION DESTROYED A GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT OFFICE AND A GUARDING GUN REPLACEMENT. TOWARD DUSK, THREE JEWS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TOSSED A BOMB AT AN ARMY CANTONMENT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF HAIFA AND SPED AWAY IN A CAR. THE BOMB EXPLODED WITHOUT DAMAGE.

A BRITISH LANCE CORPORAL WAS REPORTED WOUNDED SERIOUSLY IN THE GRENADE ATTACKS IN JERUSALEM. TROOPS PURSUING THE ATTACKERS FIRED BREN GUNS. VERY LIGHTS AND BUGLES OF BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENTS SUMMONED ALL SOLDIERS TO THEIR POSTS WITH "GENERAL ALARM CALLS."

THE FRESH OUTBREAK X X X ETC SECOND GRAF THIRD LEAD (A147)

G3PES

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THE WAILING OF THE ALARM SIRENS WAS CLEARLY AUDIBLE IN THE HIGH COURT AS FITZGERALD DELIVERED THE RULING. POLICEMEN HURRIED OUT OF THE ROOM TO EMERGENCY POSTS, BUT THE CHIEF JUSTICE CONTINUED READING THE 2,000-WORD DOCUMENT WITHOUT A PAUSE.

THE DECISION EMPHASIZED THAT THE PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER HAD SUFFICIENT INFORMATION AT HIS DISPOSAL TO DETERMINE WHETHER SECURITY DEMANDED THE DEPORTATION OF UNCERTIFIED IMMIGRANTS. THE COURT DISMISSED THE PETITIONERS' CONTENTION THAT IT WAS ILLEGAL TO HOLD THE IMMIGRANTS UNDER GUARD ON THE HIGH SEAS, DECLARING THAT THE COMMANDER OF THE DEPORTATION SHIPS WAS ENTITLED TO TAKE WHATEVER MEANS HE BELIEVED NECESSARY TO PREVENT ANY OF THE PASSENGERS FROM LEAPING OVERBOARD. ADD-JERUSALEM-(D)-YYX IMMEDIATELY

TEL AVIV DISPATCHES SAID THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT 20 PERSONS WERE DETAINED DURING NIGHT POLICE SEARCHES.

PAMPHLETS OF THE UNDERGROUND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI WERE REPORTED DISTRIBUTED IN MIMEOGRAPHED FORM, INDICATING THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN CUT OFF FROM ITS PRINTING PRESSES.

TEL AVIV BANKS REOPENED, PERMITTING LIMITED WITHDRAWALS, TELEPHONE SERVICES INSIDE THE MILITARY ZONE ALSO WERE REESTABLISHED. BUT CALLS OUTSIDE WERE PROHIBITED.

A SPOKESMAN IN TEL AVIV SAID THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT "FULLY APPRECIATES THE INCONVENIENCES TO THE PUBLIC" BUT THAT IF TERRORISM WAS NOT STAMPED OUT NOW, "THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES THEMSELVES WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE TERRORISTS LATER."

RQ1012AES MAR 1947

JERUSALEM, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET MARCH 10 AT HADASSAH HOSPITAL, WHERE THE ORGANIZATION'S CHAIRMAN, DAVID BENGURION, IS UNDERGROING TREATMENT FOR A LEG AILMENT. MEMBERS OF THE AGENCY NOW IN THE UNITED STTES AND ENGLAND ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE OVER THE WEEKEND.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY SAID THAT "CORNERSTONE" CEREMONIES FOR A NEW 160-HOUSE SECTION OF JERUSALEM WOULD BE HELD MARCH 6. MOST OF THE HOMES WILL BE OCCUPIED BY JEWISH EX-SERVICE MEN, HE SAID.

FD1005AES

1947

THE STREETS WERE DESERTED AND SHOPS WERE CLOSED. HEAVY POLICE PATROLS MOVED THROUGH THE QUIET STREETS, ARMED WITH RIFLES AND WITH BEYONETS FIXED.

(UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CIRCULATED IN DELHI THAT PUNJAB GOVERNOR SIR EVAN JENKINS MIGHT TAKE OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE UNTIL THE RIOTING--BETWEEN MOSLEMS ON THE ONE HAND AND HINDUS AND SIKHS ON THE OTHER--QUIETED.) ADD-LAHORE-(D)-XXX TACTICS

LAHORE, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE MOSLEM LAGUE WAS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT A NEW CABINET TODAY TO REPLACE THE PUNJAB COALITION GOVERNMENT, WHICH SAID LAST NIGHT IT WAS "NO LONGER ABLE TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE BECAUSE OF THE RIOTS OCCURING IN LAHORE." THE COALITION QUIT SUNDAY, BUT HAD STAYED ON PENDING THE FORMATION OF A NEW PROVINCIAL MINISTRY.

PREMIER SIR KHIZR HYAT KHAN TIWANA, HEAD OF THE RESIGNED GOVERNMENT, SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY HINDU AND SIKH MEMBERS OF THE COALITION THAT THEY COULD NO LONGER BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IS EXPECTED TO PROTEST TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OVER THE TREATMENT OF FREDERICK MYSEBERG, DUTCH NATIONAL WHO WAS ARRESTED MONDAY ON SUSPICION OF ILLEGAL TRADING IN GOLD BARS AND FOREIGN CURRENCY.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS ASSERTED THAT MYSEBERG WAS TAKEN TO WOOSUNG GARRISON HEADQUARTERS IN THE BRIDGE HOUSE WHICH THE JAPANESE MADE NOTORIOUS AND WAS PUT IN A CELL WITH 40 OTHER PRISONERS.

THEY SAID HE WAS CHAINED AND REMAINED SO UNTIL THE NEXT MORNING. CHAINS WERE THEN REMOVED, AN APOLOGY TENDERED, AND MYSEBERG WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER CELL, THIS TIME WITH ONLY SEVEN PRISONERS. HE WAS ALLOWED TO SEND OUT FOR FOOD.

OWING TO INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS, THE REPORT OF MYSEBERG'S ARREST HAS BEEN SENT BY GARRISON AUTHORITIES TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO IS GIVIN

ARREST HAS BEEN SENT BY GARRISON AUTHORITIES TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO IS GIVING IT PERSONAL ATTENTION, IT WAS REPORTED.

P1

MAR 1947

ARREST HAS BEEN SENT BY GARRISON AUTHORITIES TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO IS GIVING IT PERSONAL ATTENTION, IT WAS REPORTED.

P1042PPS NM

30.24-8305

REGISTRATION (230)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, MARCH 5-(AP)-JAMES C.M.WEI, DIRECTOR OF THE SHANGHAI OFFICE OF THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT REGISTRATION FORMS HANDED FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS, YESTERDAY HAD NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

WEI DENIED THE SUGGESTION THAT AUTHORITIES HAD IN MIND A POSSIBLE RETURN OF CENSORSHIP, SAYING THAT NO SUCH THING WAS EVEN CONTEMPLATED. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE REGISTRATION FORMS WERE PRESENTED MERELY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CHINESE COMPANY LAW WHICH REQUIRES THAT ALL FOREIGN FIRMS IN CHINA REGISTER.

HOWEVER, SEVERAL FRESH INSTANCES OF APPARENT REPRESSION OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE PRESS IN CHINA WERE REPORTED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A DISPATCH TO THE INDEPENDENT TAN KUNG PAO FROM CHENGTU, IN SZECHWAN PROVINCE, SAID THE GARRISON HEADQUARTERS THERE HAD WRITTEN TO THE WEST CHINA EVENING NEWS, PUBLISHED BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, "POINTING OUT ITS WRONG EDITORIAL POLICY WAS DETRIMENTAL TO PEACE AND ORDER AND HOPING IT WOULD CORRECT IT SO AS NOT TO MISLEAD THE PUBLIC."

FROM HANKOW, TA KUNG PAO REPORTED MORE THAN 100 PLAIN CLOTHES POLICEMEN HAD RAIDED AND DESTROYED THE OFFICES OF THE WUHAN DAILY, CAUSING A DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 100,000,000 CHINESE DOLLARS ($8,333). THE SAME PAPER REPORTED SOME 600 ARRESTS IN SOOCHOW, NEAR SHANGHAI, IN A SURPRISE CENSUS CHECKUP. ALL ARRESTED EITHER HAD FAILED TO REGISTER, OR WERE OF "DOUBTFUL CHARACTER," THE REPORT SAID.

X639APS

NANKING, MARCH 5-(AP)-COMMUNIST LEADER TUNG PI-WU LUNCHED AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE RECALLED U.S. TRUCE MISSION HERE TODAY AND THEN PAID FAREWELL VISITS TO THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

TUNG AND OTHER COMMUNISTS STILL IN NANKING ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR CHUNGKING FRIDAY. UNITED STATES PLANES WILL CARRY THEM FROM CHUNGKING TO YENAN THE FOLLOWING DAY.

THE COMMUNISTS SAID THAT THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO PROVIDE TRUCKS TO MOVE CERTAIN OF THE COMMUNISTS FROM CHUNGKING, CHENGTU AND KUNMING INTO RED-CONTROLLED AREAS.

THE LAST OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI, HEADED BY CHEN CHIAKANG, WERE ESCORTED TO THE RAILWAY STATION THERE THIS MORNING UNDER ARMED GUARD AND PLACED ABOARD A SPECIAL CAR ON THE NANKING EXPRESS.

IN PEIPING, THE GARRISON HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A SPECIAL STATEMENT SAYING THAT OWING TO THE "OPEN AGGRESSION" AFTER DISSOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, HENCEFORTH ALL UNRULY ELEMENTS AND SPIES FOUND IN PEIPING WOULD RECEIVE "VERY SEVERE PUNISHMENT."

X738APS NM

MAR 1947

NANKING, MARCH 5-(AP)-MINISTER OF INFORMATION PENG HSUEH-PEI DISCOUNTED TODAY THE SERIOUSNESS OF REPORTS OF RIOTING IN FORMOSA, WHICH AN OBSERVER YESTERDAY SAID BORDERED ON A REVOLUTION.

PENG SAID THE EFFORTS OF SMALL DEALERS IN FORMOSA TO ROLL THEIR OWN CIGARETS IN VIOLATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TOBACCO MONOPOLY WAS THE BASIC CAUSE OF THE RIOTING.

REPORTS FROM FORMOSA NOW INDICATE THAT THE SITUATION IS UNDER CONTROL WITH GOV.CHEN-YI "TAKING A VERY LENIENT ATTITUDE" TOWARD THE WHOLE AFFAIR, THE INFORMATION CHIEF SAID.

HE ADDED THAT HE B

WHOLE AFFAIR, THE INFORMATION CHIEF SAID.

HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT REPORTS OF CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY THAT THERE WERE 500 NATIVES KILLED OR WOUNDED DURING THE RIOTING WERE "PROBABLY CORRECT."

HIGH COMMISSIONER YANG LING-KUNG OF THE CONTROL YUAN HAS BEEN ORDERED TO FORMOSA TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION.

XA935ACS

NANKING, MARCH 5-(AP)-LIU CHIEH, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT "SATISFACTORY ANSWERS" HAD BEEN RECEIVED REGARDING DISCUSSIONS OF FAR EAST OR ORIENTAL SUBJECTS AT THE PENDING MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF BIG FOUR STATESMEN.

THE CHINESE HAD SENT NOTES TO THE PARTICIPATING POWERS -- RUSSIA, UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE -- INSISTING THAT NO QUESTIONS CONCERNING CHINA OR THE FAR EAST BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LIU SAID NONE OF THE ANSWERS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC, GAVE ANY INDICATION OF DISAGREEMENT WITH CHINA'S POSITION.

X640APS

(THIS ACCOUNT AGREED IN NO IMPORTANT PARTICULAR WITH ONE HANDED OUT MONDAY BY THE GOVERNMENT'S MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN NANKING.

(THE MINISTRY ASSERTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD CLOSED A PINCERS AROUND 200,000 COMMUNISTS BETWEEN CHANGCHUN AND THE SUNGARI AND THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD SUFFERED 20,000 CASUALTIES.)

YU, WHO INSPECTED THE FRONT FROM THE AIR AND SAID HE SAW THE COMMUNISTS IN RETREAT, SAID THE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA WOULD BE WIPED OUT MILITARILY VERY SOON IF THE GOVERNMENT TOOK THE OFFENSIVE.

MEANWHILE, THE RELEASE OF TWO U.S. ARMY OBSERVERS, CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS 12 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN, WAS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

TU TOLD HIS TROOPS TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE OBSERVERS, MAJOR ROBERT RIGG AND CAPT.J.W.COLLINS, WHO WERE EXPECTED TO BE FREED BEFORE THE LAST COMMUNISTS RECROSS THE SUNGARI.

ADD-CHANGCHUN-GEN. TU-XXX CHANGCHUN.

XP44APS

MAR 1947

CHINESE (300)

BY JOHN RODERICK

CHANGCHUN, MARCH 5-(AP)-THIS MANCHURIAN CAPITAL IS A CITY OF RECKLESS WAR RUMORS AND PRICE RAISING AND FEAR, WITH BUT ONE LUXURY--PLENTY OF ELECTRICITY.

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE LAST WEEK CHANGCHUN WAS SEALED OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE BY BARBED WIRE AND NO ONE EXCEPT OFFICIALS COULD PASS THROUGH THE BARRICADES.

THE RESULT WAS A GROWING SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN THIS REGION WHICH IS RICH IN IT. MARTIAL LAW WAS INVOKED ALONG WITH A CURFEW IN AN ATTEMPT TO ROOT OUT A SUSPECTED COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND.

ONE MERCHANT CHARGED WITH BEING A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST TRANSPORTATION CO-OPERATIVE WAS EXECUTED PUBLICLY YESTERDAY.

BECAUSE OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE AND A FAST RISE IN PRICES, A GENUINE BLACK MARKET HAS REPLACED THE OLD ONE WHICH FLOURISHED 1947 OPENLY.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR INCREASED WITH THE WITHDRAWAL THE OTHER DAY OF AMERICANS FROM THE ADVANCE SECTION OF THE NOW-DISSOLVED EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS. TO MANY CHINESE, THE LAST HOPE OF PEACE WENT WITH THEM.

THE ADVANCE SECTION HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE HUGE MANCHUKUO PARLIAMENT BUILDING, WHICH WAS REPAIRED FOR THAT PURPOSE AT A REPORTED COST OF $2,000,000 (U.S.)

NOW A GOVERNMENT HOSTEL FOR TRAVELERS, ITS MARBLE HALLWAYS AND ENORMOUS ROOMS ARE EMPTY EXCEPT FOR THE OCCASIONAL VISITOR.

FACTORIES OF CHANGCHUN ARE MOSTLY ROOFLESS SHELLS, THE VICTIMS OF SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF FIGHTING AND THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

WITHOUT ANY INDUSTRY TO MENTION, THE CHIEF OCCUPATION IS PETTY TRADING, BUT CIVIL STRIFE NOW HAS DERANGED EVEN THIS MEAGER ECONOMY. LIVING COSTS SPIRAL ALONG WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

EFFORTS OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES TO CORRECT THESE CONDITIONS USUALLY RUN HEAD-ON INTO THE MILITARY, WHICH PLACES CIVILIAN NEEDS SECOND. CIVILIANS GO HAT IN HAND, WAITING FOR WHATEVER THE ARMY WILL SPARE.

THE ONE ITEM THAT IS NOT SCARCE IS POWER. TO VISITORS FROM PEIPING, ACCUSTOMED TO CANDLE LIGHT SEVERAL HOURS NIGHTLY, IT SEEMS SHEER LUXURY TO SEE THE STREET LIGHTS BURING AT 5 P.M.

P1017PPS 1947

NITE LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6-(AP)-A DEFENSE WITNESS TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT EVEN JAPAN'S WAR MINISTERS IN THE DAYS OF CONQUEST HAD NO CONTROL OVER THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

THE WITNESS, TATSUO MITARAI, VETERAN POLITICAL WRITER, SAID THE WAR MINISTERS MAY HAVE EXPRESSED VIEWS OF THE ARMY ON POLITICAL MATTERS, BUT THE ARMY IN THE FIELD DID AS IT PLEASED.

MITARAI WAS TESTIFYING CONCERNING THE FALL OF PREMIER REIJIRO WAKATSUKI'S CABINET IN 1931 AFTER THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT.

HE ASSERTED THAT JIRO MINAMI, A DEFENDANT WHO WAS WAR MINISTER IN THAT CABINET, HAD NO CONTROL OVER THE KWANTUNG ARMY MOVE INTO MANCHURIA. THE WAKATSUKI CABINET OPPOSED THE MOVE, HE ADDED, AND ATTEMPTED TO LOCALIZE THE INCIDENT.

MINAMI IS THE ONLY DEFENDANT WHO HELD A CABINET POST AT THE TIME OF THE MANCHURIAN AGGRESSION, WHICH THE PROSECUTION HAS MADE A PART OF ITS CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER DEFENDANTS.

DV/EJ1018PCS NM

WAR TRIAL (160)

TOKYO, MARCH 5 (AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING 26 OF JAPAN'S WARTIME LEADERS TODAY ALLOWED FULL EXAMINATION OF A JAPANESE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR WHOSE TESTIMONY BROUGHT EXPULSION OF AN AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEY YESTERDAY.

THE ATTORNEY, DAVID F.SMITH OF WASHINGTON, D.C., REMAINED EXPELLED BECAUSE OF HIS REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW A PROTEST AGAINST "UNDUE INTERFERENCE" BY THE TRIBUNAL IN THE HANDLING OF DEFENSE TESTIMONY.

TATSUO MITARAI, JAPANESE POLITICAL WRITER AND DEFENSE WITNESS, WAS BACK ON THE STAND TODAY, HOWEVER. HE WAS BEING QUESTIONED AT LENGTH BY SMITH YESTERDAY WHEN SIR WILLIAM WEBB, TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT, ORDERED THE TESTIMONY SHORTENED. 1947

SMITH, COUNSEL FOR EX-PREMIER KOKI HIROTA, PROTESTED. HE WAS ORDERED OUT OF THE COURTROOM UNTIL HE WITHDREW OR RETRACTED HIS WORDS. HE REFUSED.

TODAY COURT ATTACHES SAID SIR WILLIAM HAD LEARNED THAT IN THE AMERICAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGY THE PROTEST WAS NOT A REFLECTION ON THE COURT'S INTEGRITY AND THE CLASH MIGHT BE PATCHED UP.

GG1040ACS NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE GENERAL ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH WILL OFFER THE FIRST TEST OF HOW WELL THE RUSSIANS INDOCTRINATED THEIR FORMER JAPANESE PRISONERS WITH SOVIET IDEAS BEFORE REPATRIATING THEM, INFORMED AMERICAN SOURCES SAID HERE TODAY.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECTS ON THE ELECTION OF THE REPATRIATES FROM THE SOVIET SPHERE DEVELOPED AFTER THE FOUR POWER COUNCIL FOR JAPAN HAD BEEN TOLD THAT NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF JAPANESE HAVE BEEN RETURNED BY RUSSIA.

THERE HAS BEEN NO EXACT INDICATION AS TO HOW MANY COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS WERE DEVELOPED DURING THE DETENTION PERIODS. EVEN THE BEST OF AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE DIVIDED IN THEIR SPECULATION AS TO THE NUMBER OF CONVERTS. 1947

GENERALLY AGREED, THOUGH, IS THE FACT THAT WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS AMONG THE REPATRIATES, THEY SO FAR HAVE NOT BEEN ACTIVE TO ANY MARKED EXTENT.

THE TIME, IT WAS EXPLAINED, HAD BEEN TOO SHORT FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE PARTY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTACTS.

HOWEVER, DURING THE CAMPAIGNING IN APRIL FOR LOCAL PREFECTURAL AND NATIONAL OFFICES, THE PARTY ORGANIZERS AND PROPAGANDISTS ARE EXPECTED TO PRETTY WELL SHOW THEIR STRENGTH.

AMERICAN SOURCES HERE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE DELAY IN RETURNING THE PRISONERS OF WAR TO THEIR HOMES WAS IN HOPES OF INDOCTRINATING AS MANY AS POSSIBLE WITH THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY.

X616APS

TOKYO, MARCH 5-(AP)-SOUTH PACIFIC MILITARY AIRDROMES WILL BE RETAINED AS BASES OF CIVIL AVIATION FLIGHTS FROM NORTH AMERICA TO AUSTRALIA AND AS FAR WEST AS SHANGHAI, GLEN A.GILBERT, CHIEF OF TECHNICAL MISSIONS OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION, REPORTED TODAY TO OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AND THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES HERE. 1947

GILBERT SAID HIS REPORT WAS BASED ON CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THE CONFERENCE HELD RECENTLY IN MELBOURNE BY THE PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (PICAO). HE IS ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANIED BY COL.CARL SWYTER, WAR DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE

30.24-8307

TO PICAO.

GILBERT SAID CIVIL AVIATION WOULD BE DEPENDENT ENTIRELY ON MILITARY FACILITIES, INCLUDING AIRFIELDS, NAVIGATIONAL AIDS, COMMUNICATIONS, TRAFFIC CONTROL AND OTHER FUNCTIONS.

HE WAS NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL FOR CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC IN THE NEAR FUTURE. TRAVEL PROBABLY WILL BE LIMITED TO GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS PRIORITIES.

EVENTUALLY, HE SAID HE EXPECTS JAPANESE AIRFIELDS TO BE UNDER UNITED STATES CIVIL CONTROL, BUT THAT THE PROBLEM IS "PREMATURE" DURING THE MILITARY OCCUPATION.

VR629ACS NM

KOREAN

BY ROY ROBERTS

SEOUL, MARCH 5-(AP)-AMERICANS WONDERED TODAY WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO REPORTED PLANS BY KIM KOO, VETERAN KOREAN POLITICAL FIGURE, TO LAUNCH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF U.S.-ADMINISTERED SOUTH KOREA.

OCCUPATION OFFICERS, WHO ASKED ANONYMITY, SAID THEY BELIEVED THE LONG-EXILED KIM HAD DECIDED TO POSTPONE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR TWO REASONS:

FIRST, HE REALIZES THERE WOULD BE REPERCUSSIONS FROM THE AMERICAN COMMAND WHICH LONG HAS OPPOSED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AS CONTRARY TO ALLIED PLANS FOR UNIFICATION OF THE PRESENT U.S. AND RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONES.

SECOND, HE WOULD HAVE TO YIELD THE PRESIDENCY TO SYNGMAN RHEE, NOW IN WASHINGTON WHERE HE ANNOUNCED HIS AVAILABILITY. RHEE IS STILL REGARDED AS THE NO. 1 POLITICAL LEADER IN SOUTH KOREA.

KIM WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

KOREAN NEWSMEN SAY THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE DESIGNED TO UNIFY THE TWO LARGE RIGHTIST GROUPS IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR AND ESTABLISH A SOLIDLY CONSERVATIVE REGIME AS OPPOSED TO ANY AMERICAN-SPONSORED GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD INCLUDE SOME LEFTISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

ALSO, THESE SOURCES SAY, IT WOULD BRING TOGETHER SOUTH KOREA'S STRONGEST MEN--RHEE, KIM KOO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE KOREAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN CHINA; KIMM KYU SIK, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.-CONCEIVED INTERIM LEGISLATURE; AND AN CHAI HONG, NEW KOREAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR AND TOP KOREAN IN U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

X632APS

MANILA THURSDAY MARCH 6-(AP)-PROPONENTS OF THE AMERICAN PARITY AMENDMENT, PREDICTING VICTORY IN THE MARCH 11 PLEBISCITE, ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY FOR A "GRAND VICTORY PARADE" SUNDAY IN MANILA.

PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS AND BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PHILIPPINES UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE, WILL MAKE FINAL CAMPAIGN SPEECHES THEN IN BEHALF OF THE AMENDMENT, WHICH GRANTS AMERICANS EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEXT 28 YEARS IN DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES.

A LEADING CRITIC OF THE AMENDMENT, MEANWHILE, TOOK EXCEPTION TO A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED IN WASHINGTON TO REP.BELL (D-MO), AUTHOR OF THE PHILIPPINES TRADE ACT.

SENATE MINORITY LEADER EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ TERMED THE STATEMENT A "THREAT." BELL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "IF PARITY IS DECLINED CONGRESS IS NOT LIKELY TO CONSIDER FURTHER PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION."

RODRIGUEZ IN A STATEMENT DECLARED BELL'S WORDS WERE "A THREAT TO COMPEL THE FILIPINOS TO ACCEPT THE BELL ACT AND THE PARITY PROPOSAL."

X651PCS

MANILA, MARCH 25-(AP)-A STRANGE COALITION OF FORMER GUERRILLA FORCES AND COLLABORATORS UNDER THE JAPANESE HAS BEEN FORMED IN THE PHILIPPINES IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL TO GRANT AMERICANS EQUAL RIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS IN DEVELOPING AND EXPLOITING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS.

THE COALITION BETWEEN THE FORMER ANTAGONISTS HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE FINAL CAMPAIGNING BEFORE THE NATIONAL PLEBISCITE WHICH WILL DECIDE THE QUESTION MARCH 11.

DESPITE THE UNITED OPPOSITION OF THE MINORITIES, OBSERVERS PREDICTED THAT THE PARITY PROPOSAL, FOR WHICH PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS HAS VIGOROUSLY CAMPAIGNED, WOULD WIN BY AT LEAST TWO TO ONE WHEN THE 1,300,000 VOTES EXPECTED TO BE CAST NEXT WEEK ARE TALLIED.

X643APS

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 6-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-JOSEPH KEENAN OF SYDNEY, FORMER GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SEAMEN'S UNION, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THAT HE SAW MARTIN BORMANN, MISSING ONE-TIME DEPUTY TO ADOLF HITLER, ON A STREET IN THE HEART OF SYDNEY YESTERDAY.

KEENAN TOLD A REPORTER HE HAD MET BORMANN FIRST AT A CONFERENCE OF WATERSIDE WORKERS AND SEAMEN IN HAMBURG IN 1932, AT WHICH BORMANN WAS A DELEGATE FROM THE NAZI PARTY.

"I WOULD BET ALL THE TEA IN CHINA THAT THE MAN I SAW IN ELIZABETH STREET WAS BORMANN," KEENAN DECLARED.

"HE WAS WEARING GLASSES AND HAD A PORTFOLIO UNDER HIS ARM. HE WAS GETTING INTO A CAR."

KEENAN SAID HE SHOUTED TO THE MAN IN GERMAN AND GAVE HIM A CLENCHED-FIST SALUTE.

"WHEN I HAILED HIM," HE SAID, "HE GOT INTO THE CAR QUICKLY AND DROVE AWAY."

BORMANN VANISHED FROM BERLIN IN 1945 WHILE RUSSIAN FORCES WERE DRIVING INTO THE CITY. HIS FATE STILL IS UNCERTAIN. HE WAS TRIED IN ABSENTIA BY THE NUERNBERG WAR-CRIME TRIBUNAL AND SENTENCED LAST OCT. 1 TO HANG.

TA126AES

FLEET PRECEDE WITH TASK FORCE DAY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU, MARCH 5-(AP)-ADMIRAL LOUIS DENFELD, HOLDING HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE AS NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC, DECLARED TODAY THAT ANY FURTHER CUTS IN NAVY APPROPRIATIONS WOULD REDUCE THE FLEETS BELOW THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.

THE NAVY ALREADY HAS PARED ITS BUDGET ESTIMATES TO THE BONE, HE SAID, AND FURTHER CUTS WOULD FORCE A REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL WHICH WOULD MEAN TYING UP SHIPS IN CARETAKER STATUS.

DENFELD SAID NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL TOTAL ABOUT 437,000 BUT WILL BE DOWN TO ABOUT 425,000 BY JULY 1. HE ADDED THAT THE NAVY WOULD FACE A CRITICAL OPERATIONAL PERIOD IN THE FALL, WHEN 232,000 ENLISTMENTS EXPIRE.

"WE FIGURE THAT 35 PER CENT OF THESE MEN WILL REENLIST," HE SAID, "AND WE ARE SETTING UP A PROGRAM TO RECRUIT 150,000. THAT MEANS ABOUT 13,000 ENLISTMENTS A MONTH ARE NEEDED TO BRING US UP TO THE NEEDED STRENGTH."

HE SAID THE NAVY HAS ABOUT 60,000 MEN TIED UP ON INACTIVE SHIPS,

HANDLING SURPLUS OR ACTING IN CARETAKER STATUS, AND ADDED:

"UNTIL THE ROLLUP OF BASES HAS BEEN COMPLETED, WE WILL BE HARD PRESSED FOR ENOUGH MEN TO MAN THE FLEETS."

HE SAID THAT AFTER THE PACIFIC FLEET COMPLETES ITS CURRENT MANEUVERS SHIPS OF THE WEST COAST FORCE WOULD RETURN TO THEIR NORMAL BASES AND THE WESTERN FORCES WOULD REMAIN AT PEARL HARBOR A MONTH OR SO, THEN RETURN TO WESTERN WATERS.

DV754PCS

MAR 1947

THE PRESIDENT DREW APPLAUSE FROM THE MEXICAN NEWSMEN WHEN HE EXPLAINED WHY HE LAID A WREATH TUESDAY ON THE MONUMENT TO "LANOS NINOS HEROES," THE MEXICAN CADET HEROES WHO FELL IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CHAPULTEPEC CITADEL AGAINST U.S. FORCES IN 1847.

"I HAVE KNOWN THE STORY," HE TOLD THE NEWSMEN. "I HAVE KNOWN IT ALL MY LIFE--OF THE STAND THOSE CADETS MADE. I KNOW THE STORY OF THE MONUMENT IS THERE AND BRAVE MEN DO NOT BELONG TO ANY ONE RACE OR ANY ONE COUNTRY. I THOUGHT THEY OUGHT TO HAVE THE WREATH. I RESPECT BRAVERY WHEREVER I SEE IT."

IN HIS ADDRESS AT THE PYRAMIDS, WHICH FOLLOWED A FLIGHT OVER MEXICO'S VOLCANO, PARICUTIN, THE PRESIDENT REFERRED AGAIN TO THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE WELCOME HE HAD RECEIVED IN MEXICO CITY FROM THE TIME OF HIS ARRIVAL AT THE CENTRAL AIRPORT MONDAY MORNING.

HE SAID THAT HE AND PRESIDENT ALEMAN HAD TALKED BUSINESS FOR SOME TIME YESTERDAY AFTER HAVING LUNCH AT THE U.S. EMBASSY. HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THEY FOUND THEY HAD LARGE AREAS OF AGREEMENT AND THAT THEY WOULD NEGOTIATE WHERE THERE WAS ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT.

HE SAID THAT HIS RECEPTION HAD BEEN SO MAGNIFICIENT THAT HE KNEW HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO APPROACH IT WHEN ALEMAN VISITS WASHINGTON SOME TIME IN APRIL.

HE SAID HE HAD A LIBERAL EDUCATION DURING HIS FLIGHT OVER THE VOLCANO, AND THAT ONE OF HIS INSTRUCTORS WAS STRUCK-AS HE WAS BY THE AWFUL THINGS THAT NATURE CAN DO TO A POEPLE.

IT'S A TERRIBLE THING, HE SAID, BUT WORSE WHEN HUMANS TAKE IT OUT ON HUMANS. ADD-MEXICO-(N)-XXX OU T.

ALEMAN AND HE, MR.TRUMAN CONTINUED, ARE TRYING TO GET WORLD PEACE SO THINGS LIKE THAT WON'T HAPPEN. HE SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE RUINS OF PAST CIVILIZATIONS HE HAD VIEWED DURING THE HOUR BEFORE.

THE PRESIDENT, FLYING IN HIS PLANE, THE "SACRED COW," TOOK OFF FROM THE CENTRAL AIRPORT THIS MORNING FOR THE 400-MILE TOUR TO THE VOLCANO WHICH FOUR YEARS AGO SPURTED FROM A CORNFIELD.

ALMOST AS IF BY ORDER, THE VOLCANO WHICH NOW RISES 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE SURROUNDING FIELDS, STAGED ONE OF ITS FREQUENT ERUPTIONS. WHEN MR.TRUMAN ARRIVED HE COULD SEE NEW STREAMS OF LAVA SERPENTINING DOWN THE SIDES OF THE VOLCANO.

RETURNING HERE AT SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, THE PRESIDENT--ACCOMPANIED BY THE U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS JAIME TORRES BODET, SECRETARY OF EDUCATION MANUEL GUAL VIDAL AND OTHER U.S. AND MEXICAN OFFICIALS--MOTORED TO THE PYRAMIDS OF TEOTIHUACAN 28 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL. THE HISTORY OF THE RUINS, WHICH INCLUDE PYRAMIDS TO THE SUN AND MOON AND THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE PAST. INS

MR.TRUMAN SHOWED KEEN INTEREST IN THE RUIN KNOWN AS THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL, THROUGH WHICH HE WALKED WITH SCORES OF TOURISTS AT HIS HEELS.

THE U.S.EXECUTIVE LOOKED ON WITH AN APPROVING SMILE AS INDIANS PERFORMED AN ANCIENT DANCE AT THE BASE OF THE PYRAMID OF THE SUN.

HE ALSO VISITED THE MUSEUM TO VIEW ANCIENT TREASURES ON EXHIBITION THERE. HE LUNCHED IN A FLOWER DECORATED CAVE RESTAURANT NEARBY.

MR.TRUMAN SHOWED GREAT INTEREST IN ALL THAT HE SAW, FREQUENTLY QUESTIONING HIS GUIDES.

THE PRESIDENT WAS APPLAUDED BY RESIDENTS OF THE INDIAN VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH HE DROVE, WHILE SCHOOL CHILDREN WAVED TINY MEXICAN FLAGS AND TOSSED CONFETTI AT HIS BIG, BLACK LIMOUSINE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROUTE LED BY DRAINAGE DITCHES WHERE HE SAW INDIAN WOMEN LAUNDERING BY BEATING THEIR CLOTHES AGAINST THE ROCKS.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION INVITED MR. TRUMAN TO SPEAK TO THEM BRIEFLY THIS EVENING AT THE CASINO MILITAR. OTHERS OF THE 5,000 U.S. CITIZENS, RESIDENT OF THE CAPITAL, ALSO JOINED ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AT THE CASINO.

ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN OF MEXICO HAD OPPORTUNITIES TO CONVERSE FOR A FEW MINUTES MONDAY AND TUESDAY, A PRIVATE DINNER AT ALEMAN'S HOME TONIGHT GAVE THEM A CHANCE TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, MOST IMPORTANT AMONG THEM MEXICO'S FIGHT TO RID THE NATION OF HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE WHICH HAS INFECTED CATTLE IN TEN STATES.

BEFORE COMING TO MEXICO, MR.TRUMAN SIGNED AN ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO JOIN HIS COUNTRY IN THE FIGHT TO STAMP OUT THE DISEASE WHICH ALEMAN HAS TERMED MEXICO'S MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

U.S. HELP IN FINANCING MEXICO'S NEW INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ALSO WAS A LIKELY TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE AT 6 A.M. (CST) TOMORROW FOR WACO, TEXAS, WHERE BAYLOR UNIVERSITY WILL AWARD HIM AN HONORARY DEGREE AS DOCTOR OF LAWS. MR.TRUMAN WILL SPEAK THERE ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY.

THE NEWSPAPER ULTIMAS NOTICIAS TODAY RECALLED EDITORIALLY THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND SAID MR.TRUMAN'S TRIP TO MEXICO HAD "OFFICIALLY CANCELLED A DIFFERENCE THAT HAS BEEN THE CORROSIVE IN MANY SITUATIONS X X X. NOW THAT HAS ENDED. TWO MEN, MIGUEL ALEMAN AND HARRY S.TRUMAN, ONE REPRESENTING MEXICO AND THE OTHER THE UNITED STATES, HAVE CONCLUDED A TOPIC OF SEPARATION AND ENMITY AND SHOWED THE WAY TO FORGETTING AN INCIDENT WHICH FESTERED IN THE LIFE OF MEXICO."

PRESIDENT ALEMAN PLANS TO RETURN MR.TRUMAN'S VISIT, PROBABLY DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF APRIL.

G419PES

MAR 1947

30.24-8309

A MARIMBA BAND, REHEARSED FOR DAYS, PLAYED "THE MISSOURI WALTZ" FOR THE PRESIDENT AT A U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION, WHERE THE PRESIDENT CORDIALLY SHOOK HANDS WITH HUNDREDS OF GUESTS AND EMBRACED AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL. HE ATTENDED A RECEPTION AND DANCE LAST NIGHT AT THE FOREIGN OFFIC. ADD-MEXICO-(D)-XXX MONTH

THE VOLCANO PARICUTIN, WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS TO INSPECT THIS MORNING, HAS GROWN INTO A MAN-SIZED LAVA AND FIRE BELCHER SINCE IT FIRST ERUPTED FROM A FARMER'S CORNFIELD, 200 MILES WEST OF HERE, FOUR YEARS AGO LAST MONTH. IT PERIODICALLY SPITS OUT ROCKS, FLAMES AND SMOKE AND ITS CONE NOW IS 2,000 FEET HIGH. SEVERAL SMALL TOWNS IN THE REGION WERE WIPED OUT BY THE ROLLING LAVA AND THE SPREAD OF THE GROWING VOLCANO.

THE PYRAMIDS, 28 MILES NORTHEAST OF MEXICO CITY, ARE BELIEVED TO ~~ANTEDATE THE CHRISTIAN ERA~~ AND ARE THOUGHT TO BE THE WORK OF SOME RACE OLDER THAN THE TOLTECS OF ACOLHUAS, BECAUSE THEIR STYLE BETRAYS NO INFLUENCES OF INDIAN OR MAYAN CIVILIZATIONS.

THERE ARE REMAINS OF TWO CITIES AT THE SITE, ONE SUPERIMPOSED ON THE OTHER, AND THE PRESIDENT DESIRED TO SEE THE REMNANTS OF THE LAST ONE AND ITS TEMPLES, WHERE LEGEND SAYS THE INDIANS PREPARED HUMAN SACRIFICES FOR ULTIMATE DEATH ATOP THE PYRAMID TO THE SUN.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN MUCH TOGETHER DURING THE VISIT, AND ALTHOUGH NEITHER IS ABLE TO SPEAK THE OTHER'S LANGUAGE THEY HAVE BEEN CARRYING ON ANIMATED CONVERSATIONS THROUGH INTERPRETERS.

PRIOR TO TONIGHT'S DINNER THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S 1,000 MEMBERS AND OTHERS OF THE U.S.COLONY HERE WERE INVITED TO THE CASINO MILITAR WHERE MR.TRUMAN PLANNED TO SAY A FEW WORDS OF GREETING. THE ASSOCIATION SAID THERE WOULD BE NO HANDSHAKING.

GG1101ACS NM

CLR 1202PES A145NX

MAR 1947

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH THE FIRST TASK FLEET, CENTRAL PACIFIC, MARCH 5 (AP)-THE NAVY MAY BE FORCED TO LIMIT MANEUVERS TO ABOUT HALF THE NUMBER CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FOR WELL-ROUNDED TRAINING, VICE ADM.A.E.MONTGOMERY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY, IF NATIONAL ECONOMY MOVES CUT INTO THE NAVY'S BUDGET.

MONTGOMERY POINTED OUT THAT THE NAVAL TACTICS USE UP HUGE AMOUNTS OF FUEL AND ESTIMATED THAT EXERCISES SUCH AS THE PRESENT ONE COULD BE HELD ONLY ABOUT ONCE A YEAR FOR THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC FLEETS. HE ADDED THAT THE NAVY WOULD PREFER MANEUVERS EVERY SIX MONTHS FOR EACH FLEET.

THE ADMIRAL, WHO CALLED HIS COMMANDERS ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP IOWA FOR A DISCUSSION OF YESTERDAY'S MOCK BATTLE, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS THUS FAR.

PREWAR MANEUVERS, BECAUSE OF THE NAVY'S LACK OF COMBAT EXPERIENCE, CONSISTED OF "EFFORTS TO GUESS WHAT HAPPENED. THEY WERE JUST END-LESS DRILL," MONTGOMERY SAID.

"THIS MANEUVER WAS BASED ON THE LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE WAR, AND WAS MORE PARALLEL TO ACTUAL EXPERIENCE."

MAR 1947

TODAY THE COMBINED FORCES, CONSISTING OF A BATTLESHIP, THREE CARRIERS, SEVEN CRUISERS AND 27 DESTROYERS RENDEZVOUSED WITH THE SUPPLY FLEET. TOMORROW IT WILL STEAM TOWARD JOHNSTON ISLAND, WHICH IS TO BE THE TARGET FOR SUSTAINED, THEORETICAL AIR ATTACK ABOUT MARCH 6. THEN THE FLEET WILL HEAD NORTHWEST FOR AN ALL-OUT "ATTACK" ON PEARL HARBOR.

GG1234PCS NM

CANADIAN

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, ONT., MARCH 5-(AP)-U.S. CANADIAN COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCTIC FOR DEFENSE AND COMMERCIAL PURPOSES MOVED AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD TODAY WITH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NINE NEW WEATHER STATIONS ARE TO BE JOINTLY BUILT IN THE NORTHERN CANADIAN WASTELANDS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

TWO OF THE WEATHER BASES -- WHICH WILL BE JOINTLY MAINTAINED -- ARE TO BE FINISHED THIS SUMMER, ONE OF THEM AT REMOTE AND BARREN EUREKA SOUND ON THE NORTHWESTERN SIDE OF ELLSMORE ISLAND OFF THE NORTHEAST MAINLAND, BARELY 600 MILES FROM THE NORTH POLE. THIS WILL BE THE NORTHERNMOST POST IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, IN A REGION WHERE THERE HAS BEEN NO HUMAN HABITATION.

THE SECOND TO BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR WILL BE FAR TO THE WEST AT WINTER HARBOR ON BETTER KNOWN MELVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHWEST TERR-ITORIES, WHERE AMERICAN EXPLORATORY MISSIONS HAVE TOUCHED BEFORE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLANS BY RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER C.D. HOWE MARKED THE END OF THE FIRST STAGE OF A PROJECT FIRST BROACHED BY THE UNITED STATES LAST SUMMER, WHEN AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES SHOWED A PRESSING INTEREST IN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE CANADIANS DECLINED TO GIVE READY ASSENT, AND THE TIME PASSED WHEN ANY OF THE BASES COULD BE BUILT LAST YEAR. IN NOVEMBER NEGOTIA-TIONS WERE RE-OPENED, AGAIN AT AMERICAN INSTIGATION, AND THE PRESENT AGREEMENT IS THE RESULT.

U.S. MILITARY FORCES WILL UNDERTAKE VIRGUALLY ALL OF THE CONSTRUC-TION, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, BEING BETTER EQUIPPED FOR THE TASK. THE ELLS-MERE ISLAND BASE FOR INSTANCE, IS TO BE BUILT BY FORCES OPERATING FROM THE JOINT U.S.-DANISH WEATHER BASE AT THULE, GREENLAND.

THE BASES ARE TO REMAIN UNDER CANADIAN CONTROL AND IN CHARGE OF CANADIAN OFFICERS, BUT THE BULK OF THE WORK FOR THE BEGINNING, AT LEAST, IS EXPECTED TO BE DONE BY AMERICANS. HOW THE COSTS WILL BE SHARED COULD NOT BE LEARNED HERE. HOWE, ASKED WHETHER THE U.S. WOULD PAY ANY PART OF THE COSTS, REPLIED SIMPLY, "YES." TO A QUESTION AS TO HOW MUCH THE TOTAL COSTS WOULD BE HE SAID: "I DO NOT RECALL." AMERICAN SOURCES HERE WERE EQUALLY UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

MAR 1947

A26

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT AIR STRIPS WOULD BE BUILT ON AT LEAST SOME OF THE BASES. IT IS KNOWN FOR INSTANCE, THAT PLANES OPERATING FROM GREENLAND WOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE ELLSMERE ISLAND PROJECT.

HOWE IN HIS STATEMENT SAID THAT AMERICAN ASSISTANCE WOULD BE "INVALUABLE UNTIL SUFFICIENTLY TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED CANADIAN-TRAINED PERSONNEL ARE AVAILABLE." AMERICAN SOURCES HERE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICAN PARTICIPATION WAS EXPECTED TO BE INDEFINITE.

THE CANADIAN RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER, ASKED WHETHER HIS STATEMENT MEANT THAT U.S. PERSONNEL WOULD BE WITHDRAWN AFTER TRAINING OF CANADIANS, REPLIED THAT "THIS WILL BE DETERMINED LATER."

AN APPARENT VAGUENESS IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE FUTURE WAS TRACED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO THE CAN-ADIAN GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO DO NOTHING LIKELY TO DRAW SHARP COMMENT FROM THE SOVIET PRESS. RUSSIAN SENSITIVITY TO AMERICAN-CANADIAN

DEFENSE MEASURE, AND CANADIAN SENSITIVITY TO RUSSIAN REACTION, BOTH HAVE BEEN IN EVIDENCE IN RECENT MONTHS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WEATHER STATION PROJECT COINCIDED WITH TABLING IN PARLIAMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING APRIL 1, IN WHICH DEFENSE EXPENDITURES ARE CUT BY 52 PER CENT FROM $501,345,000 TO $239,741,000.

OF THIS AMOUNT, $5,429,577 IS FOR THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM, THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY BUILT LARGELY BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR, AND $6,311,287 FOR THE NORTHWEST STAGING ROUTE, AN AIRLINE BUILT LARGELY BY CANADA AND ROUGHLY PARALLELING THE HIGHWAY.

CANADA'S ATOMIC ENERGY EXPENSES ARE TO BE CUT FROM $8,869,000 TO $5,838,000, OF WHICH $5,573,000 IS FOR CAPITAL AND OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE TOP SECRET PLUTONIUM -PRODUCING PLANT AT CHALK RIVER, ONTARIO.

1947

ML420AES

OTTAWA, MARCH 5-(AP)-ISRAEL HALPERIN, FORMER QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICS PROFESSOR AND EX-ARMY MAJOR, WAS ACQUITTED YESTERDAY OF CHARGES OF CONSPIRING TO COMMUNICATE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO RUSSIA. HALPERIN, 36, WAS THE 17TH DEFENDANT TO STAND TRIAL SINCE THE ESPIONAGE PROBE STARTED HERE A YEAR AGO5

SO FAR SEVEN DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED, 10 HAVE BEEN SENTENCED. TWO HAVE VANISHED AND ONE--DR.RAYMOND BOYER OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY ~~IS AWAITING TRIAL.~~

RQ954AES

1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 5-(AP)-ELEVEN AMERICAN NEWSMEN, LAST OF THE 36 SELECTED TO REPORT THE BIG FOUR COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR MOSCOW VIA BERLIN.

THEY WERE: IVAN H.PETERMAN, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER; CARL MC CARDLE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN; RUSSELL BARNES, DETROIT NEWS; NEWBOLD NOYES, WASHINGTON STAR; THOMAS D. MC AVOY, LIFE; SELIG GREENBERG, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL; ANDREW BERNHARD, BLOCK NEWSPAPERS; MORRIS CHILDS, NEW YORK DAILY WORKER; HENRY SUYDAM, NEWARK EVENING NEWS; CECIL DICKSON, GANNETT NEWSPAPERS; AND SAM G. WELLES, TIME AND LIFE.

JK120PES

1947

B49 (SEG) (420)

NEW YORK, MARCH 5-(AP)-WARREN R. AUSTIN, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAYS THIS COUNTRY SHOULD MAKE THE WORLD KNOW IT IS READY "TO SUPPORT THE LAW OF THE CHARTER--BY FORCE IF NECESSARY--IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR OBLIGATIONS."

AUSTIN, LIKE OTHER SPEAKERS BEFORE THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA LAST NIGHT, URGED THAT WE HAVE A STRONG MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, "NOT FOR PURPOSES OF DOMINATION BUT IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO BACK UP OUR COMMITMENTS IN SUPPORT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY UNDER THE NATED NATIONS."

WITH HIM ON THE PROGRAM, WHICH WAS BROADCAST NATIONALLY, WERE SEN. CHAN GURNEY (R-SD), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE; HECTOR MC NEIL, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE AND CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, AND ROBERT R. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

ANDREI I. GROMYKO, PERMANENT RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO U.N., WAS INVITED BUT DECLINED.

GURNEY OBSERVED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS LOSING ITS WARTIME UNITY OF PURPOSE, ADDING:

"WE WANT NATIONAL SECURITY, BUT WE WON'T PAY FOR IT. WE WANT PRODUCTION, BUT WE WON'T WORK. WE WANT STATESMANSHIP, BUT WE SETTLE FOR POLITICS."

MAR 1947

GURNEY SAID THAT "THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT NOW GUARANTEE OUR SECURITY," AND URGED COMPULSORY PEACETIME TRAINING BECAUSE SUCH A PROGRAM "IS A STARK MILITARY NECESSITY FOR UNITED STATES SECURITY."

"IT WOULD BE SUICIDAL," GURNEY SAID, "TO ASSUME THAT IN FUTURE WARS, AS IN THE PAST, THERE WILL BE A TIME TO TRAIN OUR MEN AFTER THE CONFLICT STARTS. THE PEARL HARBOR OF THE FUTURE WILL BE A FUSILLADE OF ATOMIC BOMBS SCREECHING EARTHWARD FROM PLANES TRAVELING AT SUPERSONIC SPEEDS."

YOUNG SAID THE UNITED NATIONS, UNDER "TRADITIONAL ADVANTAGE-SEEKING DIPLOMACY X X X SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME NO MORE EFFECTIVE THAN A SALON. IN THIS NO-MAN'S LAND, THE FOUR FREEDOMS ARE TO BRIBE, TO COERCE, TO VETO AND TO WITHDRAW."

B50 (SEG)

1947

MC NEIL, REFERRING TO BRITAIN'S GRANTING OF FREEDOM TO INDIA AND BURMA, SAID HIS COUNTRY WOULD NOT BE FORCED INTO EXTENDING SELF-GOVERNMENT TO OTHER TERRITORIES.

"WE WILL NOT BE BROWBEATEN, BULLIED AND EMBARRASSED INTO GRANTING SELF-GOVERNMENT BY ANYONE, AND I MEAN ANYONE, UNTIL WE, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PEOPLE CONCERNED, HAVE DECIDED THAT THE TIME FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT HAS ARRIVED," MC NEIL SAID.

AUSTIN SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES "WITH HALF THE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF THE WORLD, HAS DECISIVE POWER EITHER TO CREATE THE CONDITIONS OF PERMANENT PEACE OR TO PERMIT THE BALANCE TO BE TIPPED IN FAVOR OF WAR."

AUSTIN SAID THIS COUNTRY SHOULD "USE TO THE FULL AND WITH PATIENCE ALL THE PROCESSES OF CONCILIATION AND ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION ESTABLISHED BY THE U.N.," MAINTAIN ECONOMIC STRENGTH, SUPPORT "AN EFFECTIVE AND ENFORCEABLE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY" AND OTHER ARMAMENT, WORK TOWARD SUPPLYING THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH POLICE FORCES, AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

MAR 1947

M603AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5-(AP)-WITH AN EYE TO ECONOMY, THE STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS HAVE SCRAPPED A PLAN TO EXPLAIN THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF GERMANY WITH A TRAVELING EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE TWO DEPARTMENTS HAD WORKED ON THE PROJECT, PATTERNED AFTER EXHIBITS USED BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE DEPARTMENTS FINALLY DECIDED IT WAS "INADVISABLE," CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE CLAMOR IN CONGRESS FOR REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

SU640AES

MAR 1947

1947

30.24 - 8311

HUNGARIAN

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES HAS SENT SOVIET RUSSIA A PROTEST AGAINST REPORTED RUSSIAN INTERFERENCES IN THE FREELY ELECTED NON-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY.

COPIES OF A NOTE TRANSMITTED BY SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE TODAY FOR THE MOSCOW BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WENT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL AT BUDAPEST.

MAR 1947

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO COMMENT PENDING DELIVERY OF THE NOTE.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INVOLVED FOR WEEKS IN A STRUGGLE BY COMMUNIST AND OTHER PARTIES TO OUST THE SMALL HOLDERS' PARTY MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AMERICAN PROTEST FOLLOWED LAST WEEK'S ARREST IN BUDAPEST OF BELA KOVACS, ANTI-COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS. THIS BROUGHT COMPLAINTS OF INTERVENTION FROM HIS ASSOCIATES.

THE OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT LIEUT. GEN. V.P. SVIRIDOV, RUSSIAN OCCUPATION COMMANDER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL, ORDERED KOVACS' ARREST ON CHARGES OF HELPING FORM UNDERGROUND TERROR GROUPS AND ORGANIZING ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE RED ARMY.

IN ADDITION 13 HUNGARIANS HAVE BEEN ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW THE POST-WAR GOVERNMENT, AND DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED THAT UP TO 400 INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND HELD AT POLITICAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

GW1241AES NM

1947

WASHINGTON,MARCH 5-(AP)-OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION OF AMER[redacted] SCIENTISTS DISCLOSED TODAY A LETTER HAS BEEN SENT TO PRESDENT TRUMAN EXPRESSING VIEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION ON THE PLAN TO ALLOW GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO TAKE JOBS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY UPON COMPLETION OF RESEARCH TASKS FOR THE ARMED FORCES IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE SCIENTISTS' GROUP SPOKESMAN DID NOT DISCLOSE TO NEWSMEN THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GROUP HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE PROFICIENCY OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS HAS BEEN GREATLY OVERRATED. THEY ALSO HAVE SAID THAT TECHNICAL SKILLS POSSESSED BY AMERICANS ARE ADEQUATE TO KEEP THIS NATION TO THE FORE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENTS.

QUESTIONS ALSO HAVE BEEN RAISED AS TO INVESTIGATIONS OF THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS BROUGHT INTO UNITED STATES LABORATORIES.

1947

THE SCIENTISTS' GROUP SAID A LETTER TO THE WAR, NAVY AND STATE DEPARTMENTS INQUIRING AS TO GOVERNMENT POLICY AND INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN ANSWERED.

THE THREE DEPARTMENTS ANNOUNCED LAST SEPTEMBER THAT SOME OF THE SCIENTISTS FROM FORMER ENEMY STATES WILL BE AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR WORK FOR THE ARMED FORCES. THEIR RELEASE IS PLANNED UNDER AUSPICES OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT AFTER FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THEIR ELIGIBILITY UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS.

ARRANGEMENTS TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN ARE BEING COMPLETED NOW.

IT ALSO PROVIDES THAT SOME OF THE SCIENTISTS BE ALLOWED TO BRING THEIR FAMILIES HERE AND BECOME CITIZENS. GOVERNMENT RECORDS INDICATE SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 70 OF 300 SUCH SCIENTISTS IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO BRING IN THEIR FAMILIES.

FR124PES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 5-(AP)-CHAIRMAN MICHENER (R-MICH) OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT A CONGRESSIONAL "RACKET" HAD DELAYED THE DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

MICHENER'S STATEMENT WAS MADE IN REPLY TO DEMOCRATIC CRITICISMS THAT HIS COMMITTEE WAS "ASSUMING MORE POWER THAN IT HAS."

THE CONTROVERSY AROSE OVER THE COMMITTEE'S RECENT INSTRUCTION TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS "TO FEEL FREE TO DISREGARD THE PRACTICE OF STAYING DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS" OUT OF COURTESY TO CONGRESS MEMBERS.

MICHENER SAID THE COURTESY HAS GENERALLY BEEN GRANTED WHEN A HOUSE MEMBER, THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF A PRIVATE BILL, SEEKS THE PERMANENT ADMISSION OF AN ALIEN.

MAR 1947

IN THE PAST, HE SAID, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS HELD UP DEPORTATIONS UNTIL ACTION WAS TAKEN ON THE PRIVATE BILL.

"FROM THIS, NOTHING SHORT OF A 'RACKET' DEVELOPED," MICHENER DECLARED. "HOUSE MEMBERS, REALIZING THE PERSON WOULD NOT BE DEPORTED WHILE THEIR BILL WAS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, MADE NO EFFORTS TO PRESS FOR ACTION.

"IN THAT WAY, BILLS WOULD BE PIGEON-HOLED IN COMMITTEE THROUGH CONGRESS AFTER CONGRESS.

"THERE WAS EVEN THE EXTREME CASE OF ONE BILL BEING INTRODUCED IN A SUCCEEDING CONGRESS IN BEHALF OF A PERSON WHO HAD DIED."

THE COMMITTEE WAS CRITICIZED ON THE HOUSE FLOOR TUESDAY BY REP. SADOWSKI (D-MICH) AND TODAY, THROUGH A LETTER, BY REP.O'TOOLE (D-NY).

O'TOOLE SAID IN HIS LETTER TO MICHENER:

"I HAVE FOUND IN MY EXPERIENCE A GOODLY NUMBER OF CASES WHERE ORDERS OF DEPORTATION WERE ISSUED WHICH, IF CARRIED OUT, WOULD WORK GRAVE INJUSTICES."

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION, HE SAID, WAS "ILL-CONCEIVED AND ILLEGAL."

MICHENER SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD ISSUED THE "DISREGARD" LETTER AT THE REQUEST OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS.

LT905PES

1947

WASHINGTON,MARCH 5-(AP)-D.A.FITZGERALD, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT "NO REAL WORLD SURPLUS" OF BREAD GRAINS IS IN SIGHT BEFORE THE 1948 HARVEST.

FITZGERALD, WHO ACCOMPANIED FORMER PRESIDENT HOOVER ON THE LATTER'S RECENT SURVEY OF THE FOOD SITUATION IN EUROPE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WINTER CROP DAMAGE IN EUROPE HAS BEEN SEVERE.

WITH PROSPECTS OF A RECORD WHEAT CROP IN THIS COUNTRY THIS YEAZR, SOME FARM OFFICIALS HAD PREDICTED EARLIER THAT A NEAR WORLD SURPLUS MIGHT ARISE IN 1947.

FITZGERALD SAID HIS OBSERVATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE CONVINCED HIM THAT GRAIN OUTPUT IN THAT AREA MAY FALL BELOW 1946 PRODUCTION AND WILL BE BELOW THIS YEAR'S GOALS. HE ADDED:

"EVEN IF PRODUCTION IS LARGE IN NORTH AMERICA, AS NOW SEEMS POSSIBLE JUDGING FROM THE U.S.WINTER WHEAT CROP FORECAST, THE CROP HERE IS NOT LIKELY TO FILL THE GAP IN WORLD SUPPLIES RESULTING FROM LOWER OUTPUT IN WESTERN EUROPE."

FR1255PES

1947

OAK RIDGE, TENN., MARCH 5-(AP)-THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED PROCESSES IN PRODUCING RADIOISOTOPES WHICH IT SAID WOULD ASSURE PLENTY OF THE RADIOACTIVE BY-PRODUCTS OF THE URANIUM CHAIN-REACTING PILE TO MEET PRESENT DOMESTIC NEEDS.

MORE THAN 100 LABORATORIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE NOW USING RADIOISOTOPES (RADIOACTIVE COUNTERPARTS OF NORMAL ATOMS) IN AGRICULTURAL, BIOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER FIELDS OF RESEARCH.

A REVISION IN THE ENTIRE RADIOISOTOPE PRICE SCHEDULE, WITH REDUCTION OF SOME PRICES AND INCREASES OF OTHERS, WAS ANNOUNCED.

PRICE OF THE IMPORTANT RADIOISOTOPE CARBON 14 HAS BEEN REDUCED SHARPLY TO $50 PER MILLICURIE, PLUS $25 FOR HANDLING. THE PREVIOUS PRICE WAS $367 PLUS $25 FOR HANDLING.

INVESTIGATIONS BEING CARRIED OUT WITH THE RADIOISOTOPES RANGE THROUGH MANY FIELDS OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

CARBON 14, FOR EXAMPLE, IS BEING USED IN INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND IN HAWAII IN INVESTIGATIONS OF: PHOTO-SYNTHESIS, CANCER, DIABETES, NATURAL RUBBER, TEETH AND BONES, PROTEINS, METABOLISM, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, VITAMINS, THE LIBER AND LUNGS, BACTERIA, AMINO ACIDS, BLOOD PLASMA, AND PINEAPPLE GROWTH.

THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE ISOTOPES LAST AUGUST FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES AND FOR CLIT

1947

PROTEINS, METABOLISM, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, VITAMINS, THE LIBER AND LUNGS, BACTERIA, AMINO ACIDS, BLOOD PLASMA, AND PINEAPPLE GROWTH.

THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN DISTRIBUTION OF THE ISOTOPES LAST AUGUST FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES AND FOR CLINICAL TREATMENT OF A "LIMITED NUMBER OF DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD AND THYROID GLAND."

RB8PES

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 5-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED FORTY INDONESIAN SEAMEN, WHO FAILED IN AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, LOST ANOTHER EFFORT TO ESCAPE DEPORTATION FRIDAY TO THEIR NATIVE EAST INDIES.

U.S.DISTRICT JUDGE LOUIS GOODMAN YESTERDAY DENIED THEIR PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO BLOCK THE DEPORTATION. HE HELD THE CASE WAS ALREADY ADJUDICATED.

THE INDONESIANS CONTEND THEY WILL BE EXECUTED AS TRAITORS BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IF THEY ARE RETURNED DURING PRESENT UNSETTLED CONDITIONS. THEY PREFER TO RETURN TO CHERIBON, THE ONE PORT HELD BY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

MANY OF THE INDONESIANS HAVE BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE PREWARD DAY HELD HERE BY SHIPPING CONDITIONS. SCHEDULED TO BE DEPORTED WITH THEM ON THE MARINE ADDER ARE A NUMBER OF EAST INDIANS, WHOSE DEPORTATION WAS PROTESTED EARLIER THIS WEEK BY NAGINDAR SINGH GILL, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE INDIAN PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE DEPORTATION OF THE INDIANS WAS DESCRIBED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS AND THE BRITISH CONSULATE AS "ROUTINE."

RA555ACS

MAR 1947

(ADVANCE)..EVANSTON,ILL.,MARCH 5-(AP)-A SCIENTIST SAID TODAY THAT RESEARCH WORKERS HAD REACHED THE STAGE IN THEIR JOB OF DEVELOPING IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR THE NATION'S 20,000 WAR AMPUTEES WHERE LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION WAS FEASIBLE.

DR.PAUL E.KLOPSTEG, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AT THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"SEVERAL RESEARCH PROJECTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND MANY MORE ARE CONTINUING AT SOME 15 INDUSTRIAL FIRMS AND UNIVERSITIES. THE NEXT STEP IS FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OR SOME OTHER AGENCY TO SET UP MACHINERY FOR PRODUCTION ENGINEERING AND DISTRIBUTION."

HE SAID THE RESEARCH WAS CONTINUING IN EFFORTS TO BRING FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS ON LIMBS DEVELOPED BY AMERICAN SURGEONS, PHYSICISTS, AND ENGINEERS AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE PROBLEM.

PROF. KLOPSTEG, WHO TOURED EUROPE LAST YEAR WITH AN ENGINEER AND SEVERAL ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS TO STUDY FOREIGN IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SAID SOME OF THE BEST AIDS NOW READY OR NEARLY READY FOR PRODUCTION WERE MODELED AFTER SEVERAL TYPES FOUND IN GERMANY.

ONE WAS A "SUCTION LEG" FOR LEGS AMPUTATED ABOVE THE KNEE. HE SAID THIS LEG, WHICH IS HELD IN PLACE BY VACUUM AND WITHOUT A HARNESS WAS PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1863 BUT NOT ADOPTED HERE.

OTHER DEVICES INCLUDE AN ARTIFICIAL ARM IN WHICH IVORY PEGS ARE INSERTED INTO THE MUSCLE OF THE SHOULDER OR ARM STUMP AND CAN BE MANIPULATED AND AN ARTIFICIAL FOREARM WITH A "WRIST" THAT WILL ROTATE IN A 180 DEGREE ARC WHEN THE FOREARM STUMP IS TURNED IN AN ARC OF ONLY 70 DEGREES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY MARCH 6..MOVED MARCH 4).

K846PCS

MAR 1947

BUCHAREST, MARCH 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ROMANIAN GRAIN PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES, IT IS UNDERSTOOD HERE, WILL BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL BANK OF ROMANIA, WHICH HAS BEEN GRANTED A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AMOUNTING TO $50,000,000, REPAYABLE IN FOUR YEARS, WITH FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

ROMANIA WILL EXPORT IN RETURN THOSE COMMODITIES SHE CAN SPARE. THE LOAN WAS GUARANTEED BY 50,000 KILOGRAMS OF GOLD.

1947

CORRECTION

SHANGHAI, MARCH 5-(AP)-THE KUOMINTANG (SHANGHAI) GARRISON HEADQUARTERS TODAY CLOSED THE SHANGHAI COTTON EXCHANGE, CHARGING DAILY OPERATIONS HAD EXCEEDED SPECIFIED LIMITS.

LARGE STOCKS OF COTTON, OWNED BY A SUSPECTED HOARDER WHO HAS NOT BEEN KILLED.

30.24-8313

Warsaw, Poland,___(AP)- The newspaper "Gazeta Ludowa" announced that Tadeusz Rek, organizer of the "New Liberation" split-off group of the Polish Peasant party, has quit his new political affiliation and returned to membership in the independent Peasant party. Rek is a vice-minister of justice in the Polish government,.

-allens --

Read 7/3/47

Feb. 22, 1947.

MAR 1947

INDIAN PLAN APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT

T. WILLIAMS (N)

Commons Passes It In Spite Of Churchill's Chaos Protest

London, March 6 (AP)—Britain's decision to quit India by June, 1948, won parliamentary approval tonight despite Winston Churchill's protest that "chaos and carnage" would follow Britain's evacuation.

Brushing aside Churchill's suggestion to seek the "aid and advice" of the United Nations, the top-heavy Labor majority in Commons defeated, 337 to 185, a Conservative amendment.

"The time has come when Indians must shoulder their responsibility," Prime Minister Attlee declared before the House sanctioned his Government's action.

Ended 50 Years Ago

"Mr. Churchill's practical acquaintance with India ended some 50 years ago," Attlee said amid loud laughter from the Labor benches, and added that the time limit was based on "the strongest advice from India that it was desirable to fix a date."

Calling the defeated Conservative amendment "a plea for delay and inaction," the Prime Minister said that "we had been warned that the danger of delay and of hanging on were as great as the danger of going forward."

Two-Day Debate

Opening the final phase of a two-day House of Commons debate on the Government's plan to quit India not later than June, 1948, Churchill asked:

"How can we walk out of India and leave war between 90,000,000 Moslems and 200,000,000 caste Hindus?

"If we lack the physical and moral strength to wind up our affairs in India in a responsible human fashion, ought we not to consider invoking the aid or advice of the United Nations?"

Express Deep Grief

To a House that listened for almost 45 minutes without interruption, Churchill said it was with "deep grief that I watch the clattering down of the British Empire with all its glories and all the services it has rendered to mankind," but he added:

"Having failed in their Indian policy, is not the Government bound in honor, decency and common sense to seek the aid of a wider instrument and authority?"

A. V. Alexander, Defense Minister, declared that "it was one of the best speeches of Mr. Churchill's lifetime career," but he added: "History may well decide that the speech this afternoon has been the principal factor in preventing the sides (Indian factions) from coming together."

Alexander rejected Churchill's statement that Jawharlal Nehru, leader of the All-India Congress party, was not a representative Indian leader. He said that if Nehru and his colleagues "were given a fair opportunity to co-operate with other parties they would bring India through her present difficulties to power, prosperity and peace."

1,000-Year Gulf

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, said yesterday the only alternative to quitting India was to "considerably reinforce" British troops and prepare to remain there for another 15 or 20 years.

Today, Churchill said the time limit imposed by the June, 1948, deadline has "put an end to all prospects of Indian unity. I never believed that unity could be preserved after the departure of the British raj, but the last chance has been extinguished by the Government's action."

"How can you suppose," he asked, "the 1,000-year gulf yawns between Moslem and Hindu will be bridged in fourteen months?"

Churchill glanced across the chamber to the smiling Sir Stafford Cripps and admonished:

"He ought not to smile. Although of a fanatical disposition, he has a tender heart and I am sure that the horror that has been going on since the Nehru Government came into power—with corpses littering the ground by the thousands—would have wrung his heart."

He complained that there was "a time limit for India but no time limit for Palestine. Two bottles of powerful medicine have been prepared and they are sent to the wrong place. . . .

"It is said that we cannot walk out of Palestine because we would leave a war behind us between 600,000 Jews and 1,200,000 Arabs."

India Job Suggested For U.N.

London, March 6 (AP)—Winston Churchill suggested in the House of Commons today that Britain turn over to the United Nations the problem of independence for India.

Opposing the Government's plan to free India by June, 1948, the Conservative leader said India would use the time remaining to her before the independence deadline in "the preparation for civil war."

He said Government policies toward India will "darken and redden the coming years" for India's 400,000,000.

Churchill Denounces Nehru

Churchill lashed out at the All-Indian interim Government of India, which presumably would have a large share in control of the subcontinent after independence is granted.

"This Government of Mr. Nehru has been a complete disaster," he said, referring to Jawaharlal Nehru, interim Vice President and leader of the All-India Congress party.

"Freedom has been restricted in India since this Government came into power. It was a mistake to entrust the Government of India to the leader of the caste Hindus, Mr. Nehru. He has good reason to be most bitter of any connection between India and the British Commonwealth."

London, March 6 (AP)—Winston Churchill promised tonight to spring his long-threatened motion of censure against the Labor Government next Wednesday at the end of a three-day debate over Britain's economic plight.

Ice, Snow Disrupt British Transportation (D)

London, March 6 (AP)—Icy roads and a new snowfall left Britain's transport system in chaos today as the nation struggled for normalcy after a three-week fuel crisis.

An eighteen-hour storm spread up to fifteen inches of snow in southern England and the Midland. Thousands of trains were slowed or stopped. Hundreds of trucks and automobiles were abandoned in drifts or on icy highways. Coal and produce shipments were held up.

Hundreds of thousands were late for work in factories. Drivers overloaded some busses, hoping that added weight would mean faster travel on slippery streets.

Frozen conductor rails delayed suburban electric trains. The London airport was closed because of ice on the runways.

NEW STORMS (N) HIT BRITAIN

Continental Europe, However, Welcomes Thawing Weather

London, March 5 (AP)—Blizzards and sea gales caused transportation delays and hardships to storm-battered Britain tonight, while most of continental Europe greeted a thaw as the hardbinger of spring.

Rains in northern France erased most traces of snow and the thermometer in Paris climbed to 49 degrees.

The thaw extended into western Germany, flooding highways and diverting traffic.

As Severe As February Storm

But Britain reeled from the blows of a storm—as severe as the February snows which made this the worst winter in 66 years—that arrived simultaneously with an official forecast of thaw.

The Automobile Association said the blizzard virtually has cut England in half from north to south.

By nightfall Birmingham, heart of the industrial Midlands, was cut off by road from London. Five hundred vehicles were stranded between Cheltenham and Burford in the west of England. Drifts were twelve feet deep in the Malvern Hills.

Thirty-three Welsh coal mines were idle and others had only 50 per cent of their staff. Conditions in the coal fields and on the railway have "deteriorated sharply," the Ministry of Fuel said.

After grappling with cancellations and delays up to three hours in getting millions to work, the London passenger transport services restored full operations by the evening rush hours.

The temperature in London at 7 P.M. was 32 degrees and sleet succeeded the snow. Gale warnings prevailed in surrounding seas.

Long-Term Rationing Forecast

The Air Ministry forecasters, undiscouraged that their predicted thaw backfired, tried again. Tomorrow's forecast—slow thaw.

While Britain was struggling with the new storms, a well-informed Government source said tonight that rationing of household gas and electricity for the next two or three years would be a definite part of Britain's long term plan for industrial recovery.

The overall plan, setting the pattern of British life for the next three years and possibly more, will be announced in the next few days.

The Government source said. It will not include rationing of household coal, he said. The present system of allocations by retailers will be continued, but deliveries will be cut to homes that exceed their quotas on gas and electricity.

The new plan—following lines familiar to Britons under food, clothing and soap rationing for years—will give each individual a personal allocation of gas and electricity units for use when desired.

Western Britain Benefits By Thaw (N)

London, March 6 (AP)—A long-promised thaw reached Britain's western fringes tonight, but whether it would spread over the country in time to prevent another fuel crisis was questionable.

In South Wales, 5,000 men were unemployed today as a result of the closing of a giant steel plant. The company said it lacked the coal to continue operations.

More than 260 main roads still were blocked, trains were snowed in and twelve busses were reported "missing" in Bedfordshire.

The north and south of England were severed by a broad belt of deep, wet snowdrifts that impeded coal production and delivery.

"There is practically no rail movement in the South Wales mining valleys and the situation in the Midlands is almost equally serious," a Ministry of Fuel statement said.

Milk supplies were cut by the new storm.

The thaw spread rapidly over southwestern Europe, dispatches from the Continent said, creating flood dangers from Spain to the Low Countries.

British Blizzard Creates New Fuel Crisis (D)

London, March 6 (AP)—A new fuel crisis threatened storm-battered Britain today.

Ice and mountainous snows knotted the nation's transportation system and slashed critically needed coal production. The *Daily Herald*, organ of the ruling Labor party, forecast "further checks" on fuel-short industry unless coal stocks get through.

A two-day blizzard that died out last night had blocked 120 highways, stopped all movement on 40 branch lines of the Great Western Railway line and entirely isolated 33 South Wales mines, which went out of production. Attendance at other mines there and in the midlands was cut by 50 per cent.

"Coal Cabinet" To Meet

Prime Minister Attlee called a meeting of his emergency "coal cabinet" for this afternoon.

A major London dairy cut milk deliveries twenty per cent because of tangled transportation. A bread and milk shortage threatened industrial Birmingham, where incoming supplies were reduced 60 per cent.

The blizzard cut England in two for highway travelers. An automobile association said "it is practically impossible to get from south to north." Thousands of abandoned vehicles dotted the roads, many buried beneath snow. A woman's body was taken from one car in Wales. Some schoolchildren were stranded all night in a bus near Oxford, but volunteers dug them out safely.

Many trains throughout the kingdom were marooned in drifts.

The Air Ministry forecast "continuing cold, with hard and severe night frosts." Day temperatures were slightly above freezing in most areas. A gale blew over Dover Strait.

MAR 1947

French To Obtain Arms Of Britain

London, March 6 (AP)—Official sources said today French military chiefs had concluded a deal with the British War office for the purchase of aircraft, guns, transport and other materials to equip a 16,000-man airborne division.

In reply to direct questions, spokesmen for the British Foreign Office and the French Embassy emphasized the deal did not involve an agreement to standardize weapons and armaments of the two nations.

Another British official source said Belgium, too, was expected to make some substantial purchases of military equipment from Britain soon.

Official French and British sources said talks between the military leaders began last November.

Britain Counts Cost

London, March 6 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons today that Britain's expenses in Greece during the last two years totaled $348,000,000. British expenses in Palestine during the same period, he said, were $336,000,000.

"Both the British soldier and the British taxpayer have done a great deal more than their fair share in both these countries," Dalton said in answer to questions.

PARLEYS HELD BY MARSHALL

Secretary Confers With Paris Officials On Treaties

Paris, March 6 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, engaged in a whirlwind series of conferences with French officials and American envoys in Paris today and reportedly was brought up to date on the latest developments in Franco-American relations and French policy toward Germany.

The Secretary of State, en route to the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council, arrived at Orly airfield shortly after noon. He went into conference immediately with the United States Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, and his aides at the embassy, then visited Premier Paul Ramadier and President Vincent Auriol.

Second Plane At Berlin

At about the same time another American plane carrying John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign affairs expert, and other American delegates to the Moscow meeting landed at Berlin, and the special train on which Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, is traveling to Moscow departed from Warsaw.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, also has left by train for Russia, but General Marshall talked with Pierre-Henri Teitgen, Acting Foreign Minister, at the presidential palace.

Marshall conferred with Ramadier for 40 minutes at the Premier's official residence, the Hotel Matignon, then drove to the Elysée Palace, where he was received by President Auriol. On both visits he was accompanied only by Caffery. Marshall's assistants, Charles Bohlen, Benjamin Cohen and Marshall Carter, remained at the embassy.

Studies Ruhr, Saar Documents

Embassy documents, many of them relating to the French proposals for international economic control of the Ruhr Valley, were submitted for Marshall's study. Others concerned France's suggestions for a future German constitution and economic attachment of the Saar Valley to France.

The Secretary also was informed of details of the recent advocacy by France and Great Britain of a proposed four-power treaty to prevent any future German aggression, similar to the pact proposed last spring by James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State.

Dinner Guest Of Auriol

Tonight Marshall was guest of the French President at a small dinner party at the presidential residence attended by key members of the French Cabinet.

Marshall's arrival in Paris was announced by Ramadier, who interrupted a press conference to pay tribute to the Secretary as "a great Allied leader" and "one of the chief artisans of our liberation."

Marshall plans to leave for Berlin early tomorrow afternoon after laying a wreath at the tomb of France's unknown soldier.

MARSHALL MET BY CAFFERY ON REACHING PARIS

Secretary to Be the Guest of President of France at Dinner Tonight.

DULLES FLIES ON TO BERLIN

Bevin, Likewise on Way to Big 4 Talks at Moscow, Pays Brief Visit to Warsaw.

Paris, March 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall, en route by plane to the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, landed at Orly Airport today, while the plane bearing John Foster Dulles and other advisers landed in Berlin.

Marshall, who flew from Washington by way of Bermuda and the Azores, reached Paris at 12:40 P. M. (6:40 A. M.), New York time).

United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery met the Secretary and took him to luncheon at the Ambassador's residence.

Secretary Marshall is to be the dinner guest of President Auriol of France tonight, and plans to confer with Premier Paul Ramadier before he continues on to Berlin tomorrow for another stop-over and a conference with the American authorities on Germany.

Meanwhile today the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, also en route to Moscow, was in Berlin and Foreign Secretary Bevin spent a few hours in Warsaw.

Premier Praises General.

Caffery boarded the plane and emerged with Marshall, who wore a gray hat and dark overcoat. A small crowd was at the airport. Jacques Kosciusko, chief of the Presidential Office staff, and Gen. Paul Grossin Auriol, a military aid, represented the French Government.

"I am happy to be here," Marshall declared over a French radio network. "We have had a very fast trip, and it is nice to be back in France again."

Ramadier halted a news conference to anounce Marshall's arrival. He said the secretary would place a wreath tomorrow at the tomb of France's unknown soldier. "This is not only a tribute to France's war dead, but a glorification of our common victory," Ramadier declared. France was very happy and flattered to have Marshall as a visitor, he continued, adding: "He was not only the leader of the American armies, but one of the chief artisans of our liberation. This is a debt of gratitude for which we are eager to pay as much as possible. We only regret that his stay will be so short."

Vichy Aide Is Doomed

Versailles, France, March 6 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon, former Vichy Government representative to German authorities in Paris during the occupation, was sentenced to death by the French high court tonight.

U.S. Cuts Reich Labor Drain

Berlin, March 6 (AP)—In a move to reduce the drain upon German economy, the American Military Government is cutting by 76 per cent the amount of German labor requisitioned by Americans in Berlin.

This reduction, ordered by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the American military governor-designate, will also be extended to the United States occupation zone of Germany to an extend not yet determined.

The wages of Germans employed by Americans under the requisitioning system are paid by the German local governments and thus represent occupation costs.

One Meal A Day

All such "indigenous personnel" get one meal daily from American sources. An effort to reduce this load was also a factor in Clay's order.

Col. David L. Robinson, Jr., control officer at American Military Government headquarters, said the total number of Germans employed by Americans in Berlin had been reduced in the last few months from 42,000 to 21,000. He said that by April 15 the figure would be down to 15,000 and by June to 10,000.

Military Government personnel totaled 6,300 last September and now stands at about 4,500, he said. It is planned to reduce this to 4,000 by June 30.

Fritzsche Transferred To Regensburg Camp

Munich, March 6 (AP)—Hans Fritzsche, former Nazi radio propagandist serving a nine-year denazification sentence, has been transferred from Langwasser labor camp near Munich to the Regensburg internment camp, where he is isolated from other prisoners "for security reasons," it was disclosed tonight.

Fritzsche's transfer, ordered by the German camp commander, occurred soon after he said he was trying to convince his Nazi fellow prisoners that the stories of Nazi atrocities were true, and revealed that few of the Langwasser prisoners were at work, although under sentence to hard labor.

American Quits Post; Assails Reich Policy

Munich, March 6 (AP)—Field Horine, formerly of Louisville, Ky., said tonight he had resigned as American Military Government supervisor of the German radio station in Munich "because of fundamental and far-reaching disagreements with American occupation policy."

Charging that the military government is turning too much control back to the Germans too soon "and so often to the wrong kind of Germans," Horine sharply criticized plans for early restoration of German control over Bavarian radio stations.

"I am convinced that this would endanger the maintenance of freedom of the air and lead to domination of radio by the Bavarian Government," said Horine who was chief of the German section of the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave operations before coming to Germany in 1945.

Dead Army Flyer Identified.

Frankfurt, March 6 (A. P.).—An American Army pilot killed Tuesday in the crash of his P-51 Mustang fighter plane was identified today by United States Air Force headquarters as Lieut. Donald B. Langley of Somerset, Pa.

Bomb Explodes In Barcelona

Barcelona, March 6 (AP)—A small bomb exploded tonight in a chocolate mill in the center of Barcelona causing heavy damage. No casualties or arrests were reported.

Liberty Ship On Rocks

Rome, March 6 (AP)—The United States Liberty ship Henry Blood, bound for La Spezia with 8,379 tons of UNRRA coal, ran on the rocks near Livorno last night. Rome's UNRRA office said today.

U.N. Probe To Ask Stay For 5 Doomed By Slavs

Salonika, Greece, March 6 (AP)—The United Nations' Balkan Investigating Commission will ask Yugoslavia to delay execution of five condemned men until it can determine whether their testimony might help in its inquiry.

The eleven-nation commission voted unanimously last night to submit such a request to Josip Djerie, Yugoslav liaison officer, after a Greek note declared that the men, now at Skoplje, Yugoslavia, had "information useful to the commission."

Oral Reprimand

The commission is looking into Greek charges that anti-Government guerrillas in Greece got help from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The Slav bloc recently asked that the executions of certain prisoners of Greece be suspended so that they might testify. The United Nations Security Council then advised the commission it might seek such suspensions.

The Greek liaison representative listed the first as Kemal Iskenderi, Ajem Indri Maroui, Hudi Husni Mhu Aren, Mohmet Mezir Boussou and Toma Oaintangiev.

Meanwhile, an informed source said yesterday that members of the United Nations secretariat sent from Lake Success, N.Y., to help the commission had been reprimanded orally for certain actions.

Names Mentioned

Commission members, said this source, accused the secretariat representatives of:

1. Assuming authority belonging legally to the commision.
2. Giving prompt attention to communications from Leftist groups while appearing dilatory in dealing with other comunications.
3. Not being completely courteous to the Greek Government.

Named among them were Col. A. Roscher-Lund, a Norwegian, and Gustav Gottesman, a Pole.

The informant said particular objection was made to the secretariat's delay in notifying Greece that the commission desired suspension of the executions of two prospective witnesses in the Kozane region, until too late to relay the request to Kozane.

Political Deportees Released By Greece

Athens, March 6 (AP)—The Greek Government in an official statement tonight said that orders had been issued for the release of more than 2,000 political deportees and asserted that the mass arrests Tuesday in Athens of 550 persons could not be attributed to their "ideological beliefs."

The statement said action was taken against the 550 persons after it was ascertained that they had been "helping guerrillas by recruiting persons for service with guerrillas and supplying them with ammunition, foodstuffs and clothing."

The gendarmerie said 27 Communists had been arrested today at Eleusis, 12 miles West of Athens, and their deportation ordered.

Press dispatches telling of operations against guerrilla bands in northern Greece said eight had been killed in encounters with the gendarmerie. The dispatches said 40 others had surrendered in the past 24 hours.

Stassen Arrives in Athens

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen arrived here by plane today from Paris and was met at the airport by representatives of the United States Embassy and the Greek Foreign Ministry. Mr. Stassen was expected to confer later in the day with Premier Demetrios Maximos, Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris and officials of the Bank of Greece. He will leave tomorrow for Rome.

Yugoslav Bread Ration Cut

Government and U. N. R. R. A. Say Food Stock is Dwindling

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 6 (AP).—Premier Marshal Tito's government reduced the Yugoslav bread ration 150 grams a day (5.3 ounces) today in the second cut within thirty days. Government and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials said the cuts were ordered because the food stockpile was dwindling.

The new reduction applies even to heavy workers, who escaped the first cut in February. Their ration was reduced from 800 grams (1.76 pounds) to 650 (1.43 pounds). All other categories were reduced. General consumers and children were reduced from 400 grams (14.1 ounces) to 250 (8.8 ounces).

Romania Disaccredits Reuter Correspondent

Bucharest, Romania, March 5 [AP—*Delayed*]—Nicolae Petrascu, local correspondent for Reuter, a British news agency, was disaccredited by the Ministry of Information today on an order from the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

A Ministry of Information spokesman said that Petrascu had distorted remarks of Petru Groza, Romanian Premier, some weeks ago while serving as interpreter at an interview Groza gave Hubert Harrison, special correspondent for Reuter. This spokesman said that the misinterpretation was such that the Premier's statement in Harrison's dispatch was given a certain anti-Jewish twist. Petrascu denied the charge.

[In London, J. G. Inneson, Reuter news manager, said he had received no information of the disaccreditation and had no statement to make.]

30.24-8315

Figl Denounces Schmidt

VIENNA, March 6 (AP).—Chancellor Leopold Figl testified in the war-crimes trial of Guido Schmidt today that the former Foreign Minister of Austria was no traitor but was "so ambitious as to betray any cause in order to keep up his position or to obtain a better one."

POLAND, RUSSIA IN AID AGREEMENT

(N)

MOSCOW, March 6—(AP)—A Polish-Soviet agreement, giving the young Polish republic a Russian loan, ships, railroad equipment, armaments and military equipment, and establishing harmony in viewpoints on Germany, was announced in the Moscow press today.

The newspapers reported that Poland will receive a loan of $28,855,000 in gold, coal supplies due to Russia from Poland will be reduced by half, and German trains seized by Russia will be turned over to Poland. The Poles will also get a part of the German merchant fleet and armaments and military equipment as a credit from the Soviet Union.

In addition, the newspapers said, an arrangement was made for "mutual financial obligations," scientific and technical collaboration.

"There also was an exchange of opinions on the German question, which revealed the principle of harmony in the standpoints of both governments," the newspapers added.

Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz spent nine days in Moscow with Minister of Industry Hilary Minc and other Polish officials negotiating the agreement with Prime Minister Stalin, Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Minister of Foreign Trade A. I. Mikoyan, Finance Minister A. G. Zverev and Deputy Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky.

Before his departure, Cyrankiewicz said:

"We are returning to our country in order to tell our people that an alliance with the U.S.S.R. is not only a political necessity dictated by the experience of the past war; it is dictated by an overall principle, the necessity of the universal security of the Slav peoples, the necessity of building a peace which is indivisible, a united peace in which the alliance of Poland and the U.S.S.R. will be a foundation."

Accord To Bring Poland Much Soviet Aid

(A)

E. GILMORE

Moscow, March 6 (AP)—A new Polish-Soviet agreement, reported to provide for numerous apparent economic benefits to Poland and to express a unity of opinion on the German question, dominated the press of the Soviet Union today.

Newspapers reported that among the things the young Polish republic would receive were:

1. A Russian loan of $28,855,000 in gold.
2. The reduction by half of the coal supplies due Russia from Poland.
3. Trains that the Soviets seized as war booty from Germany.
4. An arrangement on "mutual financial obligations."
5. The establishment of "scientific and technical collaboration" in the field of industrial production.
6. Armaments and military equipment as a credit from the Soviet Union.
7. A part of the German merchant fleet "due Poland," to be handed over by May 15.

Part Played By Stalin

"There was also an exchange of opinions on the German question which revealed the principle of harmony in the standpoints of both governments," said a communiqué.

The discussions from the Russian side were reported to have been conducted by Prime Minister Stalin, with the assistance of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Minister of Foreign Trade A. I. Mikoyan, Finance Minister A. G. Zverev and Deputy Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky.

Representing Poland were Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, Minister of Industry Hilary Minc and others.

The Polish Prmier spent nine days in the Soviet capital. Before he left, he said of the accord:

[illegible]: "We are very satisfied with our talks on economic questions, and also they were very important, too, on the very substantial political questions.

"I can state a complete community of views of both governments. We are returning to our country in order to tell our people that an alliance with the U. S. S. R. is not only a political necessity dictated by the experience of the past war. It is dictated by an over-all principle, the necessity of the universal security of the Slav peoples, the necessity of building a peace which is indivisible, a united peace in which the alliance of Poland and the U. S. S. R. will be a foundation."

Blizzard In Moscow

Moscow, March 6 (AP)—One of the winter's worst snowstorms pelted Moscow today as foreign visitors began to arrive for the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference.

Workers who just had finished clearing city streets were called again to tackle new drifts. The temperature dropped to 5 degrees above zero.

Russ Play Up 'Statehood For Britain'

WAR

Moscow, March 6 (AP)—The proposal by Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) that the British Isles become states within the United States was printed widely by the Soviet press today. No immediate editorial comment was offered.

[The proposal, contained in a recent interview with Russell in the Atlanta *Constitution*, was dismissed by several British political spokesmen as unworthy of serious discussion.]

Soviet writers have been suggesting that Britain is becoming more and more dependent upon the United States and even such a suggestion as Russell's caused no great surprise here. Most Russians seem convinced that Britain has become a sort of junior partner of the United States in the international sphere.

Stalin Keeps Uniform

Moscow, March 6 (AP) — Photographs published today of Prime Minister Stalin, posed with Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, show him still wearing the military uniform and insignia of generalissimo. Stalin recently gave up his post as head of the armed forces to Gen. N. A. Bulganin.

25 ARRESTED IN PALESTINE

(N)

'Known Terrorists' Held As Violence Continues

J. C. GOODWIN

Jerusalem, March 6 (AP)—Arrest of "25 known terrorists understood to be members of the Stern Gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi," Jewish underground organizations, was announced by the British today amid continuing violence in the underground's declared "open warfare."

Police dogs were employed in an effort to track the attackers of an army camp near Hadera early this morning in which three British soldiers were wounded by small arms fire and mortars. A blood trail from the scene indicated two of the attackers had been wounded.

The one fatality reported during the day was a Jewish driver of a military truck destroyed by an electrically detonated road mine near Rehovoth. A passenger was injured.

Two Attacks On Zone

Last night there were two attacks on the British security zone in Jerusalem in which army headquarters, the residence of the commanding general, the public information office and the foreign press camp are located.

The arrests announced today presumably were the consequence of intensive searches being conducted by the police through the martial law zones of Palestine. The identity of those apprehended was not revealed.

A British public information officer termed "absolutely untrue" a report published abroad that those arrested were sent to Kenya in a special plane. He declined to comment on their probable fate.

Arabs Plan Propaganda

Meanwhile, a member of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, Muin Madi, announced that the Arabs had decided to launch a propaganda campaign in the United States, Central America, Canada, Australia, Central Europe, the Balkans and all the Asiatic states to publicize the Arab case in the forthcoming United Nations consideration of the Palestine problem.

He said the committee planned to make contact with all United Nations delegates and to open offices in New York and London, as well as sending delegations to the capitals of all the countries of the Arab league.

Critical Of Martial Law

The Arab press was critical of the British-imposed martial law over more than 250,000 Jews, claiming it was proving an ineffectual means of dealing with Jewish violence.

"Yesterday Jerusalem was like a battlefield," the Arab newspaper *Al Wahda* said. "Where did these criminals come from? Martial law is less violent and effective than the curfew."

Thousands of Jews in the martial-law areas ignored the tense situation in celebration of the Hebrew Feast of Purim, commemorating Queen Esther's heroism in saving the Jews in Persia from a pogrom. While children could dance in the streets in gay costumes and exchange gifts, the British ruled out use of firecrackers.

25 ARRESTED IN PALESTINE AS VIOLENCE GAINS

(D)

British Report Prisoners Include Stern Gang and Irgun Extremists.

Jerusalem, March 6 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said twenty-five known terrorists had been arrested in Palestine during the last few days.

The announcement said the prisoners were understood to include members of the Stern gang and Irgun Zvai Leumi, both of which are Jewish underground organizations.

South of Haifa, police dogs were put on the bloody trail of persons who attacked an army camp near Hadera this morning, wounding three British soldiers slightly. Two of the attackers were believed to have been wounded in the fray, in which small arms fire and mortars were used. Six homemade grenades were found near the scene.

Violence in the strife-torn Holy Land claimed another victim last night when a private car struck a road mine at Rehovot, killing the Jewish driver and injuring his Jewish passengers.

In Jerusalem unidentified persons hurled grenades at two military vehicles, wounding a British lance corporal and a Palestine constable. A bomb blast wrecked the government assessment office in Haifa, but there were no casualties.

British troops searching for the perpetrators of these attacks lighted the night skies over Jerusalem with red and green flares and there were intermittent sounds of gunfire as a guard post in the British Security Zone repulsed a light attack.

BRITISH FIND NARCOTICS

4 Held After Army Truck Yields Cache in Palestine

JERUSALEM, March 6 (AP)—A British Army source reported tonight that $160,000 worth of narcotics, believed to be the largest cache in Palestine history, had been found in an overturned Army entertainment unit truck Monday north of Gaza.

The Army officer said two men, a British sergeant connected with the entertainment unit and a British civilian entertainer, had been arrested in Palestine, and two other arrests had been made in Egypt after the discovery.

The truck was in a convoy of entertainment vehicles touring the Middle East.

Arabian Horses Flown to U.S.

Gifts for Engineer's Daughter; One Sent by Ibn Saud

CAIRO, March 6 (AP).—Two Arabian horses—one a gift from King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia—are scheduled to arrive in San Francisco tomorrow aboard a Skyways International plane for delivery to Barbara Bechtel, nineteen, daughter of Stephen D. Bechtel, engineer.

Bechtel's contracting firm is doing work in Saudi Arabia. His wife and daughter recently accompanied him on a visit to that country.

Special stalls were built in the plane to accommodate the horses. The second horse is a present from the Arabian Finance Minister, Sheik Abdullah Suleiman.

Bulgaria Curbs Traffic At Turkish Frontier

Istanbul, March 6 (AP)—Bulgaria closed her Turkish frontier today to all except merchandise trains. Observers here said they believed similar action was taken at Bulgaria's frontiers with Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Diplomatic sources said the ban was to be effective for ten days, but they were not sure of the reason for it. There was the usual speculation that it was ordered because of troop movements.

Tripoli Riot Toll Grows To 17 Dead

Beirut, Lebanon, March 6 (AP)—The death toll from political rioting Tuesday in Tripoli rose to seventeen today with the death of three of the injured. Tanks and armored cars stood by to guard against further violence during the funerals of some of the victims.

One of the ten others injured was still in a serious condition.

Shops and banks in the vicinity of the riot scene were closed as authorities continued an investigation of the outburst, touched off when a crowd gathered to greet Fawzi Bey Al Kawkazi, one-time leader of rebel Palestine Arabs. The rival political parties of Mokadem and Karameh were involved in the fighting.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 300 persons.

Fawzi, who arrived from a detention camp in the Russian zone of Germany, is charged in some quarters with having worked for the Nazi propaganda machine during the war.

Curfew Clamped Upon Lahore

WAR 1947

New Delhi, March 6 (AP)—The All-India Radio said in a Delhi broadcast today that a 24-hour curfew had been clamped on Lahore as a result of three new outbursts of violence this morning in the Punjab capital, where communal rioting has cost at least 32 lives since Tuesday.

The broadcast said rival "mobs" opened fire on each other in a Lahore suburb, causing five "casualties," and that police and the military cordoned off the area and dispersed the groups. The radio said police opened fire on two other occasions also.

The "mobs" were not identified by the broadcast, but rioting up to the time a tight censorship was imposed last night, after British Governor Sir Evan Jenkins took over administration of the province, had involved Sikhs and Hindus against Moslems.

Six Die in Punjab Rioting

LAHORE, India, Friday, March 7 (AP).—A Punjab government communique said today that six persons were killed yesterday in communal rioting at Jullundur.

The towns of Amritsar and Multan also were "seriously affected" by communal disorders, the communique added.

[The new deaths raised to at least thirty-eight the number of lives lost in rioting in the Punjab since Tuesday.]

REDS PUSHING CHINA DRIVE (N)

New Offensive Nearing Big Port Of Tsingtao

Nanking, March 6 (AP)—Stung by defeat in the snows of central Manchuria, Communist forces in China proper pushed a determined new offensive today close to the big port of Tsingtao on the south side of the Shantung Peninsula.

Government accounts of the fighting indicated that the overland approach to Tsingtao already was almost cut. [The port is a base for United States naval forces which have been training Chinese sailors.]

Government dispatches from Manchuria said the routed Communist army of Gen. Lin Piao was being pursued north of the Sungari River 70-odd miles from Harbin.

Heavy Arms Moved

The usually reliable paper *Hsin Min Pao* said the Government was moving heavy arms from China by sea in hopes of entirely crushing the Manchurian Communists "within a short time."

Other pro-Government press dispatches said troops of the Government commandant, Gen. Tu Li-ming, already had crossed the Sungari at Wukoshu and Hsiushuitientzu, 70 and 75 miles southwest and south of Harbin, largest city remaining in Communist hands.

The Government's Central News Agency said the pursuing forces had crossed the Sungari at three unidentified places and were mopping up scattered Communist remnants south of the river.

The same agency, however, said Communists had broken into encircled Kaomi, 62 miles by rail northwest of Tsingtao, and there was no word of the city's fate.

Heavy Tsimo Attacks

Unofficial accounts said 10,000 Communists also had moved to the base of the small Lao Shan peninsula on which Tsingtao is stiuated and were heavily attacking Tsimo, 24 miles north of the port. Tsimo is a road gateway to Tsingtao.

Gen. Wang Yao-wu, who has been fighting Communists in central Shantung province, was reported rushing reinforcements to Tsingtao by unspecified routes. Chinese papers said tension was great in the city.

In Tsinan, Shantung province capital, under close Communist threat for more than a week, 100,000 civilians were reported to have been conscripted by the Government to help the defense.

Advanced Headquarters

Intensified Government preparation for further war in the area also was seen in official confirmation that advanced headquarters had been established at Suchow, railway junction in northern Kiangsu, under a deputy commander in chief.

The Communists, silent about most developments, charged that Government forces were closing in on Yenan, Communist capital in the northwest, having captured a town less than 100 miles away.

China Aims New Blows At Reds In Manchuria (D)

Nanking, March 6 (AP)—The Government rushed large quantities of heavy arms by sea today to its forces aiming new blows at retreating Communist troops in Manchuria, Chinese press dispatches said.

Nationalists established a bridgehead on the northern side of the Sungari River for a drive on Harbin, 75 miles to the north, these reports said. Harbin is one of the big Manchurian cities still held by Communists.

Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander in Manchuria, asserted yesterday that his troops could capture Harbin within ten days if given the go-ahead.

Reds Reported In Flight

Red forces were described in disorderly retreat. The central column was placed 54 miles north of Tehhwei, where the Nationalist counteroffensive broke their eight-day siege, and another column 30 miles northeast of the city.

Government authorities in Tsinan began drafting 100,000 civilians to help defend that capital city of Shantung province from threatening Red forces. In central Shantung, both sides battled hard for possession of Szeshui.

On the political front, it was learned on good authority that T. V. Soong, who resigned this week as Premier, would not go to the United States to attempt to negotiate a loan, as reported by the Chinese press.

Communist Hints Peace Move

Nanking, March 6 (AP)—Tung Pi-wu, departing chief of the Communist liaison staff told his friends in a newspaper message today that he believed "the time is not distant when I shall see you again." The Government ordered Communist liaison staffs in Nanking, Chungking and Shanghai to return to Communist territory by the end of this week.

Some Passengers Let Off Quarantined Ship

Shanghai, March 6 (AP)—Four hundred and nine Shanghai-bound passengers aboard the United States transport Marine Lynx, quarantined on arrival here Wednesday from San Francisco, were allowed to disembark today. However, 537 passengers for Hong Kong and Manila were ordered to remain aboard.

The ship was quarantined after a case of smallpox was reported aboard. However, a radioed message from Honolulu, where the Marine Lynx stopped en route here, said the passenger might be suffering from chicken pox. The victim was a Filipino.

Millionth Food Ton for China

SHANGHAI, March 6 (AP).—The millionth long ton of food sent to China by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was unloaded at Shanghai yesterday as the freighter Paul David Jones discharged a consignment of wheat from the United States. A few more shiploads will complete U. N. R. R. A.'s China food program.

New School Regulations

Shanghai, March 6 (AP)—The study of Chinese language, history and geography in foreign schools in Shanghai was made mandatory today by the Bureau of Education.

New regulations also provided for inspections of foreign schools; banned attendance of Chinese and forbade "propaganda" derogatory to China or nations friendly to her.

Privates Get 2 Years In Fraud Involving Rank

Sendai, Japan, March 6 (AP)—Two American privates who posed as "Capt. Buck Jones" and "Staff Sergeant Tom Mix" have been convicted by a 9th Corps court-martial of assuming false names and fraudulently obtaining about $250 worth of rubber from a Japanese factory.

United States 8th Army headquarters said Privates Sidney H. Bruce, of Louisville, Ky., and Charles A. Cartigan, of Fort Worth, Texas, were sentenced to two years at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of pay

Philippines Get RFC Loan 1947

Manila, March 6 (AP)—Completion of a $25,000,000 loan to the Philippine Government by the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced jointly today by the American Embassy in Manila and the RFC in Washington.

The loan is part of a $75,000,000 credit which the United States Congress authorized to help the new Philippine republic meet its immediate financial requirements.

Roxas Says Philippines Must Keep Tie With U. S.

MANILA, March 6 (AP).—President Manuel Roxas in a final radio appeal for approval of a constitutional amendment giving parity rights to Americans, declared today that in a world far from stabilized, no small nation is without its special ties with a greater power.

"Do we prefer to establish special ties with China, with Russia or France?" he asked. "I do not think so. History has made our decision for us, and for this we must be fervently grateful."

Filipinos will vote March 11 on the proposed amendment to give Americans equal rights with Philippine nationals in the republic's economic development.

'Piracy' Laid To Dutch Indies By U.S. Liberty Ship Captain

S. S. WINTON

Batavia, Java, March 6 (AP)—Rudy Gray, master of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman, accused the Netherlands East Indies administration of "an act of piracy" today and ordered his crew to resist with force any Dutch attempt to open the ship's hatches "unless they have the gun on you first."

The Dutch administration has ordered seizure of the Behrman's $3,000,000 cargo of vital industrial raw materials which have been bottled up in the Indies during and since the war.

Loaded At Cheribon

"We will resist any attempt at highhanded action by the Dutch with all the means at our disposal," Gray said. "As an American ship in a friendly port, we have every right that American ports at present offer Dutch ships."

The Behrman's cargo of cinchona (quinine), sugar, rubber, sisal and other products of Java plantations was loaded at Cheribon, the port east of here under control of insurgent Indonesian Republicans. Its seizure was ordered by the Dutch authorities here on the ground that it was produce of European-owned plantations and not the lawful property of the Indonesians.

Marines Ordered To Shoot

Gray and James W. Ryan, attorney for the Isbrandsten line, which has leased the ship from the United States Maritime Commission, charged the Dutch with "piracy" in an "appeal through the press to the United States Government for protection of this American vessel, her master and crew against the use of violence."

They said Marines aboard the Dutch destroyer which escorted the American ship from Cheribon to Batavia harbor "were under orders to shoot the helmsman if he attempted to deviate from the course."

The Dutch administration replied with a communiqué stating the charge was "factually and legally without foundation." It said the Behrman had "at all times been treated with the courtesy befitting a merchant vessel of a friendly power," and "there has been no question of any threats to the master or crew."

But this morning Gray was met by a Dutch police officer as he approached the Behrman and served with a summons to appear before a Dutch court-martial on Friday. He was not arrested. Gray said he was ignorant of any charge against him or what the court-martial might be about.

Unloading Reported

The Dutch issued a communiqué yesterday saying that unloading of the Behrman had begun, but Gray said late today they still had made no effort to remove any part of the cargo from the ship.

Gray was notified officially today of the United States State Department's protest to the Netherlands Government against the treatment of the Behrman.

[A dispatch from The Hague said the Netherlands Foreign Affairs Department had received the American protest and would answer as soon as the required information was received from Batavia.]

attempted to unload the ship. A Government communiqué last night reported the unloading had begun.

Formal Protest Asked

Ryan said yesterday that the State Department had been asked to file a formal protest in the case and that the matter would be put before Congress if necessary.

[The State Department an-

Piracy Laid To Dutch In Seizing U.S. Ship (D) 1947

S.S. WINTON

Batavia, Java, March 6 (AP)—A ship captain and a lawyer from the United States jointly accused the Netherlands navy today of committing an "act of piracy" in seizure of the United States liberty ship Martin Behrman with her cargo of commodities from Republican Java.

The two were Capt. Rudy Grey, master of the Martin Behrman, and James W. Ryan, attorney for the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, the vessel's operator. The ship, escorted by a Dutch destroyer, arrived at Tandjong Priok, Batavia harbor, last week end after loading rubber, sugar and cinchona (quinine bark) at Cheribon.

They Issue Written Appeal

Grey and Ryan made what they termed a "written appeal through the press to the United States Government for protection of this American vessel, her master and crew against the use of violence."

"The Netherlands East Indies director of economic affairs, J. E. Van Hoogstraten, arbitrarily refused to let Ryan present a protest against the treatment of the Behrman," the appeal said.

"The Behrman was standing two miles offshore at the port of Cheribon when, under threat that she would be sunk by gunfire if she failed to obey, she was forced by the Dutch destroyer Kortenaer and Dutch marines to leave territorial waters, travel 160 miles on the high seas and re-enter territorial waters at Tandjong Priok harbor.

Turned Into "Prison Ship"

"From the moment the Behrman reached the high seas, the Kortenaer became a pirate ship unlawfully using the American vessel as a Dutch prison ship for the confinement of the Behrman's master and crew, who were not indicted for nor convicted of any offense.

"The Dutch naval officer aboard told Grey his marines were under orders to shoot the American helmsman if he attempted to deviate from the course."

Grey said the Dutch had not yet nounced yesterday that the United States was protesting to the Netherlands against export regulations that led to the ship's seizure and that the United States Embassy in the Hague had been instructed to urge an amicable adjustment of the seizure.]

Ryan said that Hoogstraten, in a formal notice, had reported that an inspection had shown the Martin Behrman's cargo to have been "looted" from Dutch estates now in Republican hands.

'Sale To U.S.' Reports Stir Bermudians

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 6 (AP). Governor Sir Ralph Leatham has been asked by the House of Assembly to seek assurance from the British Government that it is not negotiating to sell this island colony to the United States.

The message was sent to the Governor after a two-hour debate yesterday, launched by members who said they had heard rumors that the sale of Bermuda was being considered.

The debate diverged into a demand by Ernest Vesey, Independent member, for greater self-government for Bermuda.

Panama Rejects Italy Treaty As Too Harsh

Panama, Panama, March 6 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced today that Panama declines to adhere to the Italian peace treaty recently signed in Paris because the Government considers the terms too harsh.

A communiqué said Panama had supported Argentine and Uruguayan movements for lenient peace terms for Italy prior to and during the Paris peace conference last year. Panama did not participate in the peace conference.

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Security Council Ponders New Russ Atom Statement

MAR 1947

Lake Success, N.Y., March 6 (AP). Pessimistic Security Council delegates, groping for a solution to global control of atomic energy, pondered today a Russian assertion that Soviet frontiers would never be thrown open to unlimited international inspection nor Soviet factories allowed to operate under United Nations control.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, made these points clear in a major policy speech, devoted principally to an outspoken attack on the American control plan.

Gromyko said the United States proposals, already accepted by all members of the twelve-nation Atomic Energy Commission except Russia and Poland, were contrary to the basic economic and national interests of other nations and "directed against the independence of other states."

Not On U.S. Terms

The Russian delegate insisted that he was in favor of strict and effective international control, but not on the broad terms laid down by the United States. While repeatedly assailing the American provisions in a 78-minute speech, Gromyko did not state how far his country was willing to go toward "strict" control.

The United States wants an atomic-development authority with full powers of inspection and control of atomic matters everywhere.

Delegates generally reserved immediate comment pending a study of the text, but it was apparent that many envisioned major difficulty in clearing up the inspection-control problems in the face of the Russian stand.

Eve Of Conference

Coming almost on the eve of the Moscow conference, the speech was viewed as specially significant.

"Unlimited control would mean an unlimited interference of the control and controlling organs in the economic life of the countries on whose territory this control will be carried out, and interference in their internal affairs," Gromyko said.

He added:

"Strict regulation of powers and duties of a control organ should exclude the unlimited access for inspection purpose to all equipment and operations and should also exclude granting to inspection the right to shut down plants, to interfere with normal mining and milling operations and granting it the right of giving so-called licenses."

Gromyko charged that the United States was attempting "to secure for itself world monopoly in the field of atomic energy" through its plan for unlimited control. He again demanded that the manufacture of atomic bombs be prohibited as a first step toward any control system. He said flatly that there could be no agreement on the veto so long as the United States insisted on banning its use in punishing atomic violators.

The Council will take up the atomic problem again Monday, when Austin is expected to answer Gromyko. Meanwhile, delegates will convene Friday to continue debate on the American request for trusteeship over Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

U. S. 'IGNORES' REDS' NEW ATOMIC BLAST

Austin Seeks Clarification of Gromyko's Protest on American Plan.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 6 —(AP) Warren R. Austin, U. S. delegate to the United Nations Security Council, was reported tonight to have decided against making a detailed reply to Russia's latest attack on the American atomic control plan.

Informed quarters said Austin would take the floor when the council resumes debate on the atomic control issue Monday, but that he would speak only briefly and that his main purpose would be to seek clarification of some points raised yesterday by Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko.

Gromyko rejected the American atomic plan on the ground that it was designed to give the United States a world monopoly on atomic energy and that it would permit unrestricted interference in the affairs of nations taking part in the control system.

Austin was represented as feeling that the U. S. position was thoroughly understood by the council, as a result of months of discussions, and that it would be useless therefore to answer Russia's criticism in detail.

The council is scheduled to meet at 3 p.m. tomorrow to resume debate on the United States plan to place the Japanese mandated islands under UN "strategic" trusteeship, with the United States as sole administrator.

TRUMAN ASKS CUT IN TRADE BARRIERS

Alternative Is Economic War, He Warns in Texas Address.

WACO, Tex., March 6—(AP) The alternative to lowering of international trade barriers is economic war, President Truman warned the nation today in an address delivered after he received an honorary degree from Baylor University.

The President left by plane for Washington at 2:14 p. m. (C.S.T.) after pausing here three and a half hours on his return from his good will trip to Mexico City. Mr. Truman reached Washington at 8:20 p. m., E.S.T., after a non-stop flight from here.

Asks Backing of Trade Plan

Cold, wet weather thinned the anticipated 150,000 persons expected to pack highways and streets along his line of parade, but despite the cold, downtown sidewalks were jammed and Waco Hall where he spoke was packed.

The President appealed for full congressional support of the reciprocal trade agreements program, and for the forthcoming Geneva negotiations.

He said "we are the giants of the economic world" of today.

"We can lead the nations to economic peace or we can plunge them into economic war," he said.

"In such a war, nobody wins."

He warned that isolationism could result in another depression

He said that the alternative to "regimentation" of international commerce is the world trade charter to be considered by 18 nations at Geneva next month.

The proposed international trade organization, he said, would apply to commercial relationships "the same principle of fair dealing that the United States is applying to political affairs."

He warned that "the negotiations at Geneva must not fail."

"There must be no question as to our course. We must not go through the thirties again."

TRUMAN CALLS FOR LOWERING OF TRADE BARS

Declares U. S. Can Lead Way to Economic Peace or Economic War.

ASSAILS HIGH TARIFF BACKERS

In Speech at Baylor University President Omits Mention of Aid to Greece.

Waco, Tex., March 6 (A. P.).—President Truman, calling for a reduction of world trade barriers, declared today that the United States "can lead the nations to economic peace or we can plunge them into economic war."

En route home from a three-day Good Will visit to Mexico, the President stopped here to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Baylor University. In a speech of acceptance devoted entirely to the need for freer world trade, he (1) reasserted his faith in the reciprocal trade act which has been under attack by some Republicans in Congress; (2) assailed those who would return to high tariffs and economic isolation; (3) welcomed a continuation of bi-partisan support for a foreign policy that calls for co-operation in the economic as well as the political field, and (4) declared that the alternative to a regimentation of international commerce is the world trade charter to be considered by eighteen nations at Geneva next month. The proposed International Trade Organization, he said, would apply to commercial relationships "the same principle of fair dealing that the United Nations is applying to political affairs."

[Mr. Truman made no reference in his remarks to Greece's appeal, with support from Britain, for American economic aid. On Tuesday Secretary of State Marshall described the threatened collapse of the Greek economy as a matter of primary importance to the United States, and said that details of action proposed would be announced by the President.]

'Must Not Fail.'

"The negotiations at Geneva must not fail," Mr. Truman declared. Describing the United States today as "the giant of the economic world," he declared: "Whether we like it or not, the future pattern of economic relations depends upon us. The world is waiting and watching to see what we shall do. The choice is ours. We can lead the nations to economic peace or we can plunge them into economic war. There must be no question as to our course. We must not go through the 'thirties again."

He said that reduction of trade barriers is a settled policy of this government, one of the "cornerstones of our plans for peace," and "a policy from which we cannot—and must not—turn aside." He added: "To those among us—and there are still a few—who would seek to undermine this policy for partisan advantage and go back to the period of high tariffs and economic isolation, I can say only this: Take care! Times have changed. Our position in the world has changed. The temper of the people has changed. The slogans of 1930 or of 1896 are sadly out of date. Isolationism, after two world wars, is a confession of mental and moral bankruptcy."

Sees Americans United.

As for bi-partisan co-operation, he said: "Happily, our foreign economic policy does not now rest upon a base of narrow partisanship. Leaders in both parties have expressed their faith in its essential purposes. Here, as elsewhere in our foreign relations I shall welcome a continuation of bi-partisan support.

"Our people are united. They have come to a realization of their responsibilities. They are ready to assume their role of leadership. They are determined upon an international order in which peace and freedom shall endure."

Mr. Truman said the pattern of international trade most conducive to freedom of enterprise is one in which the major decisions are taken not by governments but by "private buyers and sellers, under conditions of active competition, and with proper safeguards against the establishment of monopolies and cartels." He described the opposite pattern as one where governments take the decisions, with public officials dictating the quantity of purchases and sales, sources of imports and destination of exports. "This was the pattern of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," he declared. "Unless we act, and act decisively, it will be the pattern of the next century."

Not the Way to Peace.

Everywhere on earth, he went on to say, nations are under economic pressure, with a tendency toward rigid control of imports. "If this trend is not reversed," he said, "the Government of the United States will be under pressure, sooner or later, to use these same devices in the fight for markets and for raw materials. And if the Government were to yield to this pressure, it would shortly find itself in the business of allocating foreign goods among importers and foreign markets among exporters, and telling every trader what he could buy or sell, and how much, and when and where.

"This is precisely what we have been trying to get away from, as rapidly as possible, ever since the war. It is not the American way. It is not the way to peace."

Because it was raining the ceremonies here had to be moved indoors. The award ceremony and the address took place in the auditorium on the Baylor campus instead of in the open air Union Bowl.

Mr. Truman arrived here from Mexico City at 9:57 A. M., Central standard time, and took off in his special plane for Washington at 2:14 P. M.

WACO, Tex., March 6 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Truman's address today at Baylor University:

It is with a real sense of gratification that I meet with you today on the beautiful campus of Baylor University in Waco. I congratulate you on the outstanding achievements of this great university during the 101 years of its existence. I am sincerely grateful for the degree of Doctor of Laws that you have bestowed upon me, and I am honored to become a fellow alumnus of the distinguished men and women of this institution who have contributed so much to make our country great.

At this particular time, the whole world is concentrating much of its thought and energy on attaining the objectives of peace and freedom. These objectives are bound up completely with a third objective—reestablishment of world trade. In fact the three—peace, freedom and world trade—are inseparable. The grave lessons of the past have proved it.

Many of our people, here in America, used to think that we could escape the troubles of the world by simply staying within our own borders. Two wars have shown us how wrong they were. We know today that we cannot find security in isolation. If we are to live at peace, we must join with other nations in a continuing effort to organize the world for peace. Science and invention have left us no alternative.

Recalls League of Nations

After the first world war the United States proposed a League of Nations, an organization to maintain order in the world. But when our proposal was accepted and the League was established, this country failed to become a member.

Can any thoughtful person fail to realize today what that mistake cost this nation and cost the world?

This time we are taking a different course. Our country has taken a leading part in building the United Nations, in setting up its councils, its committees and commissions, and in putting them to work. We are doing everything within our power to foster international co-operation. We have dedicated ourselves to its success.

This is not, and it must never be, the policy of a single administration or a single party. It is the policy of all the people of the United States. We, in America, are unanimous in our determination to prevent another war.

But some among us do not fully realize what we must do to carry out this policy. There still are those who seem to believe that we can confine our co-operation with other countries to political relationships; that we need not co-operate

where economic questions are involved.

This attitude has sometimes led to the assertion that there should be bi-partisan support for the foreign policy of the United States, but that there need not be bi-partisan support for the foreign economic policy of the United States.

Such a statement simply does not make sense.

Foreign Relations Indivisible

Our foreign relations, political and economic, are indivisible. We cannot say that we are willing to co-operate in the one field and are unwilling to co-operate in the other. I am glad to note that leaders in both parties have recognized that fact.

The members of the United Nations have renounced aggression as a method of settling their political differences. Instead of putting armies on the march, they have now agreed to sit down around a table and talk things out. In any dispute, each party will present its case. The interests of all will be considered, and a fair and just solution will be found. This is the way of international order. It is the way of a civilized community. It applies, with equal logic, to the settlement of economic differences.

Economic conflict is not spectacular—at least in the early stages. But it is always serious. One nation may take action in behalf of its own produeers, without notifying other nations, or consulting them, or even considering how they may be affected. It may cut down its purchases of another country's goods, by raising its tariffs or imposing an embargo or a system of quotas on imports. And when it does this, some producer, in the other country, will find the door to his market suddenslammed and bolted in his face.

Or a nation may subsidize its exports, selling its goods abroad below their cost. When this is done, a producer in some other country will find his market flooded with the goods that have been dumepd.

In either case, the producer gets angry, just as you or I would get angry if such a thing were done to us. Profits disappear; workers are dismissed. The producer feels that he has been wronged, without warning and without reason. He appeals to his government for action. His government retaliates, and another round of tariff boosts, embargoes, quotas and subsidies is under ay. This is economic war. In such a war nobody wins.

Certainly, nobody won the last economic war. As each battle of the economic war of the '30s was fought, the inevitable tragic result became more and more apparent. From the tariff policy of Hawley and Smoot, the world went on to Ottawa and the system of imperial preference, from Ottawa to the kind of elaborate and detailed restrictions adopted by Nazi Germany. Nations strangled normal trade and discriminated against their neighbors, all around the world.

Major Cause of Depression

Who among their peoples were the gainers? Not the depositors who lost their savings in the failure of the banks. Not the farmers who lost their farms. Not the millions who walked the streets looking for work. I do not mean to say that economic conflict was the sole cause of the depression. But I do say that it was a major cause.

Now, as in the year 1920, we have reached a turning point in history. National economies have been disrupted by the war. The future is uncertain everywhere. Economic policies are in a state of flux. In this atmosphere of doubt and hesitation, the decisive factor will be the type of leadership that the United States gives to the world.

We are the giant of the economic world. Whether we like it or not, the future pattern of economic relations depends upon us. The world is waiting and watching to see what we shall do. The choice is ours. We can lead the nations to economic peace or we can plunge them into economic war.

There must be no question as to our course. We must not go through the '30s again.

There is abundant evidence, I think, that these earlier mistakes will not be repeated. We have already made a good start. Our government has participated fully in setting up, under the United Nations, agencies of international co-operation for dealing with relief and refugees, with food and agriculture, with shipping and aviation, with loans for reconstruction and development, and with the stabilization of currencies. And now, in order to avoid economic warfare, our government has proposed, and others have agreed, that there be set up, within the United Nations, another agency to be concerned with problems and policies affecting world trade. This is the international trade organization.

Fair Economic Dealing

This organization would apply to commercial relationships the same principle of fair dealing that the United Nations is applying to political affairs. Instead of retaining unlimited freedom to commit acts of economic aggression, its members would adopt a code of economic conduct and agree to live according to its rules. Instead of adopting measures that might be harmful to others, without warning and without consultation, countries would sit down around the table and talk things out. In any dispute, each party would present its case. The interest of all would be considered, and a fair and just solution would be found. In economics, as in international politics, this is the way to peace.

The work of drafting a world trade charter was begun by the United States. It was carried forward by a preparatory committee of eighteen nations meeting in London last fall. It should be completed at a second meeting of this committee in Geneva, beginning on April 10.

The progress that has already been made on this project is one of the most heartening developments since the war.

If the nations can agree to observe a code of good conduct in international trade, they will co-operate more readily in other international affairs. Such agreements will prevent the bitterness that is engendered by an economic war. It will provide an atmosphere congenial to the preservation of the peace.

As a part of this program, we have asked the other nations of the world to join us in reducing barriers to trade. We have not asked them to remove all barriers. Nor have we ourselves offered to do so. But we have proposed negotiations directed here and abroad, toward the elimination of other restrictive measures and the abandonment of discrimination. These negotiations are to be undertaken at the meeting which opens in Geneva next month. The success of this program is essential to the establishment of the international trade organization, to the effective operation of the International Bank and the monetary fund, and to the strength of the whole United Nations structure of co-operation in economic and political affairs.

The negotiations at Geneva must not fail.

Freedom of Enterprise

There is one thing that Americans value even more than peace. It is freedom. Freedom of worship—freedom of speech—and freedom of enterprise. It must be true that the first two of these freedoms are related to the third. For, throughout history, freedom of worship and freedom of speech have been most frequently enjoyed in those societies that have accorded a considerable measure of freedom to individual enterprise. Freedom has flourished where power has been dispersed. It has languished where power has been too highly centralized. So our devotion to freedom of enterprise, in the United States, has deeper roots than a desire to protect the profits of ownership. It is part and parcel of what we call American.

The pattern of international trade that is most conducive to freedom of enterprise is one in which the major decisions are made, not by governments, but by private buyers and sellers, under conditions of active competition, and with proper safeguards against the establishment of monopolies and cartels. Under such a system, buyers make their purchases, and sellers make their sales, at whatever time and place and in whatever quantities they choose, relying for guidance on whatever prices the market may afford. Goods move from country to country in response to economic opportunities. Governments may impose tariffs, but they do not dictate the quantity of trade, the sources of imports, or the destination of exports. Individual transactions are a matter of private choice.

This is the essence of free enterprise.

The pattern of trade that is least conducive to freedom of enterprise is one in which decisions are made by governments. Under such a system, the quantity of purchases and sales, the sources of imports and the destination of exports are dictated by public officials. In some cases, trade may be conducted by the state. In others, part or all of it may be left in private hands. But, even so, the trader is not free. Governments make all the important choices and he adjusts himself to them as best he can.

This was the pattern of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Unless we act, and act decisively, it will be the pattern of the next century.

Nations Under Pressure

Everywhere on earth nations are under economic pressure. Countries that were devastated by the war are seeking to reconstruct their industries. Their need to import, in the months that lie ahead, will exceed their capacity to export. And so they feel that imports must be rigidly controlled.

Countries that have lagged in their development are seeking to industrialize. In order that new industries may be established, they, too, feel that competing imports must be rigidly controlled.

Nor is this all. The products of some countries are in great demand. But buyers outside their borders do not hold the money of these countries in quantities large enough to enable them to pay for the goods they want. Importing countries, when they make their purchases, therefore seek to discriminate against countries whose currencies they do not possess. Here, again, they feel that imports must be rigidly controlled.

One way to cut down on imports is by curtailing the freedom of traders to use foreign money to pay for imported goods. But recourse to this device is now limited by the terms of the British loan agreement and the rules of the International Monetary Fund. Another way to cut down on imports is by raising tariffs.

But if controls over trade are really to be tight, tariffs are not enough. Even more drastic measures can be used. Quotas can be imposed on imports, product by product, country by country, and month by month. Importers can be forbidden to buy abroad without obtaining licenses. Those who buy more than is permitted can be fined or jailed. Everything that comes into a country can be kept within the limits determined by a central plan. This is regimentation. And this is the direction in which much of the world is headed at the present time.

If this trend is not reversed, the government of the United States will be under pressure, sooner or later, to use these same devices in the fight for markets and for raw materials. And if the government were to yield to this pressure, it would shortly find itself in the business of allocating foreign goods among importers and foreign markets among exporters and telling every trader what he could buy or sell, and how much, and when, and where. This is precisely what we have been trying to get away from, as rapidly as possible, ever since the war. It is not the American way. It is not the way to peace.

I. T. O. Charter

Fortunately, an alternative has been offered to the world in the charter of the international trade organization that is to be considered at Geneva in the coming month. The charter would limit the present freedom of governments to impose detailed administrative regulations on their foreign trade. The international trade organization would require its member nations to confine such controls to exceptional cases, in the immediate future, and to abandon them entirely as soon as they can.

The trade agreement negotiations that will accompany consideration of the charter should enable countries that are now in difficulty to work their way out of it by affording them readier access to the markets of the world. This program is designed to restore and preserve a trading system that is consistent with continuing freedom of enterprise in every country that chooses freedom for its own economy. It is a program that will serve the interests of other nations as well as those of the United States.

If these negotiations are to be successful, we ourselves must make the same commitments that we ask of all the other nations of the world. We must be prepared to make concessions if we are to obtain concessions from others in return. If these negotiations should fail, our hope of an early restoration of an international order in which private trade can flourish would be lost. I say again, they must not fail.

The program that we have been discussing will make our foreign trade larger than it otherwise would be. This means that exports will be larger. It also means that imports will be larger. Many people, it is true, are afraid of imports. They are afraid because they have assumed that we cannot take more products from abroad unless we produce just that much less at home.

Fortunately, this is not the case. The size of our market is not forever fixed. It is smaller when we attempt to isolate ourselves from the other countries of the world. It is larger when we have a thriving foreign trade. Our imports were down to a billion dollars in 1932; they were up to five billion in 1946. But no one would contend that 1932 was a better year than 1946 for selling goods, or making profits, or finding jobs. Business is poor when markets are small. Business is good when markets are big. It is the purpose of the coming negotiations to lower existing barriers to trade so that markets, everywhere, may grow.

I said to the Congress, when it last considered the extension of the trade agreements act, and I now reiterate, that domestic interests will be safeguarded in this process of expanding trade. But there still are those who sincerely fear that the trade agreement negotiations will prove disastrous to the interests of particular producing groups. I am sure that their misgivings are not well founded. The situation briefly is this:

1. The reciprocal trade agreements act has been on the books since 1934. It has been administered with painstaking care and strict impartiality. Some thirty agreements with other countries have been made. And trade has grown, to the great benefit of our economy.

2. This government does not intend, in the coming negotiations, to eliminate tariffs or establish free trade. All that is contemplated is the reduction of tariffs, the removal of discriminations and the achievement, not of free trade, but of freer trade.

3. In the process of negotiations tariffs will not be cut across the board. Action will be

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selective; some rates may be cut substantially, others moderately and others not at all.

Will Seek Concessions

4. In return for these concessions we shall seek and obtain concessions from other countries to benefit our export trade.

5. Millions of Americans—on farms, in factories, on the railroads, in export and import businesses, in shipping, aviation, banking and insurance, in wholesale establishments and in retail stores—depend on foreign trade for some portion of their livelihood. If we are to protect the interests of these people, in their investments and their employment, we must see to it that our trade does not decline. To take one of these groups as an example: We exported in 1946 over $3,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products alone, mostly grain, cotton, tobacco, dairy products and eggs. If we should lose a substantial part of this foreign market the incomes of over six million farm families would be materially reduced and their buying power for the products of our factories greatly curtailed.

There is no intention to sacrifice one group to benefit another group. Negotiations will be directed toward obtaining larger markets, both foreign and domestic, for the benefit of all.

7. No tariff rate will be reduced until an exhaustive study has been made, until every person who wishes a hearing has been heard and careful consideration given to his case.

8. In every future agreement there will be a clause that permits this government—or any other government—to modify or withdraw a concession if it should result, or threaten to result, in serious injury to a domestic industry. This is now required by the executive order which I issued on Feb. 25, following extensive conferences between officials in the Department of State and majority leaders in the Senate.

All these points—the history of trade-agreement operations, the way in which negotiations are conducted, the protection afforded by the safeguarding clause—should provide assurance, if assurance is needed, that domestic interests will not be injured.

The policy of reducing barriers to trade is a settled policy of this government. It is embodied in the reciprocal trade agreements act, fathered and administered for many years by Cordell Hull. It is reflected in the charter of the international trade organization. It is one of the cornerstones of our plans for peace. It is a policy from which we can not—and must not—turn aside.

Calls Isolationism Bankruptcy

To those among us—and there are still a few—who would seek to undermine this policy for partisan advantage and go back to the period of high tariffs and economic isolation, I can say only this: Take care! Times have changed. Our position in the world has changed. The temper of our people has changed. The slogans of 1930 or of 1896 are sadly out of date. Isolationism, after two world wars, is a confession of mental and moral bankruptcy.

Happily, our foreign economic policy does not now rest upon a base of narrow partisanship. Leaders in both parties have expressed their faith in its essential purposes. Here, as elsewhere in our foreign relations, I shall welcome a continuation of bipartisan support.

Our people are united. They have come to a realization of their responsibilities. They are ready to assume their role of leadership. They are determined upon an international order in which peace and freedom shall endure.

Peace and freedom are not easily achieved. They cannot be attained by force. They come from mutual understanding and co-operation, from a willingness to deal fairly with every friendly nation in all matters—political and economic. Let us resolve to continue to do just that, now and in the future. If other nations of the world will do the same, we can reach the goals of permanent peace and world freedom.

MAR. 1947

Truman Citation Revised by Baylor

Mother's Alleged Views on Lincoln's Bed Deleted

WACO, Tex., March 6 (AP).—A citation conferring an honorary degree on President Truman was revised today to eliminate an assertion that the President's mother refused to sleep in the Lincoln bed at the White House.

Dr. Pat M. Neff, president of Baylor University, read the citation in awarding Mr. Truman a Doctor of Laws degree.

The citation as given out in advance asserted that Mr. Truman's ninety-four-year-old mother "declared a few weeks ago that when she visited the White House she would sleep on the floor before she would occupy the bed in which Abraham Lincoln slept."

It was revised, apparently at the request of the White House, after attaches expressed concern.

The passage was read by Dr. Neff to eliminate the reference to the Lincoln bed.

The first paragraph, as distributed to the press, read:

"Harry S. Truman, product of Missouri sun and soil and schools—born amid humble environments—rocked in the cradle of adversity—no silver spoon was yours—you grew to manhood's high noon in the quiet democratic way of life—the Southern way—engraved into your youthful blood and bones were the rich and romantic traditions of the old South as evidenced by your ninety-four-year-old mother, who declared a few weeks ago that when she visited the White House she would sleep on the floor before she would occupy the bed in which Abraham Lincoln slept."

Aleman to Visit Truman April 29 to Renew Talks

MEXICO CITY, March 6 (AP).—President Miguel Aleman of Mexico expressed "deep satisfaction" tonight with his "friendly talks" with President Truman during the latter's three-day visit here, and said he would renew the talks in Washington April 29.

"The conversations begun here," he said in a written statement, "will be resumed in Washington April 29, the date I have chosen to return Mr. Truman's visit in reply to his kind invitation."

President Aleman said Mr. Truman's speech here March 3 and the conversations "confirmed the conviction I have always had that the great North American nation is vigorously animated by a desire to contribute to world peace and continental progress on the basis of mutual respect between governments and democratic solidarity among men."

U.S. Charges Russia Seeks (P) Dictatorship In Hungary

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The United States accused Russia today of trying to overthrow a freely elected government and set up a dictatorship in Hungary.

The blunt note, dispatched by Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, before his departure for Moscow, denounced the arrest by Red Army soldiers of Bela Kovacs, member of the Hungarian Parliament and until recently secretary general of the Smallholders party, which has a majority in the Parliament.

Charge Called Unwarranted

The charges that Kovacs conspired to form anti-Soviet terror groups and espionage organizations were branded in the American note as "unwarranted."

Combined with the current plans to support Greece's shaky anti-Communist regime, the protest appeared to forecast a firm American stand at the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting against further extension of Soviet dominance in Europe.

Today's action is to be followed, officials indicated, by economic aid for Hungary in addition to the postwar assistance already given.

Marshall's protest against "unjustified interference" by Red Army occupation troops went to Russian Gen. V. P. Sviridov as chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Budapest, and to the British and Hungarian governments as well as to Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, in Moscow. The text was published by the State Department.

Yalta Agreement Cited

It charged that in the face of the 1945 Yalta agreement among Russia, the United States and Great Britain to maintain a democratic regime in Hungary, recent Soviet acts had brought to a "crisis" political difficulties resulting from efforts of the Communist and other Leftists parties to oust the moderate Freeholders party majority in Parliament.

Russian intervention will have the effect of supporting efforts of a small group to "substitute a minority dictatorship for a responsible administration representative of the will of the Hungarian people," it was charged.

Only Kovacs's arrest was cited specifically but dispatches had estimated up to 400 persons have been rounded up in connection with a reported plot against the Government.

Charges Police Campaign

Marshall charged that the Communist and other members of the Leftist bloc had demanded withdrawal of parliamentary immunity from Smallholders deputies. Simultaneously, he said, police and other authorities have used their powers not to investigate the reported conspiracy but "to conduct a general campaign against their political opponents."

Aside from demanding that Russia desist, the American note urged an inquiry by the Allied Control Commission and the Hungarian Cabinet into the whole situation and the arrest of Kovacs. It suggested that the inquiry be followed by recommendations to the Hungarian Government for an "orderly solution."

Held To Strengthen Hand

Budapest, March 6 (AP)—Hungarian political leaders said tonight a United States note protesting Russian "interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary" had "greatly strengthened the rapidly deteriorating position of anti-Communists in Hungary."

The first reaction to the note came late last night when Premier Ferenc Nagy, leader of the majority Smallholder party, walked out on an interparty conference at which Communists and Social Democrats demanded the removal from public office of four Smallholder ministers and 51 Smallholder members of Parliament.

Although Nagy did not receive his copy of the American note until this morning Smallholder leaders said he had learned its contents after the note was delivered yesterday to Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian occupation forces commander and acting chairman of the Allied Control Council for Hungary.

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The United States today accused Soviet Russia of causing a political crisis by an "unjustified interference in Hungarian internal affairs."

A sharp note, delivered to the Russian Government and the Russian military commander in Budapest, said that the Soviet High Command by direct intervention has brought political difficulties in Hungary to a crisis. Copies of the note were also presented to the British and Hungarian governments.

An official summary of the note—which was handed to Moscow as Secretary of State Marshall was on his way to the Soviet capital—said that this Government deems unwarranted the charges filed against Bela Kovacs, an anti-Communist member of the Hungarian Parliament, who was arrested by Russian soldiers last week. Kovacs was until recently the secretary-general of the moderate Small Holders party, which holds a majority in the Hungarian Parliament and which the Communists and other parties have tried to oust.

Defends Voter's Right.

The State Department's note added: "The pattern of recent political developments in Hungary appears to threaten the right of the people to live under a government of their own free choosing, for it involves foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary in support of repeated aggressive attempts to Hungarian minority elements to coerce the popularly elected majority . . . The United States Government is opposed to this attempt to nullify the electoral mandate given by the Hungarian people."

The note said that the grounds given for the arrest of Kovacs "are allegations that he 'actively participated in the formation of subversive and anti-Soviet terror groups' and 'in organizing espionage directed against the Soviet Union.'"

The Soviet action against Kovacs, the State Department said, was "taken unilaterally without prior discusion with the United States and the United Kingdom representatives on the Allied Control Commission. On the basis of present information, the United States Government believes these grounds and the charges are unwarranted."

The note said that in the opinion of the American Government the effect of the unjustified interference will be "to support the efforts of a small group in Hungary to substitute a minority dictatorship for a responsible administration representative of the will of the Hungarian people as expressed in free and untrammeled elections."

The note declared that Hungarian Communists and Leftist block members have tried to implicate representatives of the majority Small Holders party in a recently-revealed plot against the republic. It said that "police and administrative authorities responsive to the dictates of the minority elements have utilized their powers of investigation . . . to conduct a general campaign against their political opponents."

The State Department also called on the Soviet and British representatives on the Control Commission to join with the American authorities and Hungarian Government heads in an investigation of the Kovacs case.

U. S. Helping Hungarians.

Diplomatic authorities said that the note was sent to Moscow by Secretary of State Marshall shortly before his departure

U. S. Accuses Soviet In Budapest Crisis

Note to Moscow Protests Against Arrest by Russians of Kovacs, Member of Hungarian Parliament.

(D)

yesterday for the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference opening there on Monday.

The protest reflects American concern over bolstering Hungary like Greece, against Soviet domination.

Kovac's arrest was stated by the official Hungarian news agency to have been ordered by Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian occupation commander and chairman of the Control Council, on charges that he aided in the formation of underground terror groups and had organized espionage against the Russian Army.

American concern over Russian-supported efforts to upset the regime was evidenced last month by the extension of a second $15,000,000 credit to Budapest to buy surplus American war material.

The State Department held out hope then of further aid for Hungary, and made it clear that this Government proposes to help underwrite Hungary's post-war political and economic stability as agreed upon at the Yalta conference. When Hungary was experiencing a financial crisis last year Moscow rejected three proposals submitted by the United States that Russia, this country and Great Britain join in helping. Great Britain is involved as one of the Big Three at the Yalta conference and as a member of the Control Council at Budapest.

Russian Charge Ridiculed.

The Russian espionage charge against Kovacs was called preposterous by a British Legation attache and other officials.

Russian troops in Hungary, who numbered possibly 1,000,000 at the war's end, have been reduced to fewer than 100,000, according to reports credited by officials as accurate. Under the terms of the Hungarian peace treaty now being considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, all are to be withdrawn within ninety days from the treaty's effective date, except for those necessary to safeguard lines of communications with Austria.

The United States has had diplomatic relations with the post-war Hungarian regime since January, 1946. The American Legation at Budapest is headed by H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld. The American representative on the Control Council is Brig-Gen. George Weems. The Hungarian regime was elected on November 4, 1945, when the voters gave a 57 per cent majority to the Small Holders' party. That party now has 245 seats in Parliament, the Communists 70.

Text of U. S. Protest

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Following is the text of a United States note to Russia protesting alleged Soviet intervention in Hungary:

"The government of the United States, in keeping with its undertakings as a signatory of the Yalta declaration, its responsibility under the armistice as a participant in the Allied Control Commission for Hungary, and its determination to assist the Hungarian people toward the establishment of democratic independence as envisaged in the peace treaty with Hungary, is impelled at this time to express its feeling of concern at the political crisis which has now been precipitated in Hungary. The pattern of recent political developments in Hungary appears to threaten the right of the people to live under a government of their own free choosing, for it involves foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary in support of repeated aggressive attempts by Hungarian minority elements to coerce the popularly-elected majority.

"Unable to achieve their political ends through normal constitutional processes, the Hungarian Communists, together with other members of the Leftist bloc, have endeavored to implicate a number of representatives of the majority Small Holders party in a recently-revealed plot against the republic and, by demanding the withdrawal of parliamentary immunity from Small Holders Deputies, to weaken the parliamentary position to which that party was duly elected by the Hungarian people. Simultaneously, police and administrative authorities responsive to the dictates of these minority elements have utilized their powers of investigation of the conspiracy, not toward the expeditious judicial resolution of a threat against the state, but to conduct a general campaign against their political opponents.

"The Soviet High Command in Hungary has now, by direct intervention, brought the situation to a crisis. Following the refusal of the Small Holders party to abrogate, in connection with the investigation of the conspiracy, the parliamentary immunity of Deputy Bela Kovacs, until recently secretary general of the Small Holders party, Soviet occupation forces have arrested Mr. Kovacs. The grounds given for that arrest are allegations that he 'actively participated in the formation of subversive and anti-Soviet terror groups' and 'in organizing espionage directed against the Soviet Union.' Despite the importance of this step, this Soviet action has been taken unilaterally without prior discussion with the United States and United Kingdom representatives on the Allied Control Commission. On the basis of its present information, the United States government believes these grounds and the charges are unwarranted.

"These developments in the opinion of the United States government, constitute an unjustified interference in Hungarian internal affairs, the effect of which will be to support the efforts of a small group in Hungary to substitute a minority dictatorship for a responsible administration representative of the will of the Hungarian people as expressed in free and untrammeled elections. The United States government is opposed to this attempt to nullify the electoral mandate given by the Hungarian people.

"In these circumstances, the United States government requests that the Soviet and British representatives on the Allied Control Commission be instructed by their respective governments to join with the United States representative on the Allied Control Commission in examining, in co-operation with the Hungarian Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice, and the president of the National Assembly, the facts of the present situation, including the case of Mr. Kovacs and the conspiracy, and in making recommendations to the Hungarian government as to steps which should be taken for an orderly solution. The United States government also requests that the Soviet authorities take no further measures without consulting the United States and United Kingdom representatives on the A. C. C.

"The above views of the United States government have been communicated to the Soviet chairman of the Allied Control Commission for Hungary and to the Hungarian, Soviet and British governments."

Poland Denies 100 Prisoners Are Americans

Says Political Captives Cited by Lane Reverted to Polish Citizenship

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The Polish Embassy said today that 100 political prisoners described by Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane as Americans are actually citizens of Poland.

Mr. Lane said in New York yesterday, on his arrival from Warsaw, that American authorities were denied permission to interview all but one of the prisoners claiming American citizenship.

A Polish Embassy attache, Dr. Julian E. Stawinski, told reporters that:

1. Although born in the United States, the prisoners are of Polish parentage and reverted to Polish nationality when they came to Poland before World War II.

2. None claimed he was an American until after the arrests were made on charges of underground activity against the Polish provisional government.

3. Most have been released under an amnesty decree issued Feb. 22.

4. Poland has proposed a mixed commission to settle controversies over dual citizenship, but the United States has failed to act.

Warsaw "Astonished"

WARSAW, March 6 (AP).—A Polish government spokesman expressed "astonishment" today at a broadcast statement, attributed to Ambassador Lane upon his arrival in New York, that a hundred American citizens were being held in Polish jails and prisons. The spokesman added that a statement on the government's position probably would be forthcoming tomorrow.

Mr. Lane, during his ambassadorship in Warsaw, frequently made representations to the Polish Foreign Ministry for the release of scores of American citizens of Polish descent, but without success.

Jabs-At-Russia Truce Asked

Washington, March 6 (AP)—Hopes for a truce on congressional criticism of Russia during the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference were voiced today by both the Republican and Democratic floor leaders of the House.

Representatives Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.) and Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) used almost identical words in separate interviews calling upon members to co-operate with Secretary of State Marshall as much as possible.

Plea In Marshall's Behalf

"He has a difficult job under any conditions, and it is my personal hope that the members, both Democrats and Republicans, will not, by their words or actions, make his task more difficult," Halleck said.

Rayburn referred to Marshall's mission as "of the first importance" and said the Secretary will face a "task that will be difficult at best."

"I therefore trust that neither by word nor deed we, as members of the House of Representatives, will make it any more difficult for him," the former speaker added.

Criticism Daily

The Halleck and Rayburn assertions were the outgrowth of a growing inclination in the House to criticize the Soviet Union. Seldom has a day passed recently that some member has not risen to assail Russia in some fashion. On Tuesday there were three separate blasts at Moscow.

Because it always has been a vehicle for heated discussion of foreign policy, the annual State Department appropriation bill, slated to reach the House floor March 14, may be delayed for weeks.

The Moscow meeting opens Monday.

DEMOCRATS SEEN WILLING TO BACK LOAN TO GREECE

WASHINGTON, March 6 — (AP) A majority of Senate Democrats was reported by Senator Barkley (D-Ky) today to favor a loan to Greece as necessary to prevent collapse of that country's present government.

Barkley told reporters after a conference of Senate Democrats that a majority "feels that we cannot ignore the situation presented by the Greek request for assistance and do nothing about it."

His personal view, the Democratic leader said, was that unless the United States takes steps to offset the British withdrawal of economic help to King George's government there will be "a collapse there."

McMahon in Warning

Senator McMahon (D-Conn) was reported to have told his colleagues "we must keep in mind that a major decision in American policy will be involved in any move to supply funds in an area involving an ideological struggle between Communists and an anti-Communist government.

There were such danger spots all over the world, from Korea to the European continent, McMahon was said to have declared.

Barkley made it clear that some Democrats had qualms about supporting a monarchy, particularly one which the British appeared to have been interested in setting up. But the issue narrowed to the question of supporting the present government or none, he said, adding:

"There were expressions of feeling that, under the present situation, that may be the only thing we can do, regardless of how we feel about it."

Barkley said $250,000,000 has been mentioned as covering Greece's "immediate needs."

He said there was no thought that "it is a move to checkmate Russia." Nor, he said, were any suggestions made that American troops be sent to replace those the British plan to withdraw from Greece.

Senator Ellender (D-La) told reporters that he will support a $250,000,000 loan to Greece only if it is made clear that the United States is not underwriting British policies.

MORE U. S. TROOPS MAY GO TO CANADA

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—The United States is considering a proposal to increase the number of American troops working with the Canadians in military studies at Fort Churchill in the Hudson Bay area.

Such action would be a further step to implement the Canada-United States agreement for collaboration in common defense.

War Department officials told newsmen the proposal is merely in the consideration phase and declined today to discuss the probable number of troops involved.

It is understood proposals have been made to send several hundred ordnance and quartermaster men to Fort Churchill to augment the approximately 100 engineers there. Final decision depends on these two factors, it was said:

Conclusion of a specific agreement as provided under the general terms of the Canadian-United States understanding; building of more housing facilities to allow for expansion of the number of troops at Fort Churchill.

Pope Asks for Relief Gifts

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—Pope Pius appealed to Catholics of America today to contribute generously to the Bishops' Relief Campaign for victims of war in Europe and the Far East. The message was made public by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The campaign is to be held the week of March 16-23.

Ferguson Quits World Bank

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—The World Bank announced today John H. Ferguson has resigned as assistant to its president. He will resume practice of law with a Washington and New York firm. Mr. Ferguson was a special assistant to Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson before taking the position with the bank last June.

Urge Import Curbs On Sugar and Corn

Washington, March 6 (A. P.).—Sugar and corn producers, two House Agriculture Committee members say, are going to need protection from foreign imports within a few years.

During a hearing on bills to regulate wool imports Representative Hill (R.-Col.) expressed belief there would be a world surplus of sugar within five years. Representative Johnson (R.-Ill.) said the same thing might happen to corn when blackstrap molasses again is available for making alcohol.

Coal Export Curb Ends March 31

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Solid Fuels Administration said today it will end its controls on coal exports March 31, giving commercial exporters a free market overseas. Dan H. Wheeler, deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, said UNRRA and the liberated nations of Europe will stop buying their coal then through the Treasury Department. SFA began gradual transfer of exports from government to a commercial basis last August.

1947

30. 24-8321

Congress Urged To Keep Sugar Control Year

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The Agriculture Department urged Congress today to continue sugar rationing and price control until March 31, 1948, to prevent "inequitable distribution and runaway prices."

Unless Congress acts, rationing will cease the end of this month and price controls will lapse June 30.

James H. Marshall, of the department's sugar branch, told the House Banking Committee there are prospective supplies of 6,800,000 tons and a probable demand of not less than 8,000,000 tons.

"There is urgent need to continue controls over prices, distribution, imports and exports if inequitable distribution and runaway prices are to be avoided," Marshall said.

Living-Cost Probe Asked

Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) asked the House to order its Agriculture Committee to "find out what has made the prices of cost-of-living items jump more than 50 per cent in six months."

In a statement accompanying a resolution requesting the investigation, Sabath said "prices are still rising" and "a new propaganda war is under way, against consumers, to kill the last remaining controls on rents, sugar and rice."

"This Republican Congress is filled with pity for the poor little rich boys with their hands in the consumers' pockets," he said. "Crocodile tears wash away campaign promises."

Rent Compromise Offered

In the upper chamber, meanwhile, Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.) today offered the Senate Banking Committee a compromise proposal to contnue rent controls until June 30, 1948, with no across the board increase in ceilings.

Sparkman said he believes the other five Democrats on the thirteen-man group will support him and "if we get one Republican we will have a majority."

This would head off a subcommittee measure—retaining controls only until next December 31 and allowing a flat ten per cent increase—which is due up before the full committee. Chairman Tobey (R., N.H.) disclosed that he does not agree "in principle" with the subcommittee's bill, and he suggested that some Federal agency continue to administer rents under a mandate to act quickly on legitimate landlord "hardship cases."

Control End Seen Near

The Government's most widely known wartime agency, faces a definite June 30 death sentence.

Critics of the once powerful Office of Price Administration which in its heyday fixed values on everything from apples to zebra skins said the agency must die with the end of the Treasury's fiscal year.

This Senate decision—although a far softer blow than the House had dealt previously—prompted OPA's few remaining congressional supporters to protest that actually rent, sugar and rice controls will have to end earlier for lack of funds.

Parley Planned

The answer will be decided by a Senate-House conference committee expected to be appointed to iron out this and other differences over a $182,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill.

The Senate wrote its verdict late yesterday after brushing aside a plea from Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, OPA's top boss as head of the postwar Office of Temporary Controls, that he will need $12,000,000 just to close up shop for OPA, and that the remaining $5,000,000 will allow actual operations only through April 30.

Previously the House not only had denied Fleming any additional money, but ordered him to return $9,000,000 previously voted OPA.

What the Senate did was provide a total of $17,000,000, but with a stipulation that no more would be forthcoming for liquidation purposes after June 30.

closed two-hour session this afternoon.

To Redraft Legislation

He added that Chairman Tobey (R-NH) directed a five-man subcommittee—which previously voted 3 to 2 for the increase—to redraft legislation along lines recommended in a new bill by Senator Sparkman (D-Ala.)

This bill proposes continued rent control under OPA with any decontrol or increases to be handled on a local or individual basis.

Tobey parried direct questions himself.

Tobey Noncommittal

"We have not turned them down but we have not accepted them," he said of the subcommittee recommendations for the flat increase and shift of rent control administration from OPA to the courts.

Tobey handed reporters a statement which said little other than that the committee had "discussed in great detail" the rental legislation and probably would have no bill ready for the Senate for a "week or two."

SLUMP, FOOD-PRICE DECLINE FORECAST

Business Recession Late This Year Predicted By Bureau

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today forces now at work seem to indicate a business recession late in 1947 and a downturn in prices, particularly in foods.

It said wholesale food prices—which in recent weeks climbed to a record level—may decline from fifteen to twenty per cent by the end of the year. Farm prices could drop 20 to 25 per cent, it added, if the business downturn should come at the time when farm marketings are heavy.

The bureau emphasized, however, that "timely downward adjustments" in prices could improve the outlook.

Last fall the bureau said a decline in business and industrial activity was possible late this year. Today's forecast gave, for the first time, an estimate of the degree of the prospective setback.

Purchasing Power Declining

The major force which the bureau said is operating to bring on a recession is a declining volume of purchasing power in the hands of wage earners.

Taking into account the steady rise in the cost of living, the bureau said the "real income" (that is, purchasing power) of salary and wage earners has been declining since V-J day.

Production and sales of goods have been held at record dollar levels since the end of the war, apparently by spending of wartime savings and by installment credit.

The bureau said there are signs that purchasing power derived from these supplementary sources is declining. Many persons already have obtained all the installment credit they can get or want to carry.

"This decline in buying power," the bureau commented, "makes it increasingly difficult for total business activity to continue to expand."

Industrial Activity Dip Seen

It said early downward adjustments in prices could improve the outlook by causing the "real income" of wage and salary earners to rise to a level consistent with continued high business activity. The report added, however, that such flexibility in the price structure has rarely been observed.

Industrial activity may reach a record level during the first half of the year and then decline from five to ten per cent during the last half, the bureau's economists predicted.

The annual rate of income payments during the first half of the year is likely to increase somewhat over the annual rate of $173,000,000,000 reached in the last quarter of 1946, their report said.

"If industrial activities decline as much as anticipated, income payments to individuals in the second half of 1947 may be eight to twelve per cent below those of the first half," it added.

Senate Group Is Reported Redrafting Rent Hike Plan

10 Pct. 'Across the Board' Increase Rejected, Committee Member Says.

WASHINGTON, March 6—(AP) A member of the Senate Banking Committee reported tonight that the committee has rejected a recommendation for a 10 per cent "across-the-board" increase in rents.

This member, who withheld the use of his name, told a reporter that the action was taken in a

Senators Plan Vote Today on Lilienthal

Committee Sets Meeting Tentatively for 10 A. M.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The Senate Atomic Energy Committee decided today to vote tomorrow on confirmation of David E. Lilienthal and other members of the Atomic Energy Commission, provided other Senate business does not prevent a meeting.

The chairman, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, told reporters after a three-hour closed session with the nominees that "the committee has come to the conclusion that it's time to vote. We are going to try to vote tomorrow, if we can possibly get the members together."

The meeting was tentatively set for 10 a. m. Hearings on the nominations began Jan. 27.

Senator Hickenlooper said the Senators today talked over personnel policies and co-operation between the commission and Congress, but that most of the discussion was about the formation of co-operatives within the area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Lilienthal formerly was chairman of the T. V. A.

House Passes Excise Tax Bill

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The House gave final approval today to legislation continuing indefinitely the wartime excise taxes on many items, including liquor, furs, jewelry and cosmetics, transportation and telephone service.

Quick Senate approval will send the measure to the White House.

President Truman requested the legislation to prevent on July 1, an automatic rollback in rates that would cost the Treasury about $1,200,000,000 annually.

The measure as finally passed by the House exempts from the fur tax fur-trimmed women's coats up to a value of $150, and removes the levy on transportation tickets for foreign travel.

PAPER MILLS NEED LARGER WOOD SUPPLY

Expert Sees Little Hope Of Expansion, Looks To Alaska

Washington, March 6 (AP)—Philip M. Hauser, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, told United States newspapers crying for more newsprint that Canada—which came to the rescue during the war—can't stretch production much more.

"Canada has about reached the limit of expansion that can be assured adequate wood supplies," Hauser testified before a Senate small business subcommittee studying the newsprint shortage.

The neighbor country was able to send 3,500,000 tons in 1946, an increase of a round million over prewar 1939, the official said.

Consuming More

"The United States is today consuming a larger total quantity of newsprint than ever before," he noted, and "any large scale revival of newsprint manufacture in the United States appears unlikely."

Hauser, with other government witnesses, pointed to Alaska as a potential source for expansion of United States production.

Ed M. Anderson, chairman of the National Editorial Association newsprint committee, told the committee that requests for postal rate increases by the Postoffice Department posed a new threat to small publishers.

Anderson urged the committee to "give consideration to some method of assuring equitable distribution of newsprint to all papers, large and small."

To Large Publishers

The larger publishers absorbed last year's increased consumption, Anderson said, while smaller papers were held to their 1945 share.

Robert Canfield, New York, counsel for the American Paper and Pulp Association, told the senators that a shift of mill production back to newsprint would do no good because "then we would have to consider the problem of helping the magazine publishers."

Canfield made a rough estimate that if one per cent of the newsprint were pooled it would be enough to "take up the slack on all the real hardship cases." However, he said, such action by large publishers probably could not be taken legally under anti-trust laws as the Justice Department construes them.

Alaska Has Possibilities

R. E. McArdle, assistant chief of the United States Forest Service, and Charles Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, testified that Alaska has possibilities in the newsprint field.

At present, McArdle said, development of the newsprint industry in the South is possible, but a number of factors offer a hindrance. These include the cost per ton, the "extreme importance" of cheap power and questions of water supply and transportation.

"Additional plants in the South are possible if these difficulties can be overcome," he said.

McArdle also presented a chart showing that commercial drain on the South's forests slightly exceeded the net growth.

He noted that 91 per cent of Southern timberland is held privately, mostly by small owners, and "only four out of 100 practice cutting for the future."

The United States began importing more newsprint than it produces between 1921 and 1927. Only fifteen per cent of United States consumption is from domestically grown paper, McArdle said.

Assured Timber Supply

C. M. Granger, assistant chief of the National Forest Administration, said:

"We know of no place in the United States, except Alaska, where it is possible to block up the large long-term assured timber supply which will justify the installation of a new plant of 500 to 600 tons of newsprint daily."

However, development of the pulp and paper industry in Alaska has run up against "a factor of very great uncertainty," he said, in connection with aboriginal Indian rights.

As long as the claims cloud ownership of large timber areas, "there can be no expectation that large and costly pulp and paper mills will be established here," he said. Congress has been asked to pass legislation to help clear up the situation.

Newsprint Mills Getting Some Empty Boxcars

Montreal, Quebec, March 6 (AP)—A newsprint industry source said today that pulp and paper companies were receiving boxcars in limited quantities, but that the shipping situation remained unchanged and serious.

He said that many of the boxcars which became stalled during Quebec province's storm of last week end were being moved rapidly to the mills, with today's mild weather improving the situation somewhat.

One plant spokesman said "the situation has been improving for us in the last few days and we are moving the majority of our newsprint from our mills. However, the emergency is not over yet."

Another company reported the situation was getting worse. In Toronto, officials of a large newsprint manufacturing company reported that shipments were being made on schedule.

LEGION BACKS FEDERAL VETS HOUSING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, March 6—(AP) National Commander Paul H. Griffith today pledged full support of the American Legion for all nine major regulations in the government's veterans housing program.

The Legion was the third veterans group to put in the record its views on what portions of the program should be continued.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Veterans of World War II previously had urged continuance of eight of the present regulations, suggesting only that only rent ceilings on new dwellings might be abandoned.

Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon expects to get the views of the Disabled War Veterans and the American Veterans committee tomorrow.

In a statement issued following a conference with Creedan, Griffith was particularly emphatic in urging that "rigid controls" be maintained on non-housing construction. Such construction now is limited to a $50,000,000 weekly average.

MAR 1947

House Orders Inspection Of Work Among Vets

Washington, March 6 (AP)—The House today directed its veterans committee to inspect the Veterans Administration to determine "the efficiency of the administration and operation" of hospitals.

Representative Cox (D., Ga.) said the legislation is a reflection on Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans' Administrator.

Unification Hearings Set

Washington, March 6 (AP)—Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) announced today the Senate Armed Services Committee will begin hearings March 18 on Army-Navy unification legislation.

Cruiser Newport News Dedicated To Peace

Newport News, Va., March 6 (AP). One of the "heaviest of the heavies"—the sleek new cruiser Newport News whose armament innovation in the main battery will give her three times the fire power of other 8-inch gunned ships—was christened in her building dock here today and dedicated to "the goal of universal peace."

Although classed as a heavy cruiser, the Newport News's 17,000 tons and overall length of 716 feet make her comparable to the battleships of World War I. The nine 8-inch guns of her main battery will operate automatically, something new in fire control of rifles of this caliber, with about three times the fire power of manually operated 8-inchers.

Her flank speed will be in excess of 30 knots and at full complement 105 officers and 1,745 enlisted men will man her.

55,500,000 Employed In U.S. In February

Washington, March 7 (AP)—About 55,500,000 persons were employed in civilian jobs in February, a small gain over January, due to an increase in farm work that more than offset a drop in industrial employment, the Census Bureau said today.

Farm employment rose 400,000 in February as the weather proved favorable for agriculture in some areas. The drop in nonagricultural workers approximated 300,000, the bureau noted. Total employment stood 4,000,000 over February, 1946. Census Director J. C. Capt attributed the increase largely to return of veterans to civilian work.

Unemployment in February approximated 2,500,000, slightly below twelve months ago, the bureau said.

FRANCE WAS FLOODED BY THAWS AND GERMANY WAS THREATENED WITH THE SAME. BELGIUM AND HOLLAND ALSO FEARED FLOODS IN WARMER WEATHER.

[redacted]-BRITISH INDUSTRY AND THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS WERE REPORTED NEAR AGREEMENT TODAY ON A PLAN FOR "DOUBLE DAY SHIFTS" TO EASE THE BURDEN ON FUEL-SHORT POWER STATIONS BY SPREADING THE LOAD.

UNDER THIS PLAN, WHICH WON TENTATIVE APPROVAL LAST NIGHT FROM A SPECIAL TUC (CAPS) COMMITTEE, HALF THE FACTORIES IN A GIVEN SECTION WOULD BEGIN THEIR EIGHT-HOUR DAY AT 6 A.M. AND THE OTHER HALF AT 2 P.M. ADD-LDN/-FUEL CRISIS (D)-XXX STRAIT

THE GOVERNMENT HAD PROPOSED THAT A THIRD OF BRITISH INDUSTRY BE PUT ON NIGHTS, BUT AN OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THIS HAD DRAWN CRITICISM FROM BOTH SIDES--UNION WORKMEN WHO DIDN'T WANT TO WORK ALL NIGHT AND INDUSTRIALISTS WHO OBJECTED TO PAYING A NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL.

THIS INFORMATION SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD ANNOUNCE A SYSTEM WHEREBY GAS AND ELECTRICITY WOULD BE RATIONED, LIKE FOOD, ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS FOR THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS.

COAL WILL CONTINUE TO BE ALLOCATED TO RETAILERS, HE DECLARED. THE SOURCE SAID SUCH MEASURES WERE NECESSITATED BY THE COAL SHORTAGE THAT BROUGHT A SHUTDOWN OF MUCH OF BRITAIN'S INDUSTRY DURING THE LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY.

RB414AES

WITH WASHINGTON (A112)

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY BRITAIN WAS STUDYING THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES CHARGE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION OF UNJUSTIFIED INTERFERENCE IN THAT NATION'S AFFAIRS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITISH OFFICIALS ALSO WERE STUDYING REPORTS FROM THEIR OWN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN BUDAPEST. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT NO BRITISH-AMERICAN CONSULTATION PRECEDED THE DISPATCH OF THE U.S. PROTEST.

QQ1123AES

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-HILARY A.MARQUAND, 45-YEAR-OLD FOREIGN-TRADE EXPERT FAMILIAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, IS BRITAIN'S NEWLY APPOINTED PAYMASTER GENERAL, WITH THE SPECIAL JOB OF HELPING "THE PRIME MINISTER, THE LORD PRESIDENT AND OTHER SENIOR MINISTERS."

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT LAST NIGHT IN WHAT SOME OBSERVERS LOOKED UPON AS THE SELECTION OF A "ROVING TROUBLE-SHOOTER" TO EASE THE BURDEN ON ELDERLY AND AILING SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE LABOR CABINET.

MARQUAND TAKES OVER THE PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DUTIES FROM LORD PRIVY SEAL ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

MARQUAND HAS BEEN SERVING AS SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE AND PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES H.WILSON WAS CHOSEN TO FILL THESE POSTS. EVAN F.M.DURBIN WAS NAMED PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF WORKS.

MARQUAND IS A ONE-TIME INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PROFESSOR. HE TAUGHT ECONOMICS AS A VISITING PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN IN 1939 AND HE HAS VISITED 40 OF THE 48 STATES IN THE UNION.

BD604AES

LONDON, MARCH 6-(AP)-THE TIMES SUGGESTED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE UNDER UNITED NATIONS CONTROL MIGHT HAVE TO BE SENT TO GREECE "TO PREVENT THE PRESENT STRIFE FROM DEVELOPING INTO A CALAMITOUS CIVIL WAR ON THE SPANISH MODEL."

"THE PROSPECT OF SUBSTANTIAL AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE FORM OF AID AND ADVICE MAY HAVE A STEADYING INFLUENCE," THE EDITORIAL ADDED."

THE GREEKS HAVE LONG BEEN AFRAID THAT THE YUGOSLAVS, HAVING BEEN DIVERTED FROM TRIESTE, WERE INTENT ON ACQUIRING THE PORT OF SALONIKA AND THAT THE SMALL GREEK ARMY COULD NOT PREVENT SUCH A COUP.

"IF THESE FEARS, BASED ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ARMED BANDS IN THE FRONTIER REGIONS, WERE TO BE PROVED WELL-FOUNDED BY THE PRESENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, THE ONLY APPARENT REMEDY MIGHT SEEM TO BE THE PRESENCE OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION, SUPPORTED BY AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE PRESENT STRIFE FROM DEVELOPING INTO A CALAMITOUS CIVIL WAR ON THE SPANISH MODEL AND WITH THE SAME WIDE-RANGING IMPLICATIONS."

BD647AES

MAR 1947

30.24-8323

NIGHT LEAD VETERANS (180)

PARIS, MARCH 6-(AP)-INSURGENTS SAID TODAY THEY WOULD ASK THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE TO REVOKE THE CHARTER OF ITS PARIS CHAPTER WHICH LAST NIGHT REJECTED, 14 TO 12, A "STATEMENT ON COMMUNISM" BY THE AVC NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

RALPH C.DUDROW, FORMER CHAPTER PRESIDENT, CLAIMED TWENTY MEMBERS HAD JOINED HIM IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE CHAPTER SINCE YESTERDAY, AND PREDICTED THE WITHDRAWALS WOULD CONTINUE. HE SAID HE AND FIVE OTHERS WERE TELEGRAPHING NATIONAL COMMANDER CHARLES A.BOLTE TO REVOKE THE CHARTER.

PRESENT PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREMLEY SAID THE VOTE HAD BEEN MISINTERPRETED, AS SOME HAD REJECTED THE NATIONAL STATEMENT AS NOT STRONG ENOUGH AGAINST COMMUNISM.

DUDROW SAID HE AND FIVE OTHER MEMBERS, WHO SIGNED A PETITION WITHDRAWING FROM THE CHAPTER BUT NOT FROM THE AVC, WERE SENDING BOLTE THIS TELEGRAM:

"PARIS CHAPTER APPROVED FASCISM RESOLUTION 25-1. COMMUNISM RESOLUTION REJECTED 14-12. TWENTY-ONE MEMBERS HAVE WITHDRAWN IN 24 HOURS FROM CHAPTER IN PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNIST STAND. THE UNDERSIGNED BELIEVE COMMUNIST POSITION TAKEN BY CHAPTER CONTRARY TO AVC PREAMBLE. REQUEST PARIS CHARTER BE REVOKED IMMEDIATELY." X X X

MD641PES

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN BAVARIA HAS VERY SPECIFIC DESIGNS ON RADIO AND IS HOPING TO OBTAIN A CONTROLLING INFLUENCE.

"THE PLANS PROPOSED BY GERMAN OFFICIALS FOR TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL FROM MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO GERMAN HANDS MAKE THIS OBVIOUS. THEY WOULD EASILY LEAD TO GOVERNMENT DOMINATION OVER RADIO. MANY OFFICIALS WILL STEP IN AND DICTATE TO RADIO IF GIVEN THE SLIGHTEST LOOPHOLE." ADD—MUNICH-AGRINE-XXX 1945

AMG OFFICIALS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

MD818PES

STUTTGART, GERMANY, MARCH 6-(AP)-FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT HJALMAR SCHACHT WILL CONTEND DURING HIS DENAZIFICATION TRIAL THAT HE PLOTTED TO "DO AWAY WITH" ADOLF HITLER, HIS COUNSEL SAID TODAY.

SCHACHT WAS ACQUITTED LAST FALL BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WHICH TRIED TOP-RANKING NAZIS. HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE TRIED BY A GERMAN COURT HERE BEGINNING APRIL 9. HIS COUNSEL, DR. WOLFGANG SCHWAMBERGER, SAID HE WOULD INTRODUCE 20 EXAMPLES OF ACTIVE RESISTANCE BY SCHACHT TO THE NAZI REGIME AND 12 WITNESSES TO TESTIFY THAT SCHACHT SUFFERED FROM NAZI PERSECUTION.

GH1204PES

MAR 1947

CLR1205PES A145 NXT.CLR1206PES A145 NXT.

heidelberg, germany, march 6-(ap)-u.s. constabulary headquarters

s a id today pvt. edmund beland, 18, of 126 mendon ave., pawtucket

r. i., was made critically ill by poison liquor which killed another

american soldier. the german who sold the liquor has been arrested,

the announcement said.

MAR 1947

the dead s oldier is pvt. mitchell meadowal of meally, ky.

WITH WASHINGTON (190)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 6-(AP)-HUNGARIAN POLITICAL LEADERS SAID TONIGHT A UNITED STATES NOTE PROTESTING RUSSIAN "INTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY" HAD "GREATLY STRENGTHENED THE RAPIDLY DETERIORATING POSITION OF ANTI-COMMUNISTS IN HUNGARY."

ALTHOUGH THE NOTE, WHICH ALSO EXPRESSED UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO "REPEATED AGGRESSIVE ATTEMPTS OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY ELEMENTS TO COERCE THE POPULARLY ELECTED MAJORITY," HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO RUSSIAN AND HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS, THE TEXT OF IT HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC BY THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

THE FIRST REACTION TO THE NOTE CAME LATE LAST NIGHT WHEN PREMIER FERENC NAGY, LEADER OF THE MAJORITY SMALLHOLDERS PARTY, WALKED OUT ON AN INTERPARTY CONFERENCE AT WHICH COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DEMANDED THE REMOVAL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE OF FOUR SMALLHOLDER MINISTERS AND 51 SMALLHOLDER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH NAGY DID NOT RECEIVE HIS COPY OF THE AMERICAN NOTE UNTIL THIS MORNING, SMALLHOLDER LEADERS SAID HE HAD LEARNED ITS CONTENTS AFTER THE NOTE WAS DELIVERED YESTERDAY TO LIEUT.GEN.V.P.SVIRIDOV, RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES COMMANDER AND ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR HUNGARY.

JK616PES

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, MARCH 6-(AP)-UA SKYMASTER CARRYING 24 OFFICIALS AND TYPISTS OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TO MOSCOW LEFT AMSTERDAM TODAY FOR BERLIN AFTER AN UNEXPECTED STOP LAST NIGHT AT SHIPHOL AIRPORT. THE PLANE, FROM SHANNON, EIRE, WAS PREVENTED FROM LANDING AT ITS INTENDED STOP AT BERLIN BECAUSE OF ADVERSE WEATHER. MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS AMONG THOSE ABOARD.

JK1235PES

With Batavia

The Hague, The Netherlands, March 6-(ap)-Full details on seizure of the american
[illegible] liberty ship martin behrman n's million-dollar cargo will be given the u.s. state department as soon as the information has been received from the netherlands east indies, a dutch foreign office communique said today.

MAR 1947

The U.S. embassy here lodged a protest yesterday against seizure of the ship, which was escorted by a dutch destroyer into batavia harbor last weekend after loading a cargo of rubber, sugar and quinine bark at the indonesian nationalist port of cheribon. The n.e.i. administration claimed the cargo had been looted from dutch estates now in indonesian hands.

The government communique said the statement issued by the n.e.i. government march 2 clearly showed that "the new export and import regulations aim to stimulate lawful export, giving full consideration to the needs of foreign buyers such as the united states."

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EDITORS:
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BY WES GALLAGHER (310)
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MAR 1947

BRITISH FAVOR BUILDING UP SLOWLY FROM THE
LOWER LEVELS WITHIN A FEDERATED SCHEME.

THE GENERAL FEELING FROM BEVIN ON DOWN WAS THAT IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT THREE WEEKS TO SEE IF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WAS GOING TO PRODUCE OR DEVELOP INTO A WRANGLE. IN THIS EVENT IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE FOUR POWERS WOULD AGREE TO A "FEW PRINCIPLES" AND THEN TURN THE PROBLEM OVER TO DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS FOR LONG-TERM NEGOTIATION.

MD712PES

30.24 - 8325

WITH PARIS MARSHALL

WARSAW, POLAND, MARCH 6-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN PAUSED BRIEFLY IN A SNOWSTORM TODAY ON HIS TRAIN TRIP TO MOSCOW AND DECLARED HIS NATION NEVER WOULD FORGET THAT POLAND FOUGHT BESIDE THE ALLIES TO BRING PEACE AND SECURITY TO THE WORLD.

(FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, ALSO TRAVELING BY TRAIN TO THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL, REACHED BERLIN).

BEVIN WAS GREETED AT THE STATION BY POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ZYGMUNT MODZELEWSKI AND AIDES, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

POLISH OFFICIALS TOOK BEVIN FOR A 45-MINUTE TOUR OF THE RUINED GHETTO, THE OLD CITY AND THE NEWLY REBUILT PONIATOWSKI BRIDGE. HIS TRAIN DEPARTED FOR MOSCOW BEFORE NOON.

GH1133AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 6-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THE TURBINE TURNING OUT ELECTRIC POWER IN THE NEWLY RESTORED PORTION OF THE DNEPR DAM IS AMERICAN-MADE, THE PRODUCT OF A NEWPORT NEWS (VA.) COMPANY.

MAR 1947

QQ920AES

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

JERUSALEM, MARCH 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-RIGHT NOW I FEEL SAFE--OR AS SAFE AS ANYONE IN THIS UNHAPPY, BULLET-POCKED, BOMB-BLASTED HOLY CITY CAN FEEL.

ONLY A FEW MOMENTS AGO, HOWEVER, I WALKED DOWN THE STREET OF THE PROPHETS WITH A MACHINEGUN, A COUPLE OF BREN GUNS AND A DOZEN RIFLES LEVELED AT MY MIDDLE, HANDS IN AIR, HEART IN THROAT.

AS SOON AS I HAD WALKED MY 50 YARDS AND CONVINCED BRITISH TROOPS AND ARAB POLICEMEN THAT I WAS NOT AN UNDERGROUND EXTREMIST, I WAS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE TO A SMALL ARAB CAFE AND TELEPHONE.

INSIDE, VETERAN WAR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND NEWSREELMEN TALKED OVER BEERS. SAID ONE EX-LEATHERNECK, "GIVE ME A GOOD, HONEST WAR. THEN YOU USUALLY KNOW WHO'S SHOOTING AND WHOSE SIDE YOU'RE ON. HERE EVERYBODY'S SHOOTING AT EVERYBODY ELSE. EVERYBODY'S SCARED AND EVERYBODY WITH A GUN IS TRIGGER HAPPY."

"TRIGGER HAPPY" IS NOT QUITE THE CORRECT TERM. THESE YOUNG TOMMIES HERE ARE IN A SPOT.

THEY DON'T KNOW FRIEND FROM FOE. MEN IN BRITISH UNIFORMS BLASTED THEIR OFFICERS AT THE GOLDSMITH CLUB, AT HAIFA AND AT CAMPS FROM HERE TO THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY. AND EVERY CIVILIAN IS A POTENTIAL ENEMY.

I FIRST SENSED A TICKLISH SITUATION AS I JEEPED OUT OF A SECURITY AREA WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS WALTER GREEN AND TOM FITZSIMMONS AND FOUR NEWSREELMEN A FEW MINUTES AFTER BOMB ATTACKS IN THE SHEIKH JARRAH QUARTER.

BULLETS WHISTLED EVERYWHERE, AND TOMMIES AT ROADBLOCKS WARNED, "TAKE CARE, MAC!"

NOW AND THEN WE WERE STOPPED AND MADE TO IDENTIFY OURSELVES. THE STREETS WERE EMPTY OF CIVILIAN TRAFFIC. THE NOISES OF THE CITY WERE THE CHATTER OF BREN GUNS, THE HAMMER OR RIFLES, THE SPLUTTER OF FLAMING FLARES AND THE COLD, HARD VOICES OF POLICEMEN.

A141

WE ENTERED THE STREET OF THE PROPHETS. BULLETS ZINGED ABOUT. WE HUDDLED IN THE SHELTER OF A STONE WALL.

FARTHER DOWN THE STREET, THE LITTLE ARAB CAFE SHOWED LIGHT. POLICE SAID A TELEPHONE WAS THERE.

I TOOK OFF, PICKING OUT THE SHADOWS. THEN A CORNER OF LIGHT CAUGHT ME, AND 50 YARDS DOWN THE HILL A VOICE SHOUTED, "GET YOUR HANDS IN THE AIR AND KEEP COMING."

THE CAFE WAS ONLY A STEP AWAY. I STARTED IN AND WAS MOTIONED AWAY. I RAISED MY HANDS AND STARTED WALKING AND TALKING.

IT WAS A LONG WALK TO THE BARBED-WIRE EDGE OF THAT MILITARY ZONE, WHERE A BOMB AND TWO GRENADES HAD EXPLODED ONLY A HALF HOUR EARLIER. ALL I COULD HEAR WAS "GET YOUR HANDS HIGHER"; ALL I COULD SEE, CROUCHED FIGURES AND GUN MUZZLES.

ONCE I HAD CONVINCED THE GUARDS I WAS NOT DANGEROUS, GETTING BACK TO THE CAFE AND THE JEEP WAS EASIER.

LATER, IN ANOTHER RESTAURANT, AN OFFICER SAID, "YOU GUYS GOT THROUGH JUST IN TIME. THESE BOYS HAVE GONE CRAZY HERE."

FROM EVERY BALCONY OF A SEVEN-STORY BUILDING NEXT TO THE WRECKED OFFICERS' CLUB NEARBY, GUNBARRELS GLITTERED.

NOW WE ARE SAFE BACK IN THE GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE. IT IS AT ONE CORNER OF BRITISH SECURITY AREA B, TWICE ATTACKED TONIGHT. MILITARY EXPERTS CALL IT A "SITTING DUCK" FOR UNDERGROUND ATTACK.

MAR 1947

GH1143AES

INDIAN

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 7-(AP)-AN ESTIMATED 27 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND MORE THAN 100 INJURED SINCE WEDNESDAY IN COMMUNAL RIOTING IN THE PUNJAB CITY OF AMRITSAR, 30 MILES EAST OF LAHORE, DISPATCHES SAID TODAY.

FIRES WHICH RAGED ALL DAY YESTERDAY IN THE CITY, FAMOUS FOR ITS SIKHS' GOLDEN TEMPLE, REPORTEDLY PARTIALLY DESTROYED SHOPPING AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS. A MOTION PICTURE THEATER WAS AMONG THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

POLICE FIRED SEVERAL TIMES IN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO CHECK THE RIOTING. MILITARY UNITS INCLUDING BRITISH TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE PATROLLING THE CITY.

MD1129PES

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID "PANIC-STRICKEN" COMMUNISTS WERE CROSSING THE SUNGARI AT THREE POINTS 85 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA. IT SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM KIRIN HAD REACHED POINTS 36 MILES DISTANT AND STARTED MOPPING UP RED REMNANTS. add-Nanking-(D)-WX PRESS

THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO SAID THE SKABORNE ARMS WOULD BE USED IN AN EFFORT TO CRUSH THE FORCES OF GEN. LIN PIAO, COMMANDER OF COMMUNIST ARMIES IN MANCHURIA, "WITHIN A SHORT TIME." more

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID NATIONALIST GEN. HU TSUNG-NAN'S TROOPS HAD MADE AN EASTWARD THRUST AND CAPTURED HOSHUI, LESS THAN 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF YENAN, 19..7,8'5 1-085-).

IT WAS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ESTABLISHED ADVANCE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AT SUCHOW, RAIL JUNCTION CITY IN NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE, UNDER FAN HAN-CHIEH, DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINESE ARMY. OBSERVERS SAID THIS PRESAGED INTENSIFIED GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN NORTH CHINA.

SOONG LEFT FOR SHANGHAI TODAY. HE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO NANKING FROM "TIME TO TIME" TO ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT IN A PRIVATE CAPACITY.

X501APS

WITH LEAD WAR CRIMES
BY FRANK L.W ITE

TOKYO,FRIDAY,MARC 7-(AP)-A DEFENSE WITNESS TESTIFIED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT "PAN AMERICAN PRINCIPLES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE" WERE JAPAN'S MODEL FOR ITS WAR-TIME "EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

THE TESTIMONY CAME FROM KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, FORMER VICE-MINISTER OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY, WHO ONCE DURING THE WAR TOURED EAST ASIA WITH HIDEKI TOJO IN BEHALF OF THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE.

THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THAT THE SO-CALLED CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY BY THE JAPANESE DEFENDANTS TO DOMINATE EAST ASIA AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

YAMAMOTO DECLARED THAT MANCHOUKUO, THAILAND AND OCCUPIED CHINA WERE INDEPENDENT STATES WHEN THEY SENT REPRESENTATIVES TO TOKYO IN 1943 FOR A GREATER EAST ASIA CONFERENCE.

ON CROSS EXAMINATION HE ADMITTED THAT JAPAN SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL THREE IN NOVEMBER OF 1941 TELLING THEM HOW TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN EVENT OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TREATIES.

DV/FJ1003PCS NN

MAR 1947

XWAR TRIAL (11th)

TOKYO, MARCH 6-(AP)-HIDEKI TOJO, FORMER PREMIER AND WAR MINISTER OF JAPAN, "MADE IT A PRACTICE TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JAPANESE ARMY ON THE SPOT" WHILE TOURING OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN 1943, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

THIS TESTIMONY, BY KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, FORMER VICE MINISTER OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY, CONFLICTED WITH PREVIOUS DEFENSE ASSERTIONS THAT THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN TOKYO HAD NO AUTHORITY OVER JAPANESE ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

AMONG THOSE WHO "FREELY EXPRESSED OPINIONS TO TOJO AND MYSELF" DURING THE 1943 TOUR, YAMAMOTO SAID, WERE PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL, JORGE VARGAS AND BENIGNO AQUINO OF THE PHILIPPINES; PRINCE REGENT WAN WAI, PRIME MINISTER PIBUL AND FOREIGN MINISTER SISITO OF SIAM, AND BA MAW OF BURMA.

X325APS NM MAR 1947

BY DUANE NEMKESSY (250)

TOKYO,FRIDAY,MARCH 7-(AP)-A 13-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLBOY WROTE A BIG TOKYO DAILY THAT HIS AMBITION WAS TO BECOME A BLACK MARKETEER, AND MY, WHAT A RECEPTION HE GOT FROM THE LETTER-WRITING PUBLIC.

BY EACH POST CAME LETTERS FROM ALL OVER JAPAN PRAISING OR CONDEMNING TAMOTSU YOSHIDA FOR SAYING THAT SINCE HIS OLDER BROTHER WAS A BLACK MARKET FELLOW AND A GOOD PROVIDER HE WANTED TO GROW UP JUST LIKE HIM.

YOSHIDA WROTE HE WAS "PROUD OF MY BROTHER" BECAUSE WHEN HE CAME BACK FROM THE FRONT, THE FAMILY WAS NEARING STARVATION, THE FATHER WAS DEAD IN BATTLE, AND THE HOUSE HALF BURNED BY AIR RAIDS, YET HE WENT RIGHT TO WORK AND GOT THE HOUSEHOLD EATING REGULARLY AGAIN.

"PEOPLE OFTEN DESPISE AND DENOUNCE BLACK MARKETEERS," HE WROTE. "I PREFER TO PRAISE THEM. CITY PEOPLE CANNOT GET ALONG WITHOUT THEM AND SHOULD THANK THEM FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO EASE FOOD DIFFICULTIES. MY BROTHER IS UP AT 3 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, WORKS 20 HOURS A DAY."

AMONG LETTERS OF PRAISE FOR SUCH FORTHRIGHTNESS ARRIVE SUCH STOPPERS AS THIS FROM 12-YEAR-OLD IKUKO HATSUMOTO:

"YOU SHOULD IMAGINE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF ALL HONEST WORKERS GAVE UP WORK AND BECAME BLACK MARKETEERS."

OR THE RIPER JUDGMENT OF SOME SUCH AS SHIZUKO MORO OF THE OMORI WARD WOMEN'S CONVERSATION SOCIETY, WHICH, WHEN OPENED BY HOSHIDA, READ LIKE THIS:

"YOU SAY YOUR BROTHER WORKS SO HARD HE GETS ONLY FOUR HOURS SLEEP A DAY. IF HE WOULD SPEND HIS 20 HOURS IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR HE COULD CONTRIBUTE MUCH TO PUBLIC WELFARE."

FJ/DV1033PCS

TOKYO,MARCH 6-(AP)-SWEDEN HAS ORDERED 11,500,000 LINEAR YARDS OF JAPANESE COTTON TEXTILE GOODS--FIRST WESTERN NATION TO PLACE A POST-WAR ORDER FOR SUCH FABRICS--ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FRANK PICKELLE OF CHICAGO, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN TRADE DIVISION, SAID SWEDEN ASKED SHIPMENT IN APRIL AND MAY.

SIAM, THE PHILIPPINES AND MALAYA ALSO HAVE PLACED ORDERS.

VR528ACS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 7-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, SUFFERING FROM BRONCHITIS, WAS REMOVED FROM SUGAMO PRISON LAST NIGHT TO THE 361ST STATION HOSPITAL.

CAPT. EUGENE A. DABNEY, THE PRISON'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAIS TOJO'S CONDITION TODAY WAS "GOOD."

IT FORCED TOJO, HOWEVER, TO MISS HISFIRST SESSION OF HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL SINCE IT BEGAN LAST APRIL.

30.24-8327

SYDNEY, MARCH 6 (THURSDAY)-(AP)-JOSEPH KEENAN OF SYDNEY, FORMER GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SEAMEN'S UNION, SAID TODAY THAT HE SAW MARTIN BORMANN, MISSING ONE-TIME DEPUTY TO ADOLF HITLER, ON A STREET IN THE HEART OF SYDNEY YESTERDAY.

KEENAN TOLD A REPORTER HE HAD MET BORMANN FIRST AT A CONFERENCE OF WATERSIDE WORKERS AND SEAMEN IN HAMBURG IN 1932, AT WHICH BORMANN WAS A DELEGATE FROM THE NAZI PARTY.

"I WOULD BET ALL THE TEA IN CHINA THAT THE MAN I SAW IN ELIZABETH STREET WAS BORMANN," KEENAN DECLARED.

"HE WAS WEARING GLASSES AND HAD A PORTFOLIO UNDER HIS ARM. HE WAS GETTING INTO A CAR."

KEENAN SAID HE SHOUTED TO THE MAN IN GERMAN AND GAVE HIM A CLENCHED-FIST SALUTE.

"WHEN I HAILED HIM," HE SAID, "HE GOT INTO THE CAR QUICKLY AND DROVE AWAY."

BORMANN VANISHED FROM BERLIN IN 1945 WHILE RUSSIAN FORCES WERE DRIVING INTO THE CITY. HIS FATE STILL IS UNCERTAIN. HE WAS TRIED IN ABSENTIA BY THE NUERNBERG WAR-CRIME TRIBUNAL AND SENTENCED LAST OCT. 30 TO HANG.

APL TAITS 01105 WNC

CANBERRA, MARCH 6-(AP)-PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABOR PARTY TODAY ENDORSED RATIFICATION OF THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY AGREEMENT, THEREBY VIRTUALLY ASSURING AUSTRALIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE PACT.

THE LABOR MEMBERS' DECISION, TAKEN BY A VOTE OF 33 TO 24, REPRESENTED A VICTORY FOR PRIME MINISTER J.B.CHIFLEY, WHO HAS REPEATEDLY URGED AUSTRALIAN RATIFICATION BUT HAS ENCOUNTERED STRONG OPPOSITION FROM A LEFT WING SECTION OF LABOR HEADED BY TRANSPORT MINISTER EDWARD J.WARD.

CHIFLEY, IN ANNOUNCING THE PARTY'S DECISION, SAID RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE PREDICATED UPON AUSTRALIA'S BEING ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK "ON THE SAME CONDITIONS AS AN ORIGINAL MEMBER."

THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS WERE THOSE WHICH RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT BY DEC. 31, 1946.

RB507AES

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE (100)

WITH THE FIRST U.S. TASK FLEET, MARCH 6-(AP)-THIS POWERFUL FLEET LAUNCHED NEARLY 300 PLANES TODAY IN A SUCCESSION OF SIMULATED STRIKES AT TINY JOHNSTON ISLAND IN THE SEMI-WINDUP OF THE PACIFIC MANEUVERS.

THE FIRST WAVE OF FIGHTERS TOOK OFF FROM THE CARRIERS PRINCETON, TARAWA AND BOXER AT DAWN FOR THE SWEEP AGAINST THE AIR FIELD ON THE ISLAND.

THESE WERE FOLLOWED BY THREE SUCCESSIVE STRIKES OF DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES.

JOHNSTON ISLAND WAS THEORETICALLY DEFENDED BY SUBMARINES AND NUMEROUS SUBMARINE CONTACTS WERE REPORTED AS THE TASK FLEET OF 38 WARSHIPS REACHED THE ATTACK POINT 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF JOHNSTON.

P1012PPS NM

WITH FIRST TASK FLEET,CENTRAL PACIFIC,MARCH 6-(AP)-TWO AIRMEN WHO ATTACKED THE CARRIER BOXER DURING TARGET MANEUVERS WERE RESCUED BY THE DESTROYER BAUSEL 10 MINUTES AFTER THEIR AVENGER TORPEDO PLANE PLUMMETED INTO THE OCEAN, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MEN WERE THE PILOT, ENS. EUGENE N.SIMON OF TERRE HAUTE,IND., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3004 BAY VISTA, ALAMEDA,CALIF.; AND RADIOMAN PAUL REVERE AUERHAMER OF BROOKLINE,MASS., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3865 LAKE SHORE AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.

JW825ACS NM

HONOLULU,MARCH 6-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.ELISHA H. COXE, 19, OF BENNETTSVILLE,S.C., WAS KILLED ON SAND ISLAND SUNDAY. THE FT.SHAFTER PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID PVT.JAMES G.PEARSON, 19, OF SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS,MINN., WAS BEING QUESTIONED AND THAT HE SAID HIS CARBINE WAS DISCHARGED ACCIDENTALLY, THE SHOT PIERCING COXE'S TEMPLE.

FJ89PCS 819PCS

FIRST LEAD TRUMAN

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN LEFT MEXICO CITY AT 6:44 A.M. EST TODAY FOR WACO, TEXAS, ABOARD HIS PLANE, THE "SACRED COW."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY AROSE EARLY TO GET SET FOR THE FIVE-HOUR TRIP TO WACO, THUS WINDING UP A WHIRLWIND THREE-DAY GOODWILL VISIT TO MEXICO WHICH LEFT VIRTUALLY EVERYONE IN THE PARTY EXHAUSTED EXCEPT THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF.

PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN OF MEXICO AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET WERE AT THE AIRFIELD TO SEE MR. TRUMAN OFF. AS THE TWO PRESIDENTS EMERGED FROM THE AIRPORT BUILDING TO THE FIELD, A 21-GUN SALUTE WAS BEGUN AND CONTINUED WHILE THEY WALKED TOWARD THE PLANE WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON AND OTHERS UNDER A BRILLIANT FULL MOON.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANE WAS PRECEDED BY ONE OF THE PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' SHIPS, WHICH TOOK OFF AN HOUR EARLIER, AND WAS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY THE SECOND.

AFTER A BRIEF CHAT AT THE PLANE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN HEARTILY THANKED PRESIDENT ALEMAN FOR HIS HOSPITALITY, SHOOK HANDS AND CLIMBED ABOARD. HE TURNED AT THE DOOR, WAVED, AND THEN WENT TO THE REAR OF THE SHIP AND WAVED AGAIN JUST BEFORE THE TAKEOFF.

HE IS SCHEDULED X X X 2ND GRAF AS BEFORE.

MAR 1947

M709AES

ATOMIC VIOLATORS "THE VETO WAS ESTABLISHED NOT ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION BUT ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN PARTICULAR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," HE SAID. "THE INITIATORS OF THE VETO WERE THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN."

GROMYKO'S SPEECH TOOK UP THE ENTIRE SESSION AND NO ACTION WAS TAKEN ON AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO REFER THE ATOMIC ISSUE BACK TO THE COMMISSION WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO TRY AGAIN FOR A SOLUTION. THE COUNCIL NEVER HAS TAKEN A VOTE ON THE ATOMIC PLAN, EMBODYING ALL THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS, WHICH WAS HANDED UP TO IT BY THE COMMISSION.

SITTING BEHIND AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN AS GROMYKO DELIVERED HIS LONG SPEECH IN ENGLISH WAS FREDERICK H.OSBORN, NEW YORK BUSINESSMAN AND FORMER ARMY MAJOR GENERAL, WHO WAS NAMED YESTERDAY AS UNITED STATES DEPUTY ON THE ATOMIC COMMISSION. (advance)

HE WAS SAID TO BELIEVE THAT GROMYKO'S SPEECH HAD CHANGED THE SITUATION VERY LITTLE AS FAR AS THE GENERAL OUTLOOK WAS CONCERNED, SINCE THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN VIEWS ALREADY WERE FAR APART. FOR THIS REASON HE WAS EXPECTED TO MOVE TO HAVE THE WHOLE QUESTION SENT BACK TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR FURTHER STUDY.

A21 upd. Lake Success-(Harnelson)-VVV admin is that ok

AMERICAN SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT GROMYKO HAD OBJECTED VIGOROUSLY TO THE PROPOSED INSPECTION AND CONTROL PLAN AS BEING TOO BROAD, AND THAT HE HAD NOT INDICATED WHAT SPECIFIC INSPECTION AND CONTROL MEASURES WOULD BE SATISFACTORY TO RUSSIA.

IT ALSO WAS POINTED OUT THAT HE HAD ASKED FOR LIMITATIONS ON THE ENTRY OF INSPECTORS INTO MEMBER NATIONS, WHICH SEEMED TO BE IN CONFLICT WITH HIS PREVIOUS ACCEPTANCE OF A PROVISION FOR "FREE EGRESS."

ANOTHER POINT ON WHICH HE APPEARED TO HAVE REVERSED HIS PREVIOUS POSITION WAS ON THE QUESTION OF LICENSING AND MANAGEMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS BY AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY. HE DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT BOTH PRACTICES WERE UNACCEPTABLE TO RUSSIA, ALTHOUGH HE PREVIOUSLY HAD AGREED TO A SECTION OF THE U. S. PLAN CONTAINING SUCH PROVISIONS.

SCIENCE (130)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, SAYING THE "SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES OF THE ENTIRE NATION ARE NOW NECESSARY FOR SECURITY," URGED CONGRESS TODAY TO CREATE A NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION TO DIRECT BASIC RESEARCH.

"THERE HAS TO BE SOME SORT OF MOBILIZATION PLAN FOR SCIENCE, NOT ONLY IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY, BUT TO CARRY ON THE NECESSARY RESEARCH WORK IN PEACETIME," HE TOLD THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

PATTERSON ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT CONGRESS-IF IT CREATES THE FOUNDATION--SHOULD LEAVE THE WAR DEPARTMENT "SOME FUNDS" FOR BASIC RESEARCH OF ITS OWN, PARTICULARLY IN "FIELDS IN WHICH IT DESIRES PROGRESS ACCELERATED."

THE COMMITTEE IS HOLDING HEARINGS ON FIVE MEASURES WHICH ALL PROPOSE CREATION OF A SCIENCE FOUNDATION, BUT DIFFER IN DETAILS.

EG1111AES NM

NEW YORK, MAR 6-(AP)-LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S, HAS BEEN FORCED TO CANCEL A PLANE TRIP TO PHOENIX, ARIZ., BEFORE LEAVING FOR ENGLAND EARLY NEXT WEEK, HIS OFFICE SAID TODAY.

DOUGLAS, AN INFORMANT SAID, WOULD RETURN TO NEW YORK TOMORROW AND WOULD UNDERGO MORE "BRIEFING" BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON MONDAY.

HE TENTATIVELY IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE BY PLANE TUESDAY FROM LA GUARDIA FIELD.

MAR 1947

V636PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 6-(AP)-RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER OF CLEVELAND SAID TODAY AFTER A TOUR OF EUROPE AND PALESTINE THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE WAS "VIOLENTLY OPPOSED" TO THE TERROR ACTIVITIES THERE.

A "VERY LIMITED GROUP" IN THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS TERRORIST ACTIVITIES SPARKED BY THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GANG, HE SAID AT A PRESS CO

ACTIVITIES SPARKED BY THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GANG,

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HE SAID, ADDING THAT SUPPORTERS OF THESE MOVEMENTS WERE "OUTSIDE ANY COLLECTIVE EFFORT OF JEWS IN THIS COUNTRY.

RABBI BRICKNER RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH YESTERDAY.

THE GROUP IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH SUPPORTS TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE HE CHARACTERIZED AS "THE LUNATIC FRINGE."

"ONE MAN'S GUESS IS AS GOOD AS ANOTHER'S AS TO WHERE ACTIVITIES ARE CENTERED HERE, WHO THE LEADERS ARE AND WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM AND GOES," HE SAID.

HE SAID THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH RECEIVED $22,000,000 LAST YEAR FROM THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, THE MAJOR PART OF THE UJA'S BUDGET, SPENT "NOT ONE CENT FOR TERROR ACTIVITIES."

JK1043AES

30.24-8329

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., MARCH 6-(AP)-MRS.WEI SUNG NEW, CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SAYS THE LONG WAR IN CHINA GAVE GREAT IMPETUS TO CHANGING THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN HER COUNTRY.

SPEAKING AT THE NEW JERSEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN LAST NIGHT, SHE SAID THE "SOCIAL BOND OF MORE THAN 3,000 YEARS HAS BEEN BROKEN IN LESS THAN 30 YEARS," FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CENTURIES CHINESE WOMEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE, THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN HUSBANDS AND THE RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY, SHE DECLARED.

JP933AES

MAR 1947

DETROIT, MARCH 6-(AP)-SOME BUSINESS CIRCLES ARE EVINCING A GROWING DISSATISFACTION WITH THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN, FRITZ A.M. ALFSEN, AMERICAN CONSUL AT BARCELONA, SAID TODAY.

IN DETROIT ON A TRADE CONFERENCE ASSIGNMENT FOR THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, THE TALL, 47-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT DESCRIBED SPAIN AS HUNGRY FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

HOWEVER, HE ADDED IN AN INTERVIEW, SPAIN HAS PRICED ITSELF OUT OF TH EXPORT MARKET BY "ILL ADVISED FISCAL POLICIES AND INFLATION" UNTIL "ITS PURSE IS EMPTY".

ALFSEN, WHO SPENT THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS IN BARCELONA, BLAMES FRANCO FOR FAILURE TO UNDERTAKE PROPER RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE DISASTROUS CIVIL WAR OF EIGHT YEARS AGO.

"HER RESOURCES HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY UTILIZED AND TOO MUCH TIME HAS BEEN SPENT ON A POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL BUILDUP OF THE PEOPLE," HE COMMENTED.

FRANCO DRAWS HIS MAIN SUPPORT FROM THE CHURCH AND THE ARMY, ALFSEN SAID, AND THERE IS "GROWING DISSATISFACTION" IN SOME BUSINESS CIRCLES WHICH PREVIOUSLY SUPPORTED HIM. LABOR UNREST IS ALSO MARKED, HE ADDED.

THE NORWEGIAN-BORN COUNSUL SAW LITTLE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE FRANCO REGIME, HOWEVER. THERE ARE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS OF COMMUNISTS AND REPUBLICANS "BUT THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO UNITE IN A COMMON FRONT," HE SAID.

"THE AVERAGE SPANIARD HAS A TREMENDOUS ADMIRATION FOR THE UNITED STATES," ALFSEN WENT ON, AND HE, IN TUURN, HAS "A HIGH REGARD FOR THE HARD-WORKING, INTELLIGENT AND HOSPITABLE SPANISH PEOPLE."

MU/GT1154AES NM

OAK RIDGE, TENN., MARCH 6-(AV)-L.Z.DOLAN, A DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT AT THE TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION PLANT HERE SINCE AUGUST, 1944, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CITY MANAGER OF OAK RIDGE, OFFICIALS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE HAS TAKEN OVER THE POSITION FORMERLY HELD BY COL.P.F.KROMER, NOW DEPUTY MANAGER OF FIELD OPERATIONS AND ACTING MANAGER OF CLINTON ENGINEER WORKS FOR AEC.

A NATIVE OF WINDOM, MINN., DOLAN IS 44. PREVIOUS TO HIS EMPLOYMENT AT OAK RIDGE, HE HAD CONDUCTED AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF BAHIA, BRAZIL, AND WAS FORMERLY CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE KANSAS DISTRICT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION.

BD458AES

(NEFF TEXT ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MARCH 6)

NEFF TEXT

(ADVANCE) WACO,TEX., MARCH 6-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT PAT M.NEFF OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY IN CONFERRING AN HONORARY DEGREE ON PRESIDENT HARRY S.TRUMAN:

HARRY S.TRUMAN, PRODUCT OF MISSOURI SOIL AND SCHOOLS--BORN AMID HUMBLE ENVIRONMENTS--ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF ADVERSITY--NO SILVER SPOON WAS YOURS--YOU GREW TO MANHOOD'S HIGH NOON IN THE QUIET DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE--THE SOUTHERN WAY. ENGRAINED INTO YOUR YOUTHFUL BLOOD AND BONES WERE THE RICH AND ROMANTIC TRADITIONS OF THE OLD SOUTH AS EVIDENCED BY YOUR 94-YEAR-OLD MOTHER WHO DECLARED A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT WHEN SHE VISITED THE WHITE HOUSE SHE WOULD SLEEP ON THE FLOOR BEFORE SHE WOULD OCCUPY THE BED IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN SLEPT.

MR. PRESIDENT, BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, CHARTERED BY THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, THE LARGEST INSTITUTION UNDER BAPTIST CONTROL IN THE WORLD, WELCOMES YOU TODAY TO HER CAMPUS. AS YOU HONOR US BY YOUR COMING WE IN TURN WISH TO HONOR YOU BY CONFERRING ON YOU THE INSTITUTION'S HIGHEST ACADEMIC RECOGNITION, THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

THE DEGREE IS GIVEN ALWAYS IN RECOGNITION OF WORTH-WHILE ACHIEVEMENTS. YOU EMBODY, SIR, THE CARDINAL VIRTUES OF SPLENDID ACCOMPLISHMENTS--HONESTY, INDUSTRY, AND ECONOMY. YOUR UNBROKEN CLIMB FROM YOUR LITTLE MISSOURI FARM TO THE WHITE HOUSE SHOULD, DOWN THROUGH THE UNYIELDING YEARS, BE A HELP, A HOPE AND AN INSPIRATION TO EVERY STRUGGLING LAD BORN WHERE FALLS THE SHADOW OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

YOU HAVE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THAT IN THIS LAND OF THE FREE THERE IS NO POST OF HONOR SO HIGH BUT WHAT THE POOREST, BAREFOOTED BOY BORN BENEATH TEXAS SKIES MAY ASPIRE TO REACH IT. THOUGH YOU OCCUPY THE MOST EXALTED AND RESPONSIBLE PLACE AROUND THIS ENCIRCLING EARTH, YOU ARE AND FOR THE PEOPLE. YOU STILL HAVE ABOUT YOU THE RICH, RARE AND ROMANTIC AROMA OF THE SOIL. YOU HAVE NEVER LOST THE COMMON TOUCH.

BECAUSE OF WHAT YOU ARE AND WHAT YOU REPRESENT, I DO, BY THE AUTHORITY IN ME VESTED AS PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, CONFER ON YOU, TOGETHER WITH ALL ITS RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WHEREVER AMONG SCHOLARS YOU MAY GO, THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS. IT IS CUSTOMARY FOR THE RECIPIENT OF THIS HONOR TO COME TO ME TO RECEIVE IT, BUT ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION I GLADLY BRING IT TO YOU. AFTER WHICH ATTENDANTS WILL PLACE ON YOUR SHOULDERS THE ACADEMIC HOOD SIGNIFICANT OF THE DEGREE ON YOU THIS DAY CONFERRED.

(END NEFF ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MARCH 6.)

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MAR 1947

15 CONGRESS HEADS ASKED TO GIVE IDEAS

MAR 1947 (N)

Monday Conference Set To Discuss Athens Situation, Implications

Washington, March 7 (AP)—President Truman abruptly canceled a Caribbean trip today and called fifteen congressional leaders to confer Monday on what one of them called "the most fateful situation" in American history.

At issue was whether the United States would step into the breach opened by Britain's decision to liquidate her outposts in Greece and elsewhere. Greece is the scene of armed conflict between the anti-Communist Government and leftist foes.

The two-week vacation journey on which Mr. Truman had planned to depart tomorrow was called off after an unusually long Cabinet meeting, lasting an hour and a half, in which Greece's recent plea for aid was discussed.

"The Caribbean trip has been indefinitely postponed because of developments," Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, announced a short time later. He declined to amplify.

Trip Until March 23 Planned

The cancellation came unexpectedly. Upon his return from Mexico last night, he fully expected to take off again for Key West, Fla., tomorrow morning. But this morning the departure was set back to tomorrow afternoon, and then came the cancellation.

The trip would have taken Mr. Truman to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the fleet maneuvers, winding up with a vacation cruise on the yacht Williamsburg, which already is in the Caribbean. He was not to have returned until March 23.

Referring to the Greek situation and its implications, Representative Eaton (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called it "the most fateful situation in the history of our country."

Special Legislation Needed

President Truman is reported to have under consideration a $250,000,000 program of aid to Greece this year. Officials, who cannot be named, said today that if this is finally agreed upon, about half of the total probably would be earmarked for strengthening the Greek army to maintain order.

The officials said that putting an end to the civil strife was deemed essential to making effective any large-scale American efforts to get Greece back on her feet economically.

From United States World War II surpluses, now cached largely in occupied Germany, such materials as trucks, tanks, planes and clothing might be transferred by an administrative order. But Congress must enact special legislation if arms are supplied from sources other than surplus.

Many Questions Undecided

It was said authoritatively there has been no serious proposal to dispatch American troops to Greece, and that Britain's plans to withdraw her forces gradually were considered satisfactory.

Mr. Truman was informed by aides before his recent trip to Mexico that probably $250,000,000 would be required altogether for effective aid to Greece for the remainder of this year, plus possibly $100,000,000 additional over a five-year period.

Among the many questions still undecided was whether this Government proposed to bolster only Greece, or to extend aid also to Turkey and other governments who might be in distress at least partly as a result of Soviet-Russian pressure.

Word of the summons to congressional chiefs of both parties came from the Capitol. The President and George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, last Thursday held an ultra-secret session with nine congressmen, including the chairmen of the Senate and House Foreign and Appropriations committees, to discuss a British note asking American aid in holding the Mediterranean frontier, chiefly Greece, against Communist encroachment.

Two days later the United States gave Britain a reply which reliable diplomatic informants have described as favorable in principle.

The Monday conference presumably is for the purpose of reporting to the congressmen the latest developments and to outline for them in more specific terms than was possible last week what may be entailed for this country.

List Of Congressmen Recalled

The nine congressmen invited to the White House last week were recalled for Monday with these additions:

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Senator White (Maine), the Republican Senate floor leader.

Representative Halleck (Indiana), House Republican leader.

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee.

Representative McCormack (Massachusetts), House Democratic whip.

Representative Cannon (Missouri), ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee.

The nine who were invited to the initial conference were:

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Representative Eaton, chairmen of the Foreign committees;

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) and Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairmen of the Appropriations committees;

Speaker Martin (R., Mass.)

Senator Connally (Texas) and Representative Bloom (N.Y.), ranking Democrats on the Foreign Committees, and

Senator Barkley (Ky.) and Representative Rayburn (Texas), Democratic floor leaders.

Message To Congress Expected

The President is expected to follow up the conference with a message to Congress outlining the situation publicly and officially for the first time and formally requesting the necessary legislation.

The $250,000,000 aid to Greece would be in addition to that country's share of a $350,000,000 appropriation already requested by the President for relief in liberated countries, succeeding UNRRA aid.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been considering this behind closed doors, studied it further today and decided to defer further action until Tuesday, after the White House conference.

because of developments." While Ross declined to elaborate, Senator Taft, of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said he and other congressional leaders had been asked to talk at the White House Monday about the situation presented by prospective British withdrawal of economic aid to Greece and the Greek appeal to this country for financial help.

Outlined Last Week

Congressional leaders went to a White House conference last week at which the President and Secretary of State Marshall outlined the Greek situation.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) told reporters it was his understanding then that they would be called back when details of the situation had been learned.

The invitation to Taft, who was not present at the first conference, indicated that Mr. Truman had broadened the field of the discussions to include more members of both parties.

Representative Eaton (R., N.J.), chairman, announced that a meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee scheduled for Monday would be deferred until Tuesday.

Public Statement Indicated

There were indications that some members anticipated a public statement by Mr. Truman on the international situation before Tuesday.

At a news conference shortly after Ross's announcement, Eaton referred to the Greek crisis as "the most fateful situation in the history of our country."

Other House members said that fourteen Republican and Democratic congressional leaders were invited to the Monday meeting.

Those Who Will Attend

They listed these as:

House — Speaker Martin, of Massachusetts; Republican Floor Leader Halleck, of Indiana; Democratic Floor Leader Rayburn, of Texas; Chairman Eaton of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), ranking minority member; Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the Appropriations Committee and Representative Cannon (R., Mo.), ranking majority member; Representative McCormack, of Massachusetts, Democratic whip.

Senate—Taft, Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; White of Maine, Republican flor leader; Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic floor leader; Connally of Texas, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, and Bridges, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State, conferred privately with Mr. Truman before the Cabinet meeting.

Only an hour before Ross announced the postponement he had outlined Mr. Truman's schedule to reporters. The President had planned to fly to Key West, Fla., tomorrow, then visit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and witness Atlantic fleet maneuvers.

The presidential yacht Williamsburg is already en route to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where Mr. Truman had planned to go aboard for the Caribbean cruise. He had expected to be away sixteen days.

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At issue was whether the United States would step into the breach opened by Britain's decision to liquidate her outposts in Greece and elsewhere. Greece is the scene of armed conflict between the anti-Communist government and leftist foes.

Called "Fateful Decision"

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Summons Congress Leaders Monday For Discussion

Mr. 347 (D)

Washington, March 7 (AP)—President Truman today postponed his Caribbean trip indefinitely and summoned congressional leaders of both parties to a White House conference Monday on the international situation.

Charles Ross, presidential secretary, announced the delay in the proposed trip with this statement:

"The Caribbean trip has been indefinitely postponed

ARMS MAY BE SENT GREECE TO SPEED END OF CIVIL WAR

Truman Cancels Vacation Trip to Confer Monday on Crisis.

LEADERS IN WARNING

Rep. Eaton Calls Issue 'Most Fateful in American History.'

WASHINGTON, March 7—(AP) About $125,000,000 worth of guns and other military supplies may be sent to Greece, it was reported today after President Truman abruptly cancelled a Caribbean trip and

ATTLEE FACES REBELLION OF 100 LABORITES

(N)

Parliament Dissidents Demand Armed Force Be Cut In Half

A. GARSHON

London, March 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee was confronted tonight by a rebellion of more than 100 Labor members of Parliament who demanded that Britain's present armed forces of more than 1,000,000 men be cut by almost one half in order to boost the labor supply.

This development in the ranks of Attlee's party came as Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, called upon the House of Commons to overthrow the Labor Government on Wednesday by a vote of "no confidence" in its Socialist plans for British industrial recovery.

The dissenting Laborites, some of whom gained the name "rebels" in their break with Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, over his policies, won Attlee's agreement to hear their case at a Labor party caucus on Monday.

Churchill's motion called Labor plans for industrial recovery "either inadequate or injurious," but it refrained from accusing the government of "tyranny, conceit and incompetence," as he had previously earlier.

Passage of the motion would force the government to quit possibly for a new election to determine whether a majority of voters

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backed the Socialist régime they installed with a landslide vote 20 months ago that snowed under Churchill's Conservatives.

The dissenting Laborites, however, were not hitched to Churchill's misgivings, and overthrow of the government appeared unlikely. The Conservatives in general support Attlee's call for maintenance of an army of more than 1,000,000 men. The Laborites remain solid behind the Attlee economic policies outlined in the recent white papers, except on the phase of manpower and the army.

Nine Liberals in the House of Commons joined the Conservatives in sharp criticism of economic policies, but they did not go along with the "no-confidence" vote of Churchill.

Political informants said the objecting Laborites sent a letter to Attlee calling for cuts of 500,000 in Britain's armed forces. They said the letter asked also for "a return to Socialist first principles" in British foreign policy that would enable the government to make the cuts and meet the demands of Britain's understaffed industries.

A government economic survey said Britain required 278,000 additional industrial workers in order to achieve its export goals for the 1947-48 financial year.

Attlee Facing New Attack By Churchill (D)

London, March 7 (AP)—Britain's Labor Government, having surmounted a determined effort by Winston Churchill to block its plans for getting out of India in fifteen months, faced a new Conservative attack today over the nation's economic plight.

Voted down, 337 to 185, in his fight against a Government decision to terminate British rule in India by June, 1948, Churchill promised, nevertheless, that he would offer his long-threatened motion of censure against Prime Minister Attlee's Government next Wednesday, at the end of three days' debate on the nation's serious economic situation. R. HEWITT

Discontent In Party

Despite the fact that on a straight party vote the Laborites' lopsided majority would insure a Government victory, there appeared to be enough discontent among party followers to cause the Government to send out a "three line whip," its most urgent summons, requiring Labor members to be on hand for the crucial vote.

The wording of the censure motion, which if approved could overthrow the Government, has not been decided upon, but Churchill previously had said it would accuse the Government of "tyranny, conceit and incompetence."

Formal support of Attlee's decision fixing the June, 1948, date for quitting India was voted by the House of Commons last night in spite of Churchill's protest that such an action could only be termed "operation scuttle."

"It is with deep grief that I have watched the clattering down of the British Empire with all its glories and all the service it has rendered to mankind," he said.

Churchill declared that feuding Moslems and Hindus were preparing for civil war when British troops withdraw and urged further negotiation in the hope of compromise.

300 Main Roads Still Blocked In England (D)

London, March 7 (AP)—Drifted snow and ice-sheeted highways stalled Britain's transport for the third straight day today and heightened fears of a grave new dislocation in industry.

At least 300 major highways were blocked, scores of branch railway lines were cut, twelve towns and hundreds of villages remained isolated, food supplies dropped and 300 of the nation's vital coal mines were idle.

The Ministry of Fuel said weather conditions were "as difficult" as at any time in a winter which saw a three-week industrial shutdown caused by coal shortage.

Coal Production Loss

The London *Daily Herald*, organ of the dominant Labor party, under a headline reading "New Crisis Threat to Industries," reported the coal production loss in Wales alone at 260,000 tons—half of the amount that Britain saved by shutting factories and throwing 2,000,000 or more out of work.

Temperatures hovered around freezing today and the Air Ministry forecast colder weather tonight.

In some areas, workmen labored under sunny skies to free highways and rail lines buried under snowdrifts 10 to 30 feet deep. In other sections, the work went on amid snow flurries.

Most Main Lines Open

Virtually all main railway lines had been opened, but most branch lines were still out of service and the automobile association reported little improvement in highway conditions.

Temperatures over most of northern Europe were around freezing. Floods in Hungary, caused by ice-jammed rivers, were subsiding, but overflowing streams isolated new areas of Holland and Belgium. Floods covering eastern France from Strasbourg down the Rhine Valley to Mulhouse began receding.

In Ireland, the Red Cross arranged to drop food and medicine by airplane to isolated mountain villages. Peter McCulagh, of Mineola, L.I., arriving for his father's funeral, took longer to get from Dublin to his native town of Plumbridge, Tyrone, by automobile, than he did to fly from New York.

Blizzard Strikes Denmark

The winter's heaviest blizzard hit Denmark, clogging all transport.

Milk deliveries in London were cut nearly in half and hundreds of thousands went without. Slush froze hard in London's streets and traffic crawled.

At Cinderford, in Britain's Forest of Dean, a movie house interrupted its program last night to announce: "Unless we clear the roads to the (near-by railroad) station we shall starve." Hundreds trooped out of the audience and dug snow all night. Food arrived today.

Colder weather moved into Moscow today following the heaviest snowfall of the year. Temperatures were expected to fall to about 5 degrees above zero before nightfall.

British Plants' Coal Quotas Set

London, March 7 (AP)—The British Board of Trade told Great Britain's factories tonight exactly how much coal they would receive—one third of their normal needs—until the coal shortage crisis is eased, and guaranteed they would receive it.

Iron and steel plants will get a basic 50 per cent of their normal quota, the board said, under a regional allocation scheme first proposed last January, but not put immediately in effect because of six freezing weeks of fuel shortages.

Originally all industries were to receive 50 per cent of their needs, with surplus coal going into regional pools to supplement stocks in plants with critical shortages.

However, the board noted, supplies following the grave mid-winter crisis "will not be sufficient" to give all plants half their requirements, although larger regional pools will be available under the new plan.

This latest attempt to bolster Great Britain's export drive—shattered after a three-week industrial closedown—came on a day that brought new, heavy snowstorms to threaten food, fuel and cattle food supplies.

Britons Bid Bevin Raise Atomic Issue at Moscow

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 7—Scientists joined with an all-party group of political figures today in urging Foreign Secretary Bevin to raise the issue of atomic control in Moscow to avoid "a desperate world situation."

"We strongly urge the Foreign Secretary to raise this vital issue with Generalissimo Stalin and General Marshall in Moscow as we believe that its settlement would greatly facilitate the solution of all the other outstanding international problems," said a statement issued by the atomic energy committee of a world peace organization called New Commonwealth.

Russia, Poland Seen Standardizing Arms

London, March 7 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today the Soviet-Polish agreement signed this week "appears to advance" standardization of arms by the two countries.

Britain, he added, does not see any sinister significance in such standardization. Britain and the United States agreed in principle last autumn to fix certain weapons, including the rifle, at United States sizes. The fact that France buys some of her military materials from Britain also implies some standardization at least, the spokesman noted.

In 1940, he recalled, the United States sent a million rifles to Britain which had no ammunition to fit them. The American guns were grooved to .300 inch. British rifles for 50 years had been sized at .303 inch.

Wheat Acreage to Rise 21%

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Britain has announced a 21 per cent increase in her 1947 wheat acreage over last year, but in 1948 will grow less to encourage increased production of eggs and meat.

The target for wheat this year is 2,500,000 acres, compared with 1,066,000 acres in 1946. The proposed acreage for 1948, Agricultural Minister Tom Williams told the House of Commons, will be only 2,000,000.

"In view of the special importance which the Government attaches to an early revival of pig and poultry production," Mr. Williams announced, slight increases have been made in livestock prices. The biggest increase was 10 shillings ($2) a 100 pounds for pigs. Egg prices went up 1 penny (about 2 cents) a dozen.

The Council of the National Farmers Union greeted the Government's schedule of prices and target acreages as "a move toward a more normal balance between livestock and crops in the use of agricultural land."

Marshall Visiting Berlin (D)

Berlin, March 7 (AP)—George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, arrived in Berlin today on the last leg of his flight to the four-power Foreign Ministers' Council in Moscow and headed immediately for conferences with high officials of the American Military Government.

He was greeted at Tempelhof airport by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the retiring American military governor for Germany, and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, governor-designate, who hurried from a meeting of the Allied Co-ordinating Committee to be on hand to honor the American secretary.

Due In Moscow Monday

Marshall came from Paris, where he placed a wreath at the tomb of France's unknown soldier under the Arch of Triumph in a ceremony watched by thousands of Parisians.

The weather will determine when Marshall will leave for Moscow. He is due in the Soviet capital by Monday for the formal opening of the meeting to discuss drawing up peace pacts for Germany and Austria.

Skies were so murky in Berlin Marshall's plane had to land by instrument. A guard of honor was drawn up on the snow-covered field and two solid columns of military police lined the apron in front of the airport building. Marshall was the first to leave the plane.

McNarney His Host

He shook hands with McNarney, who will be his host during his Berlin stay. Clay, Robert Murphy, political adviser to the military government, and other AMG staff members. He was scheduled to confer with them tonight and tomorrow.

Marshall will receive from them the latest information on the situation in Germany.

He will receive details of the controversy in the four-power control council over preparation of a report for the Foreign Ministers Council. The British and American commanders prepared unilateral reports in which they expressed views on reparations, de-Nazification, Germany's economic and political future and other questions.

Marshall Lands In Berlin, Sees AMG Chiefs (D)

Berlin, March 7 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall reached Berlin today for conferences with officials of the American Military Government, preliminary to departure for the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow.

A flight of 2 hours 45 minutes brought Marshall from Paris, where he placed a wreath upon the French Unknown Soldier's Tomb as a climax to 36 hours in the French capital. The sky was so murky that Marshall's pilot made an instrument landing here, and weather conditions were expected to dictate the time of departure for Moscow.

Get Latest Information

Gens. Joseph T. McNarney and Lucius D. Clay joined Ambassador Robert D. Murphy in greeting the Secretary. They had available the latest information on friction among the powers occupying Germany. This has resulted in a practical stalemate in the Control Council on fundamental questions of Germany's future. The Moscow conference beginning Monday is designed to write a peace treaty for the Germans, but there is increasing doubt that more than preliminaries can be disposed of there.

Marshall left Paris at 2.07 P.M. (8.07 A.M., E.S.T.).

Mobile Library Lends Books Nazis Banned

Berlin, March 7 (AP)—The first mobile library for the use of German schoolchildren in Berlin has been put into operation by the American-run German Youth Activities Section of Tempelhof Air Base.

The library contains 2,500 books in German, many of which were banned during the Nazi regime. Among the authors included are Dickens, Tolstoy, Verne, Twain, Schiller, Rousseau, Walpole, Grimm, Anderson, Balzac, Cervantes and Thoreau.

INTIMIDATION LAID TO ARMY IN TRIAL

Carroll Also Charges Interference In Murder Case

Frankfurt, Germany, March 7 (AP). Army officals with "persistent intimidation" of witnesses and "unwarranted interference" with defense preparations, Earl Carroll, attorney, tried unsuccessfully today to obtain the dismissal of a murder charge against Private Daniel P. Walczak of Detroit.

A military court denied the motion of the San Bruno (Cal.) lawyer after Lieut. Col. James A. Gleason, the prosecutor, termed Carroll's charges "ridiculous."

The trial of Walczak on a charge of murdering a German girl began last December and its progress has been marked by frequent defense complaints that army legal officials were trying to "fabricate" a case against Walczak and denying him a fair opportunity to defend himself.

Legal System Criticized

Carroll, a critic of the army's legal system, renewed his complaint today after an unsuccessful attempt to talk to a prosecution witness outside the courtroom.

The witness, a German girl, testified that when Carroll approached her, an army criminal investigation agent shoved her into another room, telling her not to talk to the lawyer.

"This sort of thing has occurred repeatedly," Carroll protested. "They instruct these witnesses not to discuss the case with the defense."

Liberty Depends On Agents

"With their very liberty depending on these army agents," he continued, "these Germans are in constant fear of them. They are afraid to talk to the defense. How can we get any evidence or obtain a fair trial under these circumstances?"

Gleason said Carroll "has talked to this witness repeatedly" and insisted there was "nothing improper" in the actions of the agent who, he said, was escorting the German witness through the army headquarters building.

Approves U. S.-German Marriage

Army Gives First Official Sanction to Resident of Hempstead, L. I.

Frankfurt, March 7 (A. P.).—The United States Army today gave its first official approval to a German-American marriage. The authorization to marry was granted Peter Rupeka, 25 years old, a former sergeant of Hempstead, L. I., and Erika Schaefer, 21. The couple met while sightseeing in the Frankfurt Zoo in September, 1945.

"We expect to get married about March 27," said Rupeka after the Army passed along the news he had been awaiting for months. "We're both a little worried about how Erika will be received in the United States—but I guess in a big, cosmopolitan area like New York, people will soon forget any prejudices against her being a German."

Rupeka, who joined the Army in 1943 and has been overseas since April, 1945, said he was terminating his present contract as a War Department employee so he could marry this month. Under the Army's regulations, he must leave Germany within thirty days after his marriage.

Rupeka said his bride-to-be spent the last six years in Frankfurt doing mostly domestic work. "We both speak some German," Rupeka said, "but Erika has only a limited knowledge of English. It's difficult—but I'm giving her daily lessons in English."

Rupeka said the couple planned to live at his mother's Hempstead home at 217 Fenimore avenue.

Frankfurt Encourages Return of Jews Who Fled

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 7 (AP).—The City of Frankfurt is offering special privileges to the Jews once persecuted here and is encouraging the return of Jews who fled during the Nazi regime.

The Mayor's office today reported these official attempts to compensate Jews for their Nazi losses:

Nearly 100,000 marks ($10,000) will be paid the sixty Jews now living in Frankfurt who were forced to do municipal labor at lower wages than were paid other Germans.

Jews are given priority on city jobs and on non-secured loans up to 20,000 marks for starting small business and get unemployment allowances higher than other Germans.

Establishment of Jewish businesses is encouraged by using the influence of muincipal economic agencies to help Jews obtain merchandise and other facilities.

Communist Dismissed In De-Nazification Post

Munich, Germany, March 7 (AP)—The Bavarian de-Nazification Ministry said today it had dismissed Karl Loichinger, a Communist, as de-Nazification court president in Fuerstenfeldbruch after he had forced a woman defendant to testify to an act of adultery which had nothing to do with her political views.

The woman, mortified, committed suicide at her home immediately after the hearing, a ministry spokesman said.

Loichinger also was accused of telling two Communist party members that if they testified in behalf of a defendant they would be dropped from the party.

KESSELRING TAKES BLAME

Tells British Court He Passed on Order for Italian Massacre

VENICE, Italy, March 7 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring today accepted responsibility for ordering the ten-for-one Nazi reprisal massacre in the Ardeatine Caves March 24, 1944, in which 335 Italian civilians died.

"The order was passed on by me," he told the British military court trying him for war crimes. "I accept the entire responsibility. I cannot understand why General von Mackensen has been sentenced to death in this matter, because if there is any guilt it is mine and mine alone."

Col. Gen. Eberhard von Mackensen was sentenced by another British court in Rome last November.

The court adjourned for an unspecified period after a doctor had said Kesselring was "not in his normal state of health."

Two Die in Messina Riot Started by Wage Dispute

ROME, March 7 (AP).—Two demonstrators were killed and three wounded today in a riot at Messina, Sicily, the Italian news agency Ansa said.

The demonstrators, massed in the square before the prefect's palace, were demanding 15 per cent wage increases for industrial employees when fighting broke out, Ansa said.

Messina employers, the dispatch said, had refused to grant the increases, which had been agreed to on a nation-wide scale by the Industrialists' Association in Rome.

Stassen in Rome, May See Pope

ROME, March 7 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen, Republican Presidential candidate, arrived here today after a brief visit to Greece. His schedule is to take him to Moscow as an unofficial observer at the Foreign Ministers Conference. He may see Pope Pius XII tomorrow.

Guerrilla Drive Set By Greece

Athens, March 7 (AP)—Press reports quoting a military source said today that preparations for an all-out campaign to stamp out guerrillas in Greece are under way but there was no indication when the offensive would begin.

These reports said the operations would involve the use of fighter and bomber planes and warships as well as infantrymen.

General Yadjis, commander of the 2d and 3d Corps of the Greek Army, who has been designated to direct the campaign, has arrived at his headquarters in Volos for conferences with his chief of staff and senior officers, these reports said.

Army Makes Requests

Public Works Minister Stylianos Gonatas confirmed reports the general staff had asked the Government to suspend certain parts of the Greek Constitution, to enforce martial law and to take such other measures as the military deems necessary for success of the operations in the districts where guerrilla bands are active.

Gonatas said the Government had not reached any decision on the request.

Meanwhile, guerrilla activity was continuing.

Fifty were slain in a fight with the army near Stavropolis, about 15 miles northwest of Xanthe in western Thrace, according to a press dispatch, which said remnants of that band fled north toward the Bulgarian border.

17 More Ordered Deported

Nine lawyers and eight other persons arrested in Volos on charges of aiding the guerrilla bands will be deported, authorities said. Earlier, the gendarmerie said 27 Communists arrested yesterday at Elevsis, 12 miles northwest of Athens, had been ordered deported.

The Government announced last night that it had ordered the release of more than 2,000 political deportees.

The Government's official statement said 550 persons seized in Athens Tuesday were arrested, not for "ideological beliefs," but because they had been recruiting and supplying anti-Government guerrillas.

Soviet Influence On Guerrillas

U.S. CHAKALES

Salonika, Greece, March 6 [AP—Delayed]—Evidence purporting to show Soviet and Communist influence in the operations of guerrillas in northern Greece was presented to the United Nations Inquiry Commission today by the representative of the Greek Government.

He presented a manual containing a quotation from Prime Minister Stalin on the art of warfare and said it was used in training Greek Leftist guerrillas in Yugoslavia.

Additional Evidence Presented

A second manual printed in Greek and a Russian mortar range finder which the Greek representative said was captured in a fight with guerrillas on Mount Vermion last week were also presented to the commission. A hammer and sickle and star were imprinted on the range finder.

Tolios Kleon, 34, testified that he was trained at Bulkjes in Yugoslavia as a guerrilla fighter. He said the training began after Nicholas Zachariades, secretary general of the Greek Communist party, made an address at Bulkjes on March 25, 1945.

Kleon quoted the Greek Communist leader as saying that military training should be stressed at the camp for future use in Greece.

The witness said he was "advised" by Communist leaders in his district last year to leave Greece for Bulgaria for "two or three months." Alexei Grauen, Soviet representative, argued with other commission members over whether Communist "advice" was tantamount to an order. Kleon said that "advice" meant "order" to him, while Grauen insisted that Kleon crossed over into Bulgaria on his own "free will."

STALIN QUOTATION CITED IN GREECE

Salonika, March 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A manual containing a quotation from Generalissimo Stalin on the art of warfare, which Greek representatives charged was used in training Greek leftist guerrillas in Yugoslavia, was presented in evidence today to the United Nations Balkan investigating commission.

The Greek representatives also presented a second manual, printed in Greek and entitled "For Training Riflemen and Officers in Subjects of a General or Technical Nature." The Greeks charged these documents were used at Bulkjes, Yugoslavia, in the instruction of guerrillas now fighting Government troops in the north of Greece.

A third exhibit, a Russian mortar range finder which the Greek representatives said was captured in a fight last week on Mount Vermion, also was presented. The range finder, clearly marked with a hammer and sickle and a star, was among a large store of supplies the Greek representatives said were captured by Government forces after the defeat of a large guerrilla band in the area, about 100 miles west of Salonika.

Right Reserved To Bring Up Chakalis Case Again

Salonika, Greece, March 7 (AP)—Mark Ethridge, American member of the United Nations commission investigating Balkan border incidents, told that body today he reserved the right to raise again the question of permission for L. S. Chakales, Associated Press Correspondent, to enter Albania with one of the commision's fact-finding teams.

Although a team is scheduled to leave tomorrow for the Greek-Albanian border, the Albanian press officer with the commission said that Chakalas had not yet been given permission to enter Albania.

The Albanians have declared Chakales would be barred because they objected to dispatches he sent from Tirana at the time of the Albanian election in December, 1945. Other correspondents with the commission have been notified they would be admitted to Albania.

SOVIET BUDAPEST BAN IS REPORTED

Publication Of U.S. Note Forbidden, Official Says

Budapest, March 7 (AP)—A high Hungarian official declared today that the Soviet commander in chief in Budapest had forbidden newspaper publication of the American note protesting Russian interference in Hungarian affairs. American sources said the suppression would be strongly challenged.

The official, whose name could not be disclosed, informed a representative of the United States legation that the manager of the official Hungarian news agency had received "direct orders" from Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov "to suppress the note."

Denies Soviet Order

Sviridov, however, denied emphatically to Col. John H. Scopes, of the United States military mission, that Soviet authorities had ordered the suppression. Scopes said that, before he could complete his sentence asking about the suppression, Sviridov interrupted to deny responsibility, and added: "It was an action taken by the Hungarian Government."

[Diplomatic informants in London said that Britain would join the United States in the protest against alleged attempts by the Russians to help the Communists gain control of the Hungarian Government.]

Hurried conferences were held this afternoon at the United States legation and the United States military mission. Persons close to both agencies said the American Government intended to "make an issue" of the suppression.

Editors Warned

Several reliable Hungarian newspaper men said members of the Communist-dominated political police had visited all newspapers and warned the editors against printing the note.

The newspaper men said that *Kis Ujsag*, one of the Small Holders party organs, was compelled to make revisions when police found a 200-word story about the note on page 1. Four hundred copies had been run off before the police acted and they became collectors' items.

This latest incident is part of the maneuvering that has been going on in Hungary since the middle-of-the-road Small Holders party won in postwar parliamentary elections, but called on Communists and other parties to share in the Government.

Parliament Purge Charged

Small Holder members charge that the Communists, from their positions of power, have been trying to conduct a purge of Small Holder members in Parliament, so as to whittle down the party's majority and unseat the Government. Small Holders have charged that Communists exaggerated an alleged plot to restore the prewar Horthy regime as a part of this campaign.

The most recent demands of Communists and Socialists was that four Small Holder ministers and 51 members of Parliament be expelled from office on the ground they were tainted with "reaction."

"Aggressive Attempts"

An official of the Small Holders party, which has 57 per cent of the seats in Parliament, said that initial elation over the American note had been dissolved in a feeling of gloom among party members.

He said party leaders believed now that the note, which deplored "repeated aggressive attempts of the Hungarian minority elements to coerce the popularly elected majority," would only make the Communists "more violent" in their demands.

Russ In Hungary Suppress News Of U.S. Note

Budapest, March 7 (AP)—A well-informed Hungarian official said today that Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov had forbidden publication of the American note protesting Russian interference in Hungarian affairs and Communist attempts to control the Government.

This official told a representative of the United States Legation that Gyula Ortutay, manager of the official Hungarian news agency Mti, had "received direct orders from

Sviridov to suppress the note."

Sviridov, in a conference with Col. John H. Scopes, Jr., United States military mission executive officer, denied that Soviet authorities had ordered the suppression of the note.

Blames Hungarians

Colonel Scopes said that, before he could finish asking Sviridov about it, the Soviet officer interrupted and disavowed responsibility, saying the action was taken by the Hungarian Government.

Sviridov is the Russian occupation commander and acting chairman of the Allied Control Council. A copy of the United States protest was delivered to him March 5 by Brig. Gen. George H. Weems.

Several Hungarian newspapermen said members of the Communist-dominated political police had visited all newspapers and warned editors not to print the note.

Report Is Deleted

They added that *Kis Ujsag*, an afternoon newspaper of the Small Holders party, had been forced to remake its edition this morning when the police discovered a 200-word report about the note boxed on Page 1.

The Small Holders make up the leading party in Parliament.

There were hurried conferences at the United States Legation and the United States military mission and persons close to both agencies said that the American Government intended to "make an issue" of the suppression of the note.

A Small Holder official said party leaders, who at first proclaimed their party strengthened, today were of the opinion that the note, if it accomplished anything, only would make the Communists more violent in their demands.

Premier Ferenc Nagy hurried away when asked by a correspondent this morning for "just five minutes."

The most recent Communist and Socialist demand is that four Small Holder ministers and 51 members of Parliament be expelled from office on the ground they are "tainted with reaction."

The Communist newspaper *Szabad Nep* declared today that, unless the Small Holders came around to "democratic" views, "next week will be the most critical period in Hungarian political life."

Romanian Queen Plans Trip

BUCHAREST, March 7 (AP).—Queen Mother Helen will leave Romania for the first time since the end of the war when she departs by plane Sunday for Geneva where her sister, Princess Irene of Greece, is reported to be ill.

Russ Cite Land Fraud, Farm Production Lag

Moscow, March 7 (AP)—Moscow newspapers gave seven eighths of their space today to a report on Soviet agriculture which told of widespread embezzlement of land during the war and low yields of potatoes and pigs.

The report, by A. A. Andreyev, the Soviet Union's leading agriculturist, was submitted last week to the Communist party's central committee. Today's four-page papers gave it three and one half pages.

Andreyev is a member of the politburo (executive body of the central Communist committee) and a close friend of Stalin. He said only the system of collective farms saved some sections of Russia from starvation during last summer's drought.

More Corn Is Urged

Andreyev said that when Stalin realized the full sweep of the drought he ordered immediate food and forage aid to the collective farms and peasant holdings.

Going into detail about the nation's agriculture, Andreyev suggested that Russia plant more corn.

"One cannot fail to note," he said, "that there are many elements of conservatism in our agrarian establishments, especially when it comes to planting corn.

"They think this plant merely a southern one, while it has been proved that corn can be grown in the district of the Volga, the central Black Earth Belt, and even in southern Siberia."

Potato Yield Still Off

Andreyev gave this picture:

Potatoes are second only to grain as food but the yield "still is low with us and does not even reach the prewar level."

Only 72 calves were born for every 100 cows on collective farms in 1946, he said, adding:

"When one analyzes the reason it is discovered there are simply not enough bulls."

[A 70 per cent yield of calves brought to weaning age is not considered low in the United States.]

There was a shortage of cows generally; 586 collective farms out of 8,600 in the Kirov region did not have a single cow in 1946.

Pigs Used As "Coin"

Pig breeding was the most backward of all forms of animal husbandry. One deplorable feature was that pigs were wasted by being used "as coins for exchange" through swapping, etc. "The practice of pig embezzling should be stopped."

Andreyev cited figures to prove embezzlement of land had been widespread during the war:

Land was improperly appropriated on 222,000 collective farms.

Officials discovered 2,255,000 cases in which public land had been seized.

Of 11,613,700 acres of land returned, 9,884,000 acres had been appropriated improperly by various organizations.

1,287,391 acres were appropriated improperly by collective farms.

260,367 acres were appropriated by "other persons."

Moscow Ready For Ministers

Moscow, March 7 (AP)—The Russians polished Moscow's finest hotels and laid plushy red carpets in railway and air terminals today in anticipation of the arrival of American, British and French Foreign Ministers for the spectacular opening of the German peace treaty conference Monday.

Not in many a year has such a crowd of plain and distinguished outsiders converged on the Soviet capital and, like a housewife prettying up her home for honored guests, Moscow was making a vast effort to give the best possible impression.

Carpets Kept Clean

At the Aviation Industry Building, where the Foreign Ministers Council will meet, and at the Moskva and Metropole hotels, where most of the visitors will live, hundreds of painters, scrubwomen and decorators worked long hours to get everything in shining order and keep it so.

Early arrivals at the Metropole were told to take off their galoshes at the door. The doorman explained that the carpets had just been spread and swept and must be kept clean.

The Moskva Hotel, where a great white statue of Stalin looks down on the entrance from the far end of the huge lobby, has been closed to all but foreigners and Russian service people.

Bevin Reported Delayed

Correspondents and delegation officials are being quartered there in newly decorated rooms. The same redecorating also has been going on at the Metropole, where old-timers report that the attendants have received new uniforms for the first time since the war.

George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, of the United States, is now expected to arrive by plane Sunday.

Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary of Britain, is due tomorrow by train.

Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister of France, may arrive by special train late Saturday or on Sunday.

Bevin was reported delayed some hours in Brest-Litovsk, where the passengers had to transfer their luggage from the cars of a standard western gauge train to broad gauge Russian cars.

The vanguard of the delegations here includes Michael McDermott, State Department press officer, who arrived by plane from the United States. Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, British commander in Germany, and his political adviser, Sir William Strang, are due tomorrow from Berlin.

Warsaw Issues Its Reply To 'Former' U. S. Envoy

WARSAW, March 7 (AP).—A Polish government spokesman referred to Arthur Bliss Lane as the "former Ambassador to Poland" today and accused him of starting a campaign "harmful to Polish-American relations."

Taking sharp issue with the statement made by the American envoy upon his return to the United States that he had not been permitted to visit more than 100 American citizens held in the jails of Poland, the spokesman said Mr. Lane agreed before his departure from Warsaw to appointment of an American-Polish commission to determine the nationality and rights of persons held in jails who claim American citizenship. He said delay in the start of the work of such a commission could not be attributed to the Polish government.

The spokesman said members of a mixed commission will be allowed to visit any prisoners who hold American citizenship.

Three Nazis Hanged

Warsaw, March 7 (AP)—Three former Nazi chieftains of the Warsaw district, convicted of mass execution of Poles and systematic destruction of the capital during the occupation, were hanged at Mokotow Prison today. They were Ludwig Fischer, former Nazi governor of the district; Jonief Meissinger, former Gestapo chief, and Mex Daume, who was a Nazi police officer.

Poland Attacks Lane For Statement In N.Y.

Warsaw, March 7 (AP)—The Polish Government today accused United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane of launching an anti-Polish campaign in the United States, "harmful to Polis-American relations," and criticized the envoy for statements made on his recent arrival in New York.

Referring to Lane as the "former ambassador," Foreign Office spokesmen assailed Lane's statement that he had been permitted to interview only one of 100 political prisoners who claimed United States citizenship.

Denies Blame For Delay

The spokesman said that, before leaving Warsaw, Lane agreed to the formation of a Polish-American commission to determine the nationality and rights of persons held in Polish jails claiming American citizenship, and he added that delay in beginning the work of such a commission could not be laid to the Poles.

The spokesman also took issue with Lane's reported statement on his arrival in New York on Wednesday that his return represented a protest against Poland's failure to fulfill international obligations in the recent Polish national elections.

32 More Arrested In Palestine

Jerusalem, March 7 (AP)—British troops arrested 32 persons today in searches for terrorists outside the Holy Land martial law areas and unofficial sources said some were known members of Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, extremist Jewish underground groups.

The new arrests brought to 57 the total apprehended since the imposition of martial law Sunday on approximately 250,000 of Palestine's 600,000 Jews.

Today's searches were in Natanya and Hadera north of Tel Aviv, the all-Jewish city which is under martial law, and in Rehovoth, southeast of Tel Aviv. The troops screened 1,500 residents in Natanya alone.

Police Station Attacked

Some violence marked the day. An official announcement said the police station at Rishon le Zion, a short distance from Tel Aviv, was attacked by rifle fire. The attackers fled into an orange grove and escaped when police and soldiers gave chase.

One British officer and a non-commissioned officer were injured this morning when a staff car was blown up by two road mines on the highway between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Informants in Jerusalem said several loud explosions and machinegun fire were heard in the Natanya area late today, but there were no official accounts of violence following the searches in that town.

The troops uncovered some hidden munitions at Hadera, including two flame throwers, one small mine and two Sten magazines.

Mayor M. Shaked accompained the troops in the search at Natanya.

2 Arms Caches, 21 Jews Seized

Jerusalem, March 7 (AP)—British troops arrested 21 more persons suspected of terrorism and uncovered at least two arms caches in searches of three small Jewish towns outside the martial law areas today.

Unofficial sources described some of the suspects as known members of two Jewish underground organizations, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern gang.

The arrests increased to 46 the total number of suspects detained since martial law was imposed Sunday on a large section of the Jewish population. All were described by the British as "known terrorists," and all were believed to have been detained at the Latrun Detention Camp.

Violence Continues

Police denied reports that some had been flown to Kenya Colony.

Isolated acts of violence were continuing.

A British officer and a British soldier were injured today when a staff car was blown up by two road mines on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road.

The Soviet consul general at Beirut, Lebanon, visited the martial-law area of Tel Aviv and conferred with the Czechoslovak and Polish consuls. Informants said the visit was made to enable the Russian diplomat to make a full report to his Government before the Palestine case goes to the United Nations.

Search All Palestine

A spokesman for the military governor of the Tel Aviv martial-law area, commenting on the arrests in towns outside the area, said:

"Our operations will cover all of Palestine. We are not so naive as to believe these gangsters we seek will be found in the cordoned area. Wherever they are, we shall seek them out."

Amritsar Quiet After 136 Die in Punjab Rioting

Disorders of Civil Strife Continue in Other Cities; Leaders Still Far Apart

LAHORE, India, March 7 (AP).—A brigade of British and Indian troops restored order in the City of Amritsar today after more than two days of rioting and arson in which Sikhs and Hindus fought against Moslems, and the mobs on both sides used swords, hatchets, iron bars and other weapons.

At least 136 persons have been killed and almost 300 forced to go to hospitals because of their injuries in the last few days in the Punjab Province cities of Amritsar, Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore. The Punjab has become the center of a political and religious test of strength on India's road to independence.

At Amritsar, famous for a golden templet sacred in the Sikh religion, at least nineteen persons were killed and four market places were burned during rioting and looting which began Wednesday. Many of the combatants wore steel helmets.

The situation at Lahore also was quieter, but eight more victims of stabbings were admitted to hospitals tonight.

At Multan, 50 miles west of Lahore, where more than ninety bodies had been found and 115 wounded sent to hospitals, the situation was described in a government communique as "under control." But a curfew lifted after twenty-two hours had to be imposed again when rioting was renewed.

At Rawalpindi the death list had reached twenty-seven and the list of injured stood at 175.

At Taxila, near the border of the northwest frontier province, the frontier mail was stopped by a mob and some of the passengers on the train were injured by blows from axes and sticks.

Political leaders of the contending factions appeared no nearer than before to agreement over the Punjab's future government. There was speculation that the province

would remain under "Governor's rule" until the British depart from India, which they have said they will do by a year from next June.

Moslem League followers forced the provincial government, a coalition of Hindus, Sikhs and non-League Moslems, to resign several days ago, but could not muster enough votes in the Legislature to form their own government. The Governor of the Punjab, Sir Evan Jenkins, then took over the government of the province. In its population, Moslems predominate.

MAR 1947

111 Die In New India Rioting (U)

W. J. MASON

Lahore, March 7 (AP)—British and Indian troops moved into the Sikh cultural center of Amritsar today as rioting, arson and looting took a heavy toll of lives throughout Punjab province.

At least nineteen dead were reported in Amritsar, a new core of the trouble, this morning.

At Multan, 50 miles west of Lahore, more than 90 bodies have been dug from the ruins of burned homes and buildings. Hundreds have been injured in the four days of disorders.

Troops Deter Rioters

The situation in Amritsar has deteriorated steadily since the outbreak of the rioting Tuesday, but "the strong force of troops had a quick effect and this afternoon the situation quieted down considerably," a communiqué said.

The battle between the Moslems and the Hindus, who were supported by the bearded Sikhs, took on the appearance of real warfare yesterday.

The communiqué said arson and looting were taking place on an extensive scale by crowds, armed with swords, hatchets, iron rods, hockey sticks and other weapons.

"Many were steel-helmeted," it said.

Troops Willing To Shoot

Four bazaars had been burned by last night, but the apparent readiness of troops and police to open fire on the looters prevented them from touching off any new blazes today.

At Multan the situation was described as "under control" after one of the worst of the outbreaks. More than 115 persons were hospitalized and a 22-hour curfew was imposed.

Looting and arson broke out again yesterday as soon as a previously imposed curfew was lifted, and authorities clamped it, on again.

Train Passengers Hurt

In Taxila, almost on the northwest frontier, the Indian train, Frontier Mail, was stopped by demonstrators, and "some passengers were wounded with axes and lathis," the communiqué said.

Rioting also broke out in Rawalpindi, and the death toll last night had reached six. Sixty were injured, including the civil surgeon, and a number of fires were started.

In New Delhi, on the Punjab frontier, police banned all weapons in fear of disturbances.

Still No Political Accord

Political leaders of the contending factions seemed no nearer agreement.

The rioting began after the governor of Punjab had invited the Moslem League to form a ministry to succeed the coalition. The coalition of Congress party, Sikh and Unionist representatives had said they were unable to continue because of the frequent rioting in Lahore.

The invitation to the Moslems, however, now has lapsed.

RED GAINS BRING TSINGTAO CURFEW

Unlimited Search Granted To Chinese Garrison (N)

Nanking, March 7 (AP)—The Government clamped a 10 P.M. curfew on Tsingtao tonight and gave the garrison unlimited search powers as a Communist offensive swept close to that important Shantung seaport.

Refugees from the countryside crowded into the city and food prices soared. Trains out of Tsingtao were running only as far as Kiaohsien, 45 miles by rail around Kiaochow Bay.

The Communists were reported to have broken into Kaomi, another town seventeen miles distant along the railway, and to be attacking Tsimo, 24 miles north of Tsingtao.

Officials Confident

Officials expressed confidence that the 60,000-man garrison of the Government's 54th Army could hold Tsingtao, but observers did not rule out the possibility that the Communists would try to take the city.

Small American naval and Marine forces are based there to train Chinese naval personnel.

In Manchuria the army paper *Peace Daily* said Government troops were 69 miles southwest of Harbin on the Harbin-Changchun railway and that the Communists in Harbin had started evacuating women and children.

Communist Silent On Rout

[The Communist radio at Yenan remained silent about the Government announcements of a great rout of Communists between Changchun and Harbin, but asserted that Communist troops had taken four towns in the Sungari River Reservoir area, some 100 to 160 miles southeast of Changchun.

[The Yenan radio also said the Government's 17th Division had tried to move on Yenan itself from the west, but had fallen back after losing 1,000 men in a 48-hour battle 100 miles away, near Kingyang.]

The Nanking newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* reported that the Government National Defense Council voted to appoint Wu Teh-chen governor of Formosa, succeeding Gen. Chen Yi, who has ruled that island since the Japanese surrender.

Natives To Participate

Formosa has been the scene of obscure disorder for some days, and only this morning the Government's Central News Agency said Chen Yi had promised a Formosan delegation he would reorganize the administration and let natives participate.

Another Government announcement said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had taken the chairmanship of the newly-created Pacification Affairs Commission, charged with enforcing Government policies in areas recovered from Communists.

Refugees Flocking To Tsingtao (D)

Nanking, March 7 (AP)—The Government applied stringent emergency measures today as owds of refugees moved into Tsingtao and Communist armies swept eastward in the general directior of the Shangtung port city.

[United States naval and Marine forces are stationed in Tsingtao. Naval forces have been training Chinese sailors.]

A 10 P.M. curfew was clamped on Tsingtao. Garrison troops and police were empowered to search homes, cars, ships and planes. Parades were banned.

Evacuating Harbin

Dispatches from Manchuria said Communists were evacuating women and children from Harbin. The Nationalist army organ, *Peace Daily*, said Government forces which crossed the Sungari River had advanced up the Changchun railroad to a point 69 miles south of Harbin.

Authorities in Tsingtao expressed confidence they could hold the city, mainly defended by 60,000 troops of the 54th Army. Gen. Wang Yao-wu was reported rushing reinforcements from central Shantung.

Rail traffic from Tsingtao was running only as far as Kiaochow, 10 miles to the northwest. The Government's Central News Agency said Red forces had broken into Kaomi, 62 miles northwest of Tsingtao. Other accounts said Tsimo, 24 miles to the north, was under attack.

Commanders Named

Gen. Tang-en Po, commander of the Nanking garrison, has been appointed commander in chief of 1st Army group headquarters at Suchow, in Kiangsu province. Gen. Chang Chen, vice commander of the Nanking garrison, was named acting commander here.

Possibly as a precaution against movement of food into Communist areas, the Government banned the export of food from the Nanking area.

The head of the Chinese Communist delegation in Nanking, before leaving with his party yesterday for Yenan, pledged that he and his comrades would "keep up the struggle for peace."

Self-Government Asked For Korea

Nanking, March 7 (AP)—A Korean delegation here sent a memorandum to the Governments of China, the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia today, asking self-government for Korea.

The memorandum urged immediate withdrawal of American and Russian occupation forces, abolition of the trusteeship and organization of a technical group by the five powers to help rehabilitate Korea.

Yank Soldier And Jap Girl In Death Pact

Tokyo, March 7 (AP)—Army authorities announced today that an American Negro soldier and a Japanese girl ended their lives with poison in a tiny roadside Shinto shrine, apparently because they were about to be separated.

A Japanese schoolboy found bodies of the soldier, who wore five overseas stripes for 30 months' service in Europe and the Pacific, and 30-year-old Chioko Kayama, side by side on the floor of the 4-by-6-foot shrine. Death apparently occurred yesterday.

Was Ordered Home

The soldier had been absent without leave since February 24 from the 4th Replacement Depot. He had been ordered home for discharge. His name was withheld pending notification of relatives.

"I am being put out of the Army," said a note left by the soldier and released by the Provost Marshal's office. "I don't like it. That is why I am dying."

Criminal investigation agents said notes found in the woman's pocket indicated the suicides had been contemplated for several months.

NO MISHAPS IN YEAR FOR AIR SQUADRON

Fukuoka, Japan, March 7 (A. P.).—Capt. William C. Behnke's 421st night fighter squadron today rounded out a year of flight activity without a single serious accident. The Fifth Air Force headquarters called it a remarkable record in view of difficult maintenance problems.

Behnke of Evansville, Ill., has commanded the squadron for the past year. It performs patrol and reconnaissance missions over southern Japan.

13th Air Force Chiefs Raised

MANILA, March 7 (AP)—The United States Thirteenth Air Force announced today that the officers commanding its bomber and fighter wings have been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The stars went to Col. William M. Morgan of Marshall, Mo., and Col. George W. Mundy of Cedartown, Ga.

Liberty Ship, Cargo Seized By Dutch In Java

Aboard the U.S.S. Martin Behrman, Batavia, March 7 (AP)—Sixty Dutch marines, sailors and civil police took physical possession of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman and her disputed cargo today shortly after Capt. Rudy Gray had announced his intention to sail for the United States.

Gray, charging that control of the ship had been wrested from him "forcefully by armed men" who overpowered his mate when the latter attempted to stop them, immediately left the vessel. The Dutch—with the aid of tugs—moved her to another dock preparatory to removing the cargo, which was loaded in republican Java in defiance of Dutch regulations.

Crew Stays On Board

The crew remained aboard under Gray's orders, but refused to assist in moving the ship or discharging the cargo.

Today's developments, which followed by 48 hours a State Department protest to The Hague over the regulations under which the Behrman had been detained here, began when Gray asked the American consulate for clearance papers.

At 11.30 A.M. Gray notified the port naval commander that his ship would sail in an hour unless a written seizure order was presented. No order was presented, but a boarding party was placed aboard the vessel before the hour elapsed.

Mate's Arms Pinioned

Gray walked off the ship after two civil policemen pinioned the arms of First Mate Alexander Theophanus, of New York city, when the mate attempted to carry out Gray's order to raise the gangplank in the face of the boarding party, which was armed with Sten guns, rifles and pistols.

"Control of the Martin Behrman has been taken from me forcefully by armed men," Gray told Dutch Navy Lieutenant John Hammerslag, who led one armed group of sixteen sailors aboard.

"I have received no court order nor legal explanation of this action. Responsibility for the ship is no longer mine and I am leaving on the advice of the charterer's representative."

U. S. SHIP SEIZED BY ARMED DUTCH IN JAVA HARBOR

Marines and Police Act at Batavia After Skipper Plans Sailing (D)

Batavia, March 7 (A. P.).—Sixty Dutch marines, sailors and civil police took physical possession of the American liberty ship Martin Behrman and her disputed cargo today shortly after Capt. Rudy Gray had announced his intention to sail for the United States.

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"Control of the Martin Behrman has been taken from me forcefully by armed men," Gray told Dutch Navy Lieut. John Hammerslag, who led one armed group of sixteen sailors aboard. "I have received no court order nor legal explanation of this action. Responsibility for the ship is no longer mine and I am leaving on the advice of the charterer's representative."

James W. Ryan, attorney for the Isbrandtsen Line, which has leased the ship from the United States Maritime Commission, also walked off the ship with Gray. He said he was cabling the Isbrandtsen Company in New York to notify the Maritime Commission that the Behrman had been forcefully captured by the Dutch and that the Isbrandtsen Com-

pany was unable to accept further responsibility for the charter.

Gray Called to Court.

Gray later was served by a Dutch police officer with a summons directing him to appear before a Dutch military court Friday. Gray said he was ignorant of any charge against him or why he had been summoned to appear.

The Martin Behrman arrived here several days ago under escort of a Dutch destroyer with a $3,000,000 cargo of rubber, sugar, cinchona (quinine) and other products which she had loaded at Cheribon, Java port east of here which is under control of the Indonesian Republic.

The Dutch had warned Gray that they would not permit the Behrman to sail for America with the cargo, maintaining it was the produce of European-owned plantations illegally seized by the Indonesians and that the vessel had no right to clear without the permission of Dutch authorities.

is a danger that it is not merely a political party within any country," Evatt said. "Its members, as in Canada, may seek to support a foreign power; namely, Soviet Russia."

Calls Precautions Adequate

However, John J. Dedman, Minister of Postwar Reconstruction, said he was sorry the debate had turned into an attack on the Communist party alone because "there are perhaps other spies operating in Australia, and they might not have political affiliations."

Dedman said "adequate precautions" already were being taken against leaks of information from the rocket range. Evatt said "security officers report that so far nothing untoward has occurred."

[In London last December 14, Lieut. Gen. John Fullerton Evetts, British rocket specialist, said upon sailing for Australia that he was going to help set up a 300-mile rocket range that later might be enlarged. He did not say where in Australia the range would be.]

Rocket Spying Is Charged To 'Red-Anted' Agencies

Canberra, March 7 (AP)—Opposition members of the Australian House of Representatives charged today that rocket secrets were endangered by Communists in scientific agencies, and Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, assured the House the Labor Government would take "every possible precaution" against spying on the British Empire rocket range.

Joseph Abbott of the opposition said that the Australian public service and Government scientific agencies were "red-anted" with Communists.

Demands Probe Of Agencies

Abbott charged that there was a link between the Australian Association of Scientific Workers and that of Canada, where the Government once unearthed an alleged atomic spy ring. He demanded a royal commission to investigate the association and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

"With the Communist party there

Crowds Keep Russian From Greeting Truman

Mexico City, March 7 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy, through Victor Glotov, press attaché, said today that Ambassador Alexander N. Kasputin was unable to greet President Truman Tuesday at a United States Embassy reception because of crowds at the embassy entrance.

Glotov confirmed as essentially correct a published report quoting him as saying: "We are not complaining, but Ambassador Kasputin was greatly surprised that lines were formed in order to greet President Truman instead of applying the established protocol."

The Soviet Ambassador did greet President Truman on two other diplomatic occasions during the United States Executive's three-day visit.

At the United States Embassy it was said that no one regrets more than Ambassador Thurston that people had to wait in line to meet President Truman, but since there were 1,500 persons invited and all were prompt, it was necessarily a slow process checking each invitation for security reasons.

PLEDGES FULL CUBAN CROP

Industry Leader Says No Cane Will Be Left Uncut

HAVANA, March 7 (AP)—Senator Jose Manuel Casanova, leader of the Cuban sugar industry, said today that "the United States need not fear that Cuba will leave any sugar cane uncut this year."

He made the statement in commenting on the testimony of James H. Marshall of the Agriculture Department before the House Banking Committee in Washington.

Senator Casanova said that the Cuban aim was "to give the American people the greatest possible amount of sugar at reasonable prices in line with our production costs."

Towers Gets Post In World Bank

Ottawa, March 7 (A. P.).—Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, has been elected executive director for Canada of the International Bank, according to Finance Minister Abbott.

Towers replaces R. B. Bryce, who has resigned from that position.

Barriers To Island Proposal Haven

Lake Success, N.Y., March 7 (AP). The United Nations Security Council tonight neared general agreement on an American proposal to take over the Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific under a United Nations "strategic area" trusteeship, but put off a final decision when Australia asked for a committee to study the proposal.

Only the Australian resolution and one Russian amendment stood as barriers to passage of the far-reaching proposal which would give the United States rights amounting to virtual annexation of the vast chains of the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas.

Austin Opposes Suggestion

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, said he supported the American plan, but insisted that other countries concerned in the Pacific war not on the Security Council should be consulted. He mentioned specifically New Zealand and India, and asked for a committee including representatives of all countries having "a direct interest in the future of the islands."

Australia and China are the only Pacific area members of the eleven-nation Security Council.

Warren R. Austin, American delegate, who earlier had accepted two of Russia's three amendments, flatly opposed Australia's committee suggestion on the grounds that all the interested countries had been notified far in advance of the United States plans and could have appeared before the Security Council.

Gromyko Speaks Briefly

"We have complied with the law," Austin said. "I think we are all in almost unanimous agreement. It (the Australian suggestion) is a deviation."

After agreeing to two minor changes put forward by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, Austin said he could not accept the Russian suggestion that the Security Council, and not the United States as sole administering authority, should be permitted to alter the terms at some future date.

Gromyko spoke briefly, thanked Austin for taking two of his suggestions, and then remarked he would like to see the third point accepted, too. However, he did not press the matter and it was felt generally that agreement could be worked out.

No Direct Objections

No direct objections were raised in the Security Council to the American trusteeship proposal but Britain renewed its original suggestion that action be deferred on legal grounds until the signing of the Japanese peace treaty. Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan made it clear, however, that he would not oppose the will of the Council.

The 634 islands in the three chains include the wartime bases of Saipan, Eniwetok, Tinian, Truk, Majure and Kwajalein. Under terms of the agreement, the United States would have the right to fortify and garrison the islands, ban foreign aircraft, and completely close the area at will for security reasons.

Delegates will renew their discussion of the problem next Wednesday. Another meeting is scheduled for Monday on international control of atomic energy.

APPEAL TO U.N., BRITAIN TOLD

U.S. Asks Palestine Move Before Agreeing To Procedure

Lake Success, N.Y., March 7 (AP). The United States told Britain emphatically tonight that she would have to bring the Palestine case formally to the United Nations before the Washington Government could agree to any United Nations procedure for handling the explosive mandate issue.

Herschel Johnson, deputy United States delegate, informer Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, that the United States could not act on a proposal for a United Nations commission of inquiry on Palestine until the case has been officially given to the United Nations.

Johnson told Cadogan that the United States Government wanted a "specific statement on the problem."

London Instructions Asked

The British delegation announced immediately that Cadogan was cabling London for instructions.

Faris El Khoury, Syrian delegate to the Security Council, informed Trygve Lie, secretary general, that he was opposed to a commission of inquiry. He supported the view of the United States delegation that Britain should present the case with a definite proposition for the United Nations to act upon.

El Khoury, the chief spokesman here for the Arab states, suggested three possible steps for Britain to take:

1. Declare Palestine independent immediately and notify the United Nations of the move as the British did in regard to Trans-Jordan.

Resign The Mandate

2. Continue the mandate over Palestine and present it to the trusteeship council.

3. Resign the mandate.

British sources said that Britain had intended all along that the Palestine case should be handed to the General Assembly. They added, however, that in taking this course Britain wanted a commission of inquiry to be set up immediately so it could work until the Assembly meets in September. The commission then would report its findings to the Assembly for action.

SETTLING POINT ON U. S. BUDGET CUT REPORTED

Republican Conferees Said to Have Agreed Tentatively on $5,250,000,000.

A HALF-WAY COMPROMISE

Wherry Proposal to Channel Surplus Property Sales Into Debt Payments Studied.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Republican conference committee members were reported today to have agreed tentatively to compromise at $5,250,000,000 the Senate-House differences over how big a cut to promise in President Truman's budget.

Meeting secretly and apart from their Democratic colleagues, the Republican leaders were said to have decided to support a pledge to hold Government spending to $32,250,000,000 for the year beginning next July 1, instead of the $37,500,000,000 President Truman requested.

This would represent a half-way compromise between the $6,000,000,000 cut approved by the House and the $4,500,000,000 slice voted by the Senate.

The agreement among the Republicans, however, apparently was contingent upon their being able to work out some sort of arrangement on two other controversial points.

One of these involves a Senate stipulation that at least $2,600,000,000 or any surplus Government revenues must be applied to the national debt.

House Republicans were said to be objecting adamantly to this on the ground that it might interfere with the proposed slash in individual income taxes.

While some of the Senate Republicans were described as not too enthusiastic about the pledge, they had to consider the 82 to 0 vote in favor of the requirement.

An amendment by Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) to channel all revenues from surplus war property sales into debt payments was said by some conferees to present fewer difficulties in the way of a compromise.

One of the Republicans interested in the budget slashing compromise said House and Senate party members wanted to reach at least partial agreement before the full conference group of twenty members is called into session.

CUT OF 34 P. C. FOR TREASURY BUDGET VOTED

MAR 1947

House Committee Supports Also 1 P. C. Slash in Post Office Bureau.

UP FOR DEBATE ON MONDAY

Decreased Appropriations Are Called Justified—Mandate From the People Cited.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Budget cuts of approximately 34 per cent for the Treasury Department and about 1 per cent for the Post Office Department were voted today by the House appropriations committee.

In the first departmental supply bill sent to the House floor since Republicans won control of Congress, the committee made these recommendations for the two agencies for the fiscal year starting next July 1:

Treasury Department: $1,671,317,500, a reduction of $882,716,750 from the President's budget estimates and $1,050,962,150 less than the department received for the current fiscal year. The totals are exclusive of $9,186,179,221 in so-called "uncontrollable" Treasury appropriations including interest on the public debt, old-age pension trust funds and the unemployment compensation trust fund.

Post Office Department—$1,530,733,250, a reduction of $14,356,000 from the President's estimates and $7,642,069 less than the

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department received for the present year.

The committee said that technically the reduction for the Treasury Department was only about 16 per cent, since $1,245,000,000 of the $1,671,317,500 approved is made up of refunds of internal revenue taxes, customs refunds and drawbacks and other items of a non-operational character.

To Be Taken up Monday.

The bill will be taken up by the House next Monday.

The committee said the reductions were "justified on the basis of evidence submitted to the committee by the various bureau officials, and by other matters coming to its attention."

It added:

"On some few appropriations the action may appear drastic, yet it is the committee's view that no reduction has been made which would curtail any vital public service, and such decreases are justified by the insistent demand of the American public for a decided curtailment in the expenditures of the Federal Government, in order that the stability of our Government might not be threatened by a program of fiscal profligacy.

"There has been and is an ever growing demand, and a mandate has been given, that the budget of this country be put in balance and a program of orderly debt retirement instituted. The individual citizen has fully awakened to the fact that he is contributing a sizable portion of his income to the operations of his national Government, and he is now making a just and long delayed demand for an account of its stewardship."

As to Official Papers.

The committee included in its report a recommendation that an "appropriate legislative committee" make a study to more clearly define the law and protect the Government's interest in the matter of official papers, such as those of the Treasury Department.

This recommendation was made after questioning of Treasury Secretary Snyder concerning papers taken from the Treasury Department by former Secretary Henry Morgenthau, who has agreed to return the papers.

The committee said that questions had been raised as to what constitutes official papers and "how far discretion can properly be reposed in Government officials when separating themselves from Government employment, to retain in their personal possession papers colored with a public interest."

The committee acted after two months of hearings during which:

1. Secretary Snyder urged a general reduction of public spending and application of all surpluses to retirement of the public debt.

2. Internal Revenue Bureau officials disclosed that only 3 per cent of all tax returns are audited and examined for discrepancies.

3. Treasury heads expressed fear that there is "a liklihood of an increase in bootlegging activities."

4. The secret service stated that counterfeiting and check and bond forgeries are expanding and bonus bills from China are worrying the department.

Other Recommended Cuts.

Among major recommended cuts were:

$800,000,000 in the amount recommended for internal revenue tax refunds for next year. The committee explained there probably will be "several million less taxpayers filing as a result of prospective changes in the tax laws."

$102,900 from the fund for payment of salaries of White House police. The committee said, however, it does not intend to reduce "in any way" the protection given the President.

$35,904,400 from the Coast Guard funds. The committee said that agency "is over-staffed with high-ranking officers."

Elsewhere in its report the committee called for "greater diligence" in investigating "un-American activities" in the Treasury Department. It also asked prompt efforts to clean up $711,000,000 in lend-lease transactions which have not been billed to foreign governments because of the shortage of personnel.

Continuing Wartime Taxes Approved

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Senate approval sent to the White House today a bill continuing indefinitely the wartime taxes on such items as liquor, furs, jewelry and cosmetics. President Truman has asked for the legislation.

Senate approval was by voice vote.

HEARING DISCUSSES TRUMAN ON TARIFF

MAR 1947

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—A House Agricultural Committee hearing on wool price support legislation became today an open forum on President Truman's tariff recommendations. These opinions were expressed by members of the committee and witnesses:

Representative Pace (D. Ga.).—A further reduction in tariffs might "drive us to a higher support program."

Representative Hope (R.-Kan.), chairman—A proposal for import fees, in view of the President's speech at Waco, Tex., would seem to be more acceptable than a tariff increase as suggested by the National Wool Growers Association.

Representative Clevenger (R.-Ohio)—The speech was "an echo of the fallacious (trade agreement) document of Mr. Hull" (former Secretary of State).

Clinton M. Hester, counsel for the National Wool Trade Association, in reply to a question by Representative Worley (D.-Tex.)—The wool trade—buyers and manufacturers—is in complete disagreement with the President's tariff program.

The Presidentt, in an address at Baylor University yesterday urged continuation of the Reciprocal Trade act and said: "All that is contemplated is the reduction of tariffs, the removal of discriminations, and the achievement not of free trade but of freer trade."

U. S. BIDS TITO YIELD CLAIM TO LINER REX

Protests With Britain Against Yugoslav Prize Court Award of Nine Italian Ships

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7—The United States and Britain have asked Yugoslavia to surrender claims to nine war-wrecked Italian vessels, including the transatlantic liner Rex.

State Department officials disclosed today that the request was made in notes delivered Feb. 18 in Belgrade by the United States and British Ambassadors. The action was taken at the request of the original Italian owners, made to Allied Military Government authorities in Italy.

Yugoslav prize courts upheld Yugoslav claims to the vessels, but the United States and British Governments contended that this action was invalid. They asserted that it violated terms of the armistice with Italy.

The notes said that the armistice provided that all Italian shipping should be turned over to the Supreme Allied Commander for the Mediterranean and that, therefore, none of it was subject to seizure or claim by an Allied Government.

Only nine ships were named in the notes because only the owners of these had asked action by the Allied Military Government. Officials here believe that many others figure in similar disputes. Rome dispatches said fifty-five Italian ships had been claimed by the Yugoslavs.

All nine ships mentioned were beached or sunk as a result of Allied wartime air action.

LILIENTHAL VOTE IS POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY

WASHINGTON, March 7—(AP) The Senate Atomic Energy Committee got all set for a vote on confirmation of David E. Lilienthal today—then put it off until Monday.

Some members were mystified by the maneuver. All nine were present for the vote which had been predicted last night by Chairman Hickenlooper (R-Iowa). One, Senator Connally (D-Tex), had hitchhiked a ride from Waco, Tex., in President Truman's plane to get here.

Want to "Clarify Issues"

When the committee ended its two and a half hour closed session, Hickenlooper told reporters that "some members"—he did not say who—still wanted to "clarify some issues in their minds."

"The committee will vote Monday at 10 a.m.," Hickenlooper said. "I think there is a full agreement that we come to a vote Monday."

Other informants said Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) wanted additional information before voting on Lilienthal and the other atomic energy commission nominees. Bricker left by plane for Ohio almost immediately after the meeting.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, was called in for 45 minutes discussion at Hickenlooper's request. Reports which seeped out of the meeting said he added nothing new to what he previously had said. He advocates prompt confirmation of all the nominees.

Hickenlooper said there probably would be no discussion at all Monday—just the balloting. The hearings began Jan. 27.

Langer Criticizes Douglas as Envoy

Fears He May Be Pro-British McFarland Defends Him

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, criticised the Senate today for confirming the nomination of Lewis W. Douglas as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, strongly up held the appointee.

Noting that he was absent last week when the Senate acted, Senator Langer told his colleagues that some people are wondering about Mr. Douglas's Canadian connections. He said Mr. Douglas's father was a Canadian citizen and British subject.

"There are some in this country who wonder if Douglas is more Canadian than American or whether he will be another Walter H. Page, more British than American, Senator Langer declared.

Senator McFarland replied immediately that Mr. Douglas has a long record of distinguished service to the United States, including his tenure as Director of the Budget after he was a member of the House.

"Regardless of what you think of his views, you cannot challenge Lewis Douglas as a loyal American citizen," the Arizona Senator declared.

PRIEST ATTACKS ARMY ON PREGNANCY RULING

BALTIMORE, March 7 (AP)—The Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's bureau on family life, says the Army is "brutally trampling upon a most fundamental human right" in ordering home the pregnant wives of American occupation troops in Germany.

The "Catholic Review," official organ of the archdioceses of Baltimore and Washington, published his statement in today's issue under the front-page heading: "Army brass reaches limit of arrogance."

Father Schmiedeler said that the term "unauthorized pregnancies" used in connection with the regulations "reminds vividly of the shameful suggestions for 'rationing of babies' in the conquered nations."

"News stories are coming out of Germany saying the United States military authorities have issued orders which in effect would forbid certain American women, legitimately married, to have children," he stated, then added:

"If that is true, the military authorities are simply flouting the natural law; they are most brutally trampling upon a most fundamental human right of American citizens, and of a human being—the right to marry and beget children.

"The family is an institution in its own right, and the state exists to uphold and protect its rights, not to trample on them. And of all places for such an abuse—in former Nazi Germany, which horrified the whole world by precisely such abuses of human rights!"

The War Department issued an explanation that a shortage of houses in occupied areas made it necessary to bring home dependent wives who became pregnant.

Pauley Resigns Reparations Posts

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—The White House announced today the resignation of Edwin W. Pauley as President Truman's Reparations representative and as United States member of the Allied Reparations Commission.

Pauley, a California oil operator and former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, had held the posts since April 27, 1945.

Mr. Truman told Pauley in a letter he was accepting the resignation only because of Pauley's offer to act as advisor to Secretary of State Marshall on reparation matters whenever his advice is needed. Pauley submitted his resignation February 14.

Korea Heaters Burn Up, Or Buildings Burn Down

Washington, March 7 (AP)—The War Department says it's so cold in Korea that efforts to heat GI quarters to 70 degrees "result in either the heating plant burning up or the building burning down."

American troops there "are extremely fortunate if their buildings can be heated to 50 degrees to 60 degrees," the department today advised Representative Ludlow (D., Ind.) in a letter.

Ludlow's office said "numerous protests" have been received from parents of boys serving in Korea.

Despite its dismal picture of Korean winters, the department said the incidence of disease during the entire occupation "has been stable at about two per cent," or less than in the United States.

DEMAND INQUIRY ON MARINE'S FATE

1947

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Senators Wiley (R.-Wis.) and Bridges (R.-N. H.) pressed Secretaryq of State Marshall today to investigate the disappearance of Marine Col. Andrew Wylie in Poland in January, 1946.

Wiley in a letter to the Secretary said he understood that Wylie, a naval attache at the Warsaw embassy, had fallen from a bridge during a tour of which he was conducted by a Polish Foreign Office chauffeur.

"I understand the Colonel had very valuabel information regarding Russia, which he had reported previously to our Government," Wiley said.

Bridges, who told a reporter that he, too, was writing Marshall on the matter said he "assumed" that Wylie is dead, in view of his disappearance more than a year ago. He said he felt that a full investifgation of the matter sohuld be made by the

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Stte Department.

The Navy said its records showed Wylie was drowned accidentally on December 26, 1945, but his body never was recovered. According to the Navy, Wylie was motoring through Poland and came to a road bolck.

Aids of Wiley said it was understood that the missing Colonel was a stepson of the late Poet, Elanor Wylie. They did not know his residence in the United States.

Hawkes Predicts Rent Rise

MAR 1947

Flat Increase of 15 P. C. Is Seen by Jersey Senator—April Decision Likely.

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Senator Hawkes (R.-N. J.) predicted today that Congress will approve a "flat increase" in rent ceilings—probably 15 per cent—despite reports that the Senate Banking Committee has turned thumbs down on any across-the-board boost.

"When this finally reaches us for action I think there will be a flat increase of 15 per cent over rent ceilings of September 1, 1946," Hawkes told a reporter.

The New Jersey lawmaker thus echoed a forecast voiced earlier this week by Senator Buck (R.-Del.), chairman of the banking sub-committee which itself voted for a 10 per cent rise. Buck said that he believed the general sentiment outside the committee was in favor of a larger increase.

In any event, all parties to the argument agreed that no final decision is likely this month because legislation cannot start through Congress—unless leaders change their plans—before some time in April.

Tobey Wants Secrecy.

Meanwhile Chairman Tobey (R.-N. H.) tried to keep a mantle of secrecy over what the Banking Committee did yesterday when it sent the 10 per cent bill back to Buck's sub-committee. That measure, originally approved by a 3 to 2 party-line vote, would remove administration of rent control from the OPA and place it in the Federal courts. It also would remove controls over all new housing. The 10 per cent increase would be over ceilings in effect last December 31.

Other banking committee men who said that Tobey had "pretty much sealed our lips," conceded that the general increase was opposed by a majority of the full committee, although no formal vote was taken. Most members were reported in favor of a substitute bill similar to one offered by Senator Sparkman (D.-Ala.)

That measure would extend rent controls for a full year beyond June 30, set up local rental advisory committees to recommend increases or decontrols, allow States to supplant Federal controls, and exempt transient hotel accommodations and family units renting for $225 or more monthly.

'DEATH SENTENCE' OF OPA ACCEPTED

June 30 Limit Is Approved By Senate-House Group

Washington, March 7 (AP)—The Senate's June 30 "death sentence" for OPA was accepted today by a Senate-House committee, which also lopped $3,000,000 off funds the Senate approved for the agency's operations until that date.

OPA officials had declared they could not stay in business effectively with as little money as the Senate voted. Senator Bridges (R. N.H.) commented to reporters on the Senate-House committee's action:

"This means that OPA is out on June 30 or even sooner unless they drastically cut down."

The House had denied OPA any funds and directed it to return $9,000,000 given it previously by Congress.

Express Directive Given

The Senate voted to restore the $9,000,000 and add $7,991,815 of new money with an express directive to end all functions June 30 of OPA, the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and the Office of Temporary Controls.

Under the compromise agreement today, the June 30 death sentence was retained, only $7,000,000 of former funds restored, and only $7,051,752 of new funds allowed.

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, chief of OTC, which now includes OPA, had said he could operate only until April 30 under the Senate allowances because he needed $12,779,283 just to close up the agencies and pay off employes.

Urges Extension Till 1948

James H. Marshall, the Agriculture Department's No. 1 sugar man, told the House Banking Committee that rationing and price control of sugar probably could be dropped by the end of the year, but urged a legal extension until March 31, 1948," "for safety."

The committee is debating a proposal to extend rationing six months, under the Agriculture Department instead of OPA, with the provision that the Secretary of Agriculture could recommend restoration of control if that later proved necessary.

Favors Price Control

Marshall told the committee that retail prices would "double or perhaps treble" if ceilings were dropped now. He said that price control is essential to keep the ration system functioning until the country's estimated 1947 shortage of 1,000,000 tons is broken.

A similar story was given a Senate Judiciary subcommittee by N. E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture. Extension for another year is necessary, he said, to "avoid the price experience that followed the first World War."

Longer Control On Sugar Asked

Washington, March 7 (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast today that sugar rationing could be dropped by the end of this year or earlier, but asked Congress for extension of both price control and consumer rationing beyond March 31.

James H. Marshall, chief of the Agricultural Department's sugar branch, told the House Banking Committee, considering extension legislation, that the removal of price controls now would cause retail prices to "double or perhaps treble."

Abandonment of rationing now, Marshall testified, would divert sugar and syrups into industrial uses.

Less For Consumers

"Consumers would get less and some housewives none at all," he predicted.

Questioned by Chairman Wolcott (R., Mich.) on decontrol plans, Marshall said it was hoped to reopen sugar exchanges this summer for futures trading on next year's crop. The Government then could drop its own sugar-purchase programs in Cuba and elsewhere, he said.

"We hope we can relax the rationing regulations, and rely on inventory controls—or some other device less than rationing to the individual consumer," he said.

Sugar For Preserving

Senators considering extension of present sugar rationing and price controls suggested increased sugar allotments for preserving fruits, condensed milk and other foods.

Senators Maybank (D., S.C.) and Sparkman (D., Ala.) said Secretary of Agriculture Anderson had been asked to talk this over with a Senate Banking subcommittee later today.

"We want to prevent spoilage of foods, especially fruits," Sparkman said.

PLAN TO SHARE PAPER OFFERED

Capehart Would Have Big Users Aid Small Publishers

Washington, March 7 (AP)—Big urers of newsprint would share their supplies with paper-short smaller publishers under a proposal advanced today by Senator Capehart (R., Ind.), chairman of a Senate Small Business subcommittee.

The subcommittee has been studying the plight of publishers who can't get enough paper and decided, Capehart said, "to seek the co-operation of the larger users and producers of newsprint in a concerted sharing effort."

A meeting was set for March 13, at which the subcommittee will talk the idea over with representatives of newsprint producers, publishing firms, paper associations and leading newspapers.

Tom C. Clark, Attorney General; J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior; W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, and Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, have been invited to attend.

Some Newsprint Diverted

Capehart said the committee has found that "appreciable quantities" of newsprint have been diverted from usual channels and sold at prices that smaller publishers cannot pay.

In another approach, Capehart proposed that Russia repay some of her $11,000,000,000 lend-lease aid by shipping newsprint.

But he predicted that this idea might be "too simple for international affairs—it probably wouldn't have enough complications and confusion" to appeal to diplomats.

Capehart's remarks closely paralleled a recent suggestion by Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) urging the United States to recapture some of its billions in war loans by "Yankee trader" tactics in a swap for raw materials.

Alaska As Source Stressed

Continued testimony before Capehart's Senate Small Business subcommittee again emphasized the potentialities of Alaska as a source for newsprint.

Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, sent word to the Senate group that establishment of a newsprint industry in Alaska "appears inevitable."

But he threw cold water on any hopes that Alaskan newsprint might ease the current shortage, declaring that it would take from two to four years after start of construction to produce Alaskan supplies on a large scale.

The prospect of temporarily relief brightened with word from Canadian newsprint industry officials in Montreal. They said the boxcar situation improved in the last few days as emergency crews battled to clear snowbound railroad tracks. Some 1,500 vitally needed boxcars, tied up for more than 48 hours by snowstorms, were being released to move pulpwood for newsprint and other commodities.

Would Need Electric Power

Chapman estimated that Alaska could supply from 20 to 25 per cent of this country's newsprint requirements, but said the paper mills would need large amounts of electric power, which is not available at present.

"The Interior Department is now reviewing all existing data on the hydroelectric resources of southeastern Alaska," he said, "with the view of working out the most practical and economic means of supplying the power required."

If the situation warrants, he said, he will seek authority for Federal development of Alaska's hydroelectric resources.

Charles A. Mitten, publisher of the Mesa (Ariz.) *Journal-Tribune*, told the committee in a letter that elimination of the minimum wage and maximum hours law for all weekly and daily newspapers with up to 10,000 to 15,000 circulation would be "one of the greatest helps Congress could offer" to small publishing concerns.

Cannot Operate On Time And Half

Asserting that the law "must be eliminated from the small newspaper field, if the industry is to survive," Mitten declared that "small papers cannot operate on time-and-one-half (wages) at their present income from circulation and advertising."

He said that the law causes workers to leave small papers for larger ones where they can get the overtime pay.

Senator Kem (R., Mo.) declared that a number of Missouri newspapers are in a "desperate situation" because of the newsprint shortage.

Kem said one newspaper, the Columbia *Missourian*, student publication at the University of Missouri, would be forced to suspend soon unless it receives more newsprint.

Some Improvement In Boxcar Situation

Montreal, March 7 (AP)—A newsprint industry source said here today the boxcar situation had improved somewhat because of the mild weather of the past few days and the "fine work" of the railways in clearing tracks of snow.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways reported yesterday that maintenance men across Canada were slowly winning the battle over the recent snowfall as 1,500 vitally needed boxcars, tied up for more than 48 hours, were being released to move grain, pulpwood and other important commodities.

Many of these cars are believed to be on their way to pulp and paper mills, where newsprint is being stored everywhere possible because of the lack of sufficient boxcars.

U. S. CHAMBER ASKS BUSINESS CENSUS

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—The United States Chamber of Commerce urged Congress today to order a census of business, the first since 1939.

"Without the basic facts," a chamber statement said, "thousands upon thousands of business men will find it more and more difficult to stay in the competitive swim. They are particularly needed by the many young men who today want to enter business."

The chamber said business men want to know:

"Where the markets are, what the consumer is buying, where the new plants and wholesale and retail establishments are, what the labor supply is, where raw materials are to be obtained, the lines where the best investments in new plants and machinery could be made, what the consumer needs, and a host of other business and economic facts."

In other words, the statement added, "we want statistics, not guesstistics."

16 BILLION EXPORTS, 9 BILLION IMPORTS SET

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The United States will furnish about $16,200,000,000 in goods and services to other nations this year, an increase of $900,000,000 over last year, the Commerce Department estimated today.

Other countries, in turn, will provide about $9,000,000,000 in goods and services to this country, the department estimated.

The total outflow from this country was itemized as:

Exports, $12,000,000,000; interest and dividend payments on American loans and investments made abroad, plus payments for transportation and other services, $3,200,000,000; civilian supplies furnished occupied countries, $500,000,000, and surplus property sales, $500,000,000.

Expectable receipts from foreign countries will be $6,700,000,000 in goods and $2,300,000,000 in services, including tourists, and shipping expenditures.

The department said other countries would finance the $7,200,000,000 trade balance owing to this country as follows:

Through relief contributions, war damage payments to the Philippines and other war claims, $2,400,000,000; loans, $3,400,000,000, and sale of assets, including gold, $1,400,000,000.

House Committee Votes To Extend Rubber Powers

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—A House armed services subcommittee voted, 7 to 5, today for continuing the government's authority to allocate rubber and to produce synthetic rubber. The full committee will consider the bill next Tuesday.

The government's current authority expires March 31. The legislation proposes a one-year extension unless a permanent rubber program is developed in the mean time. The committe voted to take from the government its exclusive authority to purchase crude rubber abroad for domestic allocation.

Urge Foreign Labor Program

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP).—Continuation of the Agriculture Department's foreign labor importing program through 1947 was advocated today by department officials. They asked the Senate Agriculture Committee to approve legislation already passed by the House to make the expiration date Dec. 31, instead of June 30.

CALLS GOVERNMENT TO TRAIN SCIENTISTS

Bush Says Leadership in Field Depends on Federal Aid—Conant Also Urges It

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Dr. Vannevar Bush told a Congress committee today that the Government must assume responsibility for building up a reservoir of young scientists "to maintain our proper place as the world leader in science."

"It is utterly impossible to do this job by private donations," he said. "The job has become one of Government responsibility."

Dr. Bush, scientific head of the wartime atomic bomb development project, gave his views to the House Commerce Committee in connection with proposals for a Government-financed national science foundation. He estimated that the foundation could operate on $8,000,000 to $17,000,000 for the first year.

John F. Victory, executive secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, sharply criticized what he termed the Government's "failure" to recognize the need of keeping young scientists in the laboratories during the war rather than drafting them. Russia, he said, did not make that mistake.

"America sacrificed its future to its immediate needs by halting the processes of advanced education, thus creating a lack of scientific manpower from which it cannot recover for years," he added. "It may be of vital importance to the nation that the Congress take forceful action to guard against repetition of such mistakes in the future."

Budget Bureau in Dispute

Meanwhile, the budget bureau was reported to have intervened in a current controversy on whether the proposed foundation should have a single administrator or a forty-eight-member independent board. Mr. Victory said he had been informed by the bureau that his support for the broad-based board was "not in accord" with President Truman's program.

President James B. Conant of Harvard University said that this country needed trained scientists just as much as the Army and Navy needs officers if it is to remain strong in the atomic age.

Dr. Conant advocated a $14,000,000 expenditure to provide scholarships for 12,000 students under a four-year program. He asserted that much talent was lost because boys and girls could not afford advanced education.

Factor in Use of Atomic Energy

Carroll Wilson, who has been nominated general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the committee that the extent to which this country could utilize atomic energy depended directly upon the number of scientific minds that could be brought to bear upon the problems.

Under-Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster testified that training should be provided in social sciences as well as natural sciences. Developments in the natural sciences, he said, "are far in advance of mankind's ability to control the physical forces which they have unleashed, such as atomic energy."

Robert M. Yerkes, Professor Emeritus of Psychobiology at Yale, also urged provision within the foundation for support of the social sciences.

ROCKET TEST WITH NAZI V-2 HELD SUCCESS

MAR 1947

New Cosmic Ray Data Seen After Instruments Streak 96 Miles Up

White Sands, N.M., March 7 (AP). Further "outstanding" contributions to scientific information on cosmic rays and other high-level phenomena were predicted officially today from instruments lofted 96 miles above the earth in a German V-2 rocket.

Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, commanding officer at the White Sands proving ground, labeled the experiment "successful in every way," although the altitude mark fell 18 miles short of the best previous effort.

Found 36 Miles Away

Salvage crewmen recovered most instruments in good condition 36 miles north of the launching site. There was a perfect recording of information transmitted from the rocket in flight, Turner said. He reported two cameras still were being sought, and said they likely would be found tomorrow.

Turner also announced the belated finding of one of two missing warheads off V-2's fired earlier. He said the warhead, fired in January, and its cargo of instruments were located by a rancher two days ago at considerable distance west of the launching site.

5,200 Feet A Second

Today's launching, delayed 24 hours by a three-inch snowfall, was the twenty-first to be made here.

Turner said the rocket reached a maximum velocity of nearly 5,200 feet a second in the 65 seconds required to consume the fuel, and that the warhead was blasted free of the rocket's main body by remote control after 385 seconds.

Turner said the next rocket launching would be on April 1.

The Latest Thing In Guided Missiles

Washington, March 7 (AP)—The National Bureau of Standards disclosed tonight that work is in progress on an improved guided missile known as the Kingfisher, but gave no details.

The Kingfisher is an improvement over the Bat, the first fully automatic guided missile used in combat. The Bat transmits radar signals to the target and homes on the echoes which it receives.

The bureau also reported that two other guided missiles, the Pelican and Robin, were developed during the war, but abandoned after tests because the Bat proved more effective.

The Pelican carried only a radar receiver, instead of both a transmitter and receiver like the Bat. It homed on echoes from signals transmitted to the target by the mother plane.

The Robin had a television transmitter in the nose and was guided by an operator in the mother plane on the basis of information seen on a receiving scope.

Truman Sets Monday, April 7, As Army Day

Washington, March 7 (AP)—President Truman today proclaimed Monday, April 7, as Army Day and the period of April 6-12 as Army Week.

The proclamation, inviting state governors to issue similar proclamations to honor the Army, reminded American citizens that the Army can discharge its duties here and abroad "only with the firm support of our people."

"I therefore urge my fellow countrymen," he said, "to be mindful of the Army's needs, to the end that our soldiers may not lack the means to perform effectively their continuing tasks and that the hardships of military service in foreign lands may be alleviated in every way possible.

"There is no means by which we can better honor our heroic dead than by our support of their living comrades who carry on the mission they so nobly advanced."

COLLEGE VETS ASK MORE SUBSISTENCE

Washington, March 7 (A. P.).—Student veterans in Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York colleges asked a House veterans' sub-committee today to increase their subsistence allowances. They testified that the present allowances of $65 a month for single students and $90 a month for married students are inadequate because of rising living costs and a shortage of part-time jobs.

They urged approval of a bill of Representative Rogers (R.-Mass.), chairman of the Veterans Committee, to increase the allowances to $100 a month for single students and $125 a month for married students. An additional $10 monthly would be allowed for each child.

Dale Milnes of the University of Chicago, testified that average monthly expenses of an unmarried veteran living away from home are $115. Married student veterans, he said, have monthly expenses averaging $165.

Milnes said the figures were based on a survey by students in the University of Chicago School of Business. He said that the cost of living has increased 19.4 per cent since the survey was made.

New York was represented by ten veterans from Columbia, New York University, City College, Long Island University, Sampson College, Brooklyn College and the New York School of Social Work.

ROSS AIDS CHINA MISSION

Ex-GI and Former Pugilist Keeps Promise Made to Priest in War

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Barney Ross, former world lightweight and welterweight champion, is lend a hand here in a fight to spread religion.

He is assisting the Rev. Frederic Gehring to raise money for a Mission in China—a promise made to the priest on Guadalcanal, when as a marine he was fighting the Japanese.

In those days of 1942, Mr. Ross told Father Gehring that "if we get out of this" he would help the priest realize his ambition of establishing the Chinese mission.

Father Gehring was on the island as spiritual advisor. He played the violin and Ross a pipe organ and they became close friends.

BUT ATTLEE WAS ADAMANT.
"MR. CHURCHILL'S PRACTICAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH INDIA ENDED SOME 50
YEARS AGO," HE SAID, AMID LAUGHTER FROM THE LABOR BENCHES.
"THE TIME HAS COME WHEN INDIANS MUST SHOULDER THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES. WE CAN HELP THEM, BUT WE CANNOT TAKE THIS BURDEN ON
OURSELVES."
HE SAID THE TIME LIMIT FIXED WAS BASED ON THE STRONGEST ADVICE
FROM INDIA THAT IT WAS DESIRABLE TO FIX A DATE. WE HAD BEEN WARNED
THAT THE DANGER OF DELAY AND OF HANGING ON WERE AS GREAT AS THE DANGER
OF GOING FORWARD."
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AFTER REJECTING CHURCHILL'S MOTION TO REJECT
THE DEADLINE, APPROVED THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR INDIA WITHOUT
A RECORD VOTE.
JR412AES

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-TASS REPORTED FROM WARSAW TONIGHT THAT
RUDOLF HOESS, ONCE COMMANDANT OF THE INFAMOUS OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION
CAMP, WILL GO ON TRIAL IN WARSAW MARCH 11 BEFORE THE SUPREME
PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL OF POLAND.
HOESS, SAID THE DISPATCH CAST BY MOSCOW R

HOESS, SAID THE DISPATCH BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO, WAS "RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF FOUR MILLION INNOCENT PEOPLE."
QQ1006PES

30.24-8339

LONDON,MARCH 7-(AP)-BRITISH LIBERALS, NORMALLY SUPPORTERS OF GOVERNMENT FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POLICY, PLAN TO JOIN THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION NEXT WEEK ON ECONOMIC POLICIES.

NINE LIBERALS MPS--THE PARTY'S PRESENT STRENGTH IN THE COMMONS--SIGNED TODAY A SEVERELY CRITICAL AMENDMENT CHARGING THE GOVERNMENT WITH DILATORY HANDLING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

THE LIBERALS BACKED THE GOVERNMENT SOLIDLY IN LAST NIGHT'S TEST OF STRENGTH ON INDIA.

CLEMENT DAVIES, LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY LEADER, AND LADY MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE PRIME MINISTER, ARE EXPECTED TO SPEAK DURING THE ECONOMIC DEBATE.

(EDS: MAY BE INSTERED IN BRITISH BUDGET).

BJ959AES

NIGHT LEAD WEATHER

LONDON, MARCH 7-(AP)-SNOWBOUND FREIGHT CARS AND BLIZZARD-BLOCKED MINES THREATENED NEW SHORTAGES TONIGHT FOR BRITAIN'S PERILOUSLY LOW FOOD, FUEL AND FODDER STOCKS.

WITH MORE SNOW FORECAST FOR TOMORROW, THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER ANNOUNCED "NO APPRECIABLE OVER-ALL IMPROVEMENT" IN MOVING COAL FROM ISOLATED MINES TO EMPTY HOUSEHOLDERS' FIREPLACES AND INDUSTRIES STRUGGLING TO MEET PRODUCTION QUOTAS.

MINING OUTPUT WAS REPORTED AT ONE-THIRD OF NORMAL THROUGHOUT WALES WITH HALF THE COAL MINES CUT OFF BY SNOW-BLOCKED RAILWAY SPURS.

ONLY ONE CLEARED HIGHWAY ROUTE-- JAMMED WITH FOOD TRUCKS IN SINGLE FILE-- LINKED NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BRITAIN. A SHOVEL SHORTAGE PREVENTED ROAD CLEARANCE WORK AT NORWICH WHILE SOLDIERS SWUNG PICKAXES TO CHIP THE ICE FROM OTHER MIDLAND THOROUGHFARES.

R.A.F. DAKOTAS FLEW AGAIN TO PARACHUTE FOOD SUPPLIES TO ISOLATED VILLAGES. ONE OF LONDON'S TWO MAJOR DAIRIES CUT MILK DELIVERIES 60 PERCENT TO NON-PRIORITY CUSTOMERS AND PREDICTED FURTHER CUTS WOULD BE NECESSARY.

THE SUN SHONE IN MANY PARTS OF BRITAIN BUT DROITWICH, IN THE MIDLANDS, REPORTED A RECORD-BREAKING LOW TEMPERATURE OF ONE DEGREE BELOW ZERO (FAHRENHEIT) LAST NIGHT.

THE WINTER'S HEAVIEST BLIZZARD HIT DENMARK.

JK436PES

MAR 1947

SECOND LEAD MARSHALL

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS,MARCH 7-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TODAY PLACED FLOWERS ON THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER UNDER THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE AND THEN DEPARTED FOR BERLIN, EN ROUTE TO THE MOSCOW MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE SECRETARY LEFT BY PLANE AT 2:07 P.M. (8:07 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME). THE TAKE-OFF WAS DELAYED A HALF HOUR WHILE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND OFFICIALS CHECKED WEATHER REPORTS.

THE FORMER UNITED STATES CHIEF OF STAFF TOLD HENRI BONNET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., THAT HE FIRST VISITED THE SOLDIER'S TOMB AS AIDE TO GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

"I HAVE ALWAYS WANTED TO COME BACK AND PAY THIS TRIBUTE MYSELF," MARSHALL SAID.

BAREHEADED AND WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, HE LAID A BIG CLUSTER OF LILACS ON THE SEPULCHRE WHILE THE BUGLE CORPS OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE SOUNDED "AUX MORTS" ("TO THE DEAD"), THE FRENCH EQUIVALENT OF "TAPS."

PARISIANS CROWDED AGAINST POLICE BARRIERS ON STREETS LEADING TO THE BROAD PLAZA TO GAIN A GLIMPSE OF THE U.S. SECRETARY.

WITH MARSHALL, BESIDES BONNET, WERE U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY; GEN. ALPHONSE PIERRE JUIN, FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE; FRANCOIS BILLOUX, NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER; PIERRE-HENRI TEITGEN (CORRECT), ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER; GEN. HENRI GIRAUD, AND LT. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, ARMY INSPECTOR GENERAL, WHO COMMANDED FRENCH TROOPS UNDER THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE 1944 CAMPAIGN FOR FRANCE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY BRIEFED HIMSELF ON FRENCH VIEWS IN A DAY OF WHIRLWIND CONSULTATIONS.

MAR 1947

MARSHALL'S NEXT SCHEDULED STOP WAS BERLIN, WHERE THE BIG FOUR ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL SITS TO GOVERN BEATEN GERMANY.

THERE HE WILL GET A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT FROM OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES OF CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY--FURTHER PREPARATION FOR HIS PART AS UNITED STATES SPOKESMAN IN DRAFTING GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES AT THE MOSCOW FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE, FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN AND OTHERS IN THE U.S. DELEGATION ALSO WERE MOSCOW BOUND.

BEVIN'S SPECIAL TRAIN LEFT WARSAW AND A U.S. PLANE BEARING REPUBLICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT JOHN FOSTER DULLES REACHED BERLIN YESTERDAY ABOUT THE TIME MARSHALL LANDED AT ORLY FIELD HERE.

THE RECENTLY APPOINTED U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE TALKED WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY, FRENCH PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL AND ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI TETGEN.

HE SPENT 40 MINUTES WITH RAMADIER. LAST NIGHT AURIOL AND KEY CABINET MINISTERS GAVE A DINNER FOR HIM AT THE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE.

MARSHALL, A LEADER OF THE ALLIED EFFORT TO DEFEAT HITLER AS U.S. WARTIME CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS SHOWN EMBASSY DOCUMENTS AND GIVEN OTHER INFORMATION BEARING ON THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT ON WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY.

~~THE FRENCH PROPOSALS INCLUDED A FOUR-POWER TREATY AGAINST GERMAN~~ AGGRESSION--SUCH AS SUGGESTED BY JAMES F. BYRNES WHEN HE WAS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE; INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR, AND A FRENCH ECONOMIC TIEUP WITH THE COAL-RICH SAAR.

A7

TOP ASSISTANTS WITH MARSHALL ARE CHARLES E. BOHLEN, BENJAMIN V. COHEN AND MARSHALL CARTER. THE GROUP LEFT WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY AND CAME TO EUROPE BY WAY OF BERMUDA AND THE AZORES.

A DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER,

EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW, ON BEVIN'S TRAIN, QUOTED AN OFFICIAL BRITISH SPOKESMAN AS SAYING IT WAS "VERY IMPORTANT" THAT THE BIG FOUR AGREE EITHER UPON A 40-YEAR TREATY AGAINST GERMAN MILITARISM SUCH AS BYRNES PROPOSED OR UPON SOME EXTENSION TO OTHER POWERS OF THE 20-YEAR ALLIANCE FRANCE AND BRITAIN SIGNED AT DUNKERQUE TUESDAY.

BRITISH INFORMANTS IN BEVIN'S PARTY WERE SAID TO BE PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE CHANCES THAT A TREATY WITH GERMANY WOULD BE COMPLETED AT MOSCOW. THEY SAID THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OR SO SHOULD TELL WHETHER THE MINISTERS COULD FINISH A TREATY OR WHETHER THEY WOULD WIND UP AGREEING ONLY ON A FEW "WORKING PRINCIPLES" AND HAND THE JOB BACK TO DEPUTIES, WHO DID PRELIMINARY WORK EARLY THIS YEAR IN LONDON. SEVERAL SAID THEY EXPECTED THE GERMAN TREATYMAKING TO TAKE TWO OR THREE YEARS.

(BEFORE LEAVING WASHINGTON, MARSHALL TOLD REPORTERS IT SEEMED "EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL WHETHER AN ACTUAL TREATY FOR GERMANY WILL BE COMPLETED FOR CONSIDERATION" AT THE CONFERENCE.)

SOME OF THE BRITISH EXPRESSED BELIEF A TREATY WITH AUSTRIA COULD BE WORKED UP IF THE RUSSIANS WERE WILLING TO DISCUSS THIS -- THE RUSSIANS SO FAR HAVE HELD THAT THE GERMAN PACT MUST COME FIRST.

BRITAIN, DELEGATES SAID, IS IN SUCH SEVERE STRAITS THAT SHE CANNOT AFFORD TO MAKE ANY ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS. SO, THEY DECLARED, SHE WILL INSIST THAT GERMANY BE MADE SELF SUPPORTING BEFORE ANY REPARATIONS PAYMENTS ARE EXACTED.

JR251AES

MAR 1947

PARIS, MARCH 7-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, APPEALING TO THE PATRIOTISM OF NEWSPAPER MECHANICAL WORKERS, TOLD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY HE "HOPED" THE THREE-WEEK OLD STRIKE ON PARIS JOURNALS WOULD END TOMORROW.

THE PREMIER ASSERTED HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVER PERMIT ANY WAGE INCREASES WHICH WOULD FORCE PRICES TO RISE AND URGED STRIKING PRESSROOM WORKERS IN THE CAPITAL TO REACH SOME AGREEMENT WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS. THE STRIKERS HAVE ASKED INCREASES RANGING UP TO 25 PERCENT.

RAMADIER SAID FRANCE NEEDED NEWSPAPERS IN HER CAPITAL MORE THAN EVER NOW TO REFLECT FRENCH OPINION DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

AS THE PREMIER SPOKE, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESSROOM STAFFS AND THE EMPLOYING GROUP, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PRESS ENTERPRISES, WERE MEETING IN AN EFFORT TO BRIDGE THE GAP.

JK330PES

PARIS, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE VIET-NAMESE CLANDESTINE RADIO RETURNED TO THE AIR IN INDOCHINA TODAY AND SAID NATIONALIST FORCES WERE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE FIGHTING AGAINST FRENCH TROOPS.

THE RADIO HAD BEEN OFF THE AIR FOR THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS FOLLOWING FRENCH REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD VIET-NAMESE WITHDRAWALS IN THE REGIONS OUTSIDE HANOI, WHERE THE PORTABLE TRANSMITTING STATION WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOCATED.

A FRENCH GENERAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN HANOI AND PRESS DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE SAID FRENCH TROOPS HAD CAPTURED A VIET-NAMESE GRENADE FACTORY OUTSIDE THE PORT OF HAIPHONG. FRENCH ADVANCES WERE REPORTED IN THE LANGSON AND HONGAY REGIONS.

PS859PES

A71

PARIS, MARCH 7-(AP)-FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE TO GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN PARIS DURING THE WAR, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE FRENCH HIGH COURT IN VERSAILLES LAST NIGHT AFTER BEING CONVICTED OF INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY--TREASON.

FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER TESTIFIED THAT DE BRINON WAS A FRIEND OF HIGH NAZIS AS EARLY AS 1933, WHEN HE HAD THE LATE JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AS A HOUSE GUEST DURING A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

AFTER HEARING THE VERDICT OF THE 25-MAN JURY WHICH DELIBERATED FOR THREE HOURS AND 35 MINUTES, DE BRINON ROSE TO HIS FEET AND SHOUTED:

"POSTERITY WILL JUDGE."

M739AES

MAR. 1947

A74 (120)

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE FRENCH HIGH COURT TRYING OFFICIALS OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ON COLLABORATION CHARGES SENTENCED FORMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE RAPHAEL ALIBERT TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA TODAY

THE COURT ALSO SENTENCED GEORGES HILAIRE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE PETAIN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT, ALSO IN ABSENTIA. BOTH DEFENDANTS WERE LISTED AS FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AND THEIR WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN.

ALIBERT, 60 YEARS OLD, WAS CONVICTED OF HAVING INTRODUCED RACIAL LAWS INTO FRANCE AND NORTH AFRICA AND OF HAVING INSTITUTED MILITARY COURTS WHICH SENTENCED FREE FRENCH GENERALS TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA. HE ALSO WAS CHARGED WITH SETTING UP THE RIOM TRIBUNAL WHICH ATTEMPTED TO JUDGE PREWAR FRENCH GOVERNMENT LEADERS FOR "WAR GUILT."

PS858PES

BERLIN, MARCH 6-(AP)-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ASKED THE RUSSIANS TO PERMIT INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN ALLEGATIONS THAT FORMER GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS WERE BEING CONFINED IN SOVIET INTERNMENT CAMPS AFTER THEIR DISCHARGE FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN ACCUSATIONS PRINTED IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH LICENSED NEWSPAPERS AND NEVER DENIED BY THE RUSSIANS,5 .-,6 9! 5£3'3 -443'53$ 9!!8:34' HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO RUSSIA AS LABORERS.

TH

NEWSPAPERS AND NEVER DENIED BY THE RUSSIANS, MANY OF THESE ARRESTED OFFICERS HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO RUSSIA AS LABORERS.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AT COLOGNE YESTERDAY SENT AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TO INTERVENE TO HALT THE ALLEGED ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS AS "VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW." NO RUSSIAN COMMENT HAS BEEN AVAILABLE ON THE ALLEGATIONS OR THE BISHOPS' PETITION.

THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL ALSO PRODUCED FROM HIS FILES LETTERS FROM GERMANS ASKING THE AMERICANS TO INTERCEDE.

PS745PES

30.24-8341

BERLIN, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES-LICENSED NEWSPAPER TAGESSPIEGEL APPEARED IN A SHARPLY LIMITED EDITION TODAY AFTER TWO OF THE PRINTERS COLLAPSED AT THIER MACHINES AND THE REST WALKED OUT, SAYING THEY HAD BEEN WEAKENED BY RECENT ELIMINATION OF ONE EXTRA WARM MEAL DAILY WHICH AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAD BEEN PROVIDING.

GERMAN OFFICIALS OF THE NEWSPAPER SAID ONLY 70,000 COPIES REACHED THE STREETS AGAINST A NORMAL CIRCULATION OF MORE THAN 300,000.

TA1247AES

AR FOR LOS ANGELES

BREMEN, GERMANY, MARCH 7-(AP)-TWO CALIFORNIANS, T/4 CARROL D. PEMBERTON AND HIS WIFE, WERE FOUND DEAD IN THEIR APARTMENT TODAY, APPARENTLY THE VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTAL ASPHYXIATION FROM GAS FUMES.

THEIR BODIES WERE DISCOVERED WHEN A NEIGHBOR, WHO HAD AN APPOINTMENT TO GO SHOPPING WITH MRS. PEMBERTON, WAS UNABLE TO GET RESPONSE WHEN SHE CALLED AT THEIR HOME.

PEMBERTON'S ADDRESS WAS GIVEN AS 3215 BAGLEY AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, AND HIS WIFE'S ADDRESS AS 4071 LAFAYETTE PLACE, CULVER CITY. THEY WERE MARRIED FEB. 20, 1946, AND MRS. PEMBERTON JOINED HER HUSBAND HERE LAST NOVEMBER.

JK458PES

MAR 1947

BY RICHARD O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE AVERAGE GERMAN IN FRANKFURT IS DOING LITTLE TALKING THESE DAYS ABOUT THE APPROACHING MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE, DESPITE ITS POSSIBLE IMPORTANCE TO HIS OWN FUTURE.

INSTEAD, MOST GERMANS APPEARED TO BE SITTING BY AND WAITING FOR THE RESULTS WITH A SORT OF DESPERATE FEELING THAT THEY CAN DO NOTHING AND ARE MERE PAWNS "BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST."

YOU COULD GO INTO A BAR OR A CAFE, OR INTO THE AVERAGE GERMAN'S PRIVATE HOME AND NEVER HEAR THE PEACE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED ONCE IN AN AFTERNOON, UNLESS YOU BROUGHT UP THE TOPIC.

IT IS NOT THAT THE GERMAN DOESN'T CARE WHAT HAPPENS AT MOSCOW. HE IS WELL AWARE THE CONFERENCE IS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE AND THINKS IT IS "ABOUT TIME, TOO." BUT HE FEELS THAT DISCUSSION IS USELESS AND SO THE LACK OF FOOD, HEAT AND HOUSING DOMINATE HIS CONVERSATION.

WAITING FOR THE RESULTS, THERE IS ONLY ONE OUTCOME HE DARES THINK ABOUT -- UNIFICATION OF THE FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES AND A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

STILL STRONGLY NATIONALISTIC, HE REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE IDEA THAT GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIER MAY WELL BE ON THE ODER-NEISSE LINE, THAT THE SAAR MAY GO TO FRANCE OR THE RUHR BE INTERNAIONALIZED. AS FOR A GERMANY WITHOUT A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND WITHOUT TERRITORY THAT IS "HISTORICALLY GERMAN," THE AVERAGE GERMAN'S ATTITUDE WAS SUMMED UP THUS BY AN OFFICE MANAGER:

"WE'RE FINISHED. WE'RE A DEAD NATION OF SLAVES. AND THERE IS NOTHING. SO WE DON'T TALK. WE CAN ONLY WAIT AND HOPE."

PINNED DOWN ON A DEFINITE SET OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING THEIR FEELINGS THE GERMANS ANSWER READILY ENOUGH. A SURVEY SHOWED THAT MANY PIN THEIR HOPES FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE ON A NEGATIVE FEELING THAT THE ALLIED FOREIGN MINISTERS MUST GIVE GERMANY A "FAIR DEAL" OR THERE WILL BE ANOTHER WAR. A "FAIR DEAL" TO MANY GERMANS MEANS ALMOST NO CHANGE IN GERMANY'S PRE-HITLER FRONTIERS.

GERMANY ALWAYS WAS SOMEHOW LINKED UP BY THESE PERSONS WITH THE "NEW WAR" THEY BELIEVE WILL COME IF HER BOUNDARIES ARE ALTERED. SOME GERMANS INDICATED THEY BELIEVED GERMANY -- GENERATIONS FROM NOW -- WOULD RISE AGAIN AS A MILITARY POWER TO "RIGHT THE INJUSTICES."

NOT ONE OUT OF 15 GERMANS, REPRESENTING A CROSS SECTION OF THIS CITY'S LIFE, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SILESIA, POMERANIA, THE RUHR AND SAAR SHOULD BE SLICED FROM GERMANY. FOUR PERSONS QUESTIONED, HOWEVER, WERE WILLING TO GIVE UP EAST PRUSSIA.

"YOU CAN'T CHANGE BOUNDARIES WITHOUT CREATING A NEW WAR," SAID A 48-YEAR-OLD WOMAN, HEADING A CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION. SHE ADDED:

"IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT WE LOST THE WAR, WE WANT TO BE TREATED BY THE VICTORS AS PARTNERS IN DRAFTING A PEACE TREATY. OTHERWISE IT WILL BE A DICTUM."

ONLY TWO OF THE GERMANS QUESTIONED DISAGREED AND FELT GERMANY SHOULD NOT BE REPRESENTED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALL THE OTHERS FELT THAT EITHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN STATE GOVERNMENTS, OR OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES SHOULD BE INVITED TO MOSCOW.

"BUT THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD SIGN THE PEACE ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT GERMANY IS GIVEN A CHANCE TO CONTINUE LIFE ON A BEARABLE BASIS," SAID ALFON MEININGEN, 60-YEAR-OLD TECHNICIAN.

NEARLY ALL THOSE QUESTIONED THOUGHT THAT MILITARY OCCUPATION SHOULD END AS SOON AS GERMANY HAS A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT--ALTHOUGH THEY GENERALLY WERE PREPARED TO HAVE THE CONTROL COMMISSIONS STAY FOR A TIME TO PREVENT REARMAMENT.

JR631AES

MAR 1947

ROME, MARCH 7-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY COURT MARTIAL TODAY SENTENCED P.F.C. ROBERT W.OGLESBY, 18, OF PINE GROVE, ALA., TO 18 MONTHS CONFINEMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF ANOTHER AMERICAN SOLDIER AT ROME'S ARMY REST CENTER JAN.28.

ACCORDING TO TESTIMONY, AN ITALIAN-MAKE PISTOL WHICH OGLESBY WAS CARRYING CONTRARY TO ARMY REGULATIONS WENT OFF AND MORTALLY WOUNDED PVT.RALPH KINNERSON, JR., 19, OF TURLOCK, CALIF., WHILE THE TWO WERE DISCUSSING FIREARMS.

MD734PES

ROME, MARCH 7--(AP)--RESPONSIBLE ALLIED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL SEND A DIPLOMATIC NOTE TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT SOON ASKING THE RETURN OF 55 ITALIAN VESSELS ALLEGEDLY SEIZED ALONG THE ISTRIAN COAST.

THE SOURCES SAID THE NOTE WILL BE THE SECOND FORMAL

BRITISH-AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV SEIZURES, IN ADDITION TO NUMEROUS PROTESTS MADE THROUGH THE JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COMMITTEE IN TRIESTE.

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EXCEPT IN THE CASES OF VESSELS WHICH WERE SEIZED WHILE CARRYING CARGOES FOR THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN VENEZIA GIULIA THE PREVIOUS PROTESTS HAVE BEEN ALMOST FRUITLESS.

AT LEAST

SINCE MAY, 1945, THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE SEIZED 25 ITALIAN CARGO BOATS, AND A NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS, ON GROUNDS THAT THEY WERE IN YUGOSLAV WATERS, THE INFORMANTS SAID. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ VESSELS AND CARGOES WHICH INCLUDED AUTOMOBILES, COAL, CEMENT, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE. HAVE VANISHED, THE SOURCES SAID, BUT THEIR DISPOSITION H AS BEEN LEAR NED FROM CREW MEMBERS WHO STRA GGLED BACK TO ITALY.

~~THE INFORMANTS SAID THE 25 VESSELS WERE "DOCUMENTED" CASES WHICH~~ INCLUDED EIGHT SEIZED THIS YEAR, BUT THERE WERE REPORTED TO BE OTHERS ~~WHICH COULD~~ NOT BE PROV ED.

ALLIED INFORMANTS SAID THE YUGOSLAVS ARBITRARILY DECIDED THAT YUGOSLAV WATERS INCLUDED EVERYTHING EAST OF A LINE DRAWN DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC. THEY SAID THE PROTEST WOULD POINT OUT THAT A YUGOSLAV-BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT IN 1945 PROVIDED FOR FREE TRADE FROM THE DIVIDED ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA, AND THAT THE SEIZURES ~~IN ADDITION~~ VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW INASMUCH AS YUGOSLAV SOVEREIGNTY IS NOT ESTABLISHED THROUGH ISTRIA UNTIL RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY.

APR BRUTTOS 30 1945 CCC ~~XXX~~ MAR 1947

THE 11-NATION COMMISSION, INVESTIGATING GREEK CHARGES THAT YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA FOMENTED CIVIL WAR IN NORTHERN GREECE, HEARD TESTIMONY FROM TOLIOS KLEON, 34, THAT TRAINING OF GREEK LEFTISTS IN BULKJES BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER A SPEECH THERE BY THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY-GENERAL, NICHOLAS ZACHARIADES, ON MARCH 25, 1945.

KLEON, WHO SAID HE WAS TRAINED AT BULKJES AS A GUERRILLA, QUOTED ZACHARIADES AS SAYING THAT MILITARY TRAINING SHOULD BE STRESSED AT THE CAMP FOR FUTURE USE IN GREECE.

KLEON SAID THAT AT ONE TIME LAST YEAR HE WAS "ADVISED" BY COMMUNIST LEADERS IN HIS DISTRICT TO LEAVE GREECE FOR BULGARIA FOR "TWO OR THREE MONTHS." HE SAID HE EVADED HIS ESCORT AND RETURNED SECRETLY, BUT THAT PARTY MEMBERS, BE MEANS OF THREATS, FORCED HIM TO RETURN.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ALEXEI GRAUEN WRANGLED WITH OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS FOR NEARLY AN HOUR AFTER THE TESTIMONY, OVER WHETHER COMMUNIST "ADVICE" WAS TANTAMOUNT TO AN ORDER. HE SAID KLEON WENT INTO BULGARIA OF HIS FREE WILL. Add-Salonika-(N)-XXX Salonika

BJ927AES

ETHRIDGE BROUGHT THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COMMISSION AFTER THE GROUP WAS ADVISED BY AN ALBANIAN LIAISON OFFICER THAT THERE STILL WAS NO ANSWER TO A MESSAGE SENT 10 DAYS AGO ASKING INSTRUCTIONS IN THE CHAKALES CASE.

IT WAS DECIDED TODAY AT THE COMMISSION SESSION THAT A TEAM HEADED BY JOHN HOOD OF AUSTRALIA WOULD GO TO THE ALBANIAN BORDER FOR TWO WEEKS WITH SIDE TRIPS INTO ALBANIA.

THE COMMISSION WAS TOLD BY THE ALBANIAN LIAISON OFFICER THAT HE HAD SENT A NEW AND URGENT MESSAGE TWO DAYS AGO TO TIRANA, THE ALBANIAN CAPITAL, ASKING FOR CLARIFICATION OF CHAKALES' STATUS, BUT HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY. Add-Salonika-(Hellenic)-XXX Al Tanina

PS854PES

30. 24-8343

SALONIKA, GREECE, MARCH 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALTHOUGH A TEAM FROM THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SATURDAY FOR THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDER, THE ALBANIAN PRESS OFFER WITH THE COMMISSION SAID TONIGHT THAT L.S. CHAKALES, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, HAD NOT YET BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION TO ENTER ALBANIA.

THE ALBANIANS HAVE DECLARED CHAKALES WOULD BE BARRED BECAUSE THEY OBJECTED TO DISPATCHES HE SENT FROM TIRANA AT THE TIME OF THE ALBANIAN ELECTION IN DECEMBER, 1945. OTHER CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE COMMISSION HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THEY WOULD BE ADMITTED TO ALBANIA.

THE TEAM IS TO SPEND APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS ALONG THE BORDER, MAKING SIDE TRIPS INTO ALBANIA.

THE ALBANIAN PRESS OFFICER NESTI KERENXHI, SAID HE HAD SENT THE FACTS OF CHAKALAES' CASE TO TIRANA NINE DAYS AGO, BUT HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY.

MARK EHTRIDGE, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, IS STRONGLY SUPPORTING CHAKALES' RIGHT TO ACCOMPANY COMMISSION UNITS TO ALBANIA.

GH113AES

TODAY THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER SZABAD WARNED THAT UNLESS THE SMALLHOLDERS CAME AROUND TO "DEMOCRATIC" VIEWS, "NEXT WEEK WILL BE THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IN HUNGARIAN POLITICAL LIFE."

PREMIER FERENC NAGY WALKED OUT ON AN INTERPARTY CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN THE DEMAND FOR A PURGE OF 55 MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WAS FIRST MADE. THIS WAS TAKEN TO BE A SIGN OF HIS STIFFENED RESISTANCE, BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE AMERICAN NOTE. HE RETURNED TO THE CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT. THE MEETING ENDED IN A DEADLOCK.

BUT THIS MORNING NAGY HURRIED AWAY WHEN ASKED FOR "JUST FIVE MINUTES" TIME FOR AN INTERVIEW.

THE U.S. NOTE, HANDED TO SVIRIDOV WEDNESDAY BY U.S. BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H.WEEMS OF DICKSON, TENN., EXPRESSED AMERICAN DISPLEASURE OVER THE ARREST BY THE RUSSIANS OF BELA KOVACS, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY. THE RUSSIANS SAID HE WAS ACCUSED OF "ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE RED ARMY" AND WOULD BE TRIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

PRIOR TO HIS ARREST HE HAD BEEN CHARGED BY THE COMMUNISTS WITH BEING "PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE" FOR THE ALLEGED PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC. add-Budapest-(N)-(Quinn)-xxx demands

GH233PES

A85

BELGRADE, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS SLASHED 150 GRAMS FROM THE DAILY BREAD RATION FOR MARCH, ORDERING THAT HEAVY WORKERS BE ALLOTTED 1.43 POUNDS A DAY INSTEAD OF 1.76 POUNDS AND THAT GENERAL CONSUMERS BE CUT FROM 14.1 OUNCES TO 8.8 OUNCES. AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH YESTERDAY ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED THAT THE RATION FIGURES REPRESENTED THE MONTHLY RATHER THAN THE DAILY ALLOCATIONS. GOVERNMENT AND UNRRA OFFICIALS SAID DWINDLING OF STOCKPILES FORCED THE REDUCTION.

BJ839AES

MAR 1947

WHILE THE VISIBLE WORK DOUBTLESS WAS MATCHED BY INTENSIVE DIPLOMATIC PREPARATIONS AT THE KREMLIN AND FOREIGN OFFICE, EARLY ARRIVING FOREIGNERS HAD TO CONTENT THEMSELVES WITH LOOKING AT THE GLITTERING GILDED DOMES AND GREAT RED STARS ATOP THE SPIRES OF THE KREMLIN.

A2 add-Moscow-(Conf.)-xxx Berlin.

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN CHIPPED AND SHOVELLED ICE AND SNOW FROM THE STREETS IN BRIGHT SUNLIGHT, BUT THE VISITORS NOTED THAT MANY FLOWER-LOVING RUSSIANS ALREADY WERE CARRYING BUNCHES OF YELLOW MIMOSA.

THE BUSTLING AIR OF THE CONFERENCE CENTERS HAS NOT YET SPREAD TO THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN, BUT MANY CULTURAL CENTERS, SUCH AS THEATERS, ARE ARRANGING SPECIAL PROGRAMS, AND THE RUSSIAN TOURIST ORGANIZATION HAS AUGMENTED ITS STAFF WITH SPECIALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL TO CONDUCT SIGHTSEERS.

DESPITE A TIGHT HOUSING SITUATION IN THE CITY AND CLOSELY RATIONED FOOD, THE VISITORS' ACCOMMODATIONS WERE REPORTED AMPLE, ALTHOUGH THERE WILL BE SOME DOUBLING UP. AMPLE FOOD APPEARED TO BE AVAILABLE AT THE FINEST RESTAURANTS. ONE PARTY OF FIVE DINED LAST NIGHT ON APPETIZERS, SOUP, STEAK, VEGETABLES, COFFEE, BREAD AND BUTTER WHICH, WITH TIPS, COST ABOUT $7.50 PER PERSON.

JP411PES

WARSAW, MARCH 7-(AP)-POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ZYGMUNT MODZIELEWSKI TODAY HAILED THE FORTHCOMING SIGNING OF A POLISH-CZECHO-SLOVAK TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, AS INAUGURATING "AN ERA OF THE MOST FRUITFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND A FACTOR STRENGTHENING THE PEACE OF EUROPE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID, "THIS PACT SERVES AS A GUARANTEE THAT ALL QUESTIONS WHICH, FOR THE TIME BEING, ARE HELD IN ABEYANCE WILL BE SETTLED IN DUE COURSE IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERLY AGREEMENT."

MODZIELEWSKI TOLD THE OFFICIAL POLISH PRESS AGENCY THAT THE COOPERATION WOULD BE STRENGTHENED THROUGH A TRADE AGREEMENT WHICH WOULD GIVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA AN OUTLET TO THE SEA IN POLAND AND TRANSIT FACILITIES. THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE TEXT OF THE TREATY TO BE SIGNED MONDAY WOULD BE RELEASED ON THAT DAY.

PS902PES

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"BEFORE LEAVING LANE EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND SAID HIS SUCCESSOR WOULD SHORTLY BE NAMED," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "HE SAID NOTHING ABOUT BEING RECALLED IN PROTEST.

"IF WE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION ALL OF THESE CONTRADICTIONS, WE CANNOT BUT BE ASTONISHED, AFTER SUCH SINCERE WORDS FROM LANE, THAT HE AFTERWARD LAUNCHED AN ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN HARMFUL TO POLISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS." add-Warsaw-(Lane)-xxx(D)-elections.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID POLAND WOULD ALLOW MEMBERS OF A MIXED COMMISSION TO VISIT ANY PRISONERS HERE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

(IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID THE 99

PRISONERS TO WHOM THE AMBASSADOR HAD REFERRED WERE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS UNDER POLISH LAW, WHICH BASES DETERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP ON PARENTAGE RATHER THAN ON PLACE OF BIRTH. THE EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT THE PRISONERS PROBABLY BY NOW HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON UNDER THE FEB. 22 AMNESTY.)

BJ1020AES

BLOENFONTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 7-(AP)-PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE DANCED FOXTROTS AND WALTZES FOR AN HOUR AT A CIVIC BALL FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY TONIGHT, THEIR PARTNERS BEING YOUNG SOUTH AFRICANS.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, WHO IS EXTREMELY FOND OF DANCING AND EXCELS AT IT, APPEARED TO HAVE A LIVELY TIME, AND HER SISTER WAS EQUALLY GAY.

ELIZABETH WORE AN OPAL TAFFETA GOWN, MARGARET ROSE A DIAMANTE SPANGLED CRINOLINE AND THE QUEEN WAS RESPLENDENT IN AN OYSTER SATIN CRINOLINE.

MANY OF THE YOUNG MEN GUESTS AT THE BALL WERE EAGER TO DANCE WITH THE PRINCESSES, BUT WHEN ONE BOLDLY APPROACHED THE ROYAL FAMILY AND ASKED FOR THE FIRST FOXTROT WITH ELIZABETH, HE WAS TOLD THAT ALL HER PARTNERS HAD BEEN CHOSEN IN ADVANCE.

PS756PES MAR 1947

POLICE ARRESTED 25 PERSONS WEDNESDAY IN A ROUNDUP OF TERRORIST SUSPECTS. THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW FOLLOWED THE KILLING OF 21 PERSONS BY BOMBS, MINES AND GUNFIRE IN PALESTINE SATURDAY.

THREE SUSPECTS WERE REPORTED HELD AND AN ARMS SUPPLY CONSISTING OF TWO FLAME THROWERS, A SMALL MINE AND TWO STEN-GUN MAGAZINES WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN HADERA 30 MILES NORTH OF TEL AVIV, BIGGEST CITY IN THE COASTAL-PLAIN MARTIAL-LAW SECTOR.

TEN OF 244 PERSONS INVESTIGATED WERE DETAINED, AND TWO MINES WERE DISCOVERED, SAID REPORTS, IN NATANYA, 20 MILES NORTH OF TEL AVIV. Add-Jerusalem-(D-xxx them out"

TROOPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CORDONED OFF A THIRD OF NATANYA AT DAWN AND PLACED SOME 3,000 JEWISH RESIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST IN A STRICT CURFEW ORDER.

SEVERAL ARMY INSTALLATIONS NEAR NATANYA HAVE BEEN THE TARGET OF RECENT ATTACKS.

(NO PICKUP)

M622AES

BANGKOK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE SIAMESE CAPITAL WAS GRIPPED BY A CHOLERA SCARE TODAY WHEN IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT 100 PASSENGERS FROM THE SHIP TURK'S HEAD HAD ESCAPED FROM A WHARF WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HELD IN QUARANTINE SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.

AUTHORITIES REPORTED THAT 240 OF THE SHIP'S PASSENGERS HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED WITH THE DISEASE AND THAT THERE HAD BEEN 19 DEATHS AMONG THEM. THE TURK'S HEAD ARRIVED WITH NEARLY 3,000 CHINESE IMMIGRANTS, ALTHOUGH THE VESSEL HAS A NORMAL CAPACITY OF ONLY 800 PASSENGERS.

LS1129PES

INDIAN

NEW DELHI, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT THAT FOUR MAIN BAZAARS, OR INDIAN SHOPPING DISTRICTS, HAVE BEEN BURNED DOWN IN AMRITSAR, NEW CENTER OF BITTERNESS IN THE RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES OF PUNJAB PROVINCE.

EARLIER REPORTS SAID AT LEAST 27 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND MORE THAN 100 INJURED SINCE WEDNESDAY IN COMMUNAL RIOTING IN AMRITSAR, 40 MILES EAST OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF LAHORE.

THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT RADIO SAID POLICE AND SOLDIERS IN AMRITSAR HAD BEEN ORDERED TO SHOOT WITHOUT WARNING ANY PERSONS CARRYING ANYTHING RESEMBLING A WEAPON--EXCEPT A SHEATHED SWORD.

BY TRADITION, SWORDS HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY SIKHS FOR GENERATIONS AS PART OF THEIR RELIGIOUS EQUIPMENT AND PERMISSION TO CARRY THEM HAS NOT BEEN WITHDRAWN, EVEN THOUGH THE SIKHS ARE ONE OF THE FACTIONS INVOLVED IN THE CURRENT COMMUNAL RIOTING.

THEY HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE HINDUS AGAINST FOLLOWERS OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE. THE LEAGUE FORCED OUT THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT--MADE UP OF A COALITION OF SIKHS, HINDUS AND NON-LEAGUE MOSLEMS--AND THEN DISCOVERED THE LEAGUE FOLLOWERS COULD NOT MUSTER ENOUGH STRENGTH TO FORM A GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN.

THE BRITISH GOVERNOR HAS TAKEN OVER TEMPORARILY THE REINS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVINCE, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 57 PERCENT MOSLEM IN POPULATION.

THE RADIO SAID THE SITUATION IN LAHORE WAS IMPROVED TODAY, ALTHOUGH FACTIONAL CLASHES WERE CONTINUING WITHIN THE OLD WALLED CITY. MILITARY AND POLICE DETAILS PATROLLED LAHORE AND PEACE DELEGATIONS FROM EACH FACTION TOURED THE CITY BROADCASTING APPEALS FOR PEACE.

THE SITUATION IN AMRITSAR, HOWEVER, APPEARED TO BE GROWING STEADILY WORSE. THE RADIO SAID FIRES HAD BURNED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT IN SOME OF THE BAZAARS AND CONTINUED THIS MORNING.

BJ824AES

B46 (Q)

SINGAPORE, MARCH 7-(AP)-TRADE STATISTICS RELEASED TODAY DISCLOSED THAT MALAYA PRODUCED 403,207 TONS OF RUBBER DURING 1946, OF WHICH 305,840 TONS WAS EXPORTED. THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED 103,645 TONS AND 89,506 TONS WENT TO BRITAIN.

IT WAS ALSO REVEALED THAT SMALL HOLDING PRODUCTION EXCEEDED THAT OF THE LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS. THE SMALL HOLDERS PRODUCED 229,692 TONS OF RUBBER, WHILE THE ESTATE OPERATORS PRODUCED 173,515 TONS DURING 1946.

RB719AES NM MAR 1947

KNY

TUNG PI-WU, THE DELEGATION HEAD, AND 73 OTHERS LEFT IN FOUR U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES FOR THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT ORDERS TO RETURN TO THEIR OWN SOIL.

CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM STRIFE-TORN FORMOSA THAT GEN. CHEN YI, GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND, HAD ASSURED 12 REPRESENTATIVE FORMOSANS THAT THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE REORGANIZED TO GIVE FORMOSANS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Add-Hankow-(DA7)-xxx Place" X502APS

30.24-8345

A92FX

NANKING, MARCH 7-(AP)-A CHINESE REPARATIONS OFFICIAL SAID TODAY CHINA WOULD GET 30 PERCENT OF JAPANESE MATERIAL SET ASIDE BY THE ALLIED FAR EASTERN REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

HUN CHEN, HEAD OF THE CHINESE REPARATIONS GROUP IN JAPAN, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT UNDER THE FIRST STAGE OF REPARATIONS, 13 CATEGORIES OF JAPANESE COMMODITIES TOTALING 10,000,000 TONS HAD BEEN SET ASIDE FOR THE ALLIES.

HE ADDED THAT AMERICA'S ATTITUDE ON REPARATIONS WAS "MUCH MORE LENIENT THAN WE EXPECTED."

X601APS

MAR 1947

CHINESE COMMUNISTS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AGREED TODAY TO ALLOW EIGHT COMMUNISTS TO REMAIN IN NATIONALIST CHINA AS RELIEF OFFICIALS TO HELP HANDLE UNRRA SUPPLIES.

P.H. HO, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CNRRA, ANNOUNCING THE DECISION, SAID FIVE WOULD BE STATIONED AT SHANGHAI, TWO AT TIENTSIN AND ONE AT KAIFENG. ALL OTHER COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT-HELD AREAS.

LING CHUNG, RELIEF OPERATIONS DIRECTOR IN COMMUNIST AREAS, SAID HE WOULD SEEK TO GET THE NUMBER EXTENDED TO 12 IN SHANGHAI ALONE, AND ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF INJECTING POLITICS IN THE RELIEF PROGRAM.

P1027PPS NM

PEIPING, SATURDAY, MARCH 8-(AP)-PVT. WARREN T.PRITCHARD HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO 10 MONTHS IMPRISONMENT WITH A BAD CONDUCT DISCHARGE FOR ASSAULT AND FAILURE TO REPORT THE RAPE OF A CHINESE GIRL BY A FELLOW MARINE AT PEIPING LAST CHRISTMAS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAJ.GEN.SAMUEL HOWARD, COMMANDANT OF MARINES IN CHINA, APPROVED THE FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL, THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID. THE SENTENCE IS SUBJECT TO REVIEW IN WASHINGTON.

P1024PPS

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IN CHANGCHUN, WHICH I VISITED EARLIER IN THE WEEK, ARE HELPING THEIR CONQUERORS PLAN THE REHABILITATION OF THE GREAT BROKEN INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE OF MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE TECHNICIANS, ECONOMISTS AND SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN PUT TO WORK ASSISTING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN DRAWING UP A PROGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, IT IS A DISCOURAGING JOB, AND THE TASK OF RESTORING PROSTRATE MANCHURIA HAS PROCEEDED LITTLE BEYOND THE DRAWING BOARD STAGE.

MOST OF THE JAPANESE ARE WORKING WITH THE CHINESE ECONOMIC MISSION. SOME SCIENTISTS ARE TEACHING AT THE UNIVERSITY. THE REMAINDER ARE PETTY TECHNICIANS.

THE CHINESE, HOWEVER, ARE IGNORING MUCH OF THE JAPANESE ADVICE ON THE DAY-TO-DAY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS ON LONG-RANGE RECOVERY.

TO OUTSIDERS, THIS SEEMS COSTLY IN VIEW OF THE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED BY THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

TOP-RANKING JAPANESE TECHNICIANS ARE LIVING FAIRLY WELL, ACCORDING TO ORIENTAL STANDARDS. THEY ARE GETTING AS MUCH AS CHINESE IN COMPARABLE POSITIONS. THE LESSER WORKERS ARE JUST GETTING BY.

THE 101 RUSSIANS IN CHANGCHUN MOVE ABOUT WITHOUT RESTRAINT. SOME WHO LACK HOUSING STILL LIVE IN THE DOWNTOWN BUILDING WHERE THEY WERE PROTECTIVELY INTERNED DURING PAST ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA.

NANKING PLANS TO MAKE CHANGCHUN A SUB-CAPITAL, WITHOUT OFFICIALLY DESIGNATING IT AS SUCH. IF AND WHEN THE NATIONALISTS TAKE HARBIN AND TSITSIHAR FROM THE COMMUNISTS, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S MANCHURIAN HEADQUARTERS WILL BE MOVED TO CHANGCHUN FROM MUKDEN. CHANGCHUN, WHICH 15 YEARS AGO WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A VILLAGE, NOW HAS A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 400,000.

DURING MY VISIT, I SAW GROUPS OF CIVILIANS MARCHING DOWN THE FROZEN STREETS CARRYING SHOVELS. LATER I LEARNED THAT THIS WAS THE "SELF-DEFENSE CORPS," COMPOSED OF ALL MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 45. THE CORPS IS CLEANING UP THE CITY AND BUILDING PILLBOXES.

X606APS NM

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, MARCH 7-(AP)-A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL, TAKING NOTE OF A ONE-MAN HUNGER STRIKE, WARNED THE JAPANESE TODAY THAT ANY "PROVOCATIONS HOSTILE TO THE ALLIED POWERS" MIGHT DELAY REPATRIATION OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN FROM SOVIET ZONES.

CONSTANTIN POPOV, PRESS ATTACHE OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION HERE, REFERRED IN A STATEMENT TO THE RECENT 21-DAY HUNGER STRIKE BY YOSHIKI HOSHINO, PROTESTING REPATRIATION DELAYS. HE TERMED IT "A PROVOCATIVE TRICK X X X MOTIVATED BY MALICIOUS REASONS AND AIMED EXCLUSIVELY AT INCITING HOSTILITY TOWARD SOVIET AUTHORITIES."

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 JAPANESE STILL IN RUSSIAN ZONES. HOSHINO DECLARED AT THE START OF HIS STRIKE THAT HE WANTED TO CALL WORLD ATTENTION TO THE LETHARGY OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN DEALING WITH REPATRIATION.

POPOV SAID RETURN OF JAPANESE FROM RUSSIAN ZONES WAS BEING CARRIED OUT "AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE CARRIED OUT" AS AGREED BY RUSSIANS AND ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. THE AGREEMENT CALLED FOR BRINGING HOME 50,000 JAPANESE MONTHLY, AND SO FAR THE RUSSIANS HAVE EXCEEDED THAT QUOTA EACH MONTH.

X327APS

WAR TRIAL (2ND)

TOKYO, MARCH 7-(AP)-A JAPANESE DEFENSE WITNESS WHO CONTENDED JAPAN'S GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WAS MODELED ON "PAN AMERICAN PRINCIPLES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE," CONCEDED BEFORE, THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT JAPAN MAINTAINED GARRISONS IN SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES WITHIN THE AREA.

KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO, FORMER VICE MINISTER OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY, ALSO ADMITTED UNDER PROSECUTION QUESTIONING THAT THE JAPANESE CONFISCATED MUCH OF THE INDUSTRIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND MALAYA.

JAPAN "NATURALLY" NEEDED RESOURCES AND MANPOWER IN OCCUPIED AREAS TO PROSECUTE THE WAR, HE TESTIFIED. YAMAMOTO ADDED THAT JAPAN INTENDED ULTIMATELY TO RESTORE CONTROL OF LOCAL ECONOMY TO THE PEOPLE.

FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, ONE OF THE 26 JAPANESE WARTIME LEADERS ON TRIAL, WAS TAKEN TO AN AMERICAN ARMY HOSPITAL LAST NIGHT, SUFFERING FROM BRONCHITIS.

X332APS

MAR 1947

TOKYO, MARCH 7-(AP)-AN OCCUPATION OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY OF ALLIED NATIONALS NOW MAY BE RESTORED TO OWNERS OF THEIR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES IF THEY ARE IN JAPAN.

HOWEVER, FOREIGN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN D.H.BLAKE ADDED THAT OWNERS COULD DO NOTHING WITH THE PROPERTY EXCEPT RECEIVE TITLE AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS UPKEEP. BLAKE EXPLAINED THAT THEY COULD NOT DISPOSE OF PROPERTIES AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF OCCUPATION REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BLAKE SAID THE HOLDINGS ALLIED HEADQUARTERS NOW CONTROLS REPRESENT ABOUT HALF THE VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY ALLIED NATIONALS IN JAPAN WHEN HOSTILITIES BEGAN. THE BALANCE WAS USED BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR WAR EFFORT, WAS DESTROYED IN THE WAR OR HAS NOT YET BEEN RECOVERED. OWNERS OF THESE PROPERTIES MAY SUBMIT CLAIMS AGAINST THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR, THE CUSTODIAN SAID, ALLIED NATIONALS OWNED ABOUT $100,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY IN JAPAN.

XGAPS MAR 1947

A138FX

MANILA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8-(AP)-SIX JET-PROPELLED SHOOTING STARS WERE POISED TODAY AT LAOAG ON NORTHERN LUZON FOR A FLIGHT TO OKINAWA IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE WORLD'S RECORD OF ONE HOUR, 40 MINUTES, FOR AN OVERWATER HOP OF APPROXIMATELY 700 MILES.

FAVORABLE WEATHER WAS PREDICTED FOR THE FLIGHT, BEING MADE BY PLANES OF THE 13TH AIR FORCE. TAKEOFF WAS SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

FLIGHT LEADERS ARE COL. HOMER L.BOUSHEY, BURLINGAME, CALIF., AND MAJ.WILLIAM S. HARRELL, CANBY, MINN., WHO MADE THE RECORD IN THE LUZON-OKINAWA HOP JAN.24.

P1022PPS

JAMES W. RYAN, ATTORNEY FOR THE ISBRANDTSEN LINE, WHICH HAS LEASED THE SHIP FROM THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION, ALSO WALKED OFF THE SHIP WITH GRAY. HE SAID HE WAS CABLING THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY IN NEW YORK TO NOTIFY THE MARITIME COMMISSION THAT THE BEHRMAN HAD BEEN FORCEFULLY CAPTURED BY THE DUTCH AND THAT THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY WAS UNABLE TO ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHARTER.

THE MARTIN BEHRMAN ARRIVED HERE SEVERAL DAYS AGO UNDER ESCORT OF A DUTCH DESTROYER WITH A $3,000,000 CARGO OF RUBBER, SUGAR, CHICHONA (QUININE) AND OTHER PRODUCTS WHICH SHE HAD LOADED AT CHERIBON JAVA PORT EAST OF HERE WHICH IS UNDER CONTROL OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

THE DUTCH HAD WARNED GRAY THAT THEY WOULD NOT PERMIT THE BEHRMAN TO SAIL FOR AMERICA WITH THE CARGO, MAINTAINING IT WAS THE PRODUCE OF EUROPEAN-OWNED PLANTATIONS ILLEGALLY SEIZED BY THE INDONESIANS AND THAT THE VESSEL HAD NO RIGHT TO CLEAR WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF DUTCH AUTHORITIES.

GRAY YESTERDAY ACCUSED THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT OF "AN ACT OF PIRACY" AND ORDERED HIS CREW TO RESIST WITH FORCE ANY DUTCH ATTEMPT TO OPEN THE SHIP'S HATCHES AND UNLOAD THE CARGO "UNLESS THEY HAVE THE GUN ON YOU FIRST."

GRAY LATER WAS SERVED BY A DUTCH POLICE OFFICER WITH A SUMMONS DIRECTING HIM TO APPEAR BEFORE A DUTCH MILITARY COURT FRIDAY. GRAY SAID HE WAS IGNORANT OF ANY CHARGE AGAINST HIM OR WHY HE HAD BEEN SUMMONED TO APPEAR. Ltd-Col. Martin Behrman — "A Representative"

JR515AES

NIGHT LEAD SHIP (40[illegible]

BY STANLEY SWINTON

BATAVIA, MARCH 7-(AP)-SIXTY DUTCH MARINES, SAILORS AND CIVIL POLICE BOARDED THE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN TODAY AND OVERPOWERED THE FIRST MATE AS HE ATTEMPTED TO RAISE THE GANGPLANK IN CARRYING OUT THE ORDERS OF HIS DEFIANT CAPTAIN TO FRUSTRATE THE DUTCH AUTHORITIES.

TUGBOATS NOSED THE SHIP TO ANOTHER DOCK FOR THE UNLOADING OF HER $3,000,000 CARGO IN ACCORD WITH A CONFISCATION ORDER FROM THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT. THE SHIP HAD BEEN LOADED AT CHERIBON, IN REPUBLICAN JAVA, CONTRARY TO DUTCH REGULATIONS.

CAPT.RUDY GRAY, WHO HAD NOTIFIED THE DUTCH SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE THAT HE INTENDED TO SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES, WALKED OFF THE SHIP AFTER INFORMING DUTCH NAVY LT.JOHN HAMERSLAG THAT CONTROL OF THE VESSEL HAD BEEN "TAKEN FROM ME FORCEFULLY BY ARMED MEN."

"THIS IS SHEER PIRACY," HE EXCLAIMED.

TWO CIVIL POLICE PINNED THE ARMS OF FIRST MATE ALEXANDER THEOPHANUS, 3215 NETHERLAND AVE., NEW YORK CITY, BEHIND HIS BACK WHEN HE TRIED TO CARRY OUT GRAY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO RAISE THE GANGPLANK IN THE FACE OF THE BOARDING PARTY, ARMED WITH STEN GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

"I HAVE RECEIVED NO COURT ORDER OR LEGAL EXPLANATION OF THIS ACTION," CAPT.GRAY TOLD LT.HAMERSLAG. "THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SHIP IS NO LONGER MINE."

HE SAID HE WAS LEAVING ON THE ADVICE OF JAMES W.RYAN, ATTORNEY AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY IN NEW YORK, THE SHIP'S CHARTERER. RYAN, WHO WALKED OFF THE SHIP WITH GRAY, SAID HE WAS NOTIFYING THE COMPANY TO INFORM THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION THAT THE SHIP WAS FORCEFULLY CAPTURED AND ISBRANDTSEN WOULD BE UNABLE TO ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY.

UNDER GRAY'S ORDER THE CREW REMAINED ABOARD THE MARTIN BEHRMAN, BUT REFUSED TO ASSIST THE DUTCH SAILORS IN MOVING THE SHIP OR THE UNLOADING.

TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWED BY 48 HOURS THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT PROTEST TO THE HAGUE OVER REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE SHIP WAS SEIZED.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROMISED TO MAKE A REPORT WHEN IT RECEIVED FULL INFORMATION FROM BATAVIA.

MAR 1947

A202

GRAY HAD NOTIFIED THE PORT NAVAL COMMAND TODAY THAT HE WOULD SAIL IN AN HOUR UNLESS A WRITTEN SEIZURE ORDER WAS PRESENTED. AN HOUR LATER 29 ARMED CIVIL AND NAVY POLICE BOARDED THE VESSEL. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY 16 ARMED SAILORS AND LATER BY TWO OFFICERS AND 13 MARINES.

THE MARTIN BEHRMAN ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF BATAVIA SEVERAL DAYS AGO UNDER ESCORT OF A DUTCH DESTROYER WITH A CARGO OF RUBBER, SUGAR, CINCHONA BARK (QUININE) AND OTHER PRODUCTS LOADED AT CHERIBON, JAVA PORT EAST OF HERE WHICH IS UNDER CONTROL OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

THE DUTCH HAD WARNED GRAY HE COULD NOT SAIL FOR AMERICA WITH THE CARGO, ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS THE PRODUCE OF EUROPEAN-OWNED PLANTATIONS ILLEGALLY SEIZED BY THE INDONESIANS.

JP317PES

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WITH BATAVIA
THE HAGUE, MARCH 7-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE CARGO ON THE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN CONSISTED OF "STOLEN PRODUCTS" AND THEREFORE THE ACTION OF THE DUTCH ARMED FORCES IN SEIZING THE VESSEL WAS ENTIRELY LEGAL. HE SAID AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE WILL BE ISSUED TOMORROW.
--DASH--
(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN NIGHT LEAD FROM BATAVIA)
FD503PES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD SECRETS (280)
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 7-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, FOREIGN MINISTER, PROMISED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THAT PRECAUTIONS WOULD BE REDOUBLED TO GUARD THE SECRETS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ROCKET RANGE IN AUSTRALIA'S SOUTHWESTERN DESERTS AFTER JOSEPH ABBOTT OF THE OPPOSITION HAD CHARGED A "SINISTER ASSOCIATION" BETWEEN SOME SCIEINTIFIC ELEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
XK
EVATT SAID "EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION" WOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT SPYING, THAT THE SECURITY SERVICE WOULD BE STRENGTHENED TO CHECK ON THE "POSSIBLE ABUSE OF CITIZENSHIP" AND THAT THE LAW RELATING TO OFFICIAL SECRETS WOULD BE MADE MORE STRICT.

EVATT SAID THE REVELATIONS OF THE PROSECUTION OF AN ALLEGEDLY COMMUNIST-SPONSORED SPY RING IN CANADA RECENTLY WERE "PROFOUNDLY DISTURBING AND SHOCKING" AND SHOWED A "TREMENDOUS DETERMINATION AT ALL COSTS, WHATEVER WAS INVOLVED, TO GET HOLD OF THE ATOMIC BOMB SECRET."
THE PRIME MINISTER AGREED THAT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT MEMBERS OF A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION WOULD HAND OVER OTHER SUCH MILITARY SECRETS TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

HE ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH "SECURITY OFFICERS REPORT THAT SO FAR NOTHING UNTOWARD HAS OCCURRED" THEY AGREED "WITH THE NECESSITY FOR REDOUBLING PRECAUTIONS."
ABBOTT CHARGED THAT THE AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE AND GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC AGENCIES WERE "RED-ANTED" WITH COMMUNISTS AND ASSERTED THERE WAS A LINK BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS. HE CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT A ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE PERSONNEL OF THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS AND THE AFFILIATIONS OF A NUMBER OF EMPLOYES OF THE COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
OTHER OPPOSITION SPEAKERS DECLARED THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN CANBERRA WAS ALMOST AS BIG AS ALL OTHERS PUT TOGETHER AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO INQUIRE INTO WHAT IT WAS DOING.
JOHN DEDMAN, MINISTER FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, DEPRECATED THAT THE DISCUSSION HAD TAKEN AN ANTI-COMMUNIST TURN. HE SAID ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS ALREADY WERE BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION FROM ROCKET RANGE EXPERIMENTS AND SAID "THERE PERHAPS ARE OTHER SPIES OPERATING IN AUSTRALIA APART FROM COMMUNISTS AND THEY MIGHT NOT HAVE ANY POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS."
JK154PES

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD ASK THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY TO GRANT WERNER HEISENBERG, NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING PHYSICIST, PERMISSION TO COME TO ARGENTINA FOR A SERIES OF LECTURES AND FOR STUDY IN ITS INSTITUTE OF RADIOACTIVITY.
(ON FEB. 20, HEISENBERG ANNOUNCED IN GERMANY THAT HE WAS REFUSING AN INVITATION TO LECTURE IN BUENOS AIRES UNIVERSITY BECAUSE HE LACKED BRITISH PERMISSION TO LEAVE HIS OWN COUNTRY.)
THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF EXACT SCIENCES SAID THE PROMINENCE OF HEISENBERG, A GERMAN AUTHORITY ON NUCLEAR FISSION, MADE IT UNNECESSARY TO EXPLAIN WHY HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO COME HERE.
IT SAID THE UNIVERSITY "WILL PERSIST IN NEGOTIATIONS AND IS CONFIDENT THAT WHEN THE BRITISH UNDERSTAND THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THEY WILL PERMIT HEISENBERG TO PUT HIMSELF IN CONTACT WITH PHYSICISTS HERE."
GOVERNMENT AND DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HAVE TERMED "ABSURD" REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA WAS STARTING A FULL-SCALE ATOMIC RESEARCH PROGRAM AND THAT WAS THE MOTIVE FOR THE INVITATION TO HEISENBERG, A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOETTINGEN, WHOSE ATOM-SPLITTING RESEARCH WON INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION 15 YEARS AGO.
IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT DR. GUIDO BECK, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SCIENTIST WHO COLLABORATED WITH HEISENBERG IN NUCLEAR RESEARCH IN GERMANY, HAS BEEN IN ARGENTINA SEVERAL YEARS AND IS A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA.
HEISENBERG, IN AN INTERVIEW LAST MONTH, SAID HE KNEW FROM READING THE SMYTH REPORT "EXACTLY" HOW AMERICAN SCIENTISTS PRODUCED THE ATOMIC BOMB "EXCEPT FOR SOME SMALL TECHNICAL DETAILS."
WHEN HE ANNOUNCED HE HAD REJECTED THE ARGENTINE INVITATION, HEISENBERG SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO PARTICIPATE IN MILITARY ATOMIC RESEARCH FOR ANY COUNTRY.
LS1124PES

MAR 1947

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 7-(AP)-VOICING SATISFACTION OVER HIS "FRIENDLY TALKS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN DURING THE LATTER'S THREE-DAY VISIT HERE, PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT HE HOPED TO RENEW THE DISCUSSIONS WHEN HE VISITS WASHINGTON ON APRIL 29.
"MR. TRUMAN IS A NOBLE CHIEF IN THE CAUSE OF CONTINENTAL UNITY, INDEPENDENCE AND JUSTICE," THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT SAID, "FOR THIS REASON HIS PRESENCE IN MEXICO APPEARS TO US SIGNIFICANT, NOT ONLY FOR OURSELVES, BUT ALSO FOR ALL THE LATIN REPUBLICS OF THIS HEMISPHERE, WITH WHICH WE ARE BOUND BY SO MANY FRATERNAL TIES."
"THE CONVERSATIONS BEGUN HERE," HE ADDED, "WILL BE RESUMED IN WASHINGTON APRIL 29, THE DATE I HAVE CHOSEN TO RETURN MR. TRUMAN'S VISIT IN REPLY TO HIS KIND INVITATION."
M737AES

OTTAWA, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT EASILY WITHSTOOD ITS FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHEN MEMBERS VOTED 168-26 AGAINST AN OPPOSITION MOTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE VOTE CAME AS DEBATE ON THE THRONE SPEECH, WHICH OUTLINED PROPOSED GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION, MOVED TOWARD CONCLUSION.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, WHICH INTRODUCED THE MOTION, WAS ALONE IN VOTING AGAINST ALL OTHER PARTIES.

NO SOONER WAS THE C.C.F. MOTION REJECTED THAN THE 13-MAN SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY CAME IN WITH ANOTHER MOTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SESSION ENDED WITHOUT A RECORDED VOTE ON THIS MOTION.

MQ1250AES

WHEAT

WINNIPEG, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE PRICE OF WHEAT EARMARKED FOR EXPORT TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM--KNOWN TO THE TRADE AS CLASS TWO WHEAT TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM THAT DESTINED FOR EXPORT TO BRITAIN-ROSE ONE CENT TODAY TO PLACE IT AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL ATTAINED SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1920.

THE CLASS TWO NO. 1 NORTHERN REACHED $2.75, ONE CENT OVER THE PREVIOUS RECORD FIRST ESTABLISHED A WEEK AGO. IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, NO. 1 NORTHERN, BASIS FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, REACHED A PEAK OF $2.85 5/8.

A FAIR SIZED EXPORT BUSINESS IN WHEAT WAS CONFIRMED TODAY, WITH AROUND 275,000 BUSHELS CONSIGNED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. NO OTHER EXPORT SALES WERE REPORT.

MQ&JS1205AES

MAR 1947

B43KX (Q)

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,MARCH 7-(AP)-THE ALASKA AIR COMMAND HAS IDENTIFIED THE SOLDIER KILLED WHEN 14 MEN LEAPED FROM A FLAMING B-29 SUPERFORTRESS NEAR NAKNEK ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA LAST FRIDAY AS SGT. P. R. BENEDICT, STOCKTON, CALIF.

HIS PARACHUTE OPENED PROPERLY BUT HE RECEIVED A SKULL FRACTURE AS A RESULT OF "JUMPING IN THE WIND AND ONTO DIFFICULT TERRAIN," THE COMMAND SAID. THE OTHER 13 MEN LANDED SAFELY, WITH ONLY FOUR SUFFERING MINOR INJURIES. THE MEN WERE SEARCHING FOR ANOTHER MISSING B-29.

NO TRACE HAS BEEN FOUND OF THE MISSING B-29, LOST WITH 13 MEN ABOARD. FOUL FLYING WEATHER HAS IMPEDED THE SEARCH.

VR613ACS NM

LEAD DAY U.N. (120)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 7-(AP)-AUSTRALIA SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SET UP A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS UNDER A U.N."STRATEGIC AREA" TRUSTEESHIP.

DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK MADE NO FORMAL PROPOSAL IN EMPHASIZING THAT HE WAS NOT OPPOSING THE AMERICAN PLAN, BUT FELT THAT OTHER INTERESTED NATIONS SUCH AS INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND SHOULD BE HEARD BEFORE FINAL DECISION.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL, BUT FAVORED DELAY UNTIL CONCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATIES. HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD NOT OPPOSE THE WILL OF A COUNCIL MAJORITY.

CHINA THEN JOINED IN APPROVAL OF THE U.S. PLAN, PREVIOUSLY SUPPORTED BY RUSSIA, WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE THE UNITED STATES AS SOLE ADMINISTRATOR.

THE APPARENT TREND OF THIS NEW-FOUND UNANIMITY WAS TOWARD EARLY APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN PLAN, OR AT WORST MERELY A DELAY FOR LEGAL REASONS. AS FOR ANY POSTPONEMENT, THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT IT WILL STAY ON THE ISLANDS REGARDLESS.

ANY OBJECTIONS APPEARED CENTERED AROUND TECHNICALITIES AND THE TIME. RUSSIA ALSO HAD THREE MODIFICATION PROPOSALS IN THE HOPPER.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO WANTS TO MAKE THESE CHANGES IN THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT:

DROP THE PROVISION THAT THE ISLANDS WOULD BE ADMINISTERED AS "AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNITED STATES;" ADD THE WORD "OR INDEPENDENCE" AFTER THE WORDS "TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT" IN THE SECTION GUARANTEEING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIVES; AND GIVE THE COUNCIL THE RIGHT TO ALTER THE AGREEMENT INSTEAD OF PROVIDING THAT NO CHANGES COULD BE MADE WITHOUT AMERICAN CONSENT.

THE UNITED STATES WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY TO ACCEPT THE FIRST TWO RUSSIAN SUGGESTIONS IF THE COUNCIL SO DECIDED. ON THE THIRD, DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN WAS BALKING, BUT AMERICAN SOURCES INSISTED THERE WOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY.

AUSTIN'S POSITION WAS SAID TO BE THAT THE AGREEMENT WAS IN EFFECT A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS AND THAT AS A PARTY WASHINGTON WOULD HAVE TO APPROVE CHANGES. HE ALSO WAS REPORTED TO FEEL THAT ACCEPTANCE OF THE SOVIET VERSION WOULD VIOLATE THE CHARTER. HOWEVER, EVEN IF ADOPTED, THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE PROTECTED BY RIGHT RIGHT TO VETO CHANGES.

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A21

GREAT BRITAIN CLUNG TO ITS ORIGINAL STAND THAT THE AGREEMENT SHOULD NOT BE PUT INTO FORCE UNTIL THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY WITH JAPAN FOR LEGAL REASONS. HOWEVER, DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN MADE IT CLEAR HE WAS NOT READY TO OPPOSE THE WILL OF THE COUNCIL.

POLAND FOUND SOME "MINOR LEGAL POINTS," BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID HIS DELEGATION WAS NOT INSISTING ON THE CHANGES.

AUSTRALIA, WHIC ORIGINALLY STOOD WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR A DELAY, WAS EXPECTED TO GO ON RECORD WITH ITS REQUEST WITHOUT FORCING THE ISSUE.

THE FAR-REACHING AGREEMENT THAT FOUND SUCH WIDE SUPPORT IN THE COUNCIL WOULD DESIGNATE THE VAST CHAINS OF THE MARSHALLS, CAROLINES AND MARIANAS AS A STRATEGIC AREA UNDER THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM. THE 634 ISLANDS INCLUDE THE WAR-TIME BASES OF SAIPAN, ENIWETOK, KWAJALEIN, TINIAN, TRUK AND MAJURO AND WERE DESCRIBED BY AUSTIN IN A POLICY SPEECH TO THE COUNCIL AS VITAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER TRUSTEESHIP TERMS, WHICH IN THIS CASE AMOUNT TO VIRTUAL ANNEXATION, THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY AND GARRISON THE ISLANDS, BAN FOREIGN AIRCRAFT, AND COMPLETELY CLOSE THE

30.24-8349

AREA AT WILL FOR SECURITY REASONS.
THE UNITED STATES PRESENTED THE AGREEMENT TO THE COUNCIL LAST MONTH AND ASKED FOR ACCEPTANCE NOW, BUT AMERICAN SOURCES INDICATED THAT AUSTIN WOULD NOT RESIST DELAY.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE TO THE AMERICAN PLAN CAME FROM FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIAN DELEGATE, WHO SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES "SHOULD BE CONGRATULATED FOR UNDERTAKING SUCH A BURDEN WITHOUT COMPENSATION OF ANY KIND."

JR403AES

U.N.-ECONOMIC

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 7-(AP)-A GROUP OF FAR EASTERN EXPERTS TODAY LAID BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL A BLUEPRINT FOR THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST WHICH HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED AFTER MANY WEEKS OF WORK.

THE HEART OF THE PLAN IS A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE COUNCIL CREATE AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA TO PARALLEL THE COMMISSION FOR EUROPE APPROVED LAST MONDAY. IT WAS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION WOULD BE SET UP DURING THE COUNCIL'S PRESENT SESSION.

THE PLAN WAS EMBODIED IN A 42-PAGE DOCUMENT DRAFTED BY THE FAR EASTERN WORKING GROUP OF THE TEMPORARY SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

THE REPORT CONTAINED THESE KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT THE PROPOSED COMMISSION HAVE AUTHORITY TO MAKE STUDIES OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND INITIATE MEASURES FACILITATING CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY."

2. THAT IT GIVE PRIORITY TO MEASURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED COUNTRIES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

3. THAT IT SHOULD BE EMPOWERED, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, TO ESTABLISH SUCH SUBSIDIARY MACHINERY AS IT NEEDS TO CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

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B134

THE COMMISSION WOULD BE AN ORGAN OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, BUT WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH MEMBER GOVERNMENTS EXCEPT ON ISUES WHICH MIGHT HAVE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE WORLD AS A WHOLE.

"THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST IS SO VAST AND SO COMPLEX," THE REPORT SAID, "THAT IT SEEMS TO US IMPERATIVE TO HAVE A SPECIAL ORGANIZATION WHICH COULD SEE THE PROBLEM AS A WHOLE, BRING TOGETHER INTO A COMMON FOCUS THE EFFORTS OF FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COORDINATE BOTH THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED AND THE MEASURES OF ASSISTANCE WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS CAN AFFORD.

"THE FOREGOING CONSIDERATIONS LEAD US TO THE CONCLUSION THAT WE SHOULD RECOMMEND AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST SUCH AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS RECOMMENDED FOR PROMPT AND FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION IN ITS RESOLUTION OF DEC. 11, 1946.

"THERE IS PERHAPS AN EVEN GREATER NEED FOR INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS AND COORDINATION OF POLICIES IN ASIA THAN IN EUROPE, SINCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCH COOPERATION HAVE IN THE PAST BEEN LESS, THE AREA AND POPULATION CONCERNED ARE MUCH GREATER AND THE ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION IS LIKELY TO INCREASE."

THE REPORT INCLUDES AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE FOLLOWING TERRITORIES AND COUNTRIES: CHINA, INDOCHINESE FEDERATION, PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, MALAYAN UNION AND SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, NETHERLANDS INDIES, BURMA, NEW GUINEA, PAPUA, BRITISH BORNEO, INDIA, KOREA, GILBERT ISLANDS, ELLICE ISLANDS, SOLOMON ISLANDS AND PORTUGUESE TIMOR.

THE WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDED THAT ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED BE REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE, SINCE THEY EITHER HAVE TERRITORIAL INTERESTS OR MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO LEND ASSISTANCE.

JK402PES

MAR 1947

U.N.-ARMS

LAKE SUCCESS, MARCH 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD NAMED DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A.GROMYKO AS ITS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION FOR REDUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS.

GROMYKO ALREADY IS DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE U.N.REPORTED THAT SEVEN OTHER NATIONS ALSO HAD SELECTED THEIR SECURITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO SIT ON THE ARMS BODY. THESE INCLUDED:

WARREN R.AUSTIN, UNITED STATES; FERNAND VAN LANGENHOVE, BELGIUM; DR.QUO TAI-CHI, CHINA; ALEXANDRE PARODI, FRANCE; FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIA; OSWALDO ARANHA, BRAZIL; AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, GREAT BRITAIN

AS SOON AS POLAND, COLOMBIA AND AUSTRALIA NAME THEIR DELEGATES, THE COMMISSION WILL BE CONVENED.

PS846PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7-(AP)-TOURS OF GERMANY AND OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORY BY PARTIES OF CLERGYMEN ARE PLANNED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AS SOON AS THE WEATHER MODERATES AND THE ARMY FACILITIES THERE WILL PERMIT.

SECRETARY PATTERSON OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) TODAY HE HAD ADOPTED MORSE'S PROPOSAL THAT CLERGYMEN BE INVITED TO VISIT THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

THE SECRETARY SAID THE TOURS WOULD LIKE THOSE CONDUCTED FOR NEWSPAPERMEN, WITH THE ARMY'S CHAPLAIN'S CORPS ASSISTING.

THE SECRETARY SAID HE BELIEVED SUCH TOURS BY CLERGYMEN WOULD BRING "IMMEDIATE AND SALUTORY EFFECT UPON PUBLIC OPINION IN THIS COUNTRY."

AB447AES

RELIEF

WASHINGTON,MARCH 7-(AP)-CHAIRMAN EATON (R-NJ) IS CONFIDENT THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WILL APPROVE $350,000,000 FOR RELIEF IN EUROPE.

HE SAID SO TODAY TO REPORTERS AFTER THE COMMITTEE RECESSED A CLOSED DOOR SESSION WITHOUT ACTION. SOME MEMBERS HAVE SUGGESTED REDUCING THE AMOUNT. THE GROUP WILL MEET AGAIN TUESDAY.

GG151PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7-(AP)-REPORTS THAT CANADA PLANS TO CLOSE ON MARCH 25 THE HAINES CUTOFF ON THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, CONSTRUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY, BROUGHT A PROTEST BY SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY.

THE CUTOFF RUNS FROM THE MAIN HIGHWAY 119 MILES TO THE ALASKA BOUNDARY AND THEN 42 MILES INTO THE TERRITORY, ENDING AT HAINES. THE TOWN HAS BECOME A SHIPPING POINT FOR GOODS GOING INTO OTHER SECTIONS OF THE TERRITORY WHICH ARE ROUTED TO THE MAIN HIGHWAY AND BACK INTO ALASKA. THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE CUTOFF PASSES THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

MAGNUSON WROTE SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL THAT HE HAD RECEIVED HIS INFORMATION FROM A HIGH CANADIAN ARMY OFFICER AND SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ALSO HAD BEEN INFORMED OF THE PLAN.

"THIS CUTOFF ROAD", MAGNUSON TOLD THE SECRETARY "IS ONE OF THE MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERIES INTO ALASKA AND IS IMPORTANT TO THE TERRITORY.

"IF CANADA CAN MAINTAIN THE REST OF THE HIGHWAY SOME WAY SURELY CAN BE FOUND TO MAINTAIN THE HAINES CUTOFF. IT IS MORE THAN DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND THIS CONTEMPLATED ACTION AFTER THE VAST EXPENSE TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS PUT IN CONSTRUCTING THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, ALMOST $142,000,000."

MAGNUSON SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH GOVERNOR ERNEST GRUENING OF ALASKA AND THE TERRITORIAL EXECUTIVE AND OTHER ALAKSANS "ARE GRAVELY CONCERNED" ABOUT CLOSING THE CUTOFF. MANY MILITARY SUPPLIES WERE SENT OVER THE ROAD, MAGNUSON SAID, AND IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY IN THE TERRITORY THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD BE VITALLY AFFECTED BY THE CLOSING.

THE SENATOR SAID IT SEEMED "INCONCEIVABLE SUCH ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN BY THE DOMINION WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA."

AB456AES MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 7-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF A CIVILIAN CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY WAS ONE OF 20 RECOMMENDATIONS DRAFTED AT A "NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY" FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AND EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER, CHICAGO AUTHOR AND CORRESPONDENT, WERE LEADING SPONSORS OF THE MEETING YESTERDAY, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY 75 PERSONS.

LIMITATION OF GERMANY'S POLITICAL AUTONOMY, RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH CLAIM TO THE SAAR BASIN, AND MAKING PRESENT POLISH-GERMAN BOUNDARIES PERMANENT WERE AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

BD829AES

NEW YORK, MAR. 7-(AP)-A PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN MISSIONARY HAS BEEN HELD INCOMMUNICADO BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS, DR.LLOYD S.RULAND, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, SAID HERE TODAY.

THE WOMAN, MRS.LILLIAN JENNESS, DAUGHTER OF DR.AND MRS.H.S.KEYES, OF LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF., WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT SHUNTEH IN HOPEI PROVINCE LATE IN DECEMBER, DR.RULAND SAID.

SPEAKING AT A MEETING OF THE CHINA COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA, THE MISSIONARY LEADER, WHO HEADED A DEPUTATION TO THE FAR EAST FOR FOUR MONTHS LAST YEAR, SAID MRS. JENNESS, WIFE OF THE REV.RICHARD JENNESS WHO DIED IN SHUNTEH IN 1941, WAS INTERNED AT WEIHSIEN DURING THE WAR AND MOVED TO SHUNTEH SOON AFTER V-J DAY. SHE HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO CARRY ON HER NORMAL WORK THERE FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, DR.RULAND SAID.

MD947PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 7-(AP)-DR.GEORGE B.KISTIAKOWSKY, 47-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN-BORN CHEMIST WHO HEADED THE EXPLOSIVE DIVISION OF THE SCIENTIFIC CREW THAT MADE ATOM BOMBS AT LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO, RECEIVED THE WILLIAM H.NICHOLS MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S NEW YORK SECTION TONIGHT.

KISTIAKOWSKI FOUGHT WITH THE WHITE RUSSIANS, STUDIED IN BERLIN AND SINCE 1930 HAS BEEN AT HARVARD, WHERE HE IS A PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

(EDS: MAKE KISTIAKOWSKY THROUGHOUT)

MD806PES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED INDONESIANS WHO JUMPED SHIPS IN THIS COUNTRY IN WARTIME AND NOW FEAR TO RETURN TO THEIR STRIFE-TORN ISLANDS, SAILED ON THE MARINE ADDER TODAY UNDER A BELATED DEPORTATION ORDER.

THE GROUP GOT A REPRIEVE LAST JUNE WHEN THEY BROUGHT HABEAS CORPUS PLEAS IN FEDERAL COURT, SAYING THEY FEARED FOR THEIR LIVES IF RETURNED TO INDONESIA. THEY LOST THAT FIGHT, THOUGH IT WAS CARRIED TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

ON TUESDAY THEY HAD FILED A NEW PLEA IN FEDERAL COURT HERE, SAYING THAT THEY WERE MEMBERS OF THE NEW INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, BUT THAT UNLESS THEY COULD RETURN TO THE PORT OF CHERIBON, NOW IN THE HANDS OF REPUBLIC FORCES, THEY WERE UNCERTAIN OF THEIR FATE. THE DUTCH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BLOCKED CHERIBON TO SHIPPING, THEY SAID, AND HOLDS POSSESSION OF OTHER MAJOR PORTS.

KK645PCS MAR 1947

"THE UNITED STATES IS UNABLE TO REACH A FINAL CONCLUSION WITH RESPECT TO THE BEST PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH THIS (PALESTINE) PROBLEM IN THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ABSENCE OF A CONCRETE FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT," AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE DELEGATION SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO AMPLIFY THAT STATEMENT. IT WAS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF EXCHANGES ARISING SINCE FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN'S CHARGED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FEB. 25 THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN "SPOILED" BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS TO QUIET THE PALESTINE SITUATION JUST BEFORE THE LAST AMERICAN ELECTION TIME BY URGING "SUBSTANTIAL" JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO THE TROUBLED MANDATE.

THE SPOKESMAN MADE IT CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

30.24-83 51

WANTED MORE INFORMATION ON HOW BRITAIN INTENDED TO LAY THE PALESTINE ISSUE BEFORE THE U.N. MEMBERSHIP. THE AMERICAN STATEMENT HAD BEEN WITHHELD UNTIL AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT. add-Lie's Success-Day-xxx action.

IN CLOSE LIAISON WITH THE BRITISH DELEGATION SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE SET OUT LAST WEEK TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE OTHER FOUR MAJOR POWERS WOULD AGREE TO A COMMISSION INQUIRY TO SERVE AS A STOP-GAP UNTIL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT FALL COULD ACT ON BRITAIN'S ANNOUNCED INTENTION OF OFFERING THE PALESTINE PROBLEM FOR ANY SOLUTION THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT DECIDE UPON.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION SAID IT WOULD AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF LIE'S ROUNDS OF THE BIG FIVE DELEGATIONS BEFORE MAKING ANY MOVE HERE TOWARD A FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE CASE IN AN ANTICIPATED MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARIAT.

HOWEVER, LEADERS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATIONS WENT INTO AN IMPROMPTU HUDDLE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL CHAMBER SOON AFTER THE AMERICAN STATEMENT WAS MADE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

LIE SPONSORED THE INQUIRY COMMISSION PLAN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CALLING A COSTLY SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DEAL WITH PALESTINE BUT SAID AT THE OUTSET THAT HE WOULD DROP THE PROPOSAL AT ONCE IF ANY OF THE BIG FIVE OBJECTED TO IT.

UNDER THE REPORTED PLAN OF PROCEDURE, IF HE COULD GET UNANIMOUS CONSENT OF THE BIG FIVE, BRITAIN WOULD THEN FILE ITS CASE HERE WHILE THE SECRETARIAT CANVASSED THE OTHER 50 MEMBER NATIONS BY CABLE WITH EXPECTATIONS OF APPROVAL BY A SIMPLE MAJORITY.

THEATRES

MAR 17

5 Slain As Jews Battle British In Tel Aviv

British Headquarters Attacked At Tel Aviv

Five Killed, 24 Wounded in Four Major Assaults by Jewish Extremists on Key Centers — Fires Follow Gasoline Explosion

U. Goodwin

Jerusalem, SUNDAY, March 9—(AP)—A British soldier and four Jewish extremists were killed and at least 24 other persons were wounded yesterday as violence flared on a wide front inside the tightly-cordoned military law zone of Tel Aviv NIGHT.

The terrorists attacked British military headquarters in Citrus House and the Sarona military camp in the all-Jewish coastal city and staged a simultaneous assault on the police station at Jaffa, a few miles to the south.

Tel Aviv, under the heavy thumb of military rule since the bloody Irgun Zvai Leumi attacks last weekend, experienced a night of terror as homemade bombs and road mines eploded and attackers exchanged machine gun and mortar fire with British guardsmen.

Power Lines Cut

Wild shots cut power lines and plunged part of Tel Aviv in darkness until exploding bombs ignited a gasoline station and other small buildings, sending up flames visible for miles around. The Tel Aviv battle lasted an hour and 15 minutes.

The night's four major attacks—on Citrus House, the Sarona camp, the Jaffa Police headquarters and another diversionary Jaffa assault at an undisclosed point in the city—were preceded by other terrorist raids earlier in the evening and in the afternoon in Jerusalem, Haifa and the boundary line between Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Three British soldiers were wounded seriously by exploding hand grenades thrown at a military patrol in the Jerusalem security zone near the Jewish Agency building and the Goldsmith Officers' Club building, blasted last Saturday with a loss of 16 lives.

Two policemen were wounded by an explosion at an Army camp in Haifa and three civilians were wounded by gunfire when a group of Jews attempted to storm a barbed wire barricade on the perimeter of the Tel Aviv martial law zone.

Terrorists Hurl Explosives

A newsman who witnessed the attack at Citrus House said a band of terrorists launched their assault at 9 P. M., hurling explosives while others tried to protect their bombardiers with a heavy offensive of machine-gun and side arms fire.

The automobile in which the newsmen arrived at the scene was riddled with bullets, as were several houses surrounding Citrus House. Bombs fashioned of gasoline cans blew up two British armored cars and booby traps made of steel helmets caused some casualties.

When the heavy barrage was lifted by the fleeing attackers and the gunfire dwindled to an occasional burst of rifle fire, it was determined that five persons had been killed—one of the British defenders and four of the attackers.

Earlier today at least eight persons were wounded in three outbreaks in northern Palestine.

During the first phase of the Sarona attack, a British constable and an Arab policeman were wounded by exploding grenades.

Guards at Citrus House engaged in gun battles with the terrorrists in the streets. Nine Jews were reported officially to have been wounded and hospitalized, but it was not determined whether they were members of the attacking band or residents of the area.

Immigrant Ship Halted

The outbreaks followed the interception by British sailors of a ship attempting to land 600 Jews on Palestine soil in defiance of British immigration restrictions.

An official announcement said the ship, named the Abril, was boarded at noon off the port of Haifa. Reliable Jewish sources said approximately 600 would-be immigrants were aboard.

(The New York office of the American League for a Free Palestine said the Abril was in reality the 205-foot, 800-ton motorship Ben Hecht, operated by the Tyre Shipping Company of New York, which left a European port with 900 Jewish immigrants aboard. A former yacht, the ship was operated by the U. S. Navy as a patrol vessel during the war and then was sold by the Navy to the New York firm.)

Another immigrant ship was unofficially reported to be in Palestine waters, but this could not be confirmed.

Two grenades were hurled from a passing taxi at a barbed wire barrier around the British security zone in Jerusalem, causing serious injuries to three British soldiers.

An explosion in the Allenby Road army camp at Haifa injured two supplementary policemen, and three persons were wounded by rifle fire in the Jaffa-Tel Aviv martial law zone.

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The shooting in the Jaffa-Tel Aviv area started when a group of Jews tried to rush a military cordon. The wounded were said to have been struck by warning shots which hit a balcony on which they were standing.

Earlier reports from Tel Aviv said two other Jews were wounded slightly by gunfire from soldiers at a cordon on the southern edge of the city. The soldiers claimed the Jews flung an empty bottle at them. Jewish residents nearby denied the soldiers' assertion.

A band of masked men threw huge banners across power lines in the main street of Tel Aviv proclaiming defiance of the British by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground group. The posters bore the Irgun emblem, a fist holding rifle and the words "Rak Kach" (only thus) superimposed on a map of Palestine and Transjordan. 'So long as the British rule here, we continue our fight for liberty," some of the posters said.

One Jewish youth was arrested in connection with the incident.

Meanwhile Jewish officials awaited the arrival in Palestine of Jewish Agency leaders from New York for a meeting of the Agency on Monday to study the position of the Jewish community in light of the martial law imposed last Sunday.

Moshe Shertok, Dr. Nahum Goldman and Rabbi A. H. Silver were among those expected here for the meeting.

The military announced formation of a "civil advisory committee" of army officers and Palestine government officials to "deal with civil affairs" in martial law areas.

Irgun Signs Declare Defiance Of British

Jerusalem, March 8 (AP)—Huge banners proclaiming defiance of the British by the underground Jewish organization Irgun Zvai Leumi were flung across power lines in the main street of Tel Aviv today by a band of masked men.

The men strung the banners by means of large poles and then disappeared quickly into the crowds of Allenby road, principal thoroughfare of the all-Jewish city, which is ending a week under the martial law imposed by the British.

"Fight For Liberty"

The posters bore the Irgun emblem—a fist holding a rifle, and the words "Rak Kach" (only thus) superimposed on a map of Palestine.

Other posters bore the inscription in Hebrew: "So long as the British rule here, we continue our fight for liberty."

Thousands walking in the bright Sabbath sunshine witnessed the incident. About an hour later, soldiers from the ranks of those who cordoned off some 250,000 Jews in the coastal martial law area removed the banners.

Three small suburbs of Tel Aviv were brought into the martial law area today, but military officials said it was a practical rather than a security measure. The suburbs are largely dependent upon Tel Aviv and had been isolated from it throughout the week.

Curbs May Be Eased

Maj. Gen. R. N. Gale, 1st Division commander and military governor of the martial law area, visited Jerusalem to confer with Palestine Government officials on possible alleviation of restrictions to permit the resumption of industry.

He was reported to have told Jerusalem business men that he expected the ban on the importation of raw materials would be lifted soon. The ban has stifled industry in Tel Aviv and thrown 10,000 persons out of jobs.

Lake Success, N.Y., March 8 (AP). The controversial Palestine problem was expected today to be filed formally with the United Nations by Great Britain as a result of an American request for clarification.

The exact time of filing and the wording of the document awaited instructions from London and from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, now in Moscow, British sources here said.

Because of transmission difficulties and the week-end lull in government business, it was indicated that the Holy Land problem would not reach the United Nations officially for several days.

Paper May Be Revised

The British delegation here has held in readiness for some time the draft of a communication presenting the case to Trygve Lie, secretary-general, but it was learned today that this paper might now be revised in the light of developments.

Originally, great Britain planned to submit the problem to the General Assembly without suggestions, thus leaving it up to the United Nations to make recommendations. Under this system the London Government would advance its own ideas at the same time as those put forward by other nations.

Denies Idea Is Rejected

The United States delegation brought the issue to a head last night by informing Great Britain she would have to bring up the case formally before Washington could take the stand on any United Nations procedure for handling it. The American position was in answer to Lie's informal discussions with the big powers, following private sessions with the British, as to whether they favored creation of a commission of inquiry to study the problem pending formal consideration by the Assembly in the fall.

An American spokesman said his Government was not rejecting the commission idea but wanted "a specific statement on the problem" from the British before making a decision.

Russia and France were reported still awaiting instructions.

Persons close to Lie said he was holding up any further conference pending a move by the British. There was some indication that the British might incorporate the commission plan into a note offering the case to the world agency.

Lie was vague on the exact makeup of the commission or its numbers, but would have the body include the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France and a "few" smaller "neutral" nations.

Seeks Arab Representation

Faris el Khoury, Syrian delegate to the Security Council and chief spokesman for the Arab League here, supported the United States view on the proposed commission and further objected to any plan limiting representation to "neutral" states. He felt such a designation might bar Arab states from membership.

Britain May Revise Terms Of U.N. Palestine Proposal

Next Palestine Move Britain's

J. Parris

Lake Success, N.Y., March 8 (AP). The next move toward placing the explosive Palestine problem in the hands of the United Nations appeared today to be up to the British Government.

The United States United Nations delegation declared last night that it could not agree to any immediate United Nations procedure for handling the knotty Holy Land question until it is presented to the United Nations in some "concrete" form.

Most United Nations sources said they believed Britain would waste no time in officially filing the case with Secretary General Trygve Lie. They said Britain might possibly ask that the issue be submitted to the General Assembly with a recommendation that a commission of inquiry be established now to study the case.

Lacks Specific Answers

The idea for a commission was put forward earlier this week by Lie but he could not get any specific answer on it from the majority of the Big Five powers.

The United States delegation was understood to be opposed to such a commission, but before the idea is discussed delegates want Britain formally to place the issue before the United Nations.

Faris El Khoury, chief spokesman here for the Arab states and a member of the Security Council, informed Lie yesterday that he was opposed to a commission of inquiry.

Supported U.S. View

The Syrian delegate said he supported the view of the United States delegation that the British should present the case with a definite proposition for the United Nations to act upon.

Meanwhile, the Security Council appeared ready to accept the United States proposal to place the Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific under a "strategic area" trusteeship to be administered by the United States.

Delegates will renew their discussion of the Pacific islands trusteeship problem next Wednesday. Another meeting is scheduled for Monday on international control of atomic energy.

BRITISH RAILS STILL BLOCKED

Snow And Night Freezes Continue; Many Mines Idle

London, March 8 (AP)—Rail transportation still was badly blocked in Wales and the Midlands today as new snow and night freezes continued in Britain.

At least 25 Welsh coal mones were completely out of action because the miners were snowbound in their villages, and another 34 pits were inaccessible by rail.

Nearly a full division of soldiers was engaged in clearing snow-covered railway switches in freight yards in northern England, and the Ministry of Fuel said the movement of coal to fuel-short homes and factories, "still exceedingly difficult in many places, shows signs of improvement."

200,000 Gallons Of Milk

A cheering bit of news to Londoners was the arrival of 200,000 gallons of milk from western farms, lifting the threat of a milk famine.

The Air Ministry predicted that night freezes and daytime thaws would continue.

A four-day thaw isolated some French villages and high water was reported along the lower Seine and the Somme. Avalanches loosed by rain blocked traffic on some secondary roads in Switzerland. United States Army engineers used explosives in an attempt to break up a 16-mile-long ice pack moving down the Danube near Heidelberg in Germany.

Snow In Britain; Europe's Flood Danger Eases

London, March 8 (AP)—Slightly lower temperatures eased the threat of floods in western Europe today and more snow fell throughout the British Isles.

Temperatures in London and southern England rose slightly, but weather forecasters warned that there was no sign of a break in the nearly two-month-old cold wave—"the worst in living memory."

Snow and ice still blocked transportation between London and the provincial areas. Authorities said that $12,000,000 had already been spent on road clearance and that 10,000 troops had been marshaled to help open the clogged traffic lanes over the weekend.

Birds Fall From Trees

Britain's factory owners were told by the British Board of Trade last night that they would receive exactly one third their normal coal quota until the coal-shortage crisis, caused in part by blocked transport, is eased. Iron and steel plants will get 50 per cent. of their normal needs, the board said.

Up to three inches of snow fell in England's home counties, but at the southern end of the island slowly rising temperatures brought the prospect of rain. At Hastings, on the south coast, hundreds of dead birds fell from the trees when a thaw freed them from their frozen perches.

Avalanches In Switzerland

The four-day thaw isolated some French villages and high water was reported along the lower Seine and from the Pas de Calais area.

Fields near Abbeville in the Somme Valley were under three to four feet of water.

Avalanches loosed by several days of rain blocked traffic on some secondary roads in Switzerland and meteorologists warned of the danger of additional snowslides.

Germany, after two balmy days, got a new taste of winter last night. A thick glaze of ice badly hampered traffic.

Ice Pack On The Danube

Colder weather, retarding the thaw, prevented more than minor floods in the industrial suburbs of Brussels, in the Liege area and in some sections along the Belgian-Dutch frontier.

Frankfurt reported that the danger of floods had eased at least temporarily after some highways had been submerged by the quick thaw.

At Heidelberg, the constabulary reported that engineers were using two tons of explosives daily in attempts to break up a 16-mile-long ice pack moving down the Danube and threatening to wreck the Deggendorf bridge.

Near St. Vallier, France, two persons were reported to have drowned after their yacht struck a bridge and capsized on the flood-swollen Rhone.

British Punish Skipper; He Mixed With Crew

London, March 8 (AP)—A naval courtmartial has ordered Lieut. John Wardle dismissed from his command for prejudicing naval discipline. He was convicted of entertaining his minsweeper crew of five at Christmas luncheon at sea.

The prosecution said commanding officers had been told not to entertain enlisted men in officers' messes at Christmas because "trouble sometimes results."

Wardle told the court he had spent every Christmas afloat since 1942 and had taken part in several similar celebrations.

The verdict also ordered him to be severely reprimanded and to forfeit three months of his seniority.

Britain No Longer Big Power: M.P.

Dublin, March 8 (AP)—Capt. Hugh J. Delargy, Labor member of the British Parliament from Manchester, wrote in an Eire newspaper today that "Britain can never again be a military power of the first order.

"It is bled white by war," he said in a dispatch from London published in Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's *Irish Press*, for which Delargy is parliamentary correspondent.

Delargy recalled that Winston Churchill once remarked that he had not become Prime Minister to "preside over the liquidation of the empire."

"Winston Churchill is Prime Minister no longer, and even if he were, the results would still be the same," Delargy wrote. "The process of disintegration is too certain for the resistance of even a thousand Churchills . . . never in the world's history did an enormous empire come to such a sudden end."

French Cabinet Maps New Plan For Indo-China

Fighting in Viet Nam Area Dies, Indicating Hope of Peace Negotiations

PARIS, March 8 (AP).—Emile Bollaert, newly appointed High Commissioner for French Indo-China, indicated today that the French government is formulating a new policy for use there.

Dispatches from the Orent said not a single shot had been fired in Hanoi, chief city of northern Indo-China, during the last twenty-four hours and that only minor military activities were reported from Haiduong, Langson and Nam Dinh. Some observers believed a lull was likely pending announcement of the new French policy.

French policy has been to restore authority before entering negotiations with President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Nam Republic in northern Indo-China. But Vice Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, who took an uncompromising attitude toward the Viet Namese, has been dismissed as High Commissioner and Hollaert named to replace him.

Bollaert said today he would not assume his new post until the government's new policy had been determined. He made the statement after a long conference with Premier Paul Ramadier. The National Assembly is to debate the Indo-China problem Tuesday, and the new policy is expected to be formulated soon after.

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New Indo-China Head Awaiting Policy

Paris, March 8 (AP)—Emile Bollaert, newly appointed High Commissioner to Indo-China, said today he was awaiting the Government's decision on a new policy toward the colony before assuming his post.

After a conference with Premier Paul Ramadier lasting more than an hour and a half, Bollaert said he did not expect to leave Paris before ten days or two weeks.

The Government, he said, was keeping its attitude fluid until discussions of the Indo-Chinese situation by the National Assembly had been completed. The Assembly is scheduled to debate Indo-China Tuesday. Government policy will be based on the Assembly's conclusions.

3 Americans Face Money Charge In France

Paris, March 8 (AP)—Three United States War Department civilian employés will go on trial Thursday, charged with dealing in counterfeit scrip currency, the United States Army Provost Marshal's office said today.

The three defendants will be Alfred A. McLennon, whose last address the Army said was the Bronx, N.Y.; Fred Portnow, of Yonkers, N.Y., and John W. Chandler, for the past 30 years a resident of Paris.

They were arrested last month along with another American civilian and two Frenchmen for investigation in a counterfeiting operation. Army investigators said the Americans had obtained counterfeit scrip bills from the two Frenchmen and then tried to convert them into money orders or travelers' checks.

When the bills turned up in Paris early in February, the Army closed its commissaries and finance offices for a full day, until all money in them had been examined.

ATOMIC BUILDING FEARED

French Peasants Try to Block Erection of Laboratories

VERSAILLES, France, March 8 (AP)—French peasants, fearful of their lives and crops, threatened today to block plans for the building of national experimental laboratories for atomic research on the plateau of Saclay, twenty-five miles southwest of Paris.

The peasants' objections were serious enough to bring France's top atomic energy expert, Prof. Joliot Curie, to Versailles, where he told a public meeting that the proposed atomic studies would endanger neither the lives nor the wheat crops of the peasants.

He added that Europe's largest cyclotron had been in constant use in Paris for a long period without affecting either the life or property of the capital's residents.

The peasants said they were impressed by the professor's arguments, but wanted to think it over.

PACT TO CURB GERMAN ARMS HELD U.S. AIM

Marshall Indicates Objective Of Four-Power, 40-Year Treaty

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, indicated today that a prime American objective in Moscow will be adoption of a four-power 40-year pact against Germany, in order to give an iron-clad guarantee to the world that the United States intends to maintain her responsibilities in Europe.

He emphasized at a news conference that such a treaty would provide a political framework within which the United States, Britain, France and Russia might develop the final peace pact with Germany.

It would clear away many of the difficulties now blocking Allied peace settlements for Germany and Austria, he said.

Need Is Emphasized

He stressed strongly the need for such a pact, which James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, proposed originally for a 25-year period. Marshall recalled that Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, suggested informally later that the period be extended to 40 years.

Saying that considerable doubt remained in Europe about the durability of American foreign policy and willingness to maintain responsibilites in Europe, Marshall declared adoption of a 40-year pact would prove to the world that the United States intended to continue her present role as an active participant in European affairs.

He attached importance to such a treaty in guaranteeing that Germany would not rearm and insuring immediate joint action against Germany in case the need ever arises.

Confers With U.S. Leaders

The American secretary plans to leave tomorrow morning for Moscow where the four-power Foreign Ministers' Conference will take up on Monday the peace treaties for Austria and Germany.

He did not permit any direct quotations at the news conference, nor did he touch on any other concrete points regarding his mission. He expressed no opinion on the probable success of the Moscow meeting. Afterward he went into conference with leading American military and political officials in Germany.

Among officials meeting with him were Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, retiring military governor; Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, McNarney's successor; Robert Murphy, political adviser for Germany, and Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, former military governor for Austria, who arrived in Berlin today.

Europeans Show Anxiety

Both Byrnes and Marshall encountered, when they came to Europe, the anxiety held by many Europeans that America will not continue to maintain an interest in the fate of Europe. American action after Versailles, when Congress declined to ratify the plan for the League of Nations, is still a vivid memory to Europeans.

The effect of American domestic policies, as between Republicans and Democrats, on American foreign policy, remains a source of anxiety on the Continent.

A security treaty, therefore, would have as one of its major aims the dispelling of doubt about the constancy of American foreign policy.

It would bind the United States, for a relatively long period of time, to participate actively in the central problem of Europe—Germany.

German Problem Complicated

Few observers believe that the Moscow conference will go far toward writing the final treaty of peace with Germany. They believe that it will make a giant stride if it completes the Austrian treaty.

The German problem is far bigger and more complicated, and policies and views of the four major powers are at greater variance. The German issues include:

1. The question of whether reparations for war damages should be taken from current German production. The United States and Britain oppose this, Russia and France favor it.

2. Fixing the levels of German production.

3. Creation of German political organisms, so that through free elections the Germans may take first steps toward democratic government.

Experts do not believe the issues can be resolved in a few weeks' discussions in Moscow. But if the four major powers agree on a security treaty the pact might serve as a foundation on which some of their differences might be reconciled.

Marshall Hints Security Pact Is First Goal

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall indicated today that the United States was hoping for a four-power security pact as an interim solution of the German problem, pending the writing of an actual peace treaty.

Marshall, preparing to depart tomorrow for the Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow, which will take up the Austrian and German situations, said that completion of a four-power pact was of the highest importance. He left the impression that such a pact was the major United States objective at Moscow.

Willing To Assume Task

Marshall told American correspondents that such a security pact for a 40-year period would clear away many difficulties now blocking allied peace settlements for Germany and Austria.

He said United States proposals for that sort of treaty, first made by his predecessor, James F. Byrnes last year, were a declaration to the world of continuing United States willingness to accept responsibility in European affairs.

Could Satisfy French

Some United States officials expressed belief that such a pact would be welcomed by France and might serve to allay her traditional fear of German aggression.

Marshall said French President Auriol and Premier Ramadier had given him at first hand their views on numerous questions puzzling Europe and confronting the Foreign Ministers at Moscow.

He said he had also studied the German situation here with the highest American military government officials and had arranged to talk with Gen. Mark W. Clark, who served as his deputy in drafting Austrian peace conditions at London last month.

It's Hard To Find 150 Copies Of 'Mein Kampf' To Save

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Although there were millions of copies of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" printed in Germany, the United States Library of Congress is having difficulty finding even 150 in the entire American occupation zone, John Bradley Rhind, of the American Military Government's education branch, said today.

"However," Rhind added, "we have reports there may be many copies available in the black market where, Germans say, the book is a popular item and brings 2,000 marks ($200)."

Among 18,000 Banned Titles

Rhind is a member of a group appointed to purge German libraries of militaristic literature under an order issued by the Four-Power Allied Control Authority. The group is working with a master catalogue of 18,000 banned titles.

It is planned, however, to preserve 150 copies of each banned book. These are to be collected by the Library of Congress mission and preserved for use by American universities and the schools and bureaus of other Allied nations.

Many Taken As Souvenirs

"The scarcity of Hitler's books," Rhind said, "may be due to several factors—that the Germans have hidden or destroyed them in fear. Then, too, American troops picked up many as souvenirs.

"One of our people encountered an American here recently with a souvenir copy, bound in white leather, which he offerd to sell for ten cartons of cigarettes."

Ike's Wartime Dog Flying to U. S.

Berlin, March 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower's little Scotch terrier, Telek, which followed the Allied commander on the road from England to Germany during the war, is on his way to America.

Telek took off from Berlin today in an American Overseas Airlines plane in custody of the pilot. He is destined to go to California and Capt. Kay Summersby, Eisenhower's former secretary, to whom the General gave the dog when he left Europe.

MUNICH CHARGE IS DENIED

Bavaria Won't Broadcast, U. S. Radio Chief Says

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Charles S. Lewis, chief radio officer of the United States Military Government's Information Control Office, denied today that broadcasting in Bavaria would be turned over to the German Government there.

Mr. Lewis issued his statement in response to charges by Field Horine, American radio supervisor in Munich, that plans for the station would return it to the control of the German Bavarian Government. Mr. Horine resigned in protest.

Mr. Lewis said the Military Government intended to authorize the organization of broadcasting corporations as state-owned institutions with the control vested in the people through representatives chosen from all walks of life. Such an organization has been formed in Hesse.

Reich Board to Try Prominent Widows

Frankfurt, Germany, March 8 (A. P.).—Two prominent German widows, Frau Siegfried Wagner and Frau Erich von Ludendorff, must stand trial before denazification boards, German officials said today. They announced earlier that Frau Hermann Goering must face a similar trial.

Frau Wagner's husband was director of the Bayreuth Opera and a son of Richard Wagner, the classic German composer. Dr. Alfred Loritz, Bavarian denazification minister, said she was accused of being a Nazi party member and propagandist. The indictment against Frau Ludendorff will be filed next week. Her husband, a field marshal, collaborated with Hitler in the Nazi putsch in Munich in 1923.

Berlin's Last Elephant Left From War Dies

Berlin, March 8 (AP)—Siam, the big, 27-year-old bull elephant of Berlin's zoological garden, the only elephant in the zoo to survive the rigors and bombs of war, died yesterday—of heart failure.

Sentimental zoo visitors, who remembered Siam's ugliness greeting them just inside the gates of the zoo, said loneliness got on his nerves and contributed to his death, but veterinarians said he had been ill for quite a while.

Brazil Offers Haven For 1000 D.P.'s

Frankfurt, Germany, March 8 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government has offered to receive approximately 1,000 displaced persons who are skilled industrial or agricultural workers, officials here said today.

REDS SEEK PARTY TIE

Group From Russian Zone Comes Into U. S. Area to Organize

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, March 8 (AP)—German leaders of the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party came into the American zone from the Russian zone today for political conferences and said they hoped to build a "union of workers' parties in the West."

They implied that they would like to effect immediate "collaboration" between Communists and Social Democrats of the British and American zones with the possibility of a formal merger later.

"We do not believe it is necessary to establish a new party now," they said.

The Socialist Unity party (SED) was created by a fusion of the Communist and Social Democrat parties in the Russian zone, but a similar merger has been defeated up to now by Social Democrats in the Western zones.

German Barracks Renamed

U. S. Army Honors Two of its War Dead in New Designations

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 8 (AP).—Two American Military installations in Germany have been renamed in honor of Americans who lost their lives in the war, Army headquarters announced

today.

The Neue Kaserne, now used as a constabulary station, will bear the name of Sadowski Barracks in memory of Sergeant Joseph J. Sadowski, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Gersdorf Kaserne, a displaced persons camp at Wiesbaden, henceforth will be known as Camp Lindsey in honor of Captain Darrell R. Lindsey, of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Children May Join G. I.'s in Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, March 8 (A. P.).—Americans who have set up housekeeping quarters in Germany will be permitted to have additional members of their families join them, American Army headquarters announced today. The ruling was expected to allow a number of families to be joined by dependent children who have been left in the United States to complete school terms.

Russian Fanfare Is Lacking As Bevin Reaches Moscow

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 8—British Foreign Secretary Bevin, first of the visiting Foreign Ministers to arrive in Moscow for the four-power conference on Germany and Austria, pledged today that "we shall spend the days ahead of us in trying to make some peace which will prevent any future aggression and let the whole world live in security."

Arriving at the newly cleaned and decorated White Russian station just after noon aboard his dark green special train, Mr. Bevin was greeted by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who smilingly welcomed him with the hope he had had plenty of sleep en route because "after March 10 I am not so sure about it."

Observers in the snowy Soviet capital who remembered the arrival of many other distinguished foreign visitors were surprised, however, at the absence of Foreign Minister Molotov, a guard of honor, a band that usually plays the national anthems, and at the lack of display of Russian and British flags.

Brief Greetings

Attired in a black hat and dark overcoat, Mr. Bevin followed Mr. Vishinsky, dressed in the steel gray of the Soviet Foreign Office uniform, from the car and walked across the station on a red carpet spread between giant statues of Stalin and Lenin.

Into a microphone he spoke his few words of greeting "from the British people to the people of Russia" and expressed his determination to work for peace and security and against any future aggression.

To Mr. Vishinsky, who had entered the station a few minutes earlier, laughing and joking with Soviet aides, Mr. Bevin gave assurances that he had been comfortable and had had a "very good trip" from Brest-Litovsk on the Polish-Soviet border.

"It's a very good train," he said.

He appeared tired, however, and went at once to the British Embassy across the Moscow River from the Kremlin, accompanied by British Ambassador Sir Maurice Peterson, Lady Peterson, his aides and a mountain of baggage and diplomatic files.

A platoon of porters in fresh blue uniforms and white aprons, who lined up on the platform had put through a right dress and right and left face military drill a few minutes before, took care of the personal baggage.

In addition to a crowd in the Soviet Foreign Office in military uniforms, welcoming officials included United States Ambassador Lieut. Gen. W. Bedell Smith.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, also coming by special train, was expected in Moscow late tonight of early tomorrow. Secretary of State Marshall was not expected to arrive by plane from Berlin until tomorrow. [1007]

Bevin Reaches Moscow, First Of Visitors

Moscow, March 8 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, of Britain, arrived at the White Russian railroad station about noon today, first of the visiting foreign ministers to reach the Soviet capital for Monday's Big Four session.

"We shall spend the days ahead in trying to make some peace which will prevent any future aggression and let the whole world live in security," Bevin said on his arrival for meetings at which the foreign ministers will work on peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

Greetings From The British

He spoke into a microphone, recording a message to the people of Moscow, which began:

"I am very glad to be back in Moscow again and bring you greetings from the British people to the people of Russia."

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault was expected by rail late today, but United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall was not expected before tomorrow at the earliest.

Less Rest After Monday

Bevin was received officially by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who was dressed in the steel-gray uniform of the Soviet Foreign Office. Vishinsky boarded the green railroad car that brought the British statesman from Brest-Litovsk, and a moment later Bevin followed him to the station platform.

Bevin, who wore a dark overcoat and somber black homburg, said he had a "very good trip" and that the train had been most comfortable. Vishinsky, after saying "Welcome to Moscow," told Bevin he hoped the British visitor was well rested because "after March 10 I'm not so sure about it."

United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith welcomed Bevin on behalf of the United States.

Moscow Refurbishes

Marshall planned to take off from Berlin for Moscow tomorrow. Cloudy weather yesterday forced his plane to make an instrument landing in Berlin. [1007]

Russia Permits Broadcasting For Big 4 Parley

And Ends Censorship, of Conference News Only, of Outgoing Dispatches

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, March 8.—The Soviet government agreed today to permit direct broadcasts by American, British and French correspondents from Moscow on the four-power Foreign Ministers conference and informed Americans that Russian censorship on conference news to the world would be lifted officially on Monday, opening day of the session.

Michael J. McDermott, the American press officer, told a news conferee that he received this information from Konstantin Zynchenko, the Soviet press chief.

Foreign reporters at the conference will be skating on thin ice, however, for the Russians will be scanning stories closely for any evidence of non-conference news in confernece copy. All non-conference news remains subject to strict censorship.

Mr. McDermott said "what each reporter files is up to him and each will have in mind the rule that it is to be conference copy if not submitted for censorship. Anything pertaining to Moscow or Russia must be submitted for censorship."

"I am convinced the Soviets want to do everything they can to facilitate coverage of the conference," he added.

The same rules apply to stories mailed or telephoned as to those radioed. What will happen if the Soviets see any violations has not been made known, but it is possible they will insist, then, on screening all copy, which is tantamount to censorship.

The system for daily coverage of the daily sessions of the Big Four Ministers will be roughly similar to that employed at the Paris and New York meetings. British, French and American press officers will meet reporters after each session and tell what occurred.

All sessions will be secret. The reporters then will write their stories and file two copies at the telegraph office slugged "CFM" according to instructions Mr. Zynchenko gave McDermott.

One copy goes around the censor direct to the wireless for code transmission to the United States. The other copy will be kept by the Russians, presumably for later checking.

The broadcasters' system will be the same, except they will get back the uncensored first copy, which then will be broadcast. Voice broadcasts to the outside world from Moscow will be the first in several months.

The Russians will not hold briefing conferences after each session like the other nations, but Mr. Zynchenko told Mr. McDermott he would be available to answer questions of individual foreign reporters. The Russian promised also to arrange a time for all reporters to see the Aviation Industry House where the conference will be held and promised further that while the official lifting of censorship would begin Monday, there would be no censoring of pre-conference stories Sunday.

"We know what we are supposed to do," Mr. McDermott said. "We now know what privilege is given. If int is found out from reading uncensored stories that the rules are being violated then, evidently a screening process will be set up."

The lifting of censorship and the Russian broadcast ban is the result of a promise made by Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov to former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes at the New York conference in December when the ministers were invited to hold their next session in Moscow.

The biggest remaining problem is whether Soviet wireless and telephone facilities are adequate to handle an unprecedented huge volume of copy in addition to the expanded file of official communications to Paris, London and New York.

RUSSIA SEES SUCCESS FOR BIG 4 TALKS

Moscow, March 8 (AP)—Belief was strengthened in the Russian capital tonight that the Soviet Union might come forward with a plan for Germany that would be a positive move towards breaking what appeared on the eve of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference to be a deadlock between the great powers.

This belief, it should be added, came from Russian sources.

In contrast to the pessimism in the American and British delegations over chances for success at Moscow, there was a spirit of sober optimism among the Russians over the prospect of arriving at concrete decisions. Definitely, there was no pessimism among the Soviet delegation.

Estimating Russian Position

In estimating the Russian position, one should take into consideration:

1. The way the Russians put forward their plan for demobilization at the United Nations meeting at New York—a move which has been hailed in thousands of words as sweeping and progressive, a gesture of leadership.

2. Events of the last week—Russia's own estimation of her agricultural situation and her appraisal of various sections of her industry as backward. These are believed by many persons to have direct bearing on almost every phase of Russian life and as having major significance.

Conference Hall Sparkles

The Foreign Ministers' conference hall in the house of the Soviet aviation industry on the Leningrad highway sparkled brightly as workmen hammered away at finishing touches of its decorations and furnishings.

Moscow's downtown squares were filling with long, sleek Zees, the pride of the growing Soviet automobile industry, which are being assigned to delegations.

Only one visiting Foreign Minister was on hand tonight, Britain's Ernest Bevin, who was resting from his crosscontinent rail trip at the British Embassy.

Bevin Pledges Peace Action

Bevin's first words at alighting at Moscow's White Russian station were:

"We shall spend the days ahead of us in trying to make a sound peace which will prevent any future aggression and let the whole world live in security."

Moscow's foreign colony and its many foreign vistors—more perhaps than at any one time since the soldiers of Napoleon or the hordes of Ghengis Khan swept over the steppes—also recalled Deputy Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's statement in welcoming Bevin that he hoped the British Secretary had had plenty of sleep because after March 10 he was not so sure.

Bevin's colleagues of the conference, of course, are as miles apart tonight as some foreigners predict they will be during the conference.

Molotov's Birthday

George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, was in Berlin, awaiting a plane for Moscow tomorrow.

France's Georges Bidault was rumbling across the western U.S.S.R. by train on his way to the capital, which he was expected to reach by noon tomorrow.

The Soviet Union's Vyacheslav M. Molotov was in Moscow, but beyond that no one knew where because he was not at the station to meet Bevin today and it was not probable that he would show up for tomorrow's arrival of Marshall.

The foreign ministers in arriving in Moscow tomorrow for the opening of the conference Monday will be here on Molotov's birthday. He will be 57.

Positions Of Each Nation

And while Molotov will be celebrating his birthday and his colleagues readying themselves and their delegations for the days ahead, here roughly are the positions of each:

RUSSIA—Demilitarization and de-Nazification of Germany, with removal of all possibility of Germany ever invading any country, particularly Russia, again; reparations, a centralized Germany, what is regarded by the Soviets as a free trade-union movement, prevention of what the Russians call agile efforts of American and British capitalists to gain profits in Germany, establishment of Poland's present western frontiers.

UNITED STATES—Completion of the Austrian peace treaty, establishment of Austrian independence and an end of Allied occupation in that country, a federalized Germany, agreement with Russia on reparations, realization of former Secretary of State James Byrnes's 40-year treaty proposal or something very similar, a Germany that will not cost the American taxpayer any more money.

GREAT BRITAIN—Conclusion of the Austrian peace treaty; a Germany that will not be an expense to the British taxpayer; a higher level of German industry than that allowed by the Potsdam agreement; a go-slow formula on establishing Germany's borders; economic unity,

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but not incorporation of the Russian Zone of Germany on Russian terms; political unity of Germany developed slowly in a federalization scheme.

FRANCE—Prevention of a centralized German Government; international economic control of the Ruhr Valley; continued capital reparations in the form of industrial plant removals; probable support of Poland's frontier claims.

Duce's Death Ordered By Communist Leader

Rome, March 8—(AP)—The Communist newspaper L'Unita said today the orders to kill Benito Mussolini were issued by Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti.

The newspaper said Togliatti issued the order from Naples in April, 1945, for "the slaying of Mussolini and other major war criminals upon identification" and that the man usually credited with the slaying, whose pseudonym was "Colonel Valerio" obeyed.

L'Unita said Ferruccio Parri, who became on of Italy's postwar premiers also was involved, as the leader at that time of the Committee for National Liberation.

The present whereabouts of "Valerio" is unknown here. Some reports have said he was killed, others that he was abroad.

Stassen Received by Pope

ROME, March 8 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen was received by Pope Pius XII today and said he had found the audience "a deeply moving experience." The Republican leader, winding up two days of fact-finding in Italy, also saw Premier Alcide de Gasperi, the heads of key economic ministries and other Italian leaders.

Italy Backs Monetary Pact

ROME, March 8 (AP). — The Italian parliamentary commission for financial treaties today approved Italy's adherence to the Bretton Woods agreement.

Road Mine Kills 10 Italians

ROME, March 8 (AP).—Ten Italians were killed today when their automobile was blown over a cliff after hitting a mine left in the road following the war, the newspaper "Espresso" reported. The automobile was traveling from Rome to Artena.

Rear Admiral Stone Becomes Catholic

Rome, March 8 (A. P.).—United States Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, former chief Allied commissioner in Italy, was received today into the Catholic Church. He was reported planning to marry Italian Baroness Renata Arborio Mella di Santelia, member of a family with close Vatican connections.

The 53-year-old naval reserve officer, now chief of the Italian military affairs section of Allied force headquarters, was divorced in Reno recently. He was once president of Postal Telegraph Company. A native of Oakland, Cal., Stone had lived in New York in recent years.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS CAPTURED

Round-Up Nets 57 Who Had Fled to Mountains From Vienna

VIENNA, March 8 (AP)—Vienna newspapers said today that fifty-seven Nazis who had fled from Vienna to the mountains at the end of the war had been arrested in a recent round-up in western Austria.

The newspapers quoted the Ministry of Justice as saying investigation had shown that the Nazis were engaged in black market activities that "extended to other former Nazi groups in various parts of Austria."

Among those reported captured was a former S. S. lieutenant who had been living in Innsbruck. Others were seized in the Salzburg area.

The Ministry has ordered Austrian police to watch closely all displaced persons in western Austria "to prevent any possible gathering and cooperation between former Nazis," the accounts said.

ILO WILL STUDY WAGES

Inquiry Is Intended to Protect Workers' Rights

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 8 (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Organization decided today to begin a study of wages in various countries with the purpose of protecting the rights of labor and, possibly, extending the principle of guaranteed annual or monthly wages.

The groups, composed of two government representatives, one labor representative and one employer representative from each of the fifty-two countries in the organization, could not agree whether the 1948 conference should be held at Montreal, Lake Success, N. Y., or Geneva. The decision was postponed until this year's conference, to be held in Geneva in June.

Swiss Seek Watch Markets

Bern, Switzerland, March 8 (AP)—Representatives of the Swiss watch industry, in session here recently, asked the Swiss government to remove all watch-export restrictions to dollar-currency nations and to Argentina.

Polish Coal Exports

GDYNIA, Poland, March 8 (AP).—Poland, exporting large quantities of coal to Soviet Russia, Scandinavia and western European countries, shipped 190,680 tons through the port of Gdynia in January.

Bulgaria Closes Border To End Fund Smuggling

SOFIA, March 8 (AP).—Bulgaria has closed its borders to prevent money smuggling in connection with a currency-exchange program designed to put an end to the black market.

Yesterday, the date on which diplomats, political missions and commercial representatives in Bulgaria were required to exchange their bonds and bank notes, an unofficial blockade caught smugglers trying to deposit large amounts of money with legation attaches for illegal exchange.

Finance Minister Ivan Stephanov announced over the radio that "the exchange of old bank notes and bonds against new ones will be on a lev-for-lev basis and not twenty or more units for one, as in other countries."

Greek Guerrilla Chief Killed, Report

Athens, March 8 (AP)—An unconfirmed press dispatch said today that the self-styled leader of the anti-government guerrilla forces in Greece, identified only as "Captain Markos," had been killed in action.

Only a week ago, the United Nations Balkan investigating commission now sitting at Salonika established field teams to visit various parts of northern Greece in an effort to find Markos. The commission is investigating Greek complaints that guerrilla forces in Greece received aid from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Pericles Eliades, a member of the Greek Parliament, whose daughter was recently slain by guerrillas, informed Premier Demetrios Maximos on February 22 that he personally would "execute" Markos if he appeared before the commission as had been suggested.

Surprise Attack

Other press reports said 52 guerrillas had been slain and 27 captured when 3d Mountain Brigade units surprised and attacked a large insurgent band at Spilia on Mount Kissavos, south of Olympus. Another strong band was reported routed by gunfire on Mount Vermion, where a large munitions dump containing machine guns, mortars and anti-tank rifles was discovered.

Another press report said 70 Leftists charged with helping the guerrillas had been rounded up in Volos, where a midnight-to-dawn curfew was imposed. An unspecified number of persons was also reported arrested in Larisa on the same charges.

U. S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN KOVACS CASE

Russian General Forbids Allied Investigation in Hungary

Budapest, SUNDAY, March 9—(AP)—Russian Lt.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov today vetoed an American and British suggestion that a committee of Allied and Hungarian officials investigate Hungarian politicians accused of plotting against the republic.

Sviridov said such procedure "would constitute rude interference in the affairs of the Hungarian republic and the legal rights of the Hungarian people's court."

His note was the first Soviet reaction to an American note protesting Russian interference in Hungarian internal affairs.

Says Investigation Complete

Addressed to Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, of the U. S. military mission, the letter from Sviridov, Soviet occupation forces commander and acting chairman of the Allied Control Council for Hungary, said:

"It is generally known that investigation of the plot has been terminated and the case of the conspirators is being tried by an independent, democratic court of the Hungarian republic. On this basis, I am not in a position to accept your proposal of a joint investigation in the present situation of the case of conspiracy as this would constitute rude interference in the internal affairs of the Hungarian republic and into the legal rights of the Hungarian People's Court."

"Your interference in the affair of Bela Kovacs," he continued, "I must consider an effort directed against the legal rights of the Soviet occupation forces, which include the right which serves for protection of Soviet armed forces on Hungarian territory. Therefore, I cannot consent to such interference by the United States Government.

"The arrest of Bela Kovacs on the ground of crimes against Soviet forces cannot be regarded as interference into Hungary's internal affairs by the Soviet occupation authority."

Kovacs Held As 'Spy'

Kovacs, anti-Communist and avowedly pro-American former secretary-general of the Hungarian Smallholders Party, was arrested on February 25 on charges of "espionage against the Red Army."

Before his arrest, Kovacs was accused by the Russians of being "personally responsible" for the alleged plot to overthrow the Hungarian republic. Attempts to have his parliamentary immunity waived so that he might be arrested by the Communist-dominated Hungarian police had failed and his arrest by the Russians followed.

The Smallholders claim the Communists were using the alleged plot to discredit them and dispense with the legally elected Smallholder parliamentary majority of 57 per cent so that the Communists, who have only 17 per cent of parliament, could take over the country. Both American and British authorities have protested against apparent Soviet interference in Hungarian internal affairs as indicated in the Kovacs arrest, but neither of their notes has been published in this country. Both notes asked for an Allied Control Commission investigation of the alleged plot.

CHINESE RACE WEATHER IN HARBIN DRIVE

Government Concedes Foe Can Return To Offensive In Month

Peiping, March 8 (AP)—Racing the weather with a drive aimed at Communist-held Harbin, Chinese Government forces in Manchuria have crossed the frozen Sungari River in strength.

Chinese press dispatches today predicted intense fighting around Taolaichao, railroad station near the north bank 70 miles southwest of Harbin.

Speedier than usual operations were based on the certainty that in 60 days or less Manchuria would be bogged down in a thaw.

Communists Claim Offensive

Best information gathered from many sources in Peiping was that the Government did win a victory northeast of Changchun, as announced this week, but that the aggressive Communists had suffered a "bloody nose" rather than a decisive defeat. By all accounts it would be a mistake to assume that they have lost their striking power, although they have fallen back.

Even Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commandant from Manchuria, in his enthusiastic account of the victory, conceded that the Communists under Gen. Lin Piao could return to the offensive in one month.

The Communists continued to report that they were on the offensive in southeastern Manchuria in the Sungari reservoir area, but their present main operation apparently was centered around the important port of Tsingtao in China proper.

Americans Continue Departure

Small United States naval and Marine forces are based at Tsingtao, but elsewhere the Americans were continuing their gradual departure from China in line with the abandonment of mediation efforts.

Harold K. Milks, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Yenan that the last of 146 Communist liaison personnel had been landed in that Communist capital by United States Army planes.

The last Americans in Yenan are supposed to leave within 48 hours except for one man, Col. John K. Sells, of Lompoc, Cal., who will stay there until the Communists release two American officers they captured last Saturday in Manchuria.

China Reds Said To Be Massed Near Tsingtao

Peiping, March 8 (AP)—Chinese press reports said today that between 100,000 and 170,000 Communist troops were massed around the naval base city of Tsingtao while 30,000 Reds pushed toward Kiaohsien, 26 miles to the northwest.

In Manchuria, main Government forces were reported across the Sungari River, with intense fighting expected around the Taolaichao bridgehead. Earlier reports said the vanguard of Government forces had driven north to within 69 miles of Harbin.

To Fly To Changchun

Other Chinese dispatches said Minister of National Defense Pai Chung-hsi would fly to Changchun today to preside at a conference of Manchurian commanders expected to discuss the campaign against Harbin.

In the Shantung province port of Tsingtao, 60,000 Government soldiers prepared for battle as Communists asaulted nearby cities. There was no late word on the fate of Kaomi, 62 miles from Tsingtao on the rail line to Tsinan; nor of Tsimo, 24 miles north of the port city.

Fighting in subzero Manchuria now would be aided by roads and rivers which are frozen and passable. Two months will bring the spring thaws, and deep mud and swift-flowing rivers which make fighting difficult.

Reds Suffer Losses

Communist forces were not crushed by the Government counteroffensive. The Reds suffered

heavy losses at Tehhwei, 15 miles south of Sungari, but elsewhere escaped generally intact and in fairly good order.

Gen. Tu Yu-ming's enthusisastic account of the Government victory was hedged by the admission that the Reds could return to the offensive in one month's time. He added that he fully expected two or three more stabs in the direction of Changchun, Manchuria's capital.

440 More In Peiping To Be Evacuated

Peiping, March 8 (AP)—Guarded by Marine platoons and observation planes, 440 Americans attached to the now-defunct executive (truce) headquarters here will entrain for Tangku next Monday and Thursday to board the transport Brewster.

It will be the second evacuation operation over the Peiping-Tientsin line, often harassed by Communist forces. Recently there have been only sporadic attacks.

Observation planes of the 1st Marine Air Wing will be in radio contact with Marine guards on the trains and with Marine airfields at Peiping and Tientsin. In the event of trouble, fighter planes standing by will fly to the scene.

78 To Go To Yokohama

The Brewster will disembark 24 officers, 36 dependents and 18 civil service personnel at Yokohama before proceeding to San Francisco.

It was learned reliably today that the 1st Pioneer Battalion Marines would leave China for Guam within a week, first withdrawal of Marines since the decision to move United States forces from China was announced.

7 Japs On Trial For Massacre Of 5,000

Singapore, March 8 (AP)—Seven Japanese officers, including two generals, will go on trial Monday on charges of responsibility for the so-called "Chinese massacre" in which an estimated 5,000 Chinese were executed in February, 1942, after the fall of Singapore.

The British war crimes staff announced that a strong guard would be maintained around the trial site in Victoria Memorial Hall.

The defendants are Lieut. Gen. Nishimura Takuma, who commanded a Japanese Imperial Guards division; Lieut. Gen. Kawamura Saburo, Lieut. Col. Oishi Masayuki, Lieut. Col. Yokota Yoshitaka, Major Jyo Tomotatsu, Major Onishi Satorou and Captain Hisamatsu.

New Demonstrations Reported In Formosa

Nanking, March 8 (AP)—Reliable sources maintaining direct contact with Formosa said today that fresh demonstrations broke out there Thursday after Gen. Chen Yi, the Governor, announced the provincial administration would be reformed for the benefit of the people.

These sources asserted the demonstrations were instigated by Formosans recently returned from Japan and Hainan Island. Marchers shouted slogans such as "Down with one-party rule" and "We are against civil war."

They reported that Formosans had not yet returned to their jobs since recent riots in which 500 persons were reported killed. They were apparently awaiting Nanking's reaction to what they call a patriotic movement.

Chinese Release Portuguese

Shanghai, March 8 (AP)—Perpetuo Baptista, Portuguese citizen arrested March 3 for questioning in connection with illegal trading in gold bars and foreign currencies, was released on bail today by Shanghai's Woosung garrison headquarters.

Cholera Scare Grips Bangkok

Bangkok, March 8 (A. P.).—The Siamese Capital was gripped by a cholera scare today when it was disclosed that 100 passengers from the ship Turk's Head had escaped from a wharf where they had been held in quarantine since their arrival from China.

Authorities reported that 240 of the ship's passengers had been hospitalized with the disease and that there had been nineteen deaths among them. The Turk's Head arrived with nearly 3,000 Chinese immigrants, although the vessel has a normal capacity of only 800 passengers.

INDIA MOSLEMS ASKED TO HELP ON NEW RULE

Congress Party Invites

League Members To Discuss Government

New Delhi, March 8 (AP)—The All-India Congress party today formally invited the Moslem League to meet Congress representatives to draw plans for taking over the Government of India under the plan of the British Government to withdraw by June, 1948.

"In view of new developments which are leading to swift transfer of power in India," the formal resolution of the predominantly Hindu Congress party working committee said, "it has become incumbent on the people of India to prepare themselves jointly and cooperatively for this change so that this may be effected peacefully to the advantage of all.

"The working committee, therefore, invite the all-India Moslem League to nominate representatives to meet representatives of Congress in order to devise means to meet it."

Constitution Draft

"The working committee will keep in close touch with representatives of the Sikhs and other groups concerned with co-operating with them in steps that may have to be taken in safeguarding their interests."

The Congress group also invited the Moslem League to share in drafting a constitution for independent India.

The appeal for a conference was made while large sections of rich Punjab cities were under stringent police and army control after bitter battles between religious factions, Sikhs and Hindus against Moslems.

Walter Mason, Associated Press correspondent who toured Lahore, capital of the Punjab, yesterday, and Amritsar, Sikh religious and cultural center, today, quoted an official of the province as saying the situation generally was under control except in one or two spots.

Rawalpindi Exception

A. A. Williams, Acting Home Secretary of the Punjab Government, told Mason that the term "under control" did not apply to Rawalpindi, northern Punjab city.

There, Williams said, communal fighting "turned bad yesterday and there was another outbreak this morning."

Aside from Rawalpindi, Mason said other trouble spots were Amritsar, Sialkot, Jullunder and Lahore, "but all are undr strict curfe."

192 Die, 580 Injured In Week Of Punjab Riots

New Delhi, March 8 (AP)—Official reports here showed today that 192 persons had been killed and 580 wounded in riots this week in Punjab province, current trouble spot in an India split by religious and political differences in its struggle toward independence.

These reports listed the following casualties:

In Lahore, provincial capital, 35 dead, 160 hurt; in Amritsar, east of there, 27 dead, 100 hurt; in Jullunder, farther east, 13 dead, 30 hurt; in Multan, in the west, 90 dead, 116 hurt; in Rawalpindi, in the northwest, 27 dead, 175 hurt.

Troops Stop 2-Day Carnage

Dispatches from Punjab, in Northwestern India, reported last night that a British and Indian brigade had restored order in Amritsar, where Sikhs and Hindus had battled Moslems for more than two days with swords, hatchets, iron bars and similar weapons.

These reports said that, in Multan, renewed rioting had forced authorities to reimpose a curfew that had been relaxed after 22 hours, and that in Lahore new stabbing victims were turning up at hospitals.

Government Deadlocked

Outbreaks of fighting, burning and looting broke out after a coalition cabinet made up of Hindus, Sikhs and Moslems outside the Moslem League resigned early this week under pressure from the Moslem League.

The league has been unable to command enough support in the legislature to form its own government and the British governor, Sir Evan Jenkins, has been administering the province's affairs.

E. Brook, Delhi statesman correspondent just back from the Punjab, estimated today that 40,000 persons were homeless in Amritsar with many houses still burning.

Amritsar Toll Heavy

He said a "competent local authority" had estimated the death toll there as high as 500, but added, "no accurate figure is likely to be obtained."

"Most of the riot victims killed on the streets are taken away by their friends for burial or cremation and very few are left for the police to discover," Brook continued. "Many, of course, have perished in burning houses."

"The world-famous Golden Temple of the Sikhs is being used as a refugee camp for the Sikhs," he reported, "and Hindus and Moslems have a well organized rescue service. Many thousands of them are safely installed in outlying districts of the city where the population is predominantly Moslem."

Dutch Unloading U.S. Ship In Java

Batavia, Java, March 8 (AP)—Dutch harbor authorities began unloading the $3,000,000 cargo of rubber and quinine today from the privately chartered American Liberty Ship Martin Behrman seized yesterday by Dutch police and marines. American crewmen refused to help.

Forced to use shore cranes when the crew refused to operate the ship's machinery, the Dutch opened two hatches and began lifting the bales of cargo onto a dock at Tandjongpriok harbor under the protection of armed guards.

The Dutch seized the ship on the grounds the cargo, loaded in a port of the Indonesian Republic, belonged to British and Dutch plantations.

Meanwhile, representatives of nineteen world shipping lines, virtually all the British, American, Canadian, Norwegian, Danish, French, Australian, Hong Kong and Singapore lines operating into the Netherlands East Indies, protested today that they were being discriminated against.

Dutch Unloading Behrman Cargo

Tandjongpriok, Java, March 8 (AP)—Dutch workmen today slowly unloaded the confiscated cargo of the United States Liberty ship Martin Behrman under the eyes of armed Dutch guards. The American crewmen stood by and refused to help.

The crew declined to operate the ship's cranes when the workmen began taking out bales of rubber and quinine bark, part of the million-dollar disputed cargo, and the Dutch were forced to use shore cranes. Dutch sailors, with the assistance of tugs, had moved the Behrman to a berth where cranes were available.

The Dutch claim the Behrman's cargo, the Netherlands East Indies administration maintaining that the cargo, loaded at the Indonesian Nationalist port of Cheribou, came from estates wrested by Indonesians from the Dutch.

Indonesians Called Owner

Attorney James W. Ryan, representing the Isbrandtsen Lines, operators of the United States Government-owned ship, said the cargo became the property of the operators upon receipt of bills of lading from the Indonesian Import-Export Corporation, which he said was "the lawful previous owner."

Informed quarters in Batavia said British-owned Anglo-Dutch plantations were claiming a considerable part of the Behrman's rubber cargo on the grounds that it had "similar rubber in warehouses at the time of Japanese capitulation." These sources also said a British firm and a Chinese merchant had entered claims for the quinine bark.

18 Shipping Lines Protest

In Batavia, meanwhile, representatives of eighteen world shipping lines protested that their interests had been "entirely subordinated" in the N.E.I. and asked facilities here for non-Dutch lines equivalent to those afforded ships under the Dutch flag.

Five shippers' agents—representing virtually all the British, American, Canadian, Norwegian, Danish, French, Australian, Hong Kong and Singapore lines—sent a letter to the Central Harbor Committee

The letter said that quay charges for foreign shippers had been raised 200 per cent effective March 1, and that foreign shippers suffered from discrimination in storage space.

U.S. Seen 'Gratified' By Progress In Japan

Tokyo, March 8 (AP)—The American people are keenly interested in Japan's problems as they relate to achivement of a peaceful and prosperous world, General MacArthur's political adviser said today.

George Atcheson, Jr., returning from a trip to Washington, said Americans "do not forget, but their eyes are turned to the future."

The American Government, he said, was solidly behind MacArthur. He added that he had received the impression that "the American people as a whole are profoundly gratified at the progress of the occupation."

Atcheson, who also heads the Allied Council for Japan, said Americans "expect the Japanese to fashion Japan into a truly democratic and co-operative member of the commonwealth of nations."

Coal Dealer Lays Claim To Jap Throne

Nagasaki, Japan, March 8 (AP)—Kyodo news agency reported today that another Japanese—this time a 65-year-old coal dealer arrested on charges of black-market operations—had laid claim to the throne of Japan.

Satokichi Kumazawa, the agency said, told police he was an offshoot of the Kumazawa family of the imperial southern dynasty.

[In the Fourteenth Century, civil wars caused a rift between northern and southern dynasties. The present emperor is said to be of the former.]

The coal dealer, Kyodo said, expressed regret that documents on his family history had been lost in an air raid.

FILIPINOS VOTE TUESDAY ON TIE TO U.S. ECONOMY

Parity Victory Would Extend Free Trade for Eight Years

Manila, March 8—(AP)—The Philippines Republic, seeking capital to rehabilitate this war-impoverished nation, will submit to decision of the voters Tuesday whether to establish special economic ties with the United States until 1974 or struggle on alone.

Although somewhat confused by an ear-bending pro and con campaign the past three months, the electorate is expected to approve a constitutional amendment giving U. S. citizens equal rights with Filipinos in exploiting natural resources and operating public utilities.

President Manuel A. Roxas, concluding a speaking tour for the parity amendment, said he "could not conceive of an alternative to overwhelming approval of this proposition."

Opponents stressed nationalistic pride, which runs high.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, puppet president during Japanese occupation who still exerts a powerful political influence, contends that parity means economic bondage for Filipinos. Free on $25,000 bail while awaiting trial on collaboration charges, Laurel is far from dis-

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Clash Looms On Greek Aid; U.S. To Keep European Ties

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credited.

Best available estimates are that the balloting will be peaceful but lighter than in last April's presidential election, when 2,269,000 voted.

Passage of the parity amendment would implement an executive agreement between Roxas and President Truman, setting in motion ponderous economic forces.

For one thing, the peso would be tied to the dollar for the life of the agreement.

For another, the two countries would engage in mutually duty free trade for eight more years, with gradually increasing tariffs for 20 years thereafter.

Critics have made much of these trade provisions, contending that such industries as sugar would be rehabilitated from war ruin only to encounter American tariff barriers.

Roxas agrees that permanent free trade may not be good for the Philippines, but insists that on a temporary basis it is essential for rehabilitation.

American Parity Victory Predicted

Manila, March 8 (A. P.).—The Philippines Government Bureau of the Census said today its nationwide canvass indicated the American parity amendment would carry by more than 1,000,000 votes Tuesday.

The figures are not official. They were gathered from provincial and municipal officials. The amendment, granting Americans equal rights in developing natural resources, is supported by the Government.

Peru Gets 56 U. S. Planes

LIMA, Peru, March 8 (AP).—The United States turned over to Peru today fifty-six planes and other equipment at the El Pato air base at Talara, in northern Peru, for about $714,000. Ambassador Prentice Cooper signed the transfer in a ceremony at the Aeronautics Ministry.

WARSHIPS RIDE OUT GALE

Battleship Wisconsin, Destroyer Reach Canal Zone on Cruise

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., March 8 (AP)—The battleship Wisconsin, carrying sixty-five officers and 590 enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, Ninth Naval District (Midwest), arrived here today after a five-day training cruise from New York during which the ship rode out a two-day gale.

Capt. C. L. Greene said the Wisconsin and the destroyer Larson encountered the storm soon after leaving New York. The high waves smashed a lifeboat and a boatboom on the battleship.

The Wisconsin will remain here until Monday. It is due back in New York a week from today. On the return trip firing exercises will be held. On Tuesday a ceremony involving change of command is scheduled and Capt. J. O. Higgins of Madison, Wis., will take over from Captain Greene.

Aboard the Wisconsin as the Navy's guests are a group which includes David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Thomas Beck, president of Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, and A. J. Drexel Paul of Philadelphia.

2 REPUBLICANS ASSAIL MOVE INTO BALKANS

Truman Expected to Tell Procedure Monday—Inverchapel Confers

Washington, March 8—(AP)—Rumblings of a prospective historic debate over America's role in Southern Europe sounded today as the administration gathered last-minute reports on Britain's position in preparation for a Monday showdown on its course.

Word from the White House was that President Truman probably will announce then, after a conference with 15 congressional leaders, his procedure for dealing with the Greek situation—perhaps a message to a joint session of Congress or a radio broadcast to the nation.

In advance of the Monday meeting at the White House, most congressmen withheld comment on what ought or ought not to be done in the face of Greece's appeal for aid and impoverished Britain's prospective retrenchment. Among these was Senator Taft (R-Ohio), chairman of the G. O. P. policy committee who arranged the party's senatorial conference.

U. N. Problem, Says Brown

Two Republican House members, however, issued statements assailing proposed American intervention in Greece:

Rep. Clarence J. Brown of Ohio declared that "the immediate situation in Greece and similar problems in the Middle East and elsewhere are definitely in the realm of the United Nations responsibility and not that of the United States or any other one country alone."

Representative Hoffman of Michigan asserted that American action in Greece would lead to "the demand that we must again send millions of men abroad to fight on foreign soil."

On the other side, Lewis W. Douglas, taking oath as ambassador to Britain, said that "the position and welfare of Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations is no less significant to the vital national interests of the United States during these critical times than they were during the war." He conferred with the President and announced plans to sail next Saturday.

Forrestal Changes Plans

Following Mr. Truman's cancellation of the Caribbean trip on which he was to have left today, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal announced during the day that he has abandoned plans to attend the fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. He was to have left Monday. No reason was given for the cancellation but it was believed that Forrestal is remaining here for discussions on the Greek situation.

The late reports on what Britain has been doing toward meeting obligations in Greece were given by Lord Inverchapel, the British ambassador, who conferred with Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson at the State Department at the latter's request.

Reliable diplomatic informants said there remains a "chance" that Britain will retain some responsibility in Greece despite a decision to withdraw about half of the remaining 10,000 to 15,000 Tommies immediately and the remainder by the end of the Summer. These informants said this will depend upon the extent and nature of American aid.

Cut In Requests Rumored

Mr. Truman was reported to be considering scaling down his projected request to Congress for direct authority to supply American aid to Greece.

Although Mr. Truman was given an initial official estimate that $250,000,000 would be needed this year to put the Greeks back on their feet economically, Government officials who have been working on the specific bill of particulars said only a fraction of the total might require action by Congress.

To make up the difference, the use of surplus property and Export-Import Bank credits has been thoroughly explored since Britain served notice of inability to continue supporting the Greek regime.

A large share of a proposed $350,000,000 relief appropriation for liberated countries is earmarked to supply food, clothing and other emergency aid to Greece.

Ultimately, too, Greece is expected to try to qualify for a loan from the World Bank.

The whole situation is complicated by the fact that if and when the United States acts in Greece, it will place this country in a position of choosing sides in an area where the interests of the western powers and Russia have clashed.

Secrecy Criticized

In his statement, Brown declared the administration is "rendering a great disservice to the American people by shrouding the Greek situation in secrecy," and that the people "do not want these mysterious build-ups."

Hoffman declared that "England, whose labor government, after we gave her billions, has seized private industries, destroyed free enterprise, is on the verge of collapse, and no longer can successfully defend her territory."

"So," he said, "comes the propaganda that the United States, with her millions of veterans still in need . . . to save herself, must contribute millions—yes, billions—of dollars to feed and clothe and arm the people of other nations.

"And next will come—and do not be deceived—the demand that we must again send millions of men abroad to fight on foreign soil."

TRUMAN URGED TO HAND GREEK PROBLEM TO U. N.

Representative Brown of Ohio Assails 'Secrecy' Over the Situation.

TRUMAN TO GIVE STATEMENT

President Expected to Make His Position Known Monday, but Not to Declare Policy.

Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Representative Clarence Brown (R.-Ohio) today called on President Truman to turn the critical Greek situation over to the United Nations immediately. Brown protested in strong terms the administration's "secrecy" in making plans for possible direct intervention in the strife-torn Mediterranean country's affairs.

His views were contained in a statement issued shortly after the White House said Mr. Truman probably will make an announcement—but not a policy statement—on the Greek crisis Monday. The President plans a conference on the problem that day with key congressional and Government leaders.

At the State Department, the British Ambassador and Acting Secretary of State Acheson conferred for twenty minutes on the Greek matter.

Brown declared in his statement that "the administration is rendering a grave disservice to the American people by shrouding the Greek situation in secrecy." He asserted that "the people are entitled to a change in technic—they do not want these mysterious buildups.

He expressed "surprise" that President Truman has not made public "whatever proposal he has in mind rather than seemingly to cultivate suspense and then permit congressional leaders to see his proposed message to Congress only an hour or two before it is sent to the Capitol."

Calls for Forthrightness.

Brown said that "if ever there was a time for forthrightness the time is now when we are undoubtedly faced by what will be a succession of crises in foreign affairs." The situation, he said, "presents a clear opportunity for the United Nations to function as an organization."

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal canceled plans to attend fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean. He and a party of Congressmen were scheduled to leave Washington Monday.

Presidential Secretary Charles Ross, discussing the meeting of Mr. Truman with congressional and Government leaders Monday, told reporters: "In all probability there will be some announcement at that time as to his plans regarding the Greek situation."

Later, Ross emphasized that it will not be a "policy announcement" but will consist of some word as to how and when Mr. Truman will state his views.

Asked whether the President planned a foreign policy speech, Ross said: "There will be no further announcement in that respect until after he talks with congressional leaders Monday morning."

To a question whether the President would send a message to Congress, another whether he would address a joint session, or whether his position would be made known in a formal statement, Ross declined to say.

Other Matters Awaiting.

Ross also declined to elaborate on the crisis brought about by Greek appeals for financial assistance to bolster her economy. This caused the President to cancel his projected sixteen-day trip to the Caribbean area, which was to have started today.

It was understood that other questions concerning eastern Mediterranean countries, including Turkey, probably would enter the discussions Monday. The

conference will be the second held since Great Britain informed the United States that she would have to cease financial aid to the Greek Government.

In both congressional and diplomatic quarters, it was expected that Mr. Truman will ask Congress for authority and money to shoulder the lion's share — and perhaps even more—of Britain's burden in Greece to bulwark southern Europe against the spread ofCommunism.

Cautious Phrasing Seen.

The decision will come at a time when Secretary of State Marshall sits down in Moscow with the diplomatic chiefs of Britain, France and Russia in an effort to work out the future of Austria and Germany.

Little more than a week ago Mr. Truman grimly laid down to a smaller bi-partisan group the news of the British decision and of Greece's plight, stressing its potential impact on the balance of power in Europe and perhaps the whole world.

Although the full story of that secret conference has not been told, it was understood that he emphasized that collapse of the present Greek Government would mean its replacement by one under communist control. This would mean that a nation working in close co-operation with Russia would be placed astride the British lifeline to the Near East, flanking Turkey and the strategic Dardanelles.

The extent of the aid to Greece which Mr. Truman will recommend remained uncertain, although the requirements have been estimated at $250,000,000 for this year with perhaps another $100,000,000 spread over a five-year period.

The Task Ahead.

Officials who helped draft the specifications said that approximately half of the funds would be earmarked for strengthening the Greek armed forces. This would serve several purposes:

1. Help build up the Greek Army as Britain withdraws its troops under a plan to remove almost half of the remaining 10,000 Tommies immediately and the balance by summer's end.

2. Make the Greek Army an effective enough fighting force to crush the civil strife.

3. By removing the civil fighting, pave the way for effective use of relief and reconstruction aid to put Greece back on her feet economically.

Athens dispatches yesterday quoted a military informant as saying that preparations are under way for an all-out campaign to stamp out leftist guerrillas in Greece with the use of fighter and bomber planes as well as infantry.

Should the Greeks be counting on use of American material for this offensive, the administration now has authority to transfer surplus armament. Huge stockpiles of this equipment remain in Europe, largely cached in Germany. Congress, however, would have to pass legislation for the transfer or loan of any equipment other than surplus.

DOUGLAS SWORN IN; WILL SAIL MARCH 15

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Washington, March 8 (A. P.).—Lewis W. Douglas today took the oath of office as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's at the State Department.

The former Budget Director, in a brief talk following the ceremony, emphasized the importance of Great Britain's world position to this country at a time when that nation is facing an economic crisis at home and political difficulties abroad, notably in Greece and Palestine. He said: "The position and welfare of Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations are no less significant to the vital national interests of the United States during these critical times than they were during the war.

"In appointing me to be the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the President has conferred on me a great honor which carries with it a great responsibility in a period charged with great difficulties.

"I shall do my best to meet these responsibilities with credit to my country."

Douglas, who conferred earlier in the day with President Truman, told reporters he plans to sail for England March 15.

Ask Canada Aid in Inquiry

House Members Want Testimony From Gouzenko Spy Exposer

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Representative Karl Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, said today that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was "checking" the possibility of arranging with Canadian authorities for the appearance before it of Igor Gouzenko, key figure in last year's Canadian espionage investigation.

Representative Mundt, vice-chairman of the committee, recently told the committee that Gerhard Eisler, now under investigation as an alleged Soviet agent in the United States, was linked with Sam Carr and Fred Rose, both of whom were named as leaders in the Canadian espionage activities.

Mr. Gouzenko is the Russian Embassy cipher clerk who exposed espionage activity in the dominion in 1945. Mr. Mundt said Mr. Gouzenko would be questioned on harmful activities of persons in the United States suspected of being associated with the Canadian case.

D.C. Unit Wants Witness Tried

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) said today a subcommittee would ask the House Committee on Un-American Activities to approve next Wednesday a contempt citation against Leon Josephson, former Trenton (N.J.) lawyer.

Josephson refused to testify to the subcommittee in New York last Wednesday on a passport case involving Gerhard Eisler, whom the full committee has called the "supreme" Communist authority in America.

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Nixon is chairman of the subcommittee.

The House has already cited Eisler for contempt for refusing to take the oath as a witness at a hearing of the full committee, and a grand jury here has indicted him.

The committee has received testimony that Eisler's picture, Josephson's handwriting and the name of Samuel Liptzen, of New York, appear on a passport for which Eisler applied in 1934.

Nixon's subcommittee went to New York to question Josephson and Liptzen about this. Liptzen testified. Nixon said Josephson refused on grounds the full committee was organized unconstitutionally because Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), one if its members, was improperly elected to Congress.

China Honors 7 Navy Men

Decorates Nimitz and Others for Aid During War

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Seven naval officers, including Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, were decorated today by the Chinese government for their "outstanding service to China" during World War II.

Those decorated, in addition to Admiral Nimitz: Commander Robert F. Nelson, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. and Rhinelander, Wis.; Captain Gale E. Griggs, of Laguna Beach, Calif.; Rear Admiral Wilfred J. McNeil, of Boone, Iowa; Captain Hoyt S. Scott, of Cleveland and Marysville, Ohio; Commander William D. Glenn jr., of Tenafly, N. J. and New York City, and Commander Theodore B. Dickson, of Arlington, Va.

Austria Thanks U. S. For More U.N.R.R.A. Aid

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A cable of thanks from the Austrian government to the United States for increasing by $20,000,000 its budget to prevent starvation there was released today by Major General Lowell W. Rooks, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The cable from Vienna, signed by Federal Chancellor Leopold Figl, said: "Increase of U. N. R. R. A. program by $20,000,000 represents most important assitance in direct need for feeding of Austria. In the name of the government I offer warmest thanks for your effective support and understanding of our very difficult situation."

The Austrian Legation here, commenting on the cable, said: "We feel that the American people ought to be informed on the gratefulness of U. N. R. R. A. recipient countries."

McKellar Promises Fight On Lilienthal

Washington, March 8—(AP)—Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) today promised "the damnedest fight that was ever put on in the Senate" against David E. Lilienthal.

The Senate Atomic Committee is to vote Monday on Lilienthal's nomination to head the Atomic Energy Commission with indications of approval by a top-heavy majority. But McKellar, who has led the fight in committee hearings, told newsmen he will continue the battle on the floor.

A prompt committee report would place the nomination on the Senate calendar for action Wednesday.

Two Republican senators told a reporter today that Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) has indicated to them that he does not favor Senate confirmation of Lilienthal.

Bricker, a member of the committee, may cast the only vote in that group against the nominee.

Clare Hoffman Opposes Speedy Service Merger

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The chairman of the House Expenditures Committee, Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, hung up a "go slow" sign today for President Truman's proposal that the armed services be unified.

"What's the rush?" he replied, when asked when the committee will start considering the legislation.

"Are we getting ready for a third world war and need this unification bill passed to win it?"

Representative Hoffman indicated that if he has his way the legislation will be sidetracked until the committee concludes current inquiries into surplus property disposal, State Department efficiency and alleged labor racketeering. The committee is expected to decide next week when it will take up the unification bill.

"I'm tired of these New Deal tactics of rushing legislation through Congress," Representative Hoffman said. "Some people think that if the President asks for something today and we don't pass it tonight, the sun won't come up tomorrow."

REFUSES CHINESE DEAL IN BOGUS BILL SEARCH

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—James J. Maloney, chief of the Secret Service, has refused to bargain with Chinese officials for the plates used in making bogus $20 and $50 bills which have turned up in this country.

Mr. Maloney told the House Appropriations Committee the bills are part of an "influx of counterfeit notes from abroad" and are "two of the most deceptive counterfeits we have ever seen."

He said he sent two agents to China to trace down the source but they failed.

"After our agents returned," he related, "we got communications from the Chinese officials of the police department asking us how much we would pay if they got the plates for us.

"It is just one of those things. If you agree to a price they are liable to get a set of plates made up for you or run off a million dollars' worth and then send you the plates. So I did not get into that one at all.

"Counterfeiting is increasing," Mr. Maloney testified. "We know that recently there has been considerable activity in the purchase of materials which can be used for making counterfeit money and which, until a short time ago, were very hard to get because of wartime restrictions.

"We also know that many inveterate counterfeiters who had lucrative jobs in war industries have now lost these jobs and are returning to counterfeiting," he said.

HOUSE ASKED TO WAIVE SHIP SAFETY RULES

Committee Approves Year's Extension of Wartime Sea Practices

Washington, March 8—(AP)—The House Merchant Marine Committee today reluctantly approved waiving ship safety requirements for another year but said "we were just plain lucky" that no disaster has occurred so far.

NIGHT

In a formal report, the committee said it was "extremely reluctant" to request continuance of the Coast Guard's authority to allow passenger ships to ply the seas in violation of normal peacetime safety rules.

Requested By Truman

The legislation approved by the committee is to come before the House next week. It was requested by President Truman.

Its necessity, the committee said, stems from "the situation facing the American Merchant Marine today and its relation to our commitments abroad."

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"At the present time," the committee noted, "the privately operated American Merchant Marine is in a period of transition between its wartime activities and its peacetime competition with the ships of other maritime nations.

"If our ships were withdrawn from world passenger trade because certain safety standards could not be waived, our future competitive position in the world shipping picture would be irrevocably damaged."

Even after safety waivers are granted, the committee said, American ships are substantially safer than those of other nations.

Few Ships Meet Standards

With the exception of the America, several Grace Line ships operating in the South American trade, and a number of passenger vessels operated by the United States Lines, the committee declared, "practically no American ship now being used to carry passengers complies with the safety standards prescribed by existing statute and regulation."

The British Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, the committee added, "do not comply with the high American safety standards."

The original law allowing the Coast Guard to waive safety requirements was enacted to meet wartime needs and expires at the end of this month.

"Fortunately," the committee commented, "no direct loss of life or of ships directly attributable to these waivers occurred during these years. But, as the chief of Office of Merchant Marine Safety of the Coast Guard testified, 'we were just plain lucky'."

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G.O.P. SENATORS SUMMONED TO UNITY PARLEY

Washington, March 8—(AP)—Party leaders called all 51 Republican senators today to meet Monday night to decide, among other things, whether they can get together on the issue of rent controls.

The announcement came from Senator Taft (R-Ohio) after a meeting of the Senate Republican policy committee, which had been called to consider what he called a "wide difference of opinion" over rent control extension.

Monday night's larger meeting, he told reporters, will try to solidify Republican opinion on this, as well as the related matter of what to do about the dying Office Of Price Administration. Senator Vandenberg will report on international developments.

Baldwin Plea Scores

Taft remarked that consultations are being held all the time between Republican leaders in Congress and officials of the party's National Committee. This comment was prompted by a letter from Senator Baldwin (R-Conn.) to Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman, proposing unity conferences with the party "leadership" on the legislative program. His letter was written Wednesday and Reece is expected to answer it upon his return from a Western speaking trip.

"Would it be possible," Baldwin wrote, "for the leadership to get together in 'off the record' sessions with the Republican members of the Senate, for example, outline the program and then get the greatest degree of unanimity possible on that program? We have inherited a mess, but it isn't going to be sufficient to say that the mess was so great that we weren't able to do anything about it."

Baldwin is one of the 18 freshman senators demanding a greater voice in party affairs.

Rent Bill Returned

A Senate Banking subcommittee has submitted a bill to increase rents 10 per cent and transfer supervision over controls from OPA to the courts. However, the full Banking Committee sent it back with instructions for the subgroup to "continue its labors."

Taft said he personally wants Congress to close up OPA "as quickly as possible" and transfer its rent and other controls elsewhere. He said also that some landlords deserve a rent increase but "there are others who have had no cost increases and a boost in rents is not justified."

Senator Bridges (R-N. H.) reported yesterday that a Senate-House committee, assigned the job of adjusting OPA appropriation bills passed by the two branches, had agreed on "a death sentence for OPA and other hangover wartime agencies." He said it was agreed to give OPA about $14,000,000 to wind up its affairs by July 1.

Gore Asks 3 P.C. Interest Cut In Tax Refunds

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Washington, March 8 (AP)—Representative Gore (D., Tenn.) proposed today that Congress save $33,000,000 in the 1948 budget by cutting the interest rate on income tax refunds in two.

He said this would "provide some real economy" in the first big appropriation bill of the Eightieth Congress, which he called a Republican "hidden ball trick—a sham and a phony."

As it came from the GOP-controlled Appropriations Committee, the $12,388,029,971 measure providing funds for the Treasury and Post Office lopped $897,072,750 off President Truman's budget estimates.

DAY

Tax Refund Cut Proposed

But Gore, a member of the committee, declared $800,000,000 of the apparent saving was achieved by slashing the estimate for tax refunds. The refunds will have to be made, he said, and Congress will have to provide the money now or later.

He said cutting the interest on tax refunds from six to three per cent would effect a real saving, mainly at the expense of corporations which regularly overpay their taxes. Interest on refunds last year totaled $66,125,230.

"You will see some of the same names of big companies on the refund list year after year," Gore commented. "They can't get six per cent interest anywhere else, although I'm not saying they deliberately overpay."

Would Not Change Statute

Gore's proposal would not change the statutory requirement that six per cent interest must be paid on taxes not paid on time.

The Tennessean said the Treasury-Post Office bill as it stands would make it impossible for House GOP leaders to achieve their goal of an overall $6,000,000,000 budget cut without abolishing every other Federal agency except the Army, the Navy and the Veterans Administration.

Including the $800,000,000 tax refund item, the committee chopped $882,716,750 from the President's budget estimates for the Treasury and $14,356,000 from Post Office estimates.

Says Cut Less Than Billion

"Even allowing for the phony tax refund reduction," Gore said, "the overall cut is less than $1,000,000,000, which means that Republicans must cut $5,000,000,000 from remaining bills to reach their goal of $6,000,000,00.

"There is only $24,000,000,000 covered by budget estimates in the remaining bills and $19,000,000,000 of that is for the Army, the Navy and the Veterans Administration.

"That leaves the Republicans the choice of abolishing all other functions of the Government or cutting the $5,000,000,000 from the Army, the Navy and the veterans, which they won't do."

Taber Retorts

Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, retorted:

"We must expect that kind of criticism from those wanting expenditures to continue at an unjustifiable rate.

"The Treasury's own figures show that $300,000,000 can come off the tax refund item without any change in the tax laws, while testimony developed by the committee shows a probable saving of at least $300,000,000 more.

"There can't be very much phony about that."

JOBLESS VETERANS COST TWO BILLIONS

Over 6,500,000 Have Drawn Checks for a Week or More—Veteran Population Listed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Veterans Administration, which has paid almost $2,000,000,000 to jobless veterans, said today 217,841 former service men had exhausted their special veterans' unemployment allowances.

The veteran population by States as of Feb. 28, excluding deaths and veterans who returned to active service, is:

Alabama, 274,000; Arizona, 59,000; Arkansas, 178,000; California, 883,000; Colorado, 115,000; Connecticut, 204,000; Delaware, 30,000; District of Columbia, 96,000; Florida, 212,000; Georgia, 286,000; Idaho, 57,000; Illinois, 844,000; Indiana, 352,000; Iowa, 238,000; Kansas, 181,000; Kentucky, 267,000; Louisiana, 238,000; Maine, 88,000; Maryland, 213,000; Massachusetts, 486,000, Michigan, 559,000; Minnesota, 279,000; Mississippi, 201,000; Missouri, 373,000; Montana, 57,000; Nebraska, 120,000; Nevada, 18,000; New Hampshire, 51,000; New Jersey, 481,000; New Mexico, 59,000.

New York, 1,466,000; North Carolina, 335,000; North Dakota, 59,000; Ohio, 764,000; Oklahoma, 229,000; Oregon, 130,000; Pennsylvania, 1,130,000; Rhode Island, 82,000; South Carolina, 172,000; South Dakota, 58,000; Tennessee, 291,000.

Texas, 710,000; Utah, 68,000; Vermont, 33,000; Virginia, 286,000; Washington, 198,000; West Virginia, 205,000; Wisconsin, 288,000; Wyoming, 28,000.

Alaska, 4,000; Canal Zone, 3,000; Hawaii, 28,000; Philippines, 7,000; Puerto Rico, 52,000; other countries, 15,000.

Hawaii is the only state or territory with no exhaustions whatever. Of 4,000 veterans in Alaska, only two have exhausted their benefits.

Pennsylvania and Texas lead in the number of exhaustions—14,335 and 17,384, respectively.

New York's veterans have drawn the greatest amount of benefits, $209,327,316.

Puerto Rico's 52,000 veterans are using up their payments at the greatest rate, 8,610 having exhausted their privileges.

Since the beginning of the VA program to help job-seeking veterans, in September, 1944, more than 6,500,000 veterans have drawn unemployment checks for one week or more.

VA allows veterans a maximum of $20 a week for fifty-two weeks or, if the veteran is self-employed unprofitably — usually in agricultural work—$100 a month for ten and two-fifths months.

Through Jan. 25, VA paid $1,692,016,305 on the weekly basis to unemployed veterans. Payments to self-employed veterans up to Jan. 1 totaled $264,201,008.

The Veterans Administration said the pace of payment exhaustions had increased steadily, totaling 58,637 during January, compared with 38,000 during December.

Total exhaustions through December and total payments made to Jan. 25 in the New York area and Massachusetts were: New York, 7,009 and $204,037,809; New Jersey, 4,668 and $77,322,252; Connecticut, 495 and $20,790,153; Massachusetts, 4,123 and $76,968,252.

458,749 Patients Listed In VA Hospitals In 1946

Washington, March 8 (AP)—The Veterans Administration tonight said nearly 55 per cent of its hospital beds were reserved for neuropsychiatric patients, not because they are so numerous but because their treatment takes so long.

In 1946, only 11.77 per cent of the veterans admitted for treatment were mentally ill. Of the 53,981 neuropsychiatric patients admitted, fewer than 26,509 were actually psychotic. The others suffered character and behavior disorders and organic conditions of the nervous system.

VA hospitals admitted 458,749 veterans for treatment in 1946, an increase of 61.3 per cent over 1945.

SUGAR RATION EXTENSION FOR YEAR BACKED

Senate Committee Also Recommends Continued Price Control

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Another year of rationing and price ceilings on sugar was recommended by the Senate Banking Committee today on a 10-to-3 vote. The committee proposed that the Department of Agriculture take over the job from OPA.

Four Republicans and six Democrats on the Senate Banking Committee voted to extend sugar controls until March 31, 1948. Three Republicans voted no.

Committee witnesses have predicted that retail sugar prices might jump to 30 or 40 cents a pound if controls were allowed to expire.

Retail prices now range from 8 to 9 cents.

35 Pounds Per Book

Senator Flanders (R., Vt.), acting chairman, said Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, had told the committee that supplies will be large enough to assure that housewives can buy the full 35 pounds per ration book this year—ten more pounds per person than last year—if controls were extended.

Flanders also noted that under the extension bill the Secretary of Agriculture must remove the controls if he finds that domestic and world supplies of sugar will permit this at anytime during the next twelve months.

"We are working against a deadline on this," Flanders said, because wartime rationing authority will expire at the end of this month unless extended.

Near Top Of Work List

Republican congressional leaders have the sugar-control bill near the top of their legislative work list.

The committee action today brought another split in Republican ranks and came after a closed-door session which senators present described as "very argumentative at times."

The three Republican votes against the bill were cast by Senators Bricker, of Ohio; Buck, of Delaware, and McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

Government Support

Voting for the extension were Senators Flanders, Tobey (R., N.H.), Capehart (R., Ind.), Cain (R., Wash.), Wagner (D. N.Y.), Maybank (D., S.C.), Sparkman (D., Ala.), Fulbright (D., Ark.), Taylor (D., Idaho), and Robertson (D., Va.).

Support for the extension of controls came from Government officials and numerous trade representatives of sugar refiners, bakers, candy manufacturers and small bottling works.

Opponents complained that the system of allocating sugar on a basis of past use tended to create monopolies that prevented entry of new business or expansions among industrial users.

CUT IN PRICES BY HARVESTER FIRM PLANNED

Savings Of $20,000,000 To Consumers Forecast By McCormick

Chicago, March 8 (AP)—International Harvester Company today announced it would institute before April 1 "substantial reductions" in prices of approximately half its line of tractors, farm machines, motor trucks and industrial power equipment which would save consumers an estimated $20,000,000 annually.

At a news conference this afternoon, Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board of directors, said the company was taking the action "because we believe there is nothing more important to this country than to lower the prices of the goods that people buy."

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Items Not Specified

McCormick did not specify the items to be reduced and the amounts of reductions, but estimated the price cuts would save Harvester customers $20,000,000 a year.

"I want to make it clear," McCormick said, "that these proposed reductions are not a result of consumer sales resistance or competitive factors. . . . They were undertaken because the company realizes it has a social responsibility to consumers."

Stating that he had been "tremendously impressed" by the action of the Ford Motor Company in reducing prices despite increased wages, McCormick said "we feel the policy is more important than dollars."

Outlook Called Factor

John L. McCaffrey, Harvester president, said "the business outlook" had made it possible for Harvester to move toward the goal of lower prices.

"Our ability to maintain this lower level of prices will depend in part on what happens to the prices and flow of materials that we buy from others. Because we believe price reduction is vital, we are willing to assume the risks that are involved.

"Our success will depend, too, on uninterrupted production at reasonable wage levels. This is not a program that can be carried out if it is hampered by strikes or work stoppages.

"In our own case, we cannot, reduce prices on all our products. Some of our products lose money, some barely break even, and some show a profit. The reductions will, therefore, not be uniform and each one will be individually made."

U. N. To Fire 300 In Economy Drive

Lake Success, N. Y., March 8—(AP)—Secretary-General of the United Nations Trygve Lie will announce to a U. N. staff meeting on Tuesday the impending dismissal of approximately 300 U. N. employes because of the economy budget imposed on the organization during the last General Assembly, it was learned today.

Lie also is expected to announce per-diem expense payments of $5 and $7 will be cut in half.

It was reported unofficially that more than 100 U. N. employes already have received dismissal notices, effective April 15. Many however, have received promises of re-employment if possible in other departments when vacancies occur or the budget makes it possible to add employes. [illegible]

ERICSSON HELD BEYOND REPAIR, MAY BE JUNKED

New York, March 8—(AP)—Doubt whether the former luxury liner John Ericsson would be repaired after the fire which swept the vessel at a New York pier yesterday was expressed today by Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, Atlantic Coast director of the Maritime Commission.

After inspecting the vessel with Vice Admiral W. W. Smith, commission chairman, Captain Bishop said a decision would await a more complete survey.

He said it would cost $500,000 and six weeks' work to put the Ericsson in "pre-fire condition" and $5,000,000 to make her into a cabin class vessel meeting American safety standards.

The Ericsson, 20-year-old former Swedish-American liner, is owned by the Maritime Commission. A dormitory-type transport, it has been operating on temporary waivers from the Coast Guard on safety standards.

Captain Bishop said the Coast Guard probably would be reluctant to continue the waiver indefinitely, and the commission's authority to operate ships ends on July 1. He said because of the vessel's age there was little liklihood any American or foreign company would want to purchase it.

WARNS ON ATOMIC 'QUACKS'

Dr. Morris Fishbein Sees Many Drawn to New Energy Field

NIAGARA FALLS, March 8 (AP)—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, warned today against an invasion of "quacks" in the field of atomic energy.

Speaking at a clinic day program of the Niagara Falls Academy of Medicine, Dr. Fishbein pointed out that "there are still a great many cancer quacks because people fear cancer" and added:

"Atomic energy has to be investigated as to its usefulness in medicine. Whenever a new discovery is made by scientists, there are a great number of quacks. While there are no atomic energy quacks now, I predict there will be a great number of them."

Atom Can Be Put To Peacetime Use Soon, Says Compton

Los Angeles, March 8 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, eminent physicist and president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that "if the nations of the world display as much interest in peacetime use of atomic energy as they did in producing the bomb, the atom can be working for us fairly soon."

Pilot plants for the production of atomic power will be in operation within five years, Dr. Compton said here while en route to attend the fortieth anniversary celebration of the University of Hawaii.

Estimates Time Lapse

He said it will take five years to develop experimental power stations and twenty years to build major power centers. The scientist said that even then such atomic plants may not be able to compete economically in areas that have abundant fuel and water power.

Dr. Compton, who headed the joint chiefs of staff evaluation board in the Bikini tests last summer, said atomic power should be practical for ships as the saving of fuel weight and space would compensate for the massive shielding against radioactivity which would be required.

Comments On Lilienthal

Regarding the political aspects of the subject, the physicist said topflight atomic scientists do not contemplate a strike if David Lilienthal's appointment to head the Atomic Energy Commission is not confirmed.

However, he added that "there aren't many scientists left in the project that are highly trained and if they get too disgusted they may leave. They have come to have quite a bit of faith in Lilienthal."

Forced To Undress, Annamese Girls Strike

Saigon, Indo-China, March 8 (AP). The French language weekly *Justice* reported today that 100 Annamese tobacco factory girls went on strike because a strict anti-smuggler guard forced eight of them to undress during searchers.

The paper said the girls won the right to be searched by woman guards and a 25 per cent pay raise.

Two Arabian Horses, Gift of King Ibn Saud To U. S. Girl, End 10,000-Mile Plane Trip

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MIAMI, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Two spirited Arabian horses, the gift of the King of Saudi Arabia to an American girl, arrived here today none the worse for an airplane trip of some 10,000 miles across Africa, the Atlantic and northward from South America.

The animals, one gray and one sorrel, were lowered to the ground from a Skyways International plane. They will be transshipped to San Francisco, Calif., where they the to be delivered to Miss Barbara Bechtel.

The shipper was listed here as Abdul-Aziz Ibn Abdur Rahman Al-Faisal Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia.

No one here knew the circumstances of the gift. The horses drew a big crowd as they were blindfolded and lowered, still in their shipping crates, by a cargo hoist.

Barbara's father is Stephen D. Bechtel, head of a San Francisco contracting firm which is building oil pipelines and refineries in the Near East.

The Bechtel family arrived in New York last week after a trip to Germany, France, Egypt and Arabia. Barbara, a junior at the University of California, is an accomplished equestrienne.

Ship Due In From Hawaii

San Diego, Cal., March 8 (AP)—The navy auxiliary ship Sierra was due to arrive here today from Pearl Harbor with 105 navy and Marine Corps personnel.

LEAD DAY PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, MARCH 8-(AP)-BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN TEL AVIV AND THE POLICE STATION IN JAFFA, A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTH, ARE "NOW UNDER ATTACK," THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED AT 9:45 P.M., JERUSALEM TIME OR 2:45 P.M. E.S.T.)

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TEL AVIV ARMY HEADQUARTERS, IN "CITRUS HOUSE," WERE ATTACKED AT 9 P.M. (2 P.M., EST) AND THAT THE ASSAULT STILL WAS CONTINUING.

THE TWIN ATTACKS CLIMAXED A DAY OF VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN PALESTINE IN WHICH AT LEAST 10 PERSONS WERE WOUNDED IN FOUR EARLIER OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE BY TERRORISTS.

A BRITISH CONSTABLE AND AN ARAB TEMPORARY CONSTABLE WERE WOUNDED WHEN THREE GRENADES WERE THROWN INTO THE SARONA POLICE HEADQUARTERS ON THE EDGE OF TEL AVIV.

THREE SOLDIERS WERE HURT SERIOUSLY WHEN TWO GRENADES WERE HURLED AT A BARBED WIRE BARRIER AROUND A BRITISH SECURITY ZONE IN JERUSALEM. TWO SUPPLEMENTARY POLICEMEN WERE INJURED IN AN EXPLOSION AT AN ARMY CAMP IN HAIFA. THREE PERSONS WERE WOUNDED BY RIFLE FIRE IN THE JAFFA-TEL AVIV MARTIAL LAW ZONE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE SHOOTINGS IN THE JAFFA-TEL AVIV AREA STARTED WHEN A GROUP OF JEWS ATTEMPTED TO RUSH A CORDON. THE PERSONS WOUNDED WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN STANDING ON A BALCONY.

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HUGE BANNERS XXX FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS (A111)

RQ305PES

WHILE THE UNITED STATES DID NOT BRING FORWARD ANY SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS OTHER THAN FOR "CONCRETE FORMULATION" OF THE PROBLEM BY THE BRITISH, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT U.S. DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN HAD SOME DOUBTS ABOUT THE LEGALITY OF SETTING UP SUCH A BODY.

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALREADY SET TWO MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK -- MONDAY ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND WEDNESDAY ON THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR TAKING OVER THE JAPANESE PACIFIC ISLAND MANDATES UNDER A STRATEGIC AREA TRUSTEESHIP.

ML208AES

A14

KHOURY SUGGESTED THREE POSSIBLE STEPS FOR BRITAIN TO TAKE:

1. DECLARE PALESTINE INDEPENDENT IMMEDIATELY AND NOTIFY THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE MOVE AS THE BRITISH DID IN REGARD TO TRANS-JORDAN.
2. CONTINUE THE MANDATE OVER PALESTINE AND PRESENT IT TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.
3. RESIGN THE MANDATE, WHICH WOULD AUTOMATICALLY THROW THE COUNTRY TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SUPERVISION.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID BRITAIN HAD INTENDED ALL ALONG THAT THE PALESTINE CASE SHOULD BE HANDED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THEY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IN TAKING THIS COURSE BRITAIN WANTED A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO BE SET UP IMMEDIATELY SO IT COULD WORK UNTIL THE ASSEMBLY MEETS IN SEPTEMBER. THE COMMISSION THEN WOULD REPORT ITS FINDINGS

TO THE ASSEMBLY FOR ACTION.

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION WHY THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO HAND THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS. BRITISH SOURCES EARLIER THIS WEEK HAD SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THE CASE WOULD BE PRESENTED BEFORE TODAY.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH DELEGATION FOR SOME TIME HAS HAD IN ITS POSSESSION THE DRAFT OF A COMMUNICATION FOR PRESENTING THE HOLY LAND ISSUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

30.24-83361

PARLIAMENTARY (230)
BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADER CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WIN A DECISIVE VICTORY NEXT WEEK AFTER A THREE-DAY DEBATE ON ECONOMIC POLICY.

THE DEBATE WILL END WEDNESDAY AFTER A VOTE ON A "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION SUBMITTED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, CONSERVATIVE LEADER, A MOTION WHICH IF CARRIED WOULD MEAN THE DOWNFALL OF THE SOCIALIST REGIME OF PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE.

LABOR'S BIG MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS REPORTED READY TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DESPITE RUMBLINGS OF DISCORD AMONG 100 LABORITES WHO FAVORE MORE DRASTIC CUTS IN BRITAIN'S MORE THAN 1,000,000 -MAN ARMY TO SWELL THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL MANPOWER.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED THAT MANY LABORITES WERE CRITICISING ATTLEE LAST WEEK "FOR NOT GIVING A SUFFICIENTLY STIMULATING LEAD TO THE COUNTRY" DURING THE FUEL CRISIS. BUT THIS CRITICISM DIED, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, IN THE FACE OF CHURCHILL'S ATTACK AND ATTLEE'S "LIVELY" DEFENSE OF HIS INDIA POLICY.

THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF HAS INVITED THE TEST OF STRENGTH BY SUBMITTING A MOTION SAYING "THE HOUSE WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ALL PRACTICABLE MEASURES" TO OVERCOME ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

BOTH THE LIBERAL PARTY, WITH NINE VOTES IN COMMONS, AND THE CONSERVATIVES, HAVE SUBMITTED AMENDMENTS TO THIS MOTION.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS FIREWORKS FROM SOME LABORITE BACKBENCHERS DURING THE DEBATE, BUT BELIEVES MANY WILL NOT JOIN WITH THE OPPOSITION IN VOTING T OVERTHROW THE CABINET.

MAR 1947

JJ225PES

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-BERTRAND RUSSELL, THE WIDELY-KNOWN BRITISH PHILOSOPHER AND MATHEMATICIAN, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD KEEP ITS ATOM BOMB SECRETS FOR THE TIME BEING BECAUSE THEIR PUBLICATION "WOULD ONLY ACCELERATE AN ATOMIC ARMAMENTS RACE."

THE ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, RUSSELL SAID IN A BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY RADIO ADDRESS, "WOULD BE AN IMMENSE ADVANCE TOWARDS SANITY" AND WOULD AVOID "THE CONSTANT MENACE OF ATOMIC PEARL HARBORS."

HE PROPHESIED THAT "WAR IS SURE" UNLESS THERE IS A WORLD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO KEEP ORDER AMONG NATIONS, ADDING THAT AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN NATIONS WOULD BE A BETTER WAY OF ATTAINING A WORLD GOVERNMENT THAN THE SUPREMACY OF ONE NATION.

"IT'S CLEAR THAT A DOMINANT POWER, IF THERE WERE ONE, WOULD BE EITHER AMERICA OR RUSSIA," RUSSELL DECLARED, "AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE AMERICA GOVERNED BY THE RUSSIANS OR RUSSIA GOVERNED BY THE AMERICANS."

TA712PES

LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAD SENT NOTES TO RUSSIA, HUNGARY AND THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN HUNGARY PROPOSING AN "INQUIRY" INTO THE ARREST BY RUSSIANS OF BELA KOVACS, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE HUNGARIAN SMALL HOLDERS PARTY.

THE NOTES WERE DELIVERED YESTERDAY, A DAY AFTER AN AMERICAN NOTE TO MOSCOW SAID THE ARREST CONSTITUTED AN "UNJUSTIFIED INTERFERENCE" BY RUSSIA IN HUNGARY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

THE BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS, WHICH WERE NOT RELEASED TEXTUALLY, APPARENTLY WERE FAR LESS SHARP THAN THE AMERICAN ONE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN PROPOSED THAT THE INVESTIGATION COVER "THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ARREST."

JJ949AES

DEAL, ENGLAND, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE IRA, 7,000-TON GREEK COAL SHIP BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, EXPLODED AND BROKE IN TWO TODAY AFTER RUNNING AGROUND ON ENGLISH CHANNEL SANDS, BUT HER 34-MAN CREW WAS RESCUED DESPITE PANIC IN WHICH SOME WERE INJURED.

THE IRA, FORMERLY THE U.S. LIBERTY SHIP HARRY PERCY, WAS CARRYING COAL FROM NEWPORT NEWS, VA., TO ANTWERP ON HER FIRST ATLANTIC CROSSING UNDER THE GREEK FLAG WHEN SHE WENT AGROUND ON THE TREACHEROUS GOODWIN SANDS ABOUT MIDNIGHT. SHE SHATTERED HERSELF FIVE HOURS LATER.

SEAMEN FROM WALMER TOOK THE CREW OFF IN LIFEBOATS. JIM RICH OF WALMER, DIRECTING THE RESCUE ABOARD THE IRA, SAID HE AND SHIPMATES WERE "SWEPT AWAY BY A MAD RUSH OF GREEK SEAMEN" FOR THE LIFEBOATS. COXSWAIN FRED UPTON, WHO WAS IN A LIFEBOAT 300 YARDS FROM THE GREEK SHIP WHEN SHE FELL APART, SAID HE HAD "NEVER SEEN SUCH PANIC IN ALL MY LIFE."

NONE OF THE RESCUED WAS REPORTED INJURED SEVERELY.

WB656AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-PVT. JOHN SANDOVAL, 19, OF 3928 JASON ST., DENVER, COL., AND AN UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN WERE KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT NEAR FRANKFURT TUESDAY, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE SOLDIER AND THE WOMAN WERE IN A GERMAN CIVILIAN CAR WHICH CRASHED INTO A FIVE-TON TRACTOR, THE ARMY SAID.

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RQ259PES

DACHAU, GERMANY, MARCH 8-(AP)-WILLIAM D. DENSON, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WILL BE THE CHIEF PROSECUTION COUNSEL AT THE TRIAL BEFORE AN AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF 31 GERMANS CHARGED WITH TORTURING INMATES OF THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

ROBERT KUNZIT, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND SOLOMON SUROWITZ, OF NEW YORK, WILL BE ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS. EARL WHITNEY, OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., WILL LEAD THE DEFENSE, ASSISTED BY CAPT. EMANUEL LEWIS, OF NEW YORK. THE TRIAL WILL START APRIL 11.

THE DEFENDANTS, ACCUSED OF MASS MURDER AND FATAL MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDE ONE WOMAN, ILSE KOCH, 45, PLUMP WIFE OF A FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP. SHE IS ACCUSED OF MAKING LAMP SHADES AND GLOVES FROM HUMAN SKIN, TAKEN FROM INMATES.

PROSECUTION OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED SOME OF THE INMATES WERE "STRIPPED" OF THEIR SKIN WHILE STILL ALIVE, BUT THAT MOST OF THE SKIN

WAS TAKEN FROM PERSONS EXECUTED AT THE CAMP.

THE PRINCIPAL MALE DEFENDANT IS FORMER PRINCE JOSIAS WALDECK, A HIGHRANKING SS (ELITE GUARD) GENERAL ACCUSED OF ADMINISTERING THE CAMP DURING ONE OF ITS MOST BRUTAL PERIODS.

OTHERS INCLUDE FRIEDRICH WILHELM, KNOWN AS THE "NEEDLE MAN" AND ACCUSED OF PUTTING THOUSANDS OF PERSONS TO DEATH WITH INJECTIONS; HERMANN PISTER, WHO COMMANDED THE CAMP IN 1942; AND MAX SCHOBERT, CALLED "THE DRUNKEN DERELICT OF BUCHENWALD." SCHOBERT IS ACCUSED OF BEATING INMATES "WHILE DRUNK FROM MORNING TO NIGHT."

AN ESTIMATED 250,000 PERSONS WERE INMATES AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER IN THE CAMP ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WEIMAR, A QUIET TOWN IN THURINGIA PROVINCE.

LI471002AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE SOVIET NAVY NEWSPAPER RED FLEET SAID TODAY THE SUGGESTION OF REP.BERTRAND W.GEARHART (R-CALIF) THAT ICELAND BE MADE THE 49TH OF THE UNITED STATES REFLECTED "CERTAIN DEFINITE INTENTIONS OF CERTAIN CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE SOME KIND OF STRATEGIC POSITION IN NON-AMERICAN TERRITORIES."

THE NEWSPAPER ASSAILED THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATOR FOR "THINKING DOLLARS CAN BUY ENTIRE COUNTRIES" AND SAID HIS SUGGESTION "SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A VERY STRANGE EPISODE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

(ICELAND'S FOREIGN MINISTRY LAST WEEK INSTRUCTED THE ICELANDIC MINISTER IN WASHINGTON TO PROTEST THE SUGGESTION AS "IMPROPER.")

DISCUSSING THE SUGGESTION OF U.S.SEN.RICHARD B.RUSSELL (D-GA) THAT THE UNITED STATES ABSORB BRITAIN, THE NEWSPAPER SAID "THE APPEARANCES OF SUCH DECLARATIONS, NO MATTER HOW ABSURD AND FANTASTIC THEY BE, GIVE THE IDEA OF THE DIRECTION OF THE MINDS IN CERTAIN SPHERES IN AMERICA TODAY."

RQ844AES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF WHITE RUSSIA HAS BEEN REORGANIZED IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO SPEED UP AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE SHAKE UP WAS SIMILAR TO THE REORGANIZATION LAST WEEK OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY COMMITTEE IN THE UKRAINE.

WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE--REPUBLICS IN THE U.S.S.R.--BOTH WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE WAR, AND PRODUCTION HAS NOT RECOVERED AS RAPIDLY AS RUSSIAN LEADERS WOULD LIKE.

P.K.PONOMARENKO, WHO FORMERLY SERVED AS SECRETARY OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLIC'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WILL SERVE IN THE FUTURE ONLY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL. N.I.GUSAROV WAS APPOINTED PARTY SECRETARY.

S.D.IGNATIEV WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND V.K. MALIN SECRETARY FOR INDUSTRY.

RQ857AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-LITERARY COMPOSITIONS PRAISING PRIME MINISTER STALIN SIMPLY GRATE[illegible]PON HIS EARS.

STALIN STATED [illegible] IN A LETTER WRITTEN IN JANUARY, 1946, VBUT MADE PUBLIC ONLY TODAY IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY MAGAZINE "BOLSHEVIK."

"IT IS REALLY UNCOMFORTABLE TO READ THEM," STALIN DECLARED IN A LETTER REPLYING TO A SET OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO HIM BY PROF. COL. E.RAZIN.

TA1232AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 8-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN HAD A GOOD LUNCH AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY TODAY BUT LADY PETERSON, WIFE OF THE AMBASSADOR, IS WORRIED ABOUT WHAT SHE WILL FEED HIM FOR BREAKFAST.

THE EMBASSY HENS ARE NOT LAYING, AND BEVIN MAY HAVE TO BE CONTENT WITH POWDERED EGGS.

ML359PESPP

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, UNITED STATES PRESS OFFICER FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHO IS WITH THE AMERICAN VANGUARD HERE, ANNOUNCED THAT FOREIGN BROADCASTERS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO BROADCAST THEIR CONFERENCE REPORTS BY VOICE DIRECTLY FROM MOSCOW. HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED SUCH ASSURANCE PERSONALLY FROM KONSTANTIN ZYNCHENKO, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET PRESS DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN RADIO CORRESPONDENTS WERE GIVEN THIS PRIVILEGE DURING THE WAR, BUT THE PRIVILEGE WAS DENIED THEM SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

ML311PES

800 Moscow (AL-Moscow Confs (Bevin) XXX Tokyo. MAR
(High Tower)

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, WHO FLEW FROM THE UNITED STATES, WAS NOT EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BEFORE TOMORROW AT THE EARLIEST.

(CLOUDY WEATHER FORCED MARSHALL'S PLANE TO MAKE AN INSTRUMENT LANDING IN BERLIN YESTERDAY, AND UNCERTAINTY EXISTED AS TO WHEN SKY CONDITIONS WOULD PERMIT THE TAKEOFF FOR MOSCOW.

(THE SECRETARY OF STATE SCHEDULED CONFERENCES LAST NIGHT AND TODAY WITH GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, RETIRING U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR GERMANY; LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, NAMED TO SUCCEED MCNARNEY, AND ROBERT D. MURPHY, THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL ADVISOR.

(HE WAS TO GET A FILL-IN ON THE GERMAN SITUATION AND FOUR-POWER CONTROL COUNCIL DISAGREEMENTS OVER A REPORT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.)

BEVIN WAS REPORTED HELD UP SOME HOURS AT BREST-LITOVSK. TRAIN TRAVELERS HAD TO CHANGE THERE FROM WESTERN STANDARD-GAUGE TO RUSSIAN BROAD-GAUGE CARS.

HUNDREDS OF RUSSIANS YESTERDAY CLEARED MOSCOW STREETS OF SNOW AND ICE IN SUNNY WEATHER, AND OTHERS WORKED AT PAINTING, CLEANING AND OTHERWISE REFURBISHING THE AVIATION INDUSTRY BUILDING, WHERE THE MINISTERS WILL MEET; THE RAILROAD STATION AWAITING THEIR ARRIVAL, AND THE METROPOLE AND MOSKVA HOTELS, WHERE DIPLOMATS AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WILL STAY. 800 Moscow (Bay-Moscow Confs (Bevin) XXX Berlin

AT THE WHITE RUSSIAN STATION, TINY FIR TREES WERE PLACED NEAR BLACK MARBLE BUSTS OF LENIN AND STALIN DECORATING THE PLATFORM AND APPROACHES, AND THE MAIN HALL WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY TO BE CLEANED. (High Tower)

BOTH HOTELS HAD BEEN REDECORATING THEIR ROOMS. AT THE METROPOLE, ATTENDANTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR, AND VISITORS WERE ASKED TO REMOVE THEIR GALOSHES AT THE DOOR TO AVOID SOILING NEWLY SWEPT CARPETS. AT THE MOSKVA, WHERE A BIG WHITE STATUE OF STALIN DOMINATES THE LOBBY, NOBODY WAS LET IN EXCEPT FOREIGNERS AND THE RUSSIAN HELP.

NO WORD LEAKED OUT AS TO WHAT PRELIMINARY DIPLOMATIC WORK MIGHT BE GOING ON IN THE KREMLIN, CENTER OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SOME VISITORS HAD TO DOUBLE UP ON ROOMS, BUT ALL SEEMED SURE OF PLACES TO STAY AND ENOUGH TO EAT DESPITE MOSCOW'S STRICT FOOD RATIONING AND HOUSING SHORTAGE. IN ONE GOOD RESTAURANT, FIVE FOREIGNERS

30.24-8363

TOLD OF GETTING A MEAL OF APPETIZER, SOUP, STEAK, VEGETABLES, COFFEE, BREAD AND BUTTER FOR $7.50 EACH, INCLUDING TIPS.

THE RUSSIAN TOURIST ORGANIZATION HAD TAKEN ON MORE GUIDES FOR SIGHTSEERS, AND THEATERS AND OTHER PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT WERE PLANNING SPECIAL PROGRAMS.

WB222AES

BUDAPEST, MARCH 8-(AP)-AMERICAN SOURCES SAID TODAY A BRITISH NOTE SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN PROTEST CHARGING RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN HUNGARIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO SOVIET AND HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS.

NEITHER NOTE, HOWEVER, HAS APPEARED IN THE HUNGARIAN PRESS DESPITE AMERICAN INSISTENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES NOTE BE MADE PUBLIC.

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID IN LONDON EARLIER TODAY THE NOTE PROPOSED AN INQUIRY INTO THE ARREST BY THE RUSSIANS OF BELA KOVACS, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE HUNGARIAN SMALL HOLDERS PARTY.

(THE AMERICAN NOTE, DELIVERED THURSDAY, SAID THE ARREST CONSTITUTED AN "UNJUSTIFIED INTERFERENCE" BY RUSSIA IN HUNGARY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.)

THE BRITISH NOTE, AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID, AGREED WITH THE AMERICAN NOTE THAT AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AND OFFICIALS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

SW558PES

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

YENAN,CHINA,MARCH 8 (AP)-THE UNITED STATES FULFILLED ITS FINAL OBLIGATION TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS THIS AFTERNOON WHEN THE LAST PLANELOAD OF THE PARTY'S LIAISON PERSONNEL FROM GOVERNMENT TERRITORY ARRIVED AT T IS COMMUNIST CAPITAL.

BRIG.GEN.JOHN P.MCCONNELL OF BOONEVILLE, ARK., LANDED THE C-54 ON YENAN'S NARROW, DITCH-DEFINED RUNWAY, COMPLETING THE AIR LIFT OF 146 COMMUNISTS AS PROMISED WHEN THE AMERICANS ABANDONED THE ATTEMPT TO MEDIATE THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

GUARDS ON THE MOUNTAIN CRESTS AROUND YENAN FIRFIELD ARE SCHEDULED TO HOLD THEIR FIRE SUNDAY WHEN FOUR CHINESE GOVERNMENT AIR FORCE PLANES BRING IN ANOTHER GROUP OF COMMUNISTS FROM GOVERNMENT TERRITORY.

RESIDENTS OF CHENGTU AND CHUNGKING, THESE PEOPLE WERE NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MEDIATION EFFORTS BUT WERE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S "RED LIST" AND WERE ORDERED TO LEAVE.

MAR 1947

THE CHINESE PLANES WILL BE GUIDED TO YENAN BY A U.S. ARMY RADIO PLANE WHICH SET UP TRANSMITTERS ON THE EDGE OF THE FIELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. THIS PLANE IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE IN THE NEXT 48 HOURS, AND THEN COL.JOHN K.SELLS OF LOMPOC, CALIF., WILL BE THE ONLY AMERICAN LINK WITH THE COMMUNISTS. HE HAS BEEN ORDERED TO STAY IN YENAN UNTIL RELEASE IS ARRANGED FOR TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS NOW HELD BY THE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA.

NN1215PCS

RANGOON, BURMA, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH SENT INDIAN AND BURMESE TROOPS WITH ARMORED SUPPORT INTO THE PEGU, TOUNGOO AND YAMETHIN DISTRICTS NORTH OF RANGOON TODAY IN A DRIVE TO SMASH ATTEMPTS BY ARMED GANGS TO SET UP "DACOIT DICTATORSHIPS" IN THOSE AREAS.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA LAND FORCES SAID DACOITS--BURMESE ROBBER GANGS--WERE LEVYING TAXES ON VILLAGERS IN SOME AREAS. THE GANTS ARE ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS AND HAND GRENADES AND INCLUDE WOMEN IN THEIR RANKS, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

MORE THAN 200 DACOITS ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS ATTACKED A VILLAGE LAST SUNDAY NEAR PYINMANA, ON THE SITTANG RIVER 210 MILES NORTH OF RANGOON, AND KILLED 21 RESIDENTS, INCLUDING THREE WOMEN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. WOMEN WERE REPORTED "PROMINENT AMONGST THE ATTACKING PARTY."

THE COMMUNIQUE ESTIMATED THAT NEARLY 1,000 DACOITS HAVE BEEN REPORTED OPERATING IN BURMA DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

RQ151PES

WILLIAMS SAID THE OFFICIAL DEATH TOLL IN AMRITSAR, WHICH HAD BEEN THE SCENE OF THE BITTEREST OUTBREAK, HAD REACHED 90.

E.BROOK, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW DELHI STATESMAN, INDEPENDENT BRITISH-OWNED NEWSPAPER, HOWEVER, REPORTED ON HIS RETURN FROM THE PUNJAB TODAY THAT "NO ACCURATE FIGURE IS LIKELY TO BE OBTAINED" BECAUSE MOST VICTIMS KILLED IN THE STREET FIGHTING WERE TAKEN AWAY BY RELATIVES OR FRIENDS AND FEW BODIES REMAINED FOR POLICE TO RECOVER.

HE SAID A "COMPETENT LOCAL AUTHORITY" TOLD HIM THE DEATH TOLL IN AMRITSAR COULD BE ESTIMATED AS HIGH AS 500 AND THAT 40,000 PERSONS WERE HOMELESS AS A RESULT OF FIRES SET BY THE CLASHING FACTIONS.

THE SIKHS, A SEPARATE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL COMMUNITY IN INDIA, CLAIM THE PUNJAB AS THEIR CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS HOMELAND AND AMRITSAR AS THEIR "HOLY CITY." CONSIDERABLY MORE MILITANT THAN THE HINDUS, THEY ARE BITTERLY OPPOSED TO MOSLEM LEAGUE DEMANDS FOR PAKISTAN, AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE WITHIN INDIA, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE PUNJAB, WHERE MOSLEMS HAVE A MAJORITY OF 57 PERCENT.

MAR 1947

add new delhi (re-Lucknow) xxx Eng Fow (Brown)

SW524PES

BY RUSSELL BRINES (180)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE, WITH INTENSE AND SOMEWHAT APPREHENSIVE ATTENTION, ARE LOOKING TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE AS A TIPOFF TO THEIR OWN PEACE.

ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE, A FEELING SEEMS TO BE PERMEATING TOKYO THAT THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE PAST 18 MONTHS WILL REACH A CLIMAX -FOR GOOD OR ILL--HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD.

THE JAPANESE EXPECT A SHARP AMERICAN-RUSSIAN CONTROVERSY ON ISSUES SO FUNDAMENTAL THAT THEY WILL APPLY ALSO TO JAPAN. THEY PREDICT THE OUTCOME--PARTICULARLY AS IT DISCLOSES RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE--WILL INDICATE THE PATTERN FOR THEIR OWN FUTURE.

MOST JAPANESE HAVE ABANDONED HOPE FOR A TREATY THIS YEAR. THEY REGARD THE SOVIET UNION AS A SECONDARY PARTICIPANT IN THE PACIFIC WAR AND BELIEVE ITS CLAIMS ALSO SHOULD BE SECONDARY, BUT THEY FEAR THAT PRECEDENTS IN ANY GERMANY TREATY WILL REACT AGAINST JAPAN.

SUCH PRECEDENTS, THEY SAY COULD BE THE GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEFEATED COUNTRIES; THE TAKING OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUC--TION; AND DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN WAR BOOTY AND REPARATIONS, A DEFINITI WHICH MIGHT COST THE JAPANESE THE REPARATIONS VALUE OF THEIR ALREADY-LOOTED INDUSTRIES IN MANCHURIA.

WEARY OF UNCERTAINTY, THE JAPANESE DO NOT LIKE TO THINK OF A STALEMATE AT MOSCOW. SECRETARY MARSHALL'S WARNING AGAINST EXPECTING TOO MUCH WAS A DISAPPOINTMENT HERE.

WH533PCS

TOKYO,SUNDAY,MARCH 9-(AP)-JAPAN WILL BEGIN CLOTHING RATIONING SOON, BUT CONTRARY TO WHAT IT MEANS IN OTHER LANDS IT MIGHT BE RATED AS GOOD NEWS IN THIS BEATEN NATION.

THE JAPANESE HAVE GOT ALONG SINCE THE SURRENDER WITHOUT CLOTHING RATIONING FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE OR NOT CLOTHING TO RATION.

NOW, THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI SAID TODAY, TEXTILE PRODUCTION HAS BEEN INCREASED BY THE RELEASE OF THREAD FROM EXPORT STOCKPILES AND BY USING WASTE FROM IMPORTED RAW COTTON.

AND SO, WITH SOMETHING TO RATION, THE GOVERNMENT WILL ISSUE COUPONS SHORTLY.

FJ940PCS

MASTUYAMA, SHIKOKU, JAPAN, MARCH 8-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT A SHIP CARRYING 267 STUDENTS OF A GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL OF YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE LEAVING THE PORT OF BEPPU SUNDAY ON AN EXCURSION.

DUP.

JS238APS

THE AMERICAN REHABILITATION ACT MAKES AVAILABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES $400,000,000 FOR WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS, $120,000,000 FOR REHABILITATING PUBLIC PROPERTY, AND $100,000,000 IN WAR SURPLUSES, INCLUDING HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, FOOD, CLOTHING AND OTHER ARMY SUPPLIES. ADD PLEBISCITE XXX REHABILITATION (OMIS)

IN HIS FINAL PLEA TO THE PEOPLE, ROXAS SAID, "SHOULD THIS (PARITY) AMENDMENT BE DEFEATED, WE FACE MUCH MORE THAN THE IMMEDIATE LOSS OF CERTAIN BENEFITS AND PAYMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. OUR REAL LOSS WOULD BE THE WRECKAGE OF THE ONLY POSSIBLE PLAN WE COULD HAVE FOR EARLY REHABILITATION AND IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL POTENTIALITIES."

WH543PCS MAR 1947

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

WITH THE FIRST TASK FLEET, MARCH 8-(AP)-SUBMARINE DEFENDERS OF PEARL HARBOR INFLICTED HEAVY THEORETICAL DAMAGE ON THIS TASK FLEET TODAY AS IT STEAMED NORTH FOR THE ATTACK ON THE BIG NAVAL BASE AS A CLIMAX TO THE PACIFIC MANEUVERS.

UMPIRES WERE UNCERTAIN WHETHER ONE OR TWO SUBMARINES SLIPPED INTO THE MIDST OF THIS POWERFUL FLEET, BUT ON THE BASIS OF FLARES WHICH THE ATTACKERS RELEASED, THE CARRIER TARAWA WAS SUNK AND THE CARRIER PRINCETON AND THE CRUISER ATLANTA WERE DAMAGED.

THE ATTACK CAME UNDER IDEAL SUBMARINE CONDITIONS--A FULL MOON WHICH SILHOUETTED THE TASK FLEET AT 3:45 A.M. THE SURFACE FORCE ALSO WAS MOVING CONSIDERABLY SLOWER THAN THE SPEED WHICH IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY FOR DEFENSE AGAINST UNDERWATER ATTACK.

THE TASK FORCE, SCHEDULED TO STRIKE AT PEARL HARBOR SUNDAY OR MONDAY, ALREADY HAD BEEN WEAKENED BY A SUBMARINE ATTACK LAST NIGHT WHICH SCORED SIMULATED HITS ON THE CRUISERS SPRINGFIELD AND PASADENA.

SOME NAVAL OFFICERS ATTRIBUTED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUBMARINE ATTACKS TO THE LACK OF TRAINED PERSONNEL MANNING THE DETECTION DEVICES.

THE PEARL HARBOR DEFENSE EMPLOYS ABOUT 18 SUBMARINES AND LAND-BASED SEARCH PLANES WHICH KEEP THE ATTACKERS UNDER SURVEILLANCE. FOUR SEARCH PLANES HAVE BEEN RULED DOWN AT A COST OF TWO FIGHTERS.

THE THEORETICAL LOSSES WILL TAKE NONE OF THE STEAM OUT OF THE ATTACK. "DAMAGED" SHIPS WILL BE "RECOMMISSIONED" IN ORDER TO TEST PEARL HARBOR'S DEFENSE WITH THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE 300-PLANE ATTACK THAT HAS BEEN PLANNED.

FJ900PCS

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE (260)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU,MARCH 8-(AP)-TAKKE 15 REPUBLICANS AND 15 DEMOCRATS, ADD ONE JIGGER OF PARTY LOYALTY, A STIFF DASH OF NEVER-SAY-DIE, STIR WELL AND YOU HAVE HAWAII'S HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HEADY STUFF TOO. MAKES HEADLINES AND HEADACHES IN THE ISLANDS. BUT NO LEGISLATION -- BECAUSE THE HOUSE HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO DO A LICK OF WORK SINCE IT CONVENED FEB. 19. HASN'T EVEN ORGANIZED.

DAILY THE RESOLUTE 15 REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES AND THE 15 DEMOCRAT REPRESENTATIVES MEET AND RESOLUTELY DISAGREE ON EVERYTHING EXCEPT ADJOURNMENT.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, THE SENATE, IS O.K. THE REPUBLICANS HAVE A MAJORITY.

BUT THE HOUSE! IT TAKES A STEERING COMMITTEE--FIVE MEMBERS FROM EACH PARTY--TO SET PROCEDURE ALLOWING THE LEADERLESS HOUSE TO MEET.

SOME CITIZENS SEE NOTHING FUNNY IN THIS. THEY'RE YELLING TO FORM ANOTHER DISTRICT RIGHT NOW SO ONE MORE REPRESENTATIVE CAN GET IN THERE AND BREAK IT UP.

LEGISLATURES OPEN OUT HERE WITH HULA GIRLS. HARDLY HAD THE LAST HIP QUIT SHAKING WHEN THE FIGHT OVER THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP BROKE OUT.

FOURTEEN DEADLOCKED BALLOTS MADE TEMPERS AS SHORT AS A NICKEL BEER.

THE REPUBLICANS CALLED THE DEMOCRATS PUPPETS OF THE CIO-PAC. THE DEMOCRATS CALLED THE REPUBLICANS TOOLS OF HAWAII'S BIG BUSINESS.

REPUBLICANS OFFERED TO KEEP THE SPEAKERSHIP AND GIVE THE DEMOCRATS HALF THE MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEES. THE DEMOCRATS OFFERED TO TAKE A VICE-SPEAKERSHIP IF THEY GOT A MAJORITY ON HALF THE COMMITTEES.

THERE WAS A BRIEF PAUSE IN HOSTILITIES FOR GOV.INGRAM M.STAINBACK, WHO HAD BEEN WAITING ALL THAT TIME, TO MAKE HIS ADDRESS LAST TUESDAY. THEN THE BOYS BROUGHT OUT THE HAMMER AND TONGS AGAIN.

TODAY, AFTER 14 LEGISLATIVE DAYS, THE AIR IS FULL OF COMPROMISE. WHILE THE LAW-MAKERS GATHER IDEAS ON HOW TO BREAK A DEADLOCK, THE BILLS IN THE HOPPER GATHER DUST.

UM1247APS MAR

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 8-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES TODAY TERMED "ABSURD" REPORTS THAT BUENOS AIRES UNIVERSITY'S FORTHCOMING REQUEST THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY PERMIT WERNER HEISENBERG, NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING PHYSICIST, TO LECTURE IN ARGENTINE, WAS PART OF A NATIONAL ATOMIC RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(HEISENBERG, A GERMAN AUTHORITY ON NUCLEAR FISSION, ANNOUNCED IN GERMANY ON FEB.20 THAT HE WAS TURNING DOWN AN INVITATION TO LECTURE IN BUENOS AIRES UNIVERSITY, BECAUSE HE LACKED BRITISH PERMISSION TO LEAVE GERMANY.)

THE UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF EXACT SCIENCES ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT IT WOULD ASK BRITISH PERMISSION FOR HEISENBERG TO COME HERE, WOULD "PERSIST IN NEGOTIATIONS AND IS CONFIDENT THAT WHEN THE BRITISH UNDERSTAND THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THEY WILL PERMIT HEISENBERG TO PUT HIMSELF IN CONTACT WITH PHYSICISTS HERE."

HEISENBERG, A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOETTINGEN, WHOSE ATOM-SPLITTING RESEARCH WON INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION 15 YEARS AGO, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW LAST MONTH THAT HE KNEW FROM READING THE SMYTH REPORT "EXACTLY" HOW AMERICAN SCIENTISTS PRODUCED THE ATOMIC BOMB, "EXCEPT FOR SOME SMALL TECHNICAL DETAILS."

HE SAID THAT WITH SIX ASSOCIATES, HE DIRECTED THE GERMAN ATOMIC RESEARCH DURING THE WAR. #

30.24-8363

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, MARCH 8-(AP)-BOLIVIA, WITH A NEWLY PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT, TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE SIGNING OF A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA UNDER WHICH BOLIVIA WOULD GET SOME $60,250,000 IN ARGENTINE CREDITS AND WOULD SELL ARGENTINA 8,000 TONS OF TIN AND 2,000 TONS OF RUBBER.

MAR 1947

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS EARLIER SAID NEGOTIATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON LOOKING TOWARD RESUMPTION OF TIN SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES, INTERRUPTED JAN. 1, 1946, BECAUSE OF AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY HERE.

IN THE NEW TRADE PACT, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ARGENTINA PROMISED TO SUPPLY BOLIVIA FOOD SUFFICIENT FOR NORMAL NEEDS. BOLIVIA HAS BEEN EXPERIENCING A FOOD SHORTAGE RECENTLY, REPORTED DUE CHIEFLY TO TIEUPS ON ARGENTINE RAILROADS.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT UNDER THE PACT, ARGENTINA ALSO WOULD BECOME A MARKET FOR BOLIVIAN LEAD, ANTIMONY AND WOLFRAM AND WOULD GRANT BOLIVIA CREDITS TOTALING 250,000,000 ARGENTINE PESOS (APPROXIMATELY $60,250,000) FOR RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT, IRRIGATION PROJECTS, INCREASING OUTPUT OF BOLIVIAN PRODUCTS NEEDED IN ARGENTINA AND CREATION OF A REVOLVING FUND TO COMPENSATE BOLIVIA FOR UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCES.

EARLIER, IT HAD BEEN REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THE UNITED STATES, IN NEGOTIATIONS NOW UNDER WAY IN WASHINGTON BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOLIVIAN TIN MINE OWNERS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION'S OFFICE OF METALS RESERVE, HAD AGREED TO PAY 76 CENTS A FINE POUND FOR BOLIVIAN TIN.

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID TODAY THAT AN "ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES" WAS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR A RECENT DECLINE IN MEXICO'S TOURIST TRADE.

THE CHAMBER, WHICH DID NOT FURTHER EXPLAIN THE "CRISIS" NORTH OF THE BORDER, MADE THE STATEMENT IN RECOMMENDING THAT MEXICAN HOTELS REDUCE THEIR RATES IN ORDER TO ATTRACT MORE TOURISTS.

TA1233AES

VERACRUZ, MEX., MARCH 8-(AP)-THE DAILY NEWSPAPER EL DICTAMEN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WOULD BE FORCED TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION HERE TOMORROW FOR LACK OF PAPER.

A NATIONAL PAPER SHORTAGE HAS CAUSED CAPITAL NEWSPAPERS TO REDUCE SIZE, USE SMALLER TYPE AND SUSPEND PUBLICATION ONE DAY A WEEK. U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON ARRANGED FOR SPECIAL CARLOADS OF PAPER TO BE SENT THE MEXICO CITY NEWSPAPERS FROM TEXAS MILLS, AND THESE HAVE NOW ABANDONED THE ONE-DAY A WEEK SUSPENSION, BUT CONTINUE IN REDUCED FORMATS.

SEVEN CANADIAN MILLS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUSPENDED PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF LACK OF RAILWAY CARS TO MOVE PAPER OR SPACE TO STORE IT. HTE FROZEN ST. LAWRENCE RIVER PREVENTED BOAT SHIPMENTS.

TA154AES

WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH 8-(AP)-W.A.KARDASH, LABOR PROGRESSIVE MEMBER OF THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE, SAID IN A SPEECH TO THE HOUSE YESTERDAY THAT UNITED STATES TROOPS STATIONED IN THE PROVINCE MUST "GO HOME."

"THE PEOPLE MUST STOP THIS SELLING OUT OF OUR COUNTRY TO THE DOLLAR IMPERIALISM OF THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

THE ONLY U.S. TROOPS NOW IN MANITOBA ARE MEMBERS OF A GROUP OF ENGINEERS AT CHURCHILL, CANADIAN ARMY WINTER TRAINING BASE, IN THE NORTH.

TU1143AES

(520) TRUMAN

BY ERNEST B.VACCARO

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S WHIRLWIND VISIT TO MEXICO CITY THIS WEEK MAY SET THE PATTERN FOR FUTURE GOOD-WILL MISSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND STIMULATE TRADE BELOW THE BORDER.

HIS VISIT, HE TOLD ONE GATHERING OF NEWSPAPERMEN, MAY BE FOLLOWED BY CALLS ON SEVERAL OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS. PREVIOUSLY, HE HAD EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO VISIT CANADA.

THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY WHICH BROUGHT A POSTPONEMENT FRIDAY OF PLANS TO CRUISE THE CARIBBEAN AND CALL AT PUERTO RICAN, CUBAN AND VIRGIN ISLAND PORTS DID NOT BANISH THE DESIRE TO MAKE OTHER "GOOD NEIGHBOR" VISITS WHEN TIME AND DEVELOPMENTS AT WASHINGTON PERMIT.

THE GRAY-HAIRED CHIEF EXECUTIVE--NEARING 63--MOVED ABOUT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL WITH A SPEED AND ENDURANCE THAT LEFT HIS HOSTS AMAZED, HIS OFFICIAL STAFF AND NEWSMEN PANTING.

THE PRESIDENT WAS WARNED IN ADVANCE BY HIS PHYSICIAN, BRIG.GENERAL WALLACE GRAHAM, THAT VISITORS TO THE HIGH ALTITUDE OF MEXICO CITY TIRE QUICKLY--THAT HE'D BETTER TAKE IT EASY.

GRAHAM WAS PUFFING AS HARD AS THE REST AFTER THREE DAYS OF LIGHTNING-LIKE MOVEMENT WHICH LEFT ONLY THE GRINNING, AFFABLE PRESIDENT SEEMINGLY THRIVING ON HIS EXERTIONS.

A FRIENDLY SMILE WREATHING HIS FACE, THE MIDWESTERNER WAVED HIS HANDS OR HIS BUFF-COLORED HAT TO THE CHEERS AND "VIVAS" OF HAPPY CROWDS WHO HAILED HIS EVERY APPEARANCE.

PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN CALLED HIM THE "CHAMPION OF AMERICAN SOLIDARITY" IN AN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS AT A LUNCHEON TUESDAY.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY EXPRESSED BELIEF THE VISIT WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF STIMULATING HEAVIER UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS BELOW THE BORDER AND SPEEDING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO, ALREADY PROCEEDING AT AN IMPRESSIVE PACE.

MAR 194

AS ALEMAN SAID IN ONE ADDRESS, "NO RIVALRY" HOLDS THE U.S. AND MEXICO APART. HE WELCOMED UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS WITH "DUE RESPECT" FOR MEXICAN LAWS BECAUSE "WE HAVE ECONOMIES THAT CAN COMPLEMENT ONE ANOTHER FRUITFULLY."

SO IMPRESSIVE WERE THE CONSTANT GREETINGS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD THE AMERICAN COLONY AT CASINO MILITAR WEDNESDAY:

"WE ACTUALLY HAVE A GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES."

THE GOOD FEELING, EXTENDED IN LIKE PROPORTIONS TO THE OTHER REPUBLICS AND CANADA, HE SAID, CAN MAKE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE "THE

HAPPIEST PLACE IN THE WORLD."

"AND," HE ADDED WITH CONFIDENCE, "I AM SURE THAT IS JUST WHAT IT IS GOING TO BE."

IT WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF A GRUELLING DAY. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY HAD FLOWN OVER MEXICO'S NEW VOLCANO IN A 400-MILE ROUND TRIP. HE HAD JUST DRIVEN 28 MILES TO THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE AND VIEWED THE PYRAMIDS OF THE SUN AND THE MOON, AND WALKED AT 120 PACES A MINUTE VIEWING THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

ONLY BY WORLD PEACE IN THIS ATOMIC AGE, HE TOLD THE MEXICAN NEWSPAPERMEN, CAN THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR OWN CIVILIZATION BE PREVENTED

A179WX

HE TOLD THEM HE HOPED TO VISIT "SEVERAL OTHER" LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, BUT THAT HE HAD TO CALL ON OUR "NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR FIRST."

THEY APPLAUDED WHEN HE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE MEXICAN CADETS WHO FELL IN DEFENSE OF THE CITADEL OF CHAPAULTEPEC AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES IN 1847.

THE LAYING OF A WREATH ON THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO THEIR HEROISM--A SURPRISE GESTURE THE MEXICANS HAD NOT ANTICIPATED--TOUCHED MOST RESIDENTS OF THE OLD CITY MORE DEEPLY THAN ANYTHING HE HAD DONE.

MR.TRUMAN SAID HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE RECORD OF THESE CADETS AND THAT HE RESPECTED THEIR BRAVERY. BRAVERY, HE SAID, "DOES NOT BELONG TO ANY ONE COUNTRY OR ANY ONE RACE."

GG329PES

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HOPES FOR DEFINITE INFORMATION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS ON THE STATUS OF TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS CAPTURED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS IN MANCHURIA.

THE TWO OFFICERS, MAJ.ROBERT RIGG OF CHICAGO AND CAPT.JOHN W.COLLINS OF EVANSTON, ILL., WERE SEIZED LAST SATURDAY AND NO DIRECT WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THEM SINCE.

OFFICIALS CONVERSANT WITH THE SITUATION SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS IN YENAN AND THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION IN NANKING TO TAKE STEPS TO HAVE THE MEN RELEASED.

THE CHINESE, THEY SAID, PROMISED TO COOPERATE, BUT HAVE PROVIDED NO FURTHER INFORMATION. IN THIS CONNECTION, THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE TWO OFFICERS FELL INTO THE HANDS OF ONE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNIST GUERRILLA BANDS WHICH HAVE LIMITED COMMUNICATIONS WITH HIGHER HEADQUARTERS.

RZ313PES

NIGHT LEAD WAR POWERS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TODAY URGED "ACTION" ON A PROPOSAL TO LET EUROPEAN CREWS MAN IDLE LIBERTY SHIPS AND CARRY FOOD ABROAD.

CITING TESTIMONY ABOUT A SHIP SCARCITY, WILEY DECLARED "IT SEEMS TO ME WE'VE GOT TO GET INTO ACTION."

THE SUGGESTION WAS MADE RECENTLY BY HERBERT HOOVER, AFTER HIS FOOD INSPECTION TRIP TO EUROPE, THAT A CONSIDERABLE SAVING COULD BE MADE IF 75 OF THE LIBERTY SHIPS NOW LAID UP WERE MANNED WITH GERMAN CREWS TO SHIP FOOD TO GERMANY.

"WE DIDN'T HESITATE TO GIVE AWAY 50 DESTROYERS BEFORE THE WAR," WILEY NOTED. "NOW THEY WANT HELP AND WE'VE GOT SHIPS ROTTING."

WILEY HEARD FROM A STATE DEPARTMENT WITNESS THAT ITALY MAY BE IN LINE TO BENEFIT IN THE WAY SUGGESTED.

C.TYLER WOOD, IN THE DEPARTMENT'S ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DIVISION, SAID THERE HAVE BEEN "DISCUSSIONS RECENTLY LOOKING TO TRANSFER A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF SHIPS TO ITALY."

THIS PLAN, WOOD SAID, WOULD PERMIT SHIPS TO BE MANNED BY ITALIAN CREWS TO CARRY FOOD "SO THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION DOES NOT HAVE TO BE BORNE BY ITALIANS IN DOLLARS. THIS IS A TERRIFIC BURDEN TO THOSE COUNTRIES."

WOOD SAID HE SUPPOSED THAT HOOVER'S SUGGESTION REGARDING SUCH AID FOR GERMANY "IS BEING LOOKED INTO CAREFULLY."

"IN GENERAL," HE ADDED, "WE'D BE IN FAVOR OF ASSISTING THESE COUNTRIES IN EVERY POSSIBLE AND PROPER WAY TO REDUCE THE DOLLAR CHARGES ON THEM FOR IMPORT OF THESE NECESSARY ITEMS."

WOOD TESTIFIED BEFORE A WILEY SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING PROPOSALS TO EXTEND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT.

WHEN ODT DIRECTOR J.MONROE JOHNSON TESTIFIED THIS COUNTRY IS IN VITAL NEED OF THE WARTIME METAL AND MACHINERY IT SCATTERED AROUND THE WORLD DURING THE WAR, WILEY SUGGESTED THE SHIPS MIGHT CARRY FOOD ACROSS AND BRING THE SCRAP BACK.

JOHNSON TOLD REPORTERS THE WAR DEPARTMENT "SAYS IT WILL START RIGHT AWAY" BRINGING BACK THE SCRAP.

-/LT70 PESNM

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-REP. JENKINS (R-OHIO) CONTENDED TODAY THE UNITED STATES, BY PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE IN GENEVA NEXT MONTH, WOULD "MEEKLY PLACE ITS ECONOMIC LIFE INTO THE HANDS OF 17 OTHER NATIONS MOST OF WHICH ARE BANKRUPT AND ALL OF WHICH ARE OUR CREDITORS."

HE ATTACKED THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECIPROCAL TRADE POLICIES IN GENERAL AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLEA, EARLIER THIS WEEK, FOR AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN A WORLD ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ECONOMIC PEACE.

JENKINS, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, SAID THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN THAT STATEMENT "ARBITRATILY, WITHOUT CONSULTING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, PUT UPON THEM THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE."

HE SAID THE GENEVA CONFERENCE, CALLED TO WRITE A MULTI-LATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT, WOULD PUT THE UNITED STATES IN A POSITION "WHERE THE CREDITOR WILL SAY TO HIS DEBTOR--IT IS NOT TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE DEBTOR TO COLLECT FROM THOSE WHO OWE HIM."

QUOTING THE PRESIDENT AS SAYING THAT NO TARIFF REDUCTION WILL BE MADE UNTIL AFTER AN "EXHAUSTIVE STUDY," JENKINS ARGUED THAT IT WOULD TAKE AT LEAST A YEAR TO MAKE SUCH A SURVEY AND THAT IT COULD NOT BE MADE BETWEEN NOW AND THE APRIL 10 DATE FOR THE CONFERENCE.

HE MAINTAINED THAT MANY INDUSTRIES "WILL BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST" AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCE, AND SAID "MILLIONS OF PEOPLE" AND A LARGE SEGMENT OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRY WANT THE MEETING POSTPONED.

AB444PES

30.24-8367

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8-(AP)-TEXT OF A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY BY REP. CLARENCE J. BROWN (R-OHIO) URGING THAT THE GREEK SITUATION BE REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS: (ABOUT 300)

THE ADMINISTRATION IS RENDERING A GRAVE DISSERVE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY SHROUDING THE GREEK SITUATION IN SECRECY. THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO A CHANGE IN TECHNIQUE. THEY DO NOT WANT THESE MYSTERIOUS BUILD-UPS. I AM SURPRISED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN DID NOT MAKE PUBLIC WHATEVER PROPOSAL HE HAS IN MIND, RATHER THAN SEEMINGLY TO CULTIVATE SUSPENSE AND THEN PERMIT CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS TO SEE HIS PROPOSED MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ONLY AN HOUR OR TWO BEFORE IT IS SENT TO THE CAPITOL. THIS IS HARDLY IN LINE WITH HIS PROMISE OF COOPERATION WITH THE CONGRESS. IF EVER THERE WAS A TIME FOR FORTHRIGHTNESS THE TIME IS NOW WHEN WE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY FACED BY WHAT WILL BE A SUCCESSION OF CRISES IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK SITUATION PRESENTS A CLEAR OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO FUNCTION AS AN ORGANIZATION. IT WAS SO INTENDED TO FUNCTION, AND UNLESS WE CHANGE IT FROM A DEBATING SOCIETY INTO A MECHANISM OF ACTION IT CANNOT SURVIVE. ARE ANY OF ITS MOST ARDENT CHAMPIONS AWARE OF THIS? IF SO, NOW IS THE TIME FOR THEM TO SPEAK OUT BOLDLY. THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION IN GREECE, AND SIMILAR PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ELSEWHERE, ARE DEFINITELY IN THE REALM OF UNITED NATIONS RESPONSIBILITY AND NOT THAT OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER ONE COUNTRY ALONE.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE NO IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS OR DESIRES. THEY WILL NOT SUPPORT EVEN AN EMERGENCY STEP THAT POINTS IN THAT DIRECTION. AS ALWAYS THE CONGRESS WILL APPROPRIATE ADEQUATE MONEY TO MEET A SITUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ONE NOW FACED. BUT, IF THIS ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPTS TO START US ON THE ROAD TO IMPERIALISM THE CONGRESS WILL REFUSE TO GO ALONG. I BELIEVE THE HOUR IS AT HAND TO CALL A SPADE A SPADE, AND I DEPLORE THE SECRECY WHICH IS CREATING SO MUCH SPECULATION AND ATTENDANT ANXIETY.

I URGE PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO REFER THIS MATTER TO THE UNITED NATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

(END TEXT)

MAR 1947

U.N.-ALBANIA

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 8-(AP)-A POLISH REPRESENTATIVE TODAY TOLD A UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE STUDYING GREAT BRITAIN'S MINE-LAYING CHARGES AGAINST ALBANIA THAT HE COULD FIND NOTHING IN THE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE BRITISH COMPLAINT.

DR.JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY MADE THE STATEMENT AT THE CONCLUSION OF A WEEK'S HEARINGS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BY A THREE-NATION SECURITY COUNCIL GROUP. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ARE AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBIA.

IN A PRELIMINARY COMMENT, PAUL HASLUCK, OF AUSTRALIA, COUNTERED THE POLISH STATEMENT BY REMARKING THAT HE HAD OBSERVED NOTHING IN THE EVIDENCE TO CONTRADICT THE BRITISH CHARGES.

HASLUCK SAID HE WOULD SPEAK FULLY MONDAY WHEN THE SUB-COMMITTEE HOLDS ANOTHER SESSION TO DRAFT ITS FINDINGS FOR THE COUNCIL. DR. EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, OF COLOMBIA, RESERVED COMMENT UNTIL THAT TIME.

AT TODAY'S MEETING, THE SUB-COMMITTEE HEARD AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS, GREEK REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, DENY THAT HIS COUNTRY HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE MINE-LAYING INCIDENT.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED AND 44 OFFICERS AND SAILORS KILLED LAST OCT. 22, WHEN THE WARSHIPS STRUCK MINES IN THE CORFU CHANNEL OFF THE ALBANIAN COAST. THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU LIES ACROSS THE CHANNEL. DENDRAMIS WAS QUESTIONED AT THE SUGGESTION OF POLAND.

IN THE WEEK'S HEARING THE SUB-COMMITTEE QUESTIONED SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL, AND HYSNI KAPO, ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

ACCUSING ALBANIA OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAYING THE MINES, THE BRITISH SEEK AN APOLOGY FROM THE TIRANA GOVERNMENT AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. ALBANIA FORMALLY DENIED THE CHARGES AND IN TURN ACCUSED THE ROYAL NAVY OF INVADING ITS TERRITORIAL WATERS.

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THE PER DIEM ALLOWANCES ARE PAID TO U.N. STAFF MEMBERS WHO LIVED OUTSIDE THE NEW YORK AREA AT THE TIME OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT AND WERE SCHEDULED TO END ON MARCH 15, WHEN, PRESUMABLY, THEY WOULD HAVE ESTABLISHED PERMANENT RESIDENCES HERE AND BEEN RELIEVED OF EXTRAORDINARY LIVING EXPENSES. THE $7 RATE WAS FOR MARRIED PERSONS AND THE $5 FOR SINGLE PERSONS.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT WHEN ANNOUNCING THE STAFF CUT, LIE, AT THE SAME TIME, WILL ANNOUNCE A DECISION TO AGREE TO THE REQUEST OF A STAFF COMMITTEE FOR A GRIEVANCES APPEALS BOARD AND THAT $250,000 WILL BE APPLIED TO INCREASING WAGES IN THE LOWER BRACKETS. IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT LIE WOULD OFFER PERMANENT CONTRACTS TO APPROXIMATELY HALF THE U.N. EMPLOYES, LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF WHOM NOW HAVE SUCH AGREEMENTS.

DY949PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-SERGE M.RUBINSTEIN, 38-YEAR-OLD INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER ON TRIAL IN FEDERAL COURT ON DRAFT EVASION CONSPIRACY CHARGES, SUCCEEDED IN GETTING HIS STATUS REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD OF APPEALS THROUGH MAJ.GEN.LEWIS B.HERSHEY, SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR, ACCORDING TO DOCUMENTS PRESENTED YESTERDAY AT THE TRIAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD AFFIRMED RUBINSTEIN'S 1A STATUS, AS AVAILABLE FOR MILITARY DUTY. PREVIOUSLY, THE LOCAL BOARD OF APPEALS HAD REFUSED UNANIMOUSLY TO REVIEW THE 1A CLASSIFICATION.

IRVING H.SAYPOL, CHIEF ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY, CONTINUED TO PRESENT LETTERS, AFFIDAVITS AND TELEGRAMS FILED TO SUPPORT RUBINSTEIN'S CLAIMS TO BE CLASSIFIED AS 2B, ON THE GROUND THAT HE WAS ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR EFFORT AND BECAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF VARIOUS DEPENDENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID HERSHEY CAME INTO THE CASE IN AUGUST, 1943, AFTER REPRESENTATIONS HAD BEEN MADE TO HIM IN RUBINSTEIN'S BEHALF BY THE LATE ATTORNEY WILLIAM STAMMLER.

ON TRIAL WITH RUBINSTEIN ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO FALSIFY HIS DRAFT STATUS ARE JAMES C.HART, OF LEE, MASS., FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE TAYLORCRAFT AVIATION CORPORATION, OF ALLIANCE, OHIO, AND ALLEN GORDON FOSTER, OF NEW YORK, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE PANHANDLE PRODUCING AND REFINING COMPANY.

RUBINSTEIN SAID IN HIS APPEAL THAT HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THREE COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE WAR EFFORT.

BD738AES NM

NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN A SURVEY MONDAY INTO AMERICANS CRITICAL NEWSPRINT SITUATION AND CLOSE ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF TAPPING THE VAST POTENTIAL NEWSPRINT RESOURCES OF ALASKA, REP.CLARENCE J.BROWN (D-OHIO) SAYS.

BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, TOLD THE ANNUAL ADVERTISING AWARDS PRESENTATION DINNER LAST NIGHT THAT THE GROUP'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN WOULD BE THE "TWO-YEAR PERIOD IT WILL REQUIRE TO STEP UP NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY, CANADA AND POSSIBLY ALASKA."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, HE URGED THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO "SECURE MORE EQUITABLE DISTRICTUION OF NEWSPRINT SO THAT SMALL WEEKLY AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS DO NOT PASS OUT OF EXISTENCE."

RALPH STARR BUTLER, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF CORPORATE RELATIONS AND RESEARCH OF GENERAL FOODS CORP., WAS PRESENTED WITH A GOLD MEDAL AWARD FOR "DISTINGUISHED SERVIES TO ADVERTISING" IN 1946 AT THE DINNER WHICH WAS SPONSORED BY ADVERTISING & SELLING MAGAZINE.

ANOTHER MEDAL, FOR "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUE OF RADIO ADVERTISING," WAS PRESENTED TO EDGAR KOBAK, PRESIDENT OF MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

DR.ALLEN B.DU MONT, PRESIDENT OF THE ALLEN B.DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., RECEIVED A MEDAL FOR "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF TELEVISION AS A NEWS SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC AND AS A NEW MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING."

THE AWARDS JURY PRESENTED MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES FOR OUTSTANDING ENTIRES IN 14 CLASSIFICATIONS.

AN HONORABLE MENTION CERTIFICATE FOR A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON LABOR WAS PRESENTED TO GEORGE F.LAWSON, SECRETARY OF THE MINNESOTA FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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WW325AES

BY HENRIETTA LEITH

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, MARCH 8-(AP)-MRS.LEWIS W.DOUGLAS, WHO STARTED HER MARRIED LIFE "IN A MINING TOWN ON THE SIDE OF A HILL" IN ARIZONA, TODAY SUMMED UP IN ONE WORD THE PROSPECT OF BEING WIFE OF THE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WORD WAS--"TERRIFIC!"

MRS.DOUGLAS, WHOSE HUSBAND HAS BEEN NAMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO REPRESENT THIS COUNTRY IN LONDON, HAS MAINTAINED HER EQUILIBRIUM AS THE WIFE OF A MAN WHO HAS BEEN A CONGRESSMAN, NATIONAL BUDGET DIRECTOR, COLLEGE PRESIDENT, WARTIME ECONOMIC EXPERT AND INSURANCE EXECUTIVE.

BUT AT HER PARK AVENUE APARTMENT TODAY, AS SHE WAITED FOR NEWS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT ABOUT HER NEW HOME, SHE CONFESSED:

"IT JUST OVERWHELMS ME EVERYTIME I THINK OF IT."

FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SHE SAID, SHE HAS "HEARD NOTHING AT ALL EXCEPT THAT THEY SAID THEY HOPED I'D GO, AND I SAID I WOULD."

BUT WHATEVER PREPARATIONS SHE MUST MAKE FOR HER TRIP ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH APRIL 24, THE JOB OF PACKING AND MOVING WILL BE A FAMILIAR ONE.

EVER SINCE SHE MARRIED DOUGLAS IN 1921, HE HAS BEEN MOVING FROM ONE JOB AND ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. "AND I WENT EVERYWHERE," SHE SAID, "PACKED UP ALL THE CHILDREN AND ALL THE FURNITURE EVERY TIME--AND LOVED IT."

"EVERYWHERE" HAS INCLUDED THE MINING TOWN AT JEROME, ARIZ., WHERE HE WORKED AS A "MUCKER"; PHOENIX, WHERE HE RAN AN ORANGE GROVE, ALONG WITH A LEAD DUMP AT FAIRBANKS, ARIZ., AND WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WENT AS A CONGRESSMAN AFTER A TURN IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

GOING INTO POLITICS, FOR MRS.DOUGLAS AS WELL AS HER HUSBAND, WAS A "FASCINATING EXPERIENCE." SHE NEVER MISSED A CAMPAIGN TOUR.

"WE GOT TO KNOW EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY OF THE STATE, AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE--FOR FOUR YEARS WE SPENT THE WINTERS IN WASHINGTON AND THE SUMMERS IN ARIZONA."

COMING TO NEW YORK IN 1934 WHEN DOUGLAS "DISAGREED WITH HIS BOSS" AND GAVE UP HIS BUDGET DIRECTOR'S POST, MRS.DOUGLAS SETTLED DOWN TO BECOME THE WIFE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY. BUT A YEAR OR SO LATER SHE WAS PACKING AGAIN--FOR CANADA.

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SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR, WHEN THE NEW AMBASSADOR GAVE UP THE PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL BECAUSE "HE WANTED TO BE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY," SHE FOUND HERSELF BACK IN NEW YORK. HE WAS OFFERED THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND TOOK IT. BUT SOON HE WAS BACK IN WASHINGTON AS DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, AND, LATER, IN EUROPE AS ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO LT.GEN.LUCIUS CLAY ON GERMAN OCCUPATION PLANS.

WHILE HE ATTENDED CONFERENCES -- QUEBEC, CAIRO AND TEHERAN -- MRS. DOUGLAS DID A FULL-TIME JOB HERSELF -- RAISING MILLIONS AS THE NEW YORK DIRECTOR OF FUND-RAISING FOR THE RED CROSS. AFTER A DAY'S WORK SHE OFTEN WENT OUT TO HELP FEED SOLDIERS ON THE DOCKS.

ALL THIS TIME, MRS.DOUGLAS WAS REARING AND MOVING ABOUT THE THREE YOUNG DOUGLASES--JAMES STUART, NOW A 24-YEAR-OLD BANK EMPLOYE AT TUCSON, ARIZ., AND FOREMAN OF THE FAMILY RANCH AT SONOITA, ARIZ.; LEWIS, JR., NOW 22 AND A STUDENT AT YALE, AND SHARMAN, 18, WHO CAME OUT HERE THIS WINTER AND WILL END HER FRESHMAN YEAR AT VASSAR JUST IN TIME TO SAIL WITH HER MOTHER TO ENGLAND.

MRS.DOUGLAS DOESN'T KNOW WHERE HER FUTURE HOME WILL BE, BUT SHE DOES KNOW SHE WILL FIND COUNTLESS OLD FRIENDS IN LONDON. BESIDES THOSE SHE HAS MET THROUGH HER HUSBAND'S PUBLIC LIFE, THERE ARE THOSE SHE MET ON THREE VISITS TO ENGLAND, ONCE BEFORE HER MARRIAGE, AGAIN IN THE LATE 20'S AND A THIRD TIME ABOUT 1935.

SHE IS LOOKING FORWARD LESS TO THE SOCIAL LIFE OF AN AMBASSADOR'S WIFE, SHE SAID, THAN TO A CHANCE TO "BE OF SOME HELP" AND "DO SOME KIND OF A JOB OVER THERE."

LIKE HER HUSBAND, SHE IS FOND OF HORSEBACK RIDING, BUT, WHILE "PETER" HOPES TO COME TO ENGLAND THIS SUMMER AND DO SOME HUNTING, THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE WANTS IT UNDERSTOOD THAT HER RIDING IS "WESTERN STYLE" ONLY.

HER PRINCIPAL HOBBY, SHE SAID, IS MUSIC--"PLAYING (AS AN ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST) AND LISTENING."

MRS.DOUGLAS EXPECTS TO REMAIN IN LONDON AS LONG AS HER HUSBAND IS AMBASSADOR, WITH ONLY BRIEF TRIPS HOME TO VISIT THE FAMILY. THIS ALSO INCLUDES HER PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.FREDERICK GEORGE ZINSSER, AT HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.; A SISTER, MRS.JOHN J.MCCLOYO WHO IS MOVING TO WASHINGTON AS WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK; AND A BROTHER, JOHN ZINSSER, PRESIDENT OF SHARP AND DOHME, PHILADELPHIA DRUG FIRM.

BUT EVEN AFTER THIS LATEST MOVE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE DOUGLAS

30.24-8369

FAMILY--THE PLACE WHERE THEY VOTE AND THE PLACE THEY CALL HOME--WILL BE WHAT IT'S BEEN THROUGH MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF MOVING ABOUT--"R.F.D. 2, PHOENIX, ARIZONA."

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 8-(AP)-COURT APPROVAL HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A FINAL ACCOUNTING ON THE CALIFORNIA PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF ACTOR LESLIE HOWARD, KILLED WHEN A PASSENGER PLANE IN WHICH HE WAS RETURNING TO ENGLAND FROM PORTUGAL WAS SHOT DOWN BY A GERMAN FIGHTER JUNE 1, 1943.

UNDER HOWARD'S WILL, SIGNED IN LONDON JUST TWO MONTHS BEFORE HIS DEATH, MOST OF THE $700,000 ESTATE GOES TO HIS WIDOW, MRS. RUTH E. HOWARD OF DORKING, ENGLAND. ONE-QUARTER SHARES OF THE INCOME GO TO HIS TWO CHILDREN, RONALD HOWARD, 22, AND MRS. LESLIE RUTH DALE-HARRIS, 24, WIFE OF A CANADIAN ARMY OFFICER.

ATTORNEY GEORGE BRESLIN SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT HOWARD WAS ON A SECRET WAR MISSION WHEN HIS PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AND THAT THE PLANE'S PILOTS HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS ABOARD THE AIRLINER.

UNDER THE WILL HOWARD'S BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., HOME WAS LEFT TO HIS SECRETARY, MISS VIOLETTE CUNNINGTON, BUT AS SHE WAS KILLED IN A LONDON AIR RAID SHORTLY BEFORE THE ACTOR'S DEATH THE HOUSE REVERTS TO THE ESTATE.

1152PPS

WHITE SANDS, N.M., MARCH 8-(AP)-THE ARMY COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL 21ST "ROCKET SHOOT" YESTERDAY AND MEANWHILE SOLVED AT LEAST PART OF THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING WARHEADS FROM GERMAN V-2 ROCKETS.

LT.COL.HAROLD R.TURNER, WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND COMMANDANT, REPORTED TODAY THAT ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN RECOVERED AFTER DISCOVERY BY A RANCHER AT CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE WEST OF THE LAUNCHING SITE HERE.

TURNER HAS REPEATEDLY SCOUTED THEORIES THAT THE MISSING HEADS WENT SO HIGH THEY GOT OUTSIDE THE PULL OF GRAVITY FROM THE EARTH AND WERE FLOATING AROUND UP THERE.

ONE OF THE MISSING HEADS WAS FROM THE RECORD 114 MILE SHOOT LAST DEC. 17. THE ONE FOUND WAS FROM A JANUARY TEST, TURNER SAID.

THE ARMY COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL SHOOT IN ITS 21ST TEST YESTERDAY, ATTAINING 96 MILES ALTITUDE, RECOVERING SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND RECEIVING PERFECT TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION FROM THEM WHILE THE ROCKET WAS IN FLIGHT.

TURNER FORECAST "OUTSTANDING" CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON COSMIC RAYS AND OTHER HIGH LEVEL PHENOMENA. THE NEXT TEST IS SET FOR APRIL 1.

RA446ACS NM

(ADVANCE) CHARLESTON, S.C., MARCH 8-(AP)-THE STATE PORTS AUTHORITY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MONTHLY STEAMSHIP SERVICE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED FROM CHARLESTON TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CHINA.

GEORGE S.DEMERELL, THE AUTHORITY'S CHARLESTON DIRECTOR, SAID THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY WOULD BEGIN SCHEDULES TO MANILA, SHANGHAI AND HONG KONG IN APRIL.

THE LINE WILL HANDLE TEXTILES FROM SOUTHEASTERN MILLS AS WELL AS GENERAL CARGO FROM THE CHARLESTON AREA, DEMERELL SAID.

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Marshall Arrives In Moscow, Voices His Faith in Allies

Secretary Says 'Great Difficulties' Ahead Can Be Surmounted; Big Four Parley Opening Today

WES GALLAGHER

Illustrated on Page 2

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP).—Secretary of State George C. Marshall, arriving in Moscow by plane, told the Russian people today that great difficulties confronted the four-Power Foreign Ministers at their historic conference on the future of Germany and Austria, but that he was confident of Allied agreement.

The conference will open at 5 P. M. tomorrow (9 A. M. E. S. T.) in the House of the Soviet Aviation Industry, with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov as chairman.

As Marshall stepped out of the Army plane which brought him here from Berlin, he was asked by Soviet newsmen for a message to the Russians. In a statement later broadcast over the home radio he voiced pleasure at the opportunity of having "my first real view of Russia and the Russian people, except for a brief period at remote Yalta," then added:

"The mission on which I have come, of course, as all the world knows, is one of tremendous importance and consequence for all mankind.

'GREAT DIFFICULTIES'

"There have been many difficulties, as there were bound to be in the negotiations designed to accomplish real peace. Undoubtedly there will be difficulties, great difficulties, here.

"But they have been met successfully and I have confidence that we will, by peaceful methods of negotiations, reach agreement which will greatly advance the cause of peace, in which we are all so much interested."

In an article issued on the eve of the conference the Soviet magazine New Times took a similar view of the importance of the meeting, saying it would "in many ways determine the course of the development of international relations in Europe and all the world over."

'BLACKMAIL EXPERTS'

The magazine labeled those who call for "firmness" against the Soviet Union "blackmail experts," and said it was the Soviet opinion "that real progress in international affairs, including solution of the German problem, is possible only by strengthening and developing cooperation between the great Allied Powers."

Marshall was visited later in the day by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who arrived by train yesterday. An authoritative informant reported that Bevin would press for adoption of a four-power pact against Germany to run for 50 years. Marshall said yesterday that a 40-year pact proposed originally by former Secretary James F. Byrnes was a prime objective of the United States.

The British Secretary celebrated his 66th birthday anniversary today with a dinner at the British Embassy. He called also on Molotov, who was celebrating his 57th birthday, and upon French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who arrived by train three hours before Marshall.

Bidault also saw Molotov. All the visits were reported purely protocol with no conference business discussed.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, the outspoken American representative for the Austrian treaty, put a ray of optimism into the picture with a declaration that "I have every hope we can agree on a final Austrian treaty here and be satisfied and out again in about one month."

POSITION UNCHANGED

He said the American position on the Austrian treaty has not been changed from that taken at the deputy ministers' meeting in London, but he expressed confidence that agreement would be reached on the question of German assets in Austria, a stumbling block in negotiations to complete a treaty. (A Moscow broadcast on the eve of the conference said Austria could not escape responsibility from allying herself with Germany).

Clark added: "I would like to get this thing over with so I can get to San Francisco and take over my new command of the Sixth Army."

He was former commander of American forces in Austria.

Marshall arrived at the Moscow Central airdrome at 3.20 P. M., making the flight from Berlin in four hours and 20 minutes. Clark came in at about the same time, but landed at an airport some distance from Moscow. The sun was shining brightly and Marshall commented on "the beautiful day."

Marshall wore a gray hat and a tan overcoat with brown fur collar. Stepping out of the transport plane behind him were John Foster Dulles, the Republican party adviser on foreign affairs; Benjamin Cohen, Robert Murphy, adviser on German affairs; Freeman Matthews, Charles E. Bohlen, and other top advisers from the State Department.

They were met by Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Y. Vishinsky and U. S. Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith.

BIDAULT HOPEFUL

Vishinsky, Smith and French Ambassador Gen. Georges Catroux were on hand earlier to greet Bidault, who said:

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I am happy to be back in Moscow. I was here during the war to sign a treaty of alliance and now I am coming back in peacetime in order to make sure that the common enemy of that alliance shall not rise again.

"I have full confidence of the success of the conference in Moscow."

A complete absence of any military show marked the arrivals. The brightest touch of color was contributed by the field gray uniforms of the Soviet Foreign Office worn by Vishinsky and his aide, and the uniforms of the French officers who were in the party greeting Bidault.

ARRIVAL FEATURED

News of Bevin's arrival was given front page treatment in today's Soviet press, which displayed three-column-wide pictures of the British official. The Soviet radio carried news broadcasts which repeated Bevin's greetings to the Russian people.

Meanwhile the Soviet painter Alexander Mikhailovich Gerasimov put the last decorative touches on the House of the Soviet Aviation Industry where the conference will be held. Special apartments will be available for each delegation and a special room and office for each visiting minister.

Russians related with great enjoyment today how Bidault's room was decorated originally with some landscapes by the famous Russian artist Levitan. Gerasimov looked them over and shook his head in disapproval. Later he moved in some "lighter" subjects, including a beautiful nude.

Clark, Dulles ... Paper Attacked

Moscow, March 9 (AP)—On the eve of the opening of the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference, the authoritative Soviet magazine *New Times* in a long series of articles bitterly attacked American and British policy on Germany and Austria today and criticized three prominent members of the American delegation attending the conference.

The weekly, which generally devotes most of its articles to matters concerning Russian foreign policy, also indicated its full scale opposition to the western powers' plan for a "federalized Germany."

Three of Secretary of State George C. Marshall's closest advisers—Gen. Mark W. Clark, John Foster Dulles and Brig. Gen. William Draper—were mentioned by name.

Dulles Upbraided

The *New Times* launched its main article on Germany by attacking an exposition published recently in the London *Times* of the position of the western powers. It described the British-American plan for a federalized political structure in Germany as "foggy formulae" and a means by which western capitalists meant to seize the main resources of the western zones of Germany while erecting a "Chinese wall" between the eastern and western zones.

It declared the question was whether Germany was going to be a "peaceful state or a vassal of imperialism," and here upbraided Dulles for his proposals concerning Germany and characterized Winston Churchill as "the old experienced wolf of British imperialism."

Dictation Plans Charged

Charging that the main aim of British-American forces in bizonal economic merger and loans to Germany under the import-export program was to "rescue at all costs the reactionary forces of Germany and their economic bases from liquidation," the *New Times* said one of the founders of this plan was draper, economic advisor on Germany, who arrived in Moscow today as one of Marshall's delegation.

The magazine closed by asserting that the "venal ambitions of narrow monopolistic groups are dictating the plans for Germany's state organization."

"This baneful policy . . . must be energetically repulsed by all forces of democracy and progress."

Clark's Attitude Mentioned

In a second shorter article, *New Times* criticized American and British policy in Austria concerning German assets in that country and mentioned the attitude of Clark, American delegate, on Austria.

American and British policy in Austria was characterized as contrary to the Potsdam agreement, particularly British-American support of Austria's right to nationalize firms which Russians consider to be German assets in that country.

The views of the *New Times* were read closely by the foreign embassies in Moscow as straws in the wind on Soviet policy, and these articles were hurriedly translated tonight for members of the conference delegations.

Panegyrics Pain Stalin

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP).—Literary compositions praising Prime Minister Stalin grate upon his ear. Stalin said this in a letter written in January, 1946, but made public only yesterday in the Communist party magazine "Bolshevik." "It is really uncomfortable to read them," Stalin declared. The letter was a reply to a set of questions submitted to him by Professor Colonel E. Razin.

Russian Paper Attacks Austria As German Ally

London, March 9 (AP)—Russia's Army newspaper *Red Star* attacked Austria as "irrevocably" Germany's ally, in a commentary broadcast by Moscow radio today on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' meeting.

"Attempts by Austria's ruling circles to absolve Austria from responsibility for her participation in criminal war on Germany's side cannot be justified," *Red Star* said.

10 Dead In Crash Of British Plane On Italian Island

Naples, *Monday*, March 10 (AP)—A four-engined British military plane enroute from Cairo to Rome crashed on the island of Ischia last night, killing ten passengers.

[In London, the Air Ministry said ten persons were killed and three injured when the RAF plane crashed. Unofficial

[A naval officer and two private soldiers were among the passengers, the Ministry reported, adding, "five other passengers would appear to be British civilians. Another was an Italian and there was a child about 2 years old."] 3-17

Ischia is about 16 miles off the Italian coast southwest of Naples.

Homeless Children On Rise in Germany

U.S. Zone Reports Increase of 800 in Month

BERLIN, March 9 (AP).—The latest report of General Joseph T. McNarney, American military governor for Germany, showed today that homeless German children were a growing problem for authorities in the American occupation zone.

McNarney reported that last November, the latest month for which zonal figures were available, German child welfare offices took in 4,035 homeless German children and 994 non-German children—making a grand total almost 800 higher than for October.

"From all indications the actual number of boys and girls on the street is much larger than the statistics from the youth offices indicate," said the report.

The report also showed that Germans on relief numbered 1,182,255 in December, 50,000 above the November level, and that trade union membership amounted to 936,000 at the end of November, an increase of 16,000 for the month.

5,000 ASK GERMAN UNITY

Cheer Leftist Chiefs' Demand in Frankfort for Central Regime

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, March 9 (AP)—Demands for the re-establishment of a centralized government drew cheers today from more than 5,000 Germans at a Communist meeting.

The demands were voiced by Otto Grotewohl and Wilhelm Pieck, co-chairmen of the Soviet occupation zone's Socialist Unity party, which is dominated by Communists. The leaders announced an agreement for a "working union" between the Hesse Communist party and the Socialist Unity party, and said a formal merger would be announced soon.

King Mihai's Mother Lunches In Munich

Munich, Germany, March 9 (AP)—Queen Helen, mother of King Mihai of Romania, lunched in Munich today on her first trip outside Romania in four and a half years.

The ex-wife of former King Carol landed in a private plane long enough for a noonday meal with Col. C. P. West, commanding officer of the Munich air base. Then she left for Zurich, Switzerland.

The Queen said Romania was in a "deplorable" condition for food and would be "glad to accept any aid from the United States."

SS General Faces War Trial Today

Nuernberg, March 9 (AP)—Former SS Gen. Oswald Pohl will go on trial before an American War Crimes Court tomorrow as the alleged boss of 250 concentration camps where millions of prisoners died from Nazi brutality.

With him in the dock will be seventeen SS confederates, all charged with such war crimes and crimes against humanity as torturing prisoners, enslaving conquered peoples and plundering their property.

His prosecutors charge that Pohl, through his control over nearly 20,000,000 prisoners, spread nearly as much terror in Nazi Germany as Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, his close friend who gave him his powerful post.

Pohl, 55, says he will plead innocent and deny any responsibility of concentration camp cruelties.

Pohl's wife, now living in Bavaria, defends her husband and his Nazi associates.

She told a reporter: "They did not see the world as it was; they tried to create a world in accordance with their beliefs."

Royal Family Loses Yugoslav Citizenship

BELGRADE, March 9 (AP).—The Praesidium of the National Assembly has issued a decree depriving members of the Yugoslav royal family, now in exile, of citizenship and confiscating all their properties.

Named in the decree were former King Peter, his son Alexander, the queen mother, Marie; the former king's brothers, Tomislav and Andrej; former Prince Paul, his wife, Olga; Paul's sons, Alexander and Nicholas, and daughter, Elisabeth.

Polish-Czech Pact Ready For Signing

Warsaw, March 9 (AP)—Thousands of Poles thronged the Warsaw railway station and lined the streets today to welcome a Czechoslovak delegation which will sign a pact of friendship and alliance with Poland tomorrow.

Premier Klement Gottwald, who headed the delegation from Prague said the "democratization of Germany must be absolute and fully accomplished. The signing of the Polish-Czech pact before the Moscow conference (of foreign ministers) has great meaning. We cannot forget that historically Poland and Czechoslovakia were always among the first victims of German aggression."

BRITISH SEIZE 18 U.S. SEAMEN IN PALESTINE

Americans Charged With Aiding And Abetting Illegal Immigration

Jerusalem, March 9 (AP)—Eighteen American crewmen of the former United States naval vessel PY31, on which 599 Jewish refugees were intercepted, were arrested today on charges of "aiding and abetting illegal immigration."

All but two of the Jews were deported without incident to detention camps in Cyprus aboard three former British troopships. A pregnant woman and her husband were allowed to remain.

The 700-ton yacht, renamed the Abril and flying the Honduras flag, was intercepted off Jaffa and was believed to have sailed from a French port. Newspapers said the Abril formerly was the private yacht Cytherea which the Navy sold as surplus property for $36,000.

Hearing Due Today

An official announcement said the Abril's American crewmen were arrested when the ship docked and would appear in a Haifa magistrate's court tomorrow to answer charges of aiding illegal immigration.

With nine persons listed as killed, in week-end outbreaks, British military authorities said "we frankly are expecting fresh violence" as a result of the deportations.

A British guardsmen and three Jews were killed last night in terrorist attacks in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. A British constable and eleven Jews were injured seriously and three Jews and a British constable were wounded slightly. The Nur match factory was damaged to the extent of $40,000 by an explosion.

Three civilians were found dead in barbed wire entanglements around Sarona camp, scene of another attack Saturday, a military source said.

Woman Shot To Death

Another body was found in Tel Aviv and a woman was shot to death in Rehovot, a small Jewish town outside the martial-law area. The report said the woman, Mrs. Katja Bath Shalom Misrahi, had been warned repeatedly by masked men believed to be Jews, who had alleged that she worked as a police informer.

Each of the refugees aboard the Abril had a fourteen-page document called a "passport" purported to have been issued in Paris by the "Hebrew Committee for National Liberation," which has admitted alignment with the Irgun Zvai Leumi organization.

The "passport" documents were written in Hebrew, English and French and bore the Lion of Judah and Star of David insignia. Each proclaimed the bearer's "eligibility to become a citizen of the Hebrew Republic when established . . . in accordance with the principles of self determination."

Troops Resort To Gunfire

Troops enforcing modified law in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv resorted to gunfire during the day to keep order in sealed-off areas. Two girls were wounded superficially at the south edge of Tel Aviv in shootings which the military did not explain.

Troops fired over the heads of a number of Jews in the martial-law area of Jerusalem, explaining that the offenders were "too slow in returning to their homes when the daily curfew was reimposed at 5 P.M." There was no casualty.

A meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive, originally scheduled for Monday, was postponed indefinitely when several members failed to arrive as expected from England and the United States. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, was among those whose arrivals were delayed.

15 Spread Terror In Tel Aviv

Army intelligence officers said a small band of "fifteen at the most" men was responsible for setting off the barrage of gunfire in Tel Aviv last night, spreading terror in thousands of homes in the military-law area.

Most of the city's 200,000 people thought a full-scale battle raged between terrorists and the troops at the Sarona camp and at British Army headquarters.

Some armored cars were blown up. Bullets tore into a truckload of tanks of heating gas, causing a series of explosions that sprayed the streets with jagged metal. A fire broke out in a military parking lot and a small gasoline service station.

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People Wait And Pray

The Mayor and City Councilmen of Tel Aviv fled from the top of a City Hall vantage point and a city clerk commented that "we doubted that there were enough wagons in town to carry away the dead."

All over Palestine people waited and prayed. Military trucks and guns lined the highway.

But the official story of the night's activities said that a small band of terrorists threw three hand grenades into the Sarona camp; a small group fired at nearby military headquarters causing the guard and cruising amored cars to open fire, and that small arms fire was exchanged at the Jaffa police headquarters.

"The entire operation was carried out by a small gang, not more than fifteen at the most," said an army intelligence officer. "A handful of men dashing from house to house firing as they run can easily give the impression of numbers. A few grenades and land mines bursting in the darkness are no help to tense nerves."

An army spokesman added:

"We see no reason in view of last night's relatively minor incidents to impose a new curfew."

Shantung Drive Of China Reds Is Reported Off

Fighting Goes On 45 Miles From Tsingtao; Attackers Fail to Take Rail Station

NANKING, March 9 (AP).—Pro-government Chinese press dispatches said today that the Communist offensive aimed at Tsingtao had begun to peter out in the face of stubborn resistance. These accounts said the Communists had been stalled at Kiaoh-Sien, 45 miles northwest of Tsingtao, and that although fighting was still in progress there the attackers had failed to take the railway station.

The government was moving reinforcements into east-central Shantung, the province in which Tsingtao is situated, and both sides were reported preparing for a major battle. Advance government relief forces already had reached Ishui and Mengyin, two Shantung trade centers under Communist attack.

As to Manchuria, the pro-government press reiterated reports that large government forces had crossed the Sungari River and headed northeast toward the Communist stronghold at Harbin, a city seventy miles distant. Some observers expressed doubt that the government could undertake immediately such a large-scale operation as an attack on Harbin, because the government forces' communications were dangerously extended.

For example, they said, Communist raiders in the last few days took a railway station between Mukden and Changchun, more than 160 miles southeast of the Sungari River line, and the Government had to take time to mount a counterattack to win it back today.

Unrest In Formosa Said To Continue

Nanking, March 9 (AP)—Chinese press dispatches said today that unrest was continuing throughout Formosa and that the islanders had taken over two district governments.

They said there had been no further violence since the outbreak of February 28, in which 500 persons were reported killed, but that the Formosans were employing passive resistance tactics against the Chinese administration.

The big island east of Hong Kong was restored to China upon the Japanese surrender after being ruled by Japan for 50 years.

Lin Yi-chung, Kuomintang (Chinese Government party) boss in Formosa, was reported to have been summoned to Nanking, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered him to follow "a lenient, peaceful policy."

Lin was understood to have told Chiang that the Formosans did not mean to revolt but that their misunderstanding of the Government monopoly system apparently caused the "unfortunate incident."

Other sources, however, said the Formosans were demanding independence or at least a voice in their Government.

Chou Charges U.S. Aid Is Sustaining Chiang

YENAN, China, March 8 (Delayed) (AP).—Chou En-lai, chief diplomatic figure of the Chinese Communists, bitterly charged today that the United States still was heavily supporting the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

He asserted American policy "has gone from bad to worse" since General George C. Marshall became Secretary of State.

The United States, he asserted, is continuing financial support of the Chiang Government through cotton and railroad loans and by other means, "while making a pretense of withholding $500,000,000 asked by the Government" as a loan.

CHIANG SUSTAINED

The assistance still going to Chiang, Chou insisted, will exceed the amount of the withheld loan.

"Only the support of the United States is keeping Chiang and his dictatorship government from complete collapse," Chou asserted.

Chou made the statements in an interview with foreign correspondents who came to Yenan with the U. S. Air Forces which brought the last Communist delegates out of government territory.

U. S. APPROVAL CHARGED

Even this mission, fulfilling Marshall's promise to take the Communists home if peace negotiations failed, drew from Chou the sour comment that government ejection of the Communists "has the appearance of having at least the silent approval of the United States Government."

Chou was the Communists' leading negotiator during more than a year in which Gen. Marshall strove to bring the Chinese rivals together and end the civil war.

During most of that time the Communists agitated for American withdrawal from China. In January General Marshall gave up his futile assignment and American truce officials and other forces started going home.

Far from satisfied with these developments, General Chou declared that since General Marshall had left China and become Secretary of State, American policy "has shown no signs of improvement—in fact, it has gone from bad to worse."

He charged that the Government's civil war expenditures for this year would reach thirty trillion Chinese dollars instead of the nine trillion in the budget. (Values are difficult to compare, but at the official rate of 12,000 Chinese dollars to $1 United States, thirty trillion would be two and one-half billion United States dollars.)

General Chou said that President Chiang's Government had undertaken military offensives in Manchuria and Shantung merely to hide its weakness "in an attempt to demonstrate to the world that Chiang Kai-shek is still powerful."

He said that more than half the fighting forces of the Government had been concentrated in the Suchow area of northern Kiangsi Province for large-scale offensives in the spring and that "the Government may be willing to pay a high price for the capture of Yenan."

The Communists repeatedly have predicted a Government assault on their capital, but thus far it has failed to materialize.

General Chou said the Communists in China were "not paying much attention to the Moscow Foreign Ministers' conference," adding, "we will be satisfied if this conference follows the example of the former Moscow meeting in declaring non-intervention in China."

This brought up rumors of Soviet assistance to the Chinese Communists. Displaying complete anger for the first time in the three-hour interview, General Chou shouted:

"That story is a deliberate lie. The Chinese Communists receive assistance from no one."

China To Decorate Yanks

Nanking, March 9 (AP)—The Chinese Central news agency said today that the Chinese Government would bestow decorations on all American personnel of the defunct Peiping executive (truce) headquarters.

First Indian Envoy Reaches China

Nanking, March 9 (AP)—K. P. S. Menon, first Indian Ambassador to China, arrived here from Hong Kong by plane today. He is expected to present his credentials in a day or two.

Japan Poll Boards Bar 15

TOKYO, March 9 (AP).—The newspaper "Asahi" said today that only fifteen ultranationalists, out of nearly 7,200 candidates, had been detected and eliminated by boards screening candidates for the April local elections.

Philippines Again Ships Copper

MANILA, March 9 (AP)—The Philippines resumed copper shipments to the United States for the first time since the war today with the loading of 4,580 tons of copper and gold concentrate on the steamer Sophocles, which will take the cargo to smelters at Tacoma, Wash.

Filipino M. P.s Ambush Huks

CABANATUAN, P. I., March 9 (AP).—The Filipino military police announced today that an M. P. unit had ambushed the advance guard of 200 Hukbalahap guerrillas transporting supplies into the rugged Sierra Madre, in Neuva Ecija Province. The announcement said quantities of ammunition, rice, canned goods, medicines, salt and wine were captured. It did not mention casualties.

PUNJAB RIOT ORDERS GIVEN

British Troops Flown To Area Told To 'Shoot On Sight'

Lahore, India, March 9 (AP)—Airborne troop reinforcements, with orders to shoot rioters on sight, arrived today in troubled Punjab province, as communal fighting spread out into villages.

Fighting in the Punjab's large cities, where hundreds of persons were killed last week, was reported brought partly under control.

Sir Evan Jenkins, Punjab governor, and Sir John Bannet, inspector general of province police, flew over Rawalpindi, 160 miles northwest of this capital, and said smoke was rising from "about half a dozen" villages in the vicinity.

Rawalpindi itself was reported quiet.

Further Reports Of Looting

A communiqué said that the city of Multan, 190 miles southwest of Lahore, "has remained quiet, but there are further reports from surrounding villages of attacks on Hindu properties and looting of Hindu houses and shops.

Fires were reported to have gutted a major part of the Murree health resort 40 miles from Rawalpindi.

Lahore hospitals said they had admitted 159 casualties during the last six days, of whom 53 either were dead on arrival or died in the hospitals.

The communiqué said that casualties through yesterday at nearby Amritsar totaled 88 dead and 149 injured. Amritsar has "been much damaged by fire and there has been looting in practically every part," the communiqué added. "Arson and damage to telephone and electric wires have been widespread and many streets are blocked by fallen debris."

Short Shrift To Looters

The announcement said that troops throughout the Punjab "are prepared to take strong action against any bodies of men wielding arms or any bodies of more than five persons."

"All persons have been informed that they will be shot at sight on the slightest disobedienee of orders," the communiqué said.

"Two airborne battalions have been dispatched to Multan and one of them has probably already reached there. They will go into action immediately in the surrounding district and will give short shrift to looters or armed bands."

The rioting broke out after Sir Evan had invited the Moslem League to form a government to succeed a coalition made up of the predominantly Hindu Congress party, Sikhs and unionists. When the Moslems failed to announce a government and rioting continued, Sir Evan took over the administration.

Correspondent Up A Tree

New Delhi, March 9 (AP)—Members of a militant Hindu youth organization rough-handled two Associated Press correspondents taking pictures of the organization's annual meeting in New Delhi today and destroyed film.

Correspondent Preston Grover had climbed a tree to photograph a throng of 20,000 to 30,000 persons on the banks of the Jumna River. Immediately twoscore yelling demonstrators encircled the tree while several climbed up and demanded destruction of the film.

After a half-hour altercation, several on the ground began pushing and pulling at T. V. Venkataraman, Associated Press reporter. One attempted to tear off Grover's clothes in an effort to pull him from the tree. Another struck him on the legs with a cane, while a third broke the camera from its strap and tore out the film.

Neither Venkataraman nor Grover was hurt.

The youth organization is called *Rashtriya Sevak Sang*, which means Society for National Service.

BURMA WARS ON SMALLPOX

100,000 Refugees Must Move Outside Of Rangoon

Rangoon, Burma, March 9 (AP)—The Burmese Government, moving to halt a smallpox epidemic raging in the capital, tomorrow will begin evacuating 100,000 refugees who have come to Rangoon to escape robber bands in rural areas.

U Aung Zan Wei, Minister of Social Services, said today the smallpox death rate has been as high as 30 per cent of the cases reported, and "we expect this rate to increase during the current month."

Will Raze Huts

He said that rural residents, fearful of the *dacoit* robber bands which have been burning and pillaging extensively, have been pouring into Rangoon at the rate of 10,000 per month.

U Aung Zan Wei said the first step would be to tear down the 30,000 mat huts which the refugees have set up in the heart of the city and which are a great hindrance to sanitation. These huts stand on sidewalks, in front of hospitals, and sometimes in roadways.

The huts on important thoroughfares will be torn down first and the occupants moved to settlements established outside the city, the minister said. Other hut dwellers will be moved gradually, either back to their rural districts or to Government settlements.

Population Over 600,000

Rangoon, which had a prewar population of 500,000, now has more than 600,000. During the war 25 per cent of the houses were destroyed and another 25 per cent made unfit for habitation.

The Government Rehabilitation Department allotted 6,000,000 rupees (about $177,600) to remove the surplus population. The villagers will receive timber and building materials to reconstruct their homes.

MacArthur Order Hits At Black-Market Deals

Tokyo, March 9 (AP)—Occupation headquarters today published a circular to all units in the Far East Command forbidding trade in American goods with non-American personnel, sale of articles for profit, or possession of more American goods than necessary for individual use.

Maj. Gen. Paul Mueller, General MacArthur's chief of staff, said this was only one of several measures planned to reduce black marketeering.

The circular was issued for publication in the Japanese press at 2.30 P.M. and in the American press 6½ hours later. There was no explanation of the differences and protests by American correspondents prompted lifting of the release restrictions after three hours.

Chilean Denies Report Of Latin-American Bloc

BUENOS AIRES, March 9 (AP).—Chilean Foreign Minister Raul Juliet declared here today that reports that a Latin American economic bloc headed by Argentina was being formed were "inaccurate and stupid."

Juliet, interviewed just before his departure for Chile, said that in his opinion Argentina "neither desires nor could be the economic monitor of Latin America." He added: "Even a hint of such a bloc is repugnant to Chile, whose policy calls for an open door in international matters."

Reports published abroad of a Latin American economic bloc were characterized by Juliet as "harmful" to hemisphere unity and he denied that Chile had ever conferred with any other country regarding such an arrangement.

MARINES' LANDING TESTS ATOMIC WAR

At Culebra Island Navy Enters Final Amphibian Phase of Caribbean Maneuvers

CLARKE BEACH

ON THE U. S. S. TACONIC IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, March 8 (Delayed) (AP)—A powerful Navy task force, trained to scatter at the first sign of an atomic bomb attack, today raced across the Caribbean Sea to land marines on tiny Culebra Island, eighteen miles east of Puerto Rico.

The landing, marking the amphibious and final phase of the Atlantic Fleet maneuvers, will be carried out this week by 5,000 men of the Second Marine Division under Maj. Gen. T. E. Watson. The expeditionary amphibious force of about seventy ships is under Rear Admiral R. O. Davis, a top Navy amphibious specialist.

For more than a month the Atlantic Fleet has been engaged in maneuvers which have these purposes:

Applying the lessons learned from the atomic bomb tests at Bikini. One of the first of these was ship dispersion on a large scale in the event of an atomic bomb attack.

Testing new men who replaced the veterans demobilized after the war.

Trying out new weapons and changes made in old ones since the last great amphibious operation of World War II on Okinawa.

The maneuvers are based on the idea that an enemy has seized control of the Caribbean islands "aided by an underground organization."

Up to now the Navy's aircraft carriers and other fleet units have been fighting ships of the opposing naval force.

The present problem is to land marines on Culebra, an American possession, to establish a base in the Antilles. Second Division marinces, under General Watson, captured Saipan and Tinian during the war. General Watson also commanded the marines who assaulted and captured Eniwetok.

On the flagship Taconic are civilian and military observers to watch the Navy's first big post-war test in the Atlantic and several officers and men in the Active Fleet Reserve who are taking their annual required training afloat.

President Truman had planned to watch the closing phases of the maneuvers from his yacht, the Williamsburg, but canceled the trip because of the Greek situation. This also led to cancelation by Secretary James Forrestal and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

5 BILLION BUDGET CUT ASKED BY TAFT

Senator Wants $3,500,000,000 For 20% Tax Slash

Washington, March 8 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) proposed today that the House and Senate agree on a $5,000,000,000 budget slash and use $3,500,000,000 to reduce income taxes 20 per cent.

On the same radio program, Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, suggested an $8,000,000,000 tax cut. Ruml was one of the authors of the present "pay-as-you-go" tax system.

The House Ways and Means Committee will take up Thursday the bill for a 20 per cent "across the board" slash in individual income levies.

Can Cut Army-Navy Funds

Taft voiced the opinion that the $11,200,000,000 President Truman requested for the army and navy in his $37,500,000,000 budget for the year starting July 1 could be reduced without impairing the armed forces.

"I believe any department of the government can be cut 10 per cent and run just as efficiently," he said.

Turning to taxes, he declared:

"Taxes are dangerously high. The burden is greater than the people of the country can stand. If we don't lower taxes, workers are going to insist on higher wages and they will get higher wages. Lower taxes will lessen wage increase demands.

Ruml Asks Bigger Slash

Ruml suggested not only a 20 per cent reduction in individual income taxes, but also a big slash in corporation income levies and elimination of most excise taxes on goods and services.

Taft suggested the $5,000,000,000 budget slash as a possible middle ground between the House, which has voted a $6,000,000,000 cut, and the Senate with its $4,500,000,000 figure.

He contended $3,500,000,000 of the saving could be applied to tax reduction and still leave a surplus for a substantial payment of the nation's $262,000,000,000 debt.

Roy Blough, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, argued against tax cuts now. He contended that surpluses in flush times should be applied to the debt rather than to tax slashes.

Plan Offered By Ruml

At a news conference subsequent to his broadcast, Ruml said Congress could cut $8,000,000,000 from taxes and still balance Government income and outgo "at high levels of employment."

But he added he would prefer that much of this total—"say about $3,000,000,000"—be funneled into world reconstruction.

The author of the wartime Ruml plan for reconversion tax reductions, Ruml said the sending of dollars overseas by "gifts and loans" would not endanger this country's interests.

"It would all have to come back to the United States—there's no place else to spend it," he said.

But he acknowledged "political difficulties" in winning support for such a plan and offered his previously outlined tax reduction program as the alternative.

Cites Consolidated Budget

In stating that his proposed tax-cut program could be accomplished for the fiscal year 1948 while still balancing the budget, Ruml emphasized that he meant the "consolidated budget on a cash basis," not the conventional budget offered by President Truman in January and now being whittled down by Congress.

The "consolidated budget" takes into account social security taxes, for instance, as Government receipts, even though they go into a trust fund, and it does not count as cash outlays such items as the Treasury's reimbursement of Government corporations for outlays in past years.

Under the consolidated budget, Government receipts would be well above $41,000,000,000, as compared with the President's estimated receipts in the conventional budget of about $39,000,000,000.

Will Show 4 Billion Surplus

"It is the consolidated budget on a cash basis that measures the economic impact of Government transactions on the economy," Ruml said. "So obviously it is the consolidated budget that we should balance at high levels of employment."

The consolidated budget will show a surplus of about $4,000,000,000 for the present fiscal year ending June 30, Ruml said.

"Suppose Congress cuts the President's askings for next year by as much as $4,000,000,000. Then for 1948, present tax rates at high employment would yield a total of $8,000,000,000 as a surplus.

"Accordingly, we are able to cut present tax rates to yield $8,000,000,000 less than they otherwise would and still the budget would be balanced at high levels of employment."

Ruml Forecasts Recession

Ruml, also chairman of the board of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, forecast a recession this year unless steps are taken to bolster public purchasing power.

He predicted there might be 6,000,000 unemployed at the end of 1947.

"Merchants are beginning to feel increased resistance to sales," he said, and, he added, "many businesses are so appalled at the high costs of construction that they have just stopped their building plans."

HITS U.S. DEALINGS WITH PUERTO RICO

Foreign Policy Group Asserts Lack of Clarity Is Behind Economic Problems

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association asserted tonight that lack of a clear United States policy toward Puerto Rico was to blame for many of the island's economic problems.

The private research organization said in a report on Puerto Rico that authority over island affairs "overlaps between the President, Congress * * * and in Puerto Rico between the Governor and the Legislature."

The report was written by Olive Holmes of the FPA staff after a study of Puerto Rican problems.

"This overlapping of authority has impeded the insular Government from functioning with maximum effectiveness," the report declared. "The Governor conducts his administrative relations through the Department of the Interior, but must also work with a host of Federal agencies, whose policies and activities in Puerto Rico are not tied in with those of the Division [of Territories and Island Possessions] to which the insular executive is immediately responsible."

Miss Holmes added that the United States "must make a decision about Puerto Rico's future political status * * * before economic planning can progress far."

"Freedom would be wholly illusory," she said, adding that the island needs the free trade relationship with the United States "which can be obtained only under statehood."

Miss Holmes asserted that uncertainty about Puerto Rico's future relationship with the United States "adversely affects its sugar culture, the island's main economic crop."

"The island's high-cost sugar [industry]," she said, "is continually on the defensive in Washington against the Western beet area, the Louisiana and Florida cane growers with their vocal lobbies and the Cuban interests with their State Department support.

"Puerto Ricans are generally dissatisfied with the existing production and marketing arrangements. In time sugar production will become highly mechanized and, as such, a high-wage industry providing revenue but fewer opportunities for employment."

The report concluded that development of new export industries to improve the Puerto Rican economy was "practical and necessary."

Truman Submits Greek Data Today

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Leaders of Congress go to the White House tomorrow seeking a full explanation from President Truman of affairs in the whole Middle East as well as Greece.

Mr. Truman invited them to hear what he wants to do about placing American support in Greece as Britain reduces hers. He worked today with members of the White House staff preparing the presentation. After the meeting he probably will announce how he plans to submit the matter formally to Congress and the Nation.

SEEK FULL PICTURE

Advance comment of Congressmen made it clear they want a complete statement of what the proposals involve for this country in two ways: (1) relations with Russia; (2) possible extension of active American support to Turkey and elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is to report to the full Republican Senate membership at a meeting tomorrow night. He said he had not known enough about developments to report earlier despite an initial White House briefing 10 days ago.

BUDGET IS CITED

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.), another Senate leader invited to the White House tomorrow, noted that the Presidential budget listed $3,500,000,000 for foreign relief and declared in a radio talk that "this is about all we can physically give." He added that the problem was how to distribute this amount where it was needed, and expressed concern at events in Greece.

The $3,500,000,000 item in the President's budget for the 1948 fiscal year is not limited to foreign relief, but includes commitments in connection with the British loan, the reconstruction lending program of the Export-Import Bank, cost of occupation in Europe and the Far East, war damage restoration in the Philippines, and for the cost of operating the State Department.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, urged that Mr. Truman lay down a "consistent foreign policy that the Republicans can support."

GLOBAL DECISION

Wherry, who is not among those to confer at the White House, told a reporter any decision for direct or indirect intervention in Greece would fix a policy that might have far-reaching effects. He contended it should apply all over the world.

"I think we ought to have a policy that both parties can support and we ought to be consistent in it," he said. "It seems to me that we are not being consistent if we say to the Chinese Nationalist Government that they must take in Communist elements or we won't support them and then turn around to help the Greek government drive Communists out."

MILITARY FACTOR

If help to Greece involves any transfer of military equipment and materials, Wherry said, it will be doubly necessary for the President to lay all the facts before the 15 Senate and House leaders tomorrow.

How far the United States may properly go in extending even indirect military aid to Greece may be one of the chief points of discussion when Mr. Truman meets the Congressmen.

The President now has authority to order the transfer of Second World War surplus such as trucks, planes and clothing to the Greek government fighting Communist guerillas. But few on Capitol Hill think he would take any such step without consulting the Congressional leaders and getting their approval.

Chou Included UNRRA Aid, Officials Suggest

Washington, March 9 (AP)—Diplomatic officials suggested today that Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, figured in UNRRA emergency relief for the Chinese people to reach his estimate of more that $500,000,000 for current American aid to the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek.

The State Department had no comment to make on Chou's complaint that United States help for Chiang is continuing and that this country's policy toward China "has gone from bad to worse."

Aid Aside From UNRRA

Outside of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operations, however, diplomatic officials said they knew only of these measures to help China:

1. A $30,000,000 credit from the Export-Import Bank a year ago to finance purchases of cotton, and another loan of the same amount to help restore communications, both recommended by Secretary of State Marshall when he was President Truman's special envoy to China.

2. A deal for surplus United States war property, originally costing about $550,000,000 but so widely scattered and deteriorated that its net value is expected to be

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only a small fraction of the original cost.

The UNRRA program comes to more than $350,000,000, with shipments to continue through June. The relief goods, however, go to Communist sections of China as well as Nationalist-dominated areas. The United States contributed 72 per cent of the cost of UNRRA relief but it was administered as an international effort to meet emergency needs of liberated countries.

Some Aid To Communists

An UNRRA official said that although the goods are turned over to the recognized Government of China—that of Chiang Kai-shek—UNRRA insists that there be no discrimination against any segment of the population in their distribution.

"Although our distribution of relief supplies to the Communist areas has not been as great as we would like, there has been some," he added.

He said that in one instance United States Marine Corps planes had flown over the Communist areas to drop food and clothing.

Efforts are being continued to have the Nationalist Government arrange for further shipment of UNRRA relief supplies to the Communist sections, he said, adding that the agreement under which the UNRRA program was set up calls for non-discrimination in the distribution of relief.

SIX DEMOCRATS TO KEEP WATCH ON HOUSE GOP

Youngest Minority Members Picked To Challenge Legislation

Washington, March 9 (AP)—House Democrats today assigned six of their youngest but ablest debaters to challenge Republican legislation.

"Halt! What goes there?" will be their cry.

All are freshmen except one. They were described by one member as a "rambunctious lot."

"The purpose of these watchmen," said Democratic Whip McCormack (Mass), "will be to spotlight mistakes of the opposition."

The Democrats hope to win passage of as much of the Administration program as possible, but in any case to build up a record for the 1948 campaign.

Six Watchmen-Debaters

The six watchmen - debaters picked by McCormack are:

Albert Gore, 39, of Tennessee, who belonged to a similar party team last year. He is a four-termer and one of the House's ablest spur-of-the-moment speakers.

George Smathers, 32, former Marine major and Assistant United States District Attorney at Miami, Florida.

John A. Blatnik, 35, Minnesota's only Democrat in Congress, a former paratroop captain. Colleagues say he "must have a lot on the ball to get elected on the Democratic ticket out there."

Carl Albert, 38, of Oklahoma, a former intercollegiate oratorical champion and Rhodes scholar.

John Carroll, 45, of Colorado, a former district attorney.

John Bell Williams, 28, of Mississippi, a former county attorney and Army Air Forces pilot, who lost an arm at war and returned to upset the veteran Representative Dan McGehee.

Each To Become A Specialist

It is planned for each to became a specialist on some partcular type of legislation, ready at the drop of a hat to debate the issue on the floor.

"We've got plenty of enthusiasm," Smathers said, "and Mr. McCormack decided to guide us along to get us younger men started.

"We'll be watchmen, so to speak, and we'll be looking for just such Republican double talk as the nation got Thursday when the opposition reported it was cutting $800,000,000 out of the Treasury's budget but didn't cut a dime.

"They merely lopped off $800,000,000 it is estimated the Treasury will have to refund in taxes. If that estimate proves correct, the Treasury has got to pay it whether we approve a dime or not."

GOP-TRUMAN CO-OPERATION TO BE TESTED

Lilienthal Vote, Economy Cuts And Foreign Situation Up This Week

Washington, March 9 (AP)—The disposition of the Republican Congress to co-operate with President Truman gets its severest test of the session this week with three big issues coming to a boil.

Lilienthal—The Senate Atomic Committee votes tomorrow on the President's nomination of David E. Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission with its approval certain. Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) may cast the only "no" vote among nine members, say two of his colleagues. But the big fight will come on the Senate floor, probably Wednesday.

Economy—The first regular appropriation bill hits the House floor tomorrow for expected passage. It carries $12,388,029,971 for the Treasury and Post Office to spend in the year starting July 1. That figure, set by the House Appropriations Committee, is $897,072,750 less than the President budgeted. But Democrats say most of the cut is "phony," merely a paper showing.

Truman-GOP Parley Today

Foreign—Fifteen important Congressmen go to the White House tomorrow to hear from Mr. Truman at first hand what he wants the United States to do in Greece, where the British may move out and the Communists may move in. Then Congressmen will be in better position to debate the matter, on which they have had only unofficial and incomplete details so far. Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) will outline it to the 51 Republican senators at a meeting tomorrow night.

The GOP Senate conference also is to study what to do about rent controls. The present law expires June 30. Nearly all favor continuing controls but are divided over whether to permit a general increase in the ceilings.

Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.) said he hopes the conference will work out a plan to give first-term Senators more information. He urged a "frank discussion of party problems." He was one of sixteen GOP freshmen who signed a letter last week asking a greater voice in party affairs.

Favors Party Conferences

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.), who aids the GOP floor leader as "whip," commented that Baldwin and his freshmen colleagues can not expect to find the Republicans united on all questions or expect to find a party policy in force on every issue.

"I'm in favor of holding these party conferences," he said, "but no one need expect that many agreements will come out of them. Usually the Republicans divide about evenly on controversial issues."

Another question troubling Senate leaders—how to deal with the portal-pay suits of workers against employers—also may be ironed out tomorrow.

New Aid for Korea Is Planned by U. S.

Congress to Get Program After One on Greece

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—A new program of American aid for Korea has been put into tentative shape amid preparations to cope with Greece's emergency needs, informed officials disclosed today.

Congress will be asked, under present plans, for funds to rebuild railways and communications and repair textile and other plants in the American-occupied southern half of Korea.

The request is expected to be delayed, however, until the Greek issue is out of the way. No hint was given as to what sums may be contemplated beyond present outlays for occupation expenses, which run about $100,000,000 a year.

Details still require final acceptance by Assistant Secretary of State John H. Hildring before submission to Secretary of State George C. Marshall and President Truman.

New efforts to try to put the American zone on a self-supporting basis were started before Secretary Marshall left for Moscow because of the breakdown of attempts by the United States to reach agreement with Russia on a joint trustee administration of Korea.

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, American commander, was brought back from Seoul to advise the State, War and Navy Department groups working on the plans.

Hope of an eventual agreement with Russia is retained. But meantime General Hodge wants support for his view that rehabilitation as well as mere relief and preservation of order is essential in the American zone.

Labor Report on Peron

The American labor delegation to Argentina reached the following conclusions on the basis of its three-week study of labor and economic conditions under the Peron Government:

1. There is little formal action by the Government to suppress civil liberties. However, there does definitely exist in Argentina a general atmosphere of fear and mutual suspicion which interferes with the exercise of ordinary civil liberties, particularly by workers' organizations unsympathetic to the Government or those which merely wish to remain aloof from political activities.

2. While because of the generally favorable economic situation now prevailing in Argentina the Government has been able to carry through a large number of overdue economic reforms, these reforms have been used in great measure for political purposes. Social legislation without freedom is entirely inadequate and may even serve as a cover for tyranny.

3. Aside from the statements submitted to us by the free independent unions which in themselves would be sufficient to convince us that the General Confederation of Labor, especially as presently constituted, is wholly and completely dominated by the Peron Government, the events that took place within that organization during our stay in Argentina have removed any possible doubt about this obvious though unpleasant fact. Those elements in the CGT who, while anxious to support the social and labor program of the Government, wanted to retain a measure of independence for the labor movement—perhaps even with the intent of being better able to offer effective advice and cooperation to the Government itself, as it is being done in all truly democratic countries—have now been ruthlessly eliminated from any responsible position in the CGT.

This organization has now been converted from a trade union movement into a political arm of the Government. It cannot elect its officers independently of the Government; it cannot and does not determine its policies independently of the Government; it cannot carry on collective bargaining with the employers independently of political and economic direction of the Government; it cannot administer its own internal affairs.

4. There has been a wholesale usurpation by the Government of ordinary trade union functions. The consistent trend since the revolution of 1943 has been in the direction of greater participation by the state in every aspect of the relationship between employer and worker. This has resulted in a steady reduction in the area of free activity in industry and in labor. The state openly sponsors the organization of trade unions, but constantly diminishes the freedom of choice of the worker as to his representation for collective bargaining with the employer.

5. There still exist in Argentina independent trade unions composed of free workers who are fighting to preserve their independence from governmental domination and their organizational integrity. These organizations, while in most cases deprived of the legal status which is necessary for serving the interests of their members, are nevertheless doing so to the best of their ability and we have every reason to believe that they will carry out all of their proper functions as free and democratic organizations if they are allowed to do so. While their immediate future does not look very bright we are nevertheless convinced that they will fight on for the eventual triumph of their just cause.

BREAD PRICES RISE THROUGHOUT NATION

General Increase of ½-3 Cents a Loaf Seen—1c Mark-Ups Made in New York

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 9—Bread prices are rising, a survey of United States cities showed today.

Increased cost of ingredients, combined with the overseas demand for wheat and flour, are expected to bring price advances above those already made in some cities.

Price increases noted during the recent advance in wheat varied from one-half cent a loaf to 3 cents, depending on the size of the loaf. Baking interests indicated that the increase would become general throughout the country.

[In New York City a spokesman for the A. & P. Food Stores said that the chain, which operates its own bakeries, had not increased its bread prices and saw "no immediate prospect" of an increase. Individual bakeshops and groceries reported increases in some cases. August F. Guckenberger, executive secretary of the New York State Retail Food Merchants, said a few of the commercial bakers had increased their prices of wheat bread last week by one cent a loaf and some others were expected to follow suit.]

New England bakeries advanced prices, both wholesale and retail, on a one-pound nine-ounce loaf from 13 cents to 14 cents. A spokesman for a leading New England baker predicted an additional increase of one cent a loaf within a short time.

One of the sharpest advances, 3 cents, was reported at Atlanta, on a chain-store 24-ounce loaf, raising the price to 17 cents. The 16-ounce loaf now sells at 13 cents, a 2-cent increase.

The nation's retailers, a grocery chain spokesman said, are passing on the wholesale increase to the customer. Loaf weights, he said, have remained constant during the past two or three years.

Housewives at Pittsburgh will have to pay more tomorrow, when the price will advance from 14 cents to 14½ to 15½ cents. The wholesale price, however, will jump only one-half cent. Food stores indicated price tags would read "15 cents," at least. Other dealers said the price might be even higher.

At Detroit and Grand Rapids prices advanced one cent a loaf a week ago, the result, dealers said, of advances in ingredients and wrapping costs. Some dealers explained the advance by saying too much wheat was being shipped overseas.

Tomorrow at Cleveland white bread will cost one cent more and rye breads will be up 2 cents. The increases have been announced by the larger companies and the smaller one are expected to follow.

William Spang, vice president of the J. Spang Baking Company of Cleveland, said "so much wheat is being sent overseas that supplies are becoming shorter in this country. The price of wheat and rye flours has risen steadily because of foreign demand."

At Chicago Arthur L. Luxem general manager for the H. Pipe & Co., wholesale bakers, said ther would be no increase in brea prices tomorrow in the Chicag area, but he was "afraid" an in crease would be necessary soon.

At Indianapolis and adjoining territory the popular twenty-ounc loaf was increased 1 cent to 1 cents on March 6.

Even in the milling area of Minneapolis increases are due. A leading wholesale baker said that an increase of 1 cent is coming on the one-pound loaf, presently selling for 10 cents.

At Los Angeles a recent one-cent rise put the pound-and-a-half white and whole wheat loaves up to an average of 17 cents.

San Francisco held the line, with no increase in its 17 cent pound-and-a-half loaf, or its 12-cent loaf.

Columbus, O., which had a two cent increase in loaf prices last summer, when the price was set at 14 cents for a pound loaf, anticipated no immediate increase.

At St. Louis and across the Mississippi in adjoining Illinois there has been no price rise during the last six months.

AUSTIN DRAFTS REPLY ON BOMB

Expected To Cite Willingness To Share Atom Secret

HAVICK

New York, March 9 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, American delegate, today drafted a sharp reply to Russia's bitter charges before the United Nations Security Council that the United States sought a world monopoly in atomic energy.

Austin was expected to sketch the American position on the bomb from its beginnings, with emphasis on a willingness to share the atomic secrets with the world upon drafting of proper safeguards.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, also will take the floor at tomorrow's meeting to challenge statements by Andrei A. Gromyko, deputy Soviet Foreign Minister and council delegate, on the background of the veto.

To Avoid Name-Calling

Austin was reported to have decided against a point-by-point reply to Gromyko's 78-minute council speech of last week on the theory that the American position on international control of atomic energy had been well laid down. He noted that all members of the twelve-nation Atomic Energy Commission except Russia and Poland already had accepted the United States proposals.

It was understood, further, that Austin had no intention of being drawn into a series of name-calling speeches over an issue with such well-defined lines.

With the formality of a reply over, Austin will renew his request that the controversial atomic report be referred back to the Atomic Energy Commission, American sources said.

Cadogan And "History Of Veto"

A British spokesman described Cadogan as being disturbed over Gromyko's "history of the veto" and especially the direct quotation of a statement purportedly made at Yalta by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill. This spokesman labeled Gromyko's action a breach of an agreement regarding secrecy of the Big Three meetings.

Cadogan also was reported ready to object to Gromyko's inference that Great Britain and the United States were the ones insisting on the veto provision and not Russia.

A three-nation council subcommittee will hold a final meeting tomorroow to draft its findings on Great Britain's mine-laying complaint against Albania. The Polish member already has declared he could find no evidence to support the charges. Australia has taken an opposite stand and the third member—Colombia—has not commented.

The British accused Albania of laying mines in the Corfu Channel where two Royal Navy warships were damaged with a loss of 44 lives last October 22. Albania denied the charges and in turn said the British ships had invaded her territorial waters.

Petition From Samoan Chiefs

Meanwhile, the United Nations disclosed that native leaders of Western Samoa have petitioned the United Nations Trusteeship Council demanding complete self-government with the protection of New Zealand, which now administers the territory under a trust agreement.

The petition signed by 46 Samoan chiefs and members of the Legislative Council also asked that steps be taken to unite Western Samoa with Eastern Samoa, which has been a protectorate of the United States for nearly 50 years.

The Samoan communication already has been circulated among the members of the Trusteeship Council and will be placed on the agenda for its first session which opens March 26.

Raises A Complex Issue

The Samoan demand for self-government did not come as a surprise. Sir Carl Berendsen, New Zealand delegate to the General Assembly, said last fall the Western Samoans wanted self-government, but the New Zealand Government felt the natives were not sufficiently developed politically to run their own affairs.

The proposal for a union of Eastern and Western Samoa had not previously been indicated. This raises an extremely complex issue because Eastern Samoa is not under the United Nations trusteeship system. These islands were placed under a United States protectorate by an Anglo-German agreement in 1899. Any change in the status of Eastern Samoa, therefore, would have to be initiated by the United States.

4 Senators Voice Backing For Loan

New York, March 9 (AP)—Four United States senators approved tonight the possible grant of a $250,000,000 loan to Greece—but with reservations.

The Senators—Taft (R., Ohio), Hatch (D., N.M.), Pepper (D., Fla.) and Ferguson (R., Mich.)—made their stands during a radio roundtable discussion.

Taft and Ferguson based their approval of the loan upon the assumption that the money would be used expressly for the rehabilitation of the Greek people and that this nation supervise the spending of the money.

Pepper, while agreeing to the necessity of a loan to Greece, said he would oppose it if he thought the money were to be used to bolster "a broken down monarchy."

LONDON, MARCH 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL RALLY THE RANKS OF HIS OWN PARTY AT A CLOSED MEETING TOMORROW, PRIOR TO GOING BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO PARTICIPATE IN A CRUCIAL THREE-DAY ECONOMIC DEBATE ON WHICH THE FATE OF HIS LABOR GOVERNMENT HINGES.

THE CALLING OF THE MEETING OF THE LABORITE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION WAS SEEN AS AN EFFORT TO PRESENT A UNITED FRONT AGAINST A CONSERVATIVE MOTION OF "NO CONFIDENCE," PROPOSED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, WILL OPEN THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE BY PRESENTING A "MANPOWER BUDGET" BASED ON THE GRAVE CONDITIONS OUTLINED IN THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC WHITE PAPER.

OTHER GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN, BESIDES ATTLEE AND CRIPPS, WILL BE HUGH DALTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; A. V. ALEXANDER, DEFENSE MINISTER; GEORGE ISAACS, LABOR MINISTER; AND ARTHUR GREENWOOD, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS WERE EXPECTED TO BE DIRECTED BY OLIVER LYTTELTON, SIR JOHN ANDERSON AND SIR ANDREW DUNCAN. CHURCHILL WILL NOT SPEAK UNTIL WEDNESDAY, WHEN THE HOUSE IS SCHEDULED TO VOTE ON HIS MOTION.

ALTHOUGH THE DEBATE IS THE MOST CRITICAL ATTLEE HAS YET HAD TO FACE, PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WIN BY A TIDY MARGIN ITS OWN MOTION OF APPROVAL FOR ITS ECONOMIC PLAN.

IF THE CONSERVATIVE MOTION WERE CARRIED, THE GOVERNMENT WOULD INEVITABLY HAVE TO RESIGN.

HARDLY LESS SEVERE THAN THE CONSERVATIVE MOTION WAS A PROPOSAL BY THE NINE LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE DEMANDING A "WORKABLE" ECONOMIC PLAN INSTEAD OF "INCOHERENT IMPROVISATIONS."

BOTH PACIFISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY HAVE CRITICIZED THE CABINET FOR KEEPING MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES, WHILE MANPOWER IS BADLY NEEDED IN INDUSTRY.

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LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR DECLARED TODAY THAT "AMERICA'S FINEST PEOPLE OPPOSE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE REACTIONARIES WHO ARE SOWING SUSPICION, APPREHENSION AND HATRED IN THE POST-WAR WORLD."

THE MODERATE COMMENTARY ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO RUSSIAN BROADCASTS OF THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS WHICH HAVE HARSHLY ATTACKED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND CHARGED THE UNITED STATES WITH "IMPERIALISM," "FASCISM" AND "CAPITALISTIC AGGRESSION"--CHIEFLY IN REGARD TO THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

"IT WOULD BE UNJUST AND WRONG TO OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT, ALONG WITH THE INTENSIFICATION OF ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF REACTIONARY ELEMENTS WHICH PROPAGATE THE THEORY OF THE DOMINATION OF AMERICAN MONOPOLY, THERE IS GROWING RESISTANCE TO THIS ACTIVITY FROM PROGRESSIVE BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES," COMMENTATOR BORISOV SAID IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

"IT IS THESE PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS FIGHTING FOR PEACE, RATHER THAN THE BLATANT EXPANSIONISTS, WHO EXPRESS THE DESIRES OF MILLIONS OF RANK AND FILE AMERICANS."

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LONDON, MARCH 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD HERE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE HAD ARRIVED BY TRAIN IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL FOR THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' TREATY-MAKING CONFERENCE TO COMMENCE TOMORROW.

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LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT 10 PERSONS WERE KILLED LAST NIGHT WHEN AN R.A.F. PLANE, EN ROUTE FROM CAIRO TO ROME, CRASHED ON THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA, ABOUT 50 MILES OFF THE ITALIAN COAST SOUTHWEST OF NAPLES. THE FATE OF THREE OTHER PERSONS REPORTED ABOARD THE PLANE REMAINED IN DOUBT.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE PASSENGERS INCLUDED A NAVAL OFFICER AND TWO SOLDIERS. FIVE OTHER PASSENGERS, IT ADDED, WERE BELIEVED TO BE BRITISH CIVILIANS, ONE WAS AN ITALIAN AND ANOTHER A CHILD ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD.

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COUNTERFEITING (400)
BY DONALD DOANE

FRANKFURT, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY CALLED IN ALL OUTSTANDING MILITARY SCRIP TODAY IN A SUDDEN MOVE TO BLOCK LARGE-SCALE COUNTERFEITING WHICH HAS BEEN FLOURISHING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY FOR THE PAST FEW MONTHS.

"THIS IS THE SUREST WAY OF FORESTALLING SUCCESSFUL COUNTERFEIT OPERATIONS," SAID GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, WHOSE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS SEEN AS A BLOW TO BLACK MARKETING AS WELL AS COUNTERFEITING.

THE COMMANDER WARNED THAT ARMY AUTHORITIES "WILL TAKE DUE NOTICE OF EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS" TURNED IN BY INDIVIDUALS AND THAT INVESTIGATION OF THEIR SOURCES OF INCOME WILL FOLLOW.

ARMY UNITS THROUGHOUT U.S.-OCCUPIED GERMANY BEGAN COLLECTING THE OLD CURRENCY AT 5 A.M. (11 P.M. SUNDAY, EST) AND ALL HAD TO BE TURNED IN THIS AFTERNOON.

OVER A MONTH AGO BOGUS $5 AND $10 SCRIP BILLS BEGAN APPEARING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. SINCE THEN NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING THREE AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS, FOUR AMERICAN CIVILIANS AND TWO FRENCH CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

THE SCRIP--CALLED "MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES"--IS THE ONLY LEGAL TENDER IN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

IT WAS ISSUED LAST SEPTEMBER IN A SIMILAR SURPRISE ACTION TO REPLACE ALLIED MILITARY MARKS WHICH HAD BEEN USED SINCE THE INVASION OF GERMANY.

THE ARMY EXPLAINED THAT THE ISSUANCE OF SCRIP WAS DESIGNED AS AN ATTACK ON BLACK MARKETING AND AN ATTEMPT TO PROTECT AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM HAVING TO REDEEM IN DOLLARS MILLIONS OF ILLEGALLY ACQUIRED MARKS.

ONLY PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO BUY IN AMERICAN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WERE AUTHORIZED TO POSSESS SCRIP.

HOWEVER, MCNARNEY GAVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO THE FACT THAT MANY GERMANS HAVE ACQUIRED SCRIP. HE CITED UNSETTLED WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AS THE REASON MANY PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO USE SCRIP ARE HOARDING IT ILLEGALLY "UNDER THE MISTAKEN IMPRESSION" THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REDEEM IT IN DOLLARS.

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"IF OUR CURRENCY WERE ALLOWED TO AFFECT THE ECONOMY OF ANY EUROPEAN COUNTRY IT WOULD BE DEFEATING THE ULTIMATE OBJECT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE--THAT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STABLE FINANCE STRUCTURE THROUGHOUT EACH COUNTRY," MCNARNEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"THIS CHANGE IN THE FORM OF MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES," HE ADDED, "IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PLANS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WHICH INSISTS ON DEVISING A SYSTEM OF CURRENCY WHICH CAN BE USED BY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL IN ARMY FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WITH A MINIMUM OF INCONVENIENCE BUT WHICH WILL PROTECT THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER AND NOT AFFECT LOCAL ECONOMY."

MCNARNEY HINTED THAT SURPRISE RECONVERSIONS MIGHT OCCUR AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS IN THE FUTURE.

THE SUDDEN CALL-IN OF SCRIP WILL UNDOUBTEDLY TRAP LARGE AMOUNTS OF THE TENDER IN THE HANDS OF GERMANS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND OTHERS NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE IT AND LIKEWISE UNABLE TO RECONVERT IT TO NEW CURRENCY.

THEIR OLD SCRIP--OBTAINED IN ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS--WILL NO LONGER BE OF ANY VALUE.

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WARSAW, MARCH 9-(AP)-WILLIAM BEIN OF NEW YORK, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MORE THAN $8,000,000 WOULD BE SPENT THIS YEAR FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE JEWS IN POLAND.

BEIN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE BEST FIGURES INDICATED THAT AT PRESENT THERE ARE 90,000 TO 100,000 JEWS IN POLAND.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-LINES HARDENED FOR A GRIM STRUGGLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS--WITH EACH SIDE APPARENTLY OUT TO GET WHAT IT WANTS FROM THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES--AS THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE GOT UNDER WAY HERE TODAY.

EVERY INDICATION WAS THAT PEACE WITH THE BEATEN NATIONS WOULD NOT BE MADE WITHOUT LONG, WORDY BATTLES LASTING FOR MONTHS -- OR EVEN YEARS.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS GEORGES BIDAULT HAVE PRESICTED ULTIMATE SUCCESS. BUT THE WEEKLY NEW TIMES, GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE VOICE OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE, BLASTED U.S. AND BRITISH POLICIES ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND SINGLED OUT THREE OF MARSHALL'S ADVISORS FOR PERSONAL ATTACK.

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PRIVATELY, WESTERN DIPLOMATS EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS HIGHLY UNCERTAIN WHETHER ANY REAL PROGRESS WOULD BE MADE IN TREATY DRAFTING. EAST AND WEST SEEMED MUTUALLY SUSPICIOUS, EACH APPARENTLY BELIEVING THE OTHER TO BE MANEUVERING FOR CONTROL OF GERMANY.

THE CONFERENCE WAS SCHEDULED TO OPEN UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF SOVIET MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV AT 5 P.M. (9 A.M., EST) AROUND A GREEN BAIZE TABLE IN THE GLEAMING COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF AVIATION INDUSTRIES, MORE THAN TWO MILES FROM THE KREMLIN.

THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL WAS EXPECTED TO DEAL FIRST WITH PROCEDURE OF A 10-POINT AGENDA ADOPTED IN NEW YORK, WHERE THE COUNCIL MET LAST NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER. PREDICTIONS WERE THAT THE FIRST SESSION WOULD LAST TWO OR THREE HOURS, AFTER WHICH U.S., BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS WOULD REPORT DEVELOPMENTS TO THE PRESS.

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MARSHALL, WHO SUCCEEDED JAMES F. BYRNES JAN. 21, WAS SITTING ON THE COUNCIL FOR THE FIRST TIME. HE AND BEVIN WERE EXPECTED TO SEEK HIGH PRIORITY FOR WORK ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY SO THAT IT MIGHT BE COMPLETED HERE. BOTH ALSO PLANNED TO PRESS FOR A GERMAN DISARMAMENT TREATY. BYRNES LAST YEAR PROPOSED SUCH A PACT FOR 40 YEARS. BEVIN HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE TIME BE BOOSTED TO 50 YEARS.

MARSHALL, ARRIVING BY PLANE YESTERDAY, SAID THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE "GREAT DIFFICULTIES" IN THE MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS. HE NOTED THAT THERE HAD BEEN DIFFICULTIES IN PAST TREATY MAKING.

"BUT THEY HAVE BEEN MET SUCCESSFULLY," HE CONCLUDED, "AND I HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT WE WILL, BY PEACEFUL METHODS OF NEGOTIATION, REACH AGREEMENTS WHICH WILL GREATLY ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN WHICH WE ARE ALL SO MUCH INTERESTED."

MARSHALL ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT "THE MISSION ON WHICH I HAVE COME X X X IS ONE OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE AND CONSEQUENCE FOR ALL MANKIND." ON THIS POINT ALONE, MARSHALL AND THE NEW TIMES SEEMED AGREED.

THE WEEKLY SAID THE CONFERENCE "WILL IN MANY WAYS DETERMINE THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE AND ALL THE WORLD OVER."

THE MAGAZINE THEN WARNED THE WEST AGAINST "ATOMIC DIPLOMACY" AND TRYING TO DICTATE TO THE SOVIET UNION; ACCUSED THE U.S. AND BRITAIN OF VIOLATING THE POTSDAM PACT ON GERMANY, AND LABELED AS "BLACKMAIL" THE ADVOCACY OF A WESTERN POLICY OF FIRMNESS TOWARD RUSSIA.

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MOSCOW--FIRST ADD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X RUSSIA.

THE NEW TIMES FURTHER LAMBASTED U.S. AND BRITISH PORPOSALS TO FEDERALIZE GERMANY AND DEMANDED UNIFICATION. LIKEWISE, IT RENEWED DEMANDS FOR REPARATIONS WHICH THE WEST OPPOSES. THESE ARE AMONG THE GREATEST ISSUES HERE.

THE U.S. AIDES ATTACKED WERE JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT; GEN. MARK W. CLARK, ADVISOR ON AUSTRIA, AND MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, JR., ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

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THE ARTICLE ALSO ASSAILED U.S. AND BRITISH OPPOSITION TO SOVIET REMOVALS OF ALLEGED GERMAN ASSETS FROM AUSTRIA.

WHILE THE ARTICLE MIGHT BE MERE FIST SHAKING, IT WAS REGARDED AS PUTTING MOLOTOV TACTICALLY IN AN UNCOMPROMISING POSITION--SUCH AS MARSHALL LIKEWISE HELD ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES SUCH AS REPARATIONS, THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF GERMANY AND THE EARLY AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIA.

THE SOVIET UNION OFFICIALLY LIFTED CENSORSHIP OF CONFERENCE COPY TODAY, AND THE HEAVIEST FILE OF UNSCREENED STORIES IN MODERN TIMES WAS PURING FROM MOSCOW TO THE WORLD. TIGHT CENSORSHIP WAS KEPT ON NON-CONFERENCE NEWS.

CONFERENCE SIDE ACTIVITIES WERE DEEMED LIKELY TO INCLUDE TALKS BETWEEN BEVIN AND MOLOTOV ON A BRITISH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND PERHAPS AMONG MARSHALL, MOLOTOV AND BEVIN ON THE CURRENTLY HOT GREEK, HUNGARIAN AND POLISH SITUATIONS.

THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE WAS UNMARKED BY HEAVY FESTIVITIES. BEVIN, WHO ARRIVED BY TRAIN SATURDAY, AND BIDAULT, WHO CAME IN YESTERDAY IN THE SAME MANNER, CALLED ON MOLOTOV YESTERDAY TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS, AND BEVIN VISITED BIDAULT AND MARSHALL IN THE COURSE OF A DRIVE THROUGH TOWN AND COUNTRY.

MARSHALL WENT DIRECTLY TO SPASSO HOUSE, HOME OF U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH, AND THERE SMITH ARRANGED TO MAKE HIS OWN BEDROOM AVAILABLE TO THE SECRETARY WHILE HE HIMSELF DISPLACED AN ORDERLY IN A MUCH SMALLER CHAMBER.

SPASSO HOUSE WAS CROWDED; BILLIARD AND BALLROOMS HAD BEEN CONVERTED INTO WORKING SPACE FOR THE MORE THAN 50 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. ASIDE FROM TOP PEOPLE LIVING AT THE EMBASSIES, AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS AND STAFFS WERE HOUSED IN THE NEWLY REDECORATED MOSKVA HOTEL, WHERE ABOUT 76 CORRESPONDENTS HERE TO COVER THE CONFERENCE ALSO WERE HOUSED.

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THE FOREIGNERS GENERALLY APPEARED MUCH PLEASED WITH THE REAL EFFORT PUT FORWARD TO MAKE THEIR STAY COMFORTABLE AND WITH THE PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS PROVIDED TO EXPEDITE THE WORK OF OFFICIALS AND NEWSMEN.

(IN WASHINGTON, THE NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION YESTERDAY SAID THAT THE U.S. SHOULD INSIST ON FULL SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH THE POTSDAM-ADOPTED GERMAN REPARATIONS PLAN AND THAT MARSHALL SHOULD REJECT REVISED RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR HALF OF A TOTAL OF $20,000,000,000 IN REPARATIONS, TO BE PAID PARTLY FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION.

(OTHERWISE, THE REPORT SAID, "UNFAIR, CONTINUING BURDENS" WOULD BE LAID ON THE U.S. TAXPAYER AND GERMAN LIVING STANDARDS WOULD BE DRIVEN TO STARVATION LEVELS SO AS TO "JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

(THE NPA, WHICH HAS NO GOVERNMENT AFFILIATIONS, STYLES ITSELF A NON-PROFIT, NON-POLITICAL GROUP DEVOTED TO PLANNING IN AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT.

(ITS REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY DAVID GINSBURG, FORMER U.S. ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE FOUR-POWER ECONOMIC DIRECTORATE IN BERLIN AND DEPUTY ECONOMIC DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, AND WAS

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APPROVED BY THE 28-MEMBER INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, INCLUDING MILTON EISENHOWER, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, ISADOR LUBIN AND OTHER FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.)

(EDITORS: A STORY ON THE NPA'S REPORT MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS AS AN ADVANCE SATURDAY NIGHT.)

WB30AES

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BY EDDY ILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS GAVE FRONT-PAGE PLAY TODAY TO YESTERDAY'S ARRIVAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN FOR THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TO BEGIN TOMORROW.

NEWSPAPERS HERE--INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT'S IZVESTIA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S PRAVDA--GAVE ALMOST A QUARTER PAGE TO BEVIN. THEY PUBLISHED HIS PICTURE AND QUOTED IN FULL HIS GREETING TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. BUT THE PAPERS SKIPPED EDITORIAL COMMENT. ON THE RADIO, A COMMENTATOR REVIEWED GENERAL CONFERENCE QUESTIONS.

THAT THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE NOT BEEN FULL OF CONFERENCE NEWS IS NO SURPRISE TO FOREIGNERS HERE; THEY KNOW THAT THE SOVIET PRESS WORKS ON THE THEORY THAT A THING IS NOT NEWS UNTIL IT HAS HAPPENED.

IN THE CONFERENCE, SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL OF THE UNITED STATES, FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE, BEVIN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WILL TRY TO AGREE ON PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

MOSCOW WAS WHITE TODAY FROM THE LATEST SNOWFALL, BUT IT WAS NOT COLD. SKIES WERE CLOUDY.

DN520AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 9-(AP)-THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE "BIG FOUR" NATIONS IS 59. SECRETARIES ERNEST BEVIN AND V.M. MOLOTOV OBSERVED BIRTHDAYS TODAY ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE. BEVIN WAS 66, MOLOTOV 57. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL ALSO IS 66 WHILE GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE IS 47.

FH236PES

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PALESTINE

BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH HALED 18 SEAFARERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CREWMEN OF AN INTERCEPTED JEWISH REFUGEE VESSEL, TO A HAIFA MAGISTRATE'S COURT TODAY ON CHARGES OF AIDING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS MEANWHILE LOOKED BACK ON A WEEKEND OF GUNFIRE AND BOMB BLASTS FATAL TO NINE PERSONS AND SAID THEY "FRANKLY" WERE EXPECTING FRESH VIOLENCE AS A RESULT OF DEPORTATION OF UNAUTHORIZED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ABOARD THE VESSEL.

OFFICIALS REPORTED 599 SUCH IMMIGRANTS WERE ABOARD THE 700-TON STEAM YACHT ABRIL, BOARDED OFF JAFFA SATURDAY. THEY SAID THAT, EXCEPT FOR A PREGNANT WOMAN AND HER HUSBAND WHO WERE PERMITTED TO STAY IN THE HOLY LAND, ALL WERE SHIPPED TO A CYRPRUS CAMP ABOARD THREE BRITISH TROOP CARRIERS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE U.S. CREWMEN WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY WHEN THE ABRIL WAS BROUGHT TO HAIFA.

NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THE ABRIL FORMERLY WAS THE PRIVATE YACHT CYTHEREA--LATER THE WARTIME PATROL VESSEL PY 31 OF THE U.S. NAVY, WHICH SOLD HER FOR $36,000 LAST YEAR. THE SHIP, WHICH WAS FLYING THE HONDURAS FLAG WHEN STOPPED, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE SAILED FROM FRANCE.

(IN NEW YORK, THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, INC., SAID THE VESSEL BELONGED TO THE TYRE SHIPPING CO., INC., OF NEW YORK AND HER CREW, EXCEPT FOR THE ENGINEERS, CONSISTED ENTIRELY OF U.S. CITIZENS. THE LEAGUE SAID SHE HAD BEEN RENAMED AFTER BEN HECHT, AMERICAN JEWISH PLAYWRIGHT.)

FOR THE SECOND JEWISH SABBATH IN A ROW, LIFE WAS LOST SATURDAY NIGHT IN RAIDS BLAMED ON JEWISH UNDERGROUND EXTREMISTS.

THREE JEWS AND A BRITISH GUARDSMAN WERE KILLED AND A FIFTH BODY LATER WAS FOUND IN ALL-JEWISH TEL AVIV, WHERE RAIDERS FIRED ON BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS IN CITRUS HOUSE.

CORPSES OF THREE CIVILIANS WERE FOUND IN BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AROUND THE BRITISH ARMY'S SARONA CAMP NEARBY, REPORTED ATTACKED WITH THREE HAND GRENADES. MRS. KATJA BATH SHALOM MISRAHI WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN REHOVOT WEST OF JERUSALEM. A REPORT SAID MASKED MEN HAD WARNED THE WOMAN, TERMING HER A POLICE INFORMER.

IN TEL AVIV ATTACKS, 11 JEWS AND A BRITISH CONSTABLE WERE WOUNDED SEVERELY AND THREE JEWS AND A BRITISH CONSTABLE WERE SLIGHTLY HURT. AN EXPLOSION CAUSED DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $40,000 AT THE NUR MATCH FACTORY.

A BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID LAST NIGHT THAT NOT MORE THAN 15 MEN "AT THE MOST" HAD CARRIED OUT SATURDAY NIGHT'S RAIDS ON THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AND CAMP IN TEL AVIV AND ON POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN JAFFA, ARAB CITY TO THE SOUTH.

"A HANDFUL OF MEN DASHING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE FIRING AS THEY RUN CAN EASILY GIVE THE IMPRESSION OF NUMBERS," HE ADDED.

SUCH "RELATIVELY MINOR INCIDENTS," SAID AN ARMY SPOKESMAN, WERE NO REASON FOR PUTTING BACK INTO EFFECT THE HOUSE CURFEW IN TEL AVIV AND ENVIRONS THAT WAS LIFTED LAST MONDAY AFTER A DAY AND TWO NIGHTS OF STRICT ENFORCEMENT.

THE BRITISH, RULING PALESTINE'S ARABS AND JEWS AS A LEAGUE MANDATORY POWER, TODAY STILL MAINTAINED THE MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED A WEEK AGO ON THE TEL AVIV COASTAL REGION AND ON JERUSALEM'S MEA SHEARIM JEWISH DISTRICT AS THE RESULT OF A SATURDAY NIGHT BOMBING OF A BRITISH OFFICERS' CLUB HERE WITH THE LOSS OF 16 LIVES.

THE AVOWED AIM OF THE MARTIAL LAW DECREES IS TO HELP THE ARMY STAMP OUT IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE SO-CALLED STERN GANG, ALSO OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND.

M408AES

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JERUSALEM, MARCH 9-(AP)-NINE DEATHS WERE ATTRIBUTED TODAY TO WEEK-END VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE.

A BRITISH GUARDSMAN AND THREE JEWS WERE KILLED IN LAST NIGHT'S TERRORIST ATTACKS IN TEL AVIV, AND ANOTHER MAN WAS FOUND SHOT IN TEL AVIV TODAY.

THE BODIES OF THREE CIVILIANS WERE FOUND WITHIN THE BARBED WIRE

ENTANGLEMENT SURROUNDING THE SARONA CAMP, WHERE ANOTHER ATTACK OCCURED SATURDAY, A MILITARY SOURCE SAID.

IN REHOVOT, SMALL JEWISH TOWN OUTSIDE THE MARTIAL LAW AREA, MRS. KATJA BATH SHALOM MISRAHI, 40, WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN HER FLAT.

FH905AES

HAIFA, PALESTINE, MARCH 9-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SOME 600 UNAUTHORIZED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS CAUGHT TRYING TO GET INTO PALESTINE YESTERDAY HAD BEEN DEPORTED AND WERE ON THEIR WAY TO A CAMP ON CYPRUS.

THEY SAID THE IMMIGRANTS, MOST OF THEM YOUNG MEN, DID NOT RESIST WHEN THEY WERE TRANSFERRED HERE FROM THE VESSEL ABRIL TO THREE FORMER BRITISH TROOPSHIPS TO BE TAKEN TO THE ISLAND. THEY REPORTED THE ABRIL WAS FLYING THE HONDURAS FLAG WHEN BOARDED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OFF JAFFA YESTERDAY.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES, THE OFFICIALS SAID, SEARCHED PASSENGERS AND CREW AND CONFISCATED SOME DOCUMENTS ABOARD THE SHIP, WHICH WAS PRESUMED TO HAVE COME FROM A FRENCH PORT. EACH OF THE IMMIGRANTS WAS REPORTED TO CARRY A 14-PAGE DOCUMENT STYLED A "PASSPORT," CONTAINING INFORMATION THAT IT HAD BEEN ISSUED IN PARIS BY A "HEBREW COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION" AND BEARING THE UNDECIPHERABLE SIGNATURE OF A MAN CALLING HIMSELF "DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION."

(THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, INC., SAID IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT THAT THE ABRIL WAS A 205-FOOT, 800-TON MOTORSHIP THAT IN TRANSIT HAD BEEN RENAMED THE "BEN HECHT." HECHT WROTE THE LEAGUE'S PAGEANT, "A FLAG IS BORN."

(THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE VESSEL BELONGED TO THE TYRE SHIPPING CO., INC., OF NEW YORK: HAD A CREW OF 25 VOLUNTEERS, MOSTLY U.S. CITIZENS, AND HAD LEFT EUROPE WITH "OVER 900 HEBREW REPATRIATES ABOARD."

(THE BEN HECHT, SAID THE LEAGUE, WAS BUILT AS A YACHT IN GERMANY IN 1930, PASSED THROUGH A FEW CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP AND DURING THE WAR WAS USED BY THE U.S. NAVY IN THE COASTAL SERVICE, BEING SOLD TO THE CURRENT OWNER LAST YEAR.)

THE LOCAL PRESS SAID THE ABRIL ONCE WAS THE PRIVATE YACHT CYTHEREA, LATER BECAME THE U.S. NAVY'S PY 31 AND WAS SOLD BY THE NAVY AS SURPLUS FOR $36,000. IT REPORTED THE VESSEL SAILED FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE HONDURAS FLAG IN DECEMBER.

THE "PASSPORT" PAPERS, BEARING ALSO THE TITLE, "IDENTITY TRAVEL DOCUMENT," WERE SAID TO BE WRITTEN IN HEBREW, ENGLISH AND FRENCH AND TO BEAR THE LION OF JUDAH AND THE STAR OF DAVID.

EACH WAS REPORTED TO PROCLAIM THE BEARER'S "ELIGIBILITY TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE HEBREW REPUBLIC WHEN ESTABLISHED...IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF DETERMINATION..."

SPACE WAS PROVIDED, REPORTS SAID, FOR AN "ENTRY VISA" FOR PALESTINE.

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FIRST LEAD ARMY CURRENCY (ROUNDUP)

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES AROUND THE WORLD CALLED SUDDENLY TODAY FOR QUICK CONVERSION OF ALL THEIR MILITARY SCRIP TO NEWLY PRINTED NOTES. THE CAMPAIGN, TOKYO OFFICERS SAID, WAS AIMED AT COUNTERFEITING AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF THE OCCUPATION MONEY.

IN JAPAN, A BLACKOUT OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS WAS ENFORCED THROUGHOUT THE MORNING TODAY, PENDING RELEASE OF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE CURRENCY DECREES.

(IN FRANKFURT, GERMANY, U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES TOOK SIMULTANEOUS ACTION, AND THE EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, SAID "THIS IS THE SUREST WAY OF FORESTALLING SUCCESSFUL COUNTERFEIT OPERATIONS."

ARRESTED SOME TIME AGO IN EUROPE WERE SEVERAL ARMY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS, IN THE ARMY'S DRIVE AGAINST COUNTERFEITING OF ITS SCRIP.)

THE ARMY HAS USED ITS OWN OCCUPATION CURRENCY AS LEGAL TENDER AMONG ITS OWN FORCES; IT HAS NOT BEEN LEGAL FOR OUTSIDE MERCHANDISING.

THE NEWS BLACKOUT STRUCK JAPAN WITH NO WARNING THIS MORNING.

ASSOCIATED PRESS X X X SECOND GRAF PREV.

CY1211APS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY STOPPED ALL OUTGOING COMMUNICATIONS FROM JAPAN FOR SEVERAL HOURS THIS MORNING, WHILE SUDDENLY CALLING IN ALL MILITARY CURRENCY FOR CONVERSION TO NEW NOTES. THE OPERATION WAS ANNOUNCED AS THE START OF A WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COUNTERFEITING AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OCCUPATION MONEY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER NEWS AGENCY BROADCASTS, AND ALL COMMERCIAL RADIO TRANSMISSIONS WERE SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY ON ARMY ORDERS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICIALS SAID THIS WAS AN EFFORT TO INSURE SECRECY ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CURRENCY RECALL UNTIL 12:50 P.M. (10:50 P.M. SUNDAY, E.S.T.). HOWEVER, ALL OTHER NEWS WAS ALSO SUSPENDED UNTIL THAT HOUR.

LT.COL.D.J.CALIDONNA, COMMANDING THE TOKYO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, ISSUED THE ORDERS HALTING NEWS TRANSMISSIONS. HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE ACTION, AND SAID HE HAD NOT RECEIVED COUNTERMANDING ORDERS PERMITTING TRANSMISSION OF OTHER THAN CURRENCY NEWS. THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE HAD PROMISED TO ORDER SUCH RELAXATION, AT THE IMMEDIATE REQUEST OF THE NEWS SERVICES.

THE JAPANESE TELEGRAPH OFFICE SAID DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMING MESSAGES ALSO HAD BEEN PROHIBITED DURING THE MORNING.

COMPLYING WITH WAR DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS--ISSUED IN TOP SECRECY--OFFICERS HERE EXPECTED TO CONVERT $60,000,000 (M) WORTH OF MILITARY CURRENCY BY 6 P.M. AFTER THAT HOUR, THE OLD OCCUPATION NOTES WILL BE ILLEGAL. A NEW MILITARY SERIES IS TO BE ISSUED.

COL.H.S.RUTH, FISCAL OFFICER, SAID NO COUNTERFEITING HAS BEEN REPORTED IN JAPAN, BUT JAPANESE ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN BUYING THE MILITARY CURRENCY IN THE BELIEF IT WAS VALUABLE. THE ARMY REPEATEDLY HAS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BE LEGAL TENDER ONLY FOR OCCUPATION PERSONNEL.

CY/PY836PPS NM

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WAR TRIAL

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE LAUREL OF THE JAPANESE-HELD PHILIPPINES RETURNED FROM A TOKYO CONFERENCE IN 1943 "OVERJOYED" BECAUSE "THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES WAS FULLY RECOGNIZED," A WITNESS TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY.

LAUREL HAS NOW RESUMED POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PHILIPPINES, ALTHOUGH CHARGES OF WARTIME COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE STILL ARE PENDING AGAINST HIM IN MANILA.

THE WITNESS, SHOZO MURATA, AMBASSADOR FROM JAPAN TO LAUREL'S PUPPET GOVERNMENT, DESCRIBED LAUREL AS "AN INSPIRED AND ARDENT PATRIOT." MURATA, ALTHOUGH NOT NOW ON TRIAL, REMAINS IN ALLIED CUSTODY AT SUGAMO PRISON AND WAS BROUGHT FROM HIS CELL TO TESTIFY.

PY856PPS NM

PRECEDE NANKING, CHINESE MILITARY (150)

TSINGTAO, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-GOVERNMENT AND POLICE ROUNDED UP 6,000 CHINESE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT IN A SEARCH FOR CHINESE COMMUNIST AGENTS, AS THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST WAR NEARED THIS REFUGEE-SWOLLEN CITY.

PRO-GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES SAID THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE AIMED AT TSINGTAO HAD BEEN STALLED YESTERDAY 45 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, BUT POLICE TODAY ERECTED BARRICADES AT THE APPROACHES OF THE CITY TO KEEP OUT FRESH STREAMS OF REFUGEES SEEKING ESCAPE FROM THE FIGHTING ZONES.

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AN ESTIMATED 10,000 OF THEM SLEPT IN OPEN FIELDS OR DITCHES OUTSIDE THE CITY.

FIVE THOUSAND GOVERNMENT TROOPS AIDED POLICE IN THEIR SURPRISE MIDNIGHT ROUNDUP OF URBAN RESIDENTS. MOST OF THE 6,000 ARRESTED WERE RELEASED AFTER BRIEF QUESTIONING.

ADM. CHARLES M.COOKE, JR., COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC (CURRENTLY BASED HERE) TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE U.S. NAVY WAS NOT TAKING ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO MEET "THE PRESENT SITUATION." HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE.

P1039PPS NM

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE LABOR PARTY LOST AT LEAST THREE SEATS TODAY IN A STATE ELECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA--THE FIRST POLL SINCE THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS RETURNED TO POWER IN LAST SEPTEMBER'S GENERAL ELECTION.

THE LIBERAL-COUNTRY PARTY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA--THE ONLY NON-LABOR REGIME IN AUSTRALIA--WAS RETURNED TO POWER WITH A PROBABLE STRENGTH OF 22 SEATS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE. LABOR WON 14 AND INDEPENDENTS WON THREE.

K324

R. G. MENZIES, NATIONAL LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, SAID IN A STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN THAT THE RESULT "PARTLY WAS DUE TO THE UNDOUBTED FACT THAT LABOR HAS LOST GROUND SINCE THE LAST FEDERAL ELECTION."

RP1050PES

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, MARCH 9-(AP)-MANU SUBEDAR, FINANCIAL EXPERT AND MEMBER OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY, TODAY URGED THAT A BAN ON PRIVATE IMPORTATION OF SILVER AND GOLD INTO INDIA SHOULD BE IMPOSED IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE CURRENCIES OF BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES FROM EXPLOITATION.

HIS COMMENT FOLLOWED REPORTS IN THE MARKET AT BOMBAY THAT THE INDIAN RESERVE BANK MIGHT ALREADY BE REFUSING LICENSES FOR PRIVATE IMPORTATION OF SILVER. THERE WAS NOTHING OFFICIAL ABOUT ANY SUCH ACTION BUT THE RESERVE BANK HAS AUTHORITY UNDER DIRECTION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT TO REFUSE SUCH PERMITS AND TO TAKE OVER IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS METALS AS A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

SILVER PRICES CLIMBED SLIGHTLY IN BOMBAY IN ANTICIPATION THAT PRIVATE DEALINGS MIGHT BE CURTAILED IN AN EFFORT TO GET TRANSACTIONS OUT OF THE HANDS OF EUROPEAN BANKERS AND INTO CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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FINANCIAL CIRCLES HERE ALSO INDICATED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT CURTAILMENT OF PRIVATE IMPORT OF SILVER HAD ALREADY BEEN STARTED BY THE RESERVE BANK. THE SAME CIRCLES INDICATED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT NO FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUCH ACTION WOULD BE MADE EVEN IF PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS WERE STOPPED.

IT IS A FANTASTIC SITUATION UNDER WHICH INDIA'S DEMAND FOR GOLD AND SILVER HAS DRIVEN BOTH THE WORLD PRICE AND THE INDIA PRICE STEADILY UPWARD. THE INDIAN POPULATION ALWAYS HAS HOARDED GOLD AND SILVER IN POTS IN WALLS AND IN HUGE ANKLETS AND BRACELETS ON WOMEN OF THE FAMILY. WOMEN DECKED WITH SEVERAL POUNDS OF SILVER ARE QUITE COMMON AND DESCRIBED IN INDIA AS THE "FAMILY BANK."

MANU SUBEDAR SAID THAT WHEN BRITAIN WENT OFF THE GOLD STANDARD, VAST HOARDS OF INDIAN GOLD LEFT THE COUNTRY AND ONLY A FRACTION OF IT HAD RETURNED. HE DESCRIBED THE STEADY RISE IN THE SILVER PRICE DURING THE PAST YEAR AS DUE TO UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN INDIA WHICH ENCOURAGED HOARDING BOTH BY RICH AND POOR. AS IT STANDS AT PRESENT, INDIANS ARE BUYING SILVER IN THIS COUNTRY AT ABOUT FOUR RUPEES AN OUNCE WHICH INCLUDES THE DOMESTIC PRICE PLUS DUTY AND HANDLING CHARGES. FOUR RUPEES EQUALS ABOUT $1.28, AGAINST THE U.S. TREASURY PRICE OF 90 CENTS AND THE NEW YORK PRICE OF 83 CENTS.

SUBEDAR SAID THAT IF AN OUTRIGHT BAN ON IMPORTS OF SILVER WERE IMPOSED IN INDIA, THE PRICE WOULD QUICKLY JUMP 20 PERCENT.

QQ507PES

SYDNEY, MONDAY, MARCH 10-(AP)-TWO AUSTRALIAN SCIENTISTS TODAY DENIED A CHARGE MADE BY JOSEPH P.ABBOTT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON FRIDAY THAT THERE WAS "SINISTER ASSOCIATION" BETWEEN CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC ELEMENTS IN AUTRALIA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

J.CALLAGHAN, BIOCHEMIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AND A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, DECLARED, "ABBOTT'S CHARGES ARE FANTASTIC NONSENSE."

SMITH WHITE, FEDERAL SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, SAID: "MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION DEPENDS ON SCIENTIFIC QUALIFICATIONS. THERE ARE NO 'SECRET STUDY GROUPS.'"

WM1010PES

TASK FORCE FRIGID HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA, MARCH 9-(AP)-WARY AERIAL WATCH IS BEING MAINTAINED ON THE ARMY'S ICE BRIDGE ACROSS THE FROZEN TANANA RIVER AS WARMER WEATHER THREATENS THE ONLY VEHICULAR LINK WITH TASK FORCE FRIGID'S BIVOUAC AREA.

TEMPERATURES HAVE MODERATED GREATLY FROM THE WINTER LOWS OF 60-70 BELOW ZERO AND RECENTLY HAVE RANGED FROM MINUS 10 TO 35 DEGREES ABOVE.

THE ICE BRIDGE, BUILT BY SPRAYING WATER DURING THE BITTER COLD ON LAYERS OF TREES AND LOGS, IS THE ONE ARTERIAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TASK FORCE BASE CAMP AT LADD FIELD, FAIRBANKS, AND THE AREA WHERE ARTILLERY IS BEING TESTED AND SMALL MOBILE COLUMNS HAVE SET OUT ON CROSS-COUNTRY OPERATIONS.

NO IMMEDIATE WEAKENING OF THE BRIDGE IS EXPECTED, BUT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE ARMY UNTIL THE ROUTE IS DECLARED UNSAFE FOR USE.

THE FAMOUS TANANA ICE BREAK-UP, ON WHICH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE WAGERED IN A GUESSING POOL, DOES NOT OCCUR UNTIL LATER IN THE SPRING.

NN-RA959PCS NM MAR 1947

MANEUVERS
BY CLARKE BEACH

(WX) ABOARD U.S.S. TACONIC IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, MARCH 9-(AP)-AN IMAGINARY ENEMY ON LITTLE CULEBRA ISLAND WILL SEE A VAST ARRAY OF U.S. NAVAL STRENGTH DRAWN UP BEFORE HIS SHORES AT DAWN TOMORROW.

AN AIR BOMBARDMENT WILL BE THE CURTAIN RAISER FOR THE ASSAULT WHICH WILL BE PART OF MANEUVERS IN THIS AREA.

AT SUNRISE TODAY, THIS VESSEL, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, BROKE AWAY FROM THE TRANSPORTS AND THEIR ESCORTS AND RACED TOWARD THE TARGET. CRUISERS, DESTROYERS, MINE SWEEPERS, MINE LAYERS, A CARRIER AND TARGET SHIPS WILL JOIN IN THE INITIAL BOMBARDMENT.

EVEN THIS SEGMENT OF THE FORCE, INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI AND ADDITIONAL CRUISERS AND CARRIERS, WILL JOIN US AT THE OBJECTIVE TOMORROW.

GW1209AES NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, MARCH 9-(AP)-TRANSPORTATION MINISTER CLOVIS PESTANA CONFIRMED LONDON REPORTS TODAY THAT BRAZIL WAS PLANNING TO USE FUNDS FROZEN IN ENGLAND TO PURCHASE SOME BRITISH RAILWAYS AND UTILITIES IN BRAZIL.

HE SAID THE PROPERTIES INCLUDED THE LEOPOLDINA AND WESTERN RAILROAD AND THE LIGHT, POWER AND STREET CAR COMPANIES IN THE NORTHERN CITIES OF BELEM, MANAUS AND FORTALEZA.

ARGENTINA RECENTLY PURCHASED BRITISH RAILROADS IN THAT COUNTRY BUT PESTANA SAID BRAZIL WAS NOT INFLUENCED BY THE ARGENTINE ACTION. HE SAID NEGOTIATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS IN LONDON THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY.

QQ-FH232PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 9-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES LABOR GROUPS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OF LABOR IS NO LONGER "A FREE INSTRUMENT OF THE WORKERS" BUT A POLITICAL ARM OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION EXPRESSED THIS VIEW ON THE BASIS OF A REPORT BY A DELEGATION WHICH VISITED ARGENTINA.

ALTHOUGH THE TRIP WAS MADE AT THE ORIGINAL INVITATION OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT, THE AMERICANS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED SOME DIFFICULTY IN TRYING TO MAKE AN "OBJECTIVE STUDY" OF THE ARGENTINE LABOR MOVEMENT AND WERE "THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED" WITH THEIR TREATMENT.

THE DELEGATION REPORTED THAT ONE IMPORTANT ARGENTINE LABOR OFFICIAL DISAPPEARED DURING THEIR TOUR AND NOTHING COULD BE LEARNED OF HIS FATE.

IN RULING AGAINST ANY COLLABORATION WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OF LABOR UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, THE AMERICAN GROUP DECLARED:

"THIS ORGANIZATION HAS NOW BEEN CONVERTED FROM A TRADE UNION MOVEMENT INTO A POLITICAL ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"IT CANNOT ELECT ITS OFFICERS INDEPENDENTLY OF THE GOVERNMENT; IT CANNOT AND DOES NOT DETERMINE ITS POLICIES INDEPENDENTLY OF THE GOVERNMENT; IT CANNOT CARRY ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WITH THE EMPLOYERS INDEPENDENTLY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT; IT CANNOT ADMINISTER ITS OWN INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

PRESIDENT JUAN PERON OF ARGENTINA, APPARENTLY ANTICIPATING THE AMERICAN CRITICISM, SAID IN BUENOS AIRES FRIDAY NIGHT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN UNION AFFAIRS "BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT IS ONLY AN EXTENSION OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION SAID THAT ON THE BASIS OF ITS FINDINGS, IT HAD ALSO COME TO THE CONCLUSION:

"THERE IS LITTLE FORMAL ACTION BY THE (ARGENTINE) GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS CIVIL LIBERTIES. HOWEVER, THERE DOES DEFINITELY EXIST IN ARGENTINA A GENERAL ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR AND MUTUAL SUSPICION WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE EXERCISE OF ORDINARY CIVIL LIBERTIES, PARTICULARLY BY WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS UNSYMPATHETIC TO THE GOVERNMENT OR THOSE WHICH MERELY WISH TO REMAIN ALOOF FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITIES."

HOWEVER, THE DELEGATION'S REPORT SAID:

"THE FACT THAT UNIONS WHICH ARE INDEPENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISH THEIR NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES WITHOUT CENSORSHIP AND CONTINUE TO MEET INDICATES THAT THE SITUATION IS CONSIDERABLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT WHICH PREVAILED IN GERMANY OR ITALY UNDER DICTATORSHIP, WHICH PREVAILS CURRENTLY IN RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES, OR PREVAI

WHICH PREVAILS CURRENTLY IN RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES, OR PREVAILED IN ARGENTINA ITSELF FROM JUNE 1943 TO THE EVE OF THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS."

MAR 1947

A59WX

AN AFL INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT OF THE VISITING DELEGATION'S REPORT SAID THAT FREE LABOR MOVEMENTS SHOULD ENCOURAGE "INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS IN ARGENTINA WHICH ARE RESISTING DICTATORIAL EFFORTS OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT."

PERON'S GOVERNMENT INVITED THE AMERICAN LABOR GROUPS TO MAKE THE THREE-WEEK (JAN 19-FEB 9) INSPECTION TOUR. THE CIO TURNED DOWN THE INVITATION. THE AFL AND RAILROAD UNIONS ACCEPTED, BUT ONLY ON CONDITION THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CGT) ACT AS CO-HOST.

30-24-8381

IT WAS THIS CONDITION THAT APPARENTLY LED TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION'S SECRETARY GENERAL, LUIS F.GAY, JUST AFTER THE AMERICANS ARRIVED AND TO A SERIES OF OTHER UNPLEASANT OCCURANCES THAT FOLLOWED.

ONE SUCH INCIDENT TOOK PLACE ON THE SAME DAY THE U.S.LABOR GROUP ARRIVED IN BUENOS AIRES, AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE ARGENTINE LABOR AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

"AT THE RECEPTION," THE REPORT SAID, "WE WERE INVITED TO REMOVE OUR COATS IN VIEW OF THE EXTREME HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

"WE WERE ABOUT TO INTERPRET THIS AS AN ACT OF COURTESY BUT WERE FORCED TO REVISE OUR INTERPRETATION AS SOON AS WE NOTICED A FLASHING OF PHOTOGRAPHERS' BULBS AND A GRINDING OF NEWSREEL CAMERAS.

"UPON INQUIRY WE LEARNED THAT THE REMOVAL OF ONE'S COAT IN PUBLIC IN ARGENTINA IS REGARDED AS A SYMBOLIC GESTURE OF SUPPORT FOR PERON, WHO TERMS HIMSELF THE CHAMPION OF THE 'DESCAMISADOS,' OR SHIRTLESS ONES.

"THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSWREELS PLAYED UP THE INCIDENT AS THOUGH IT WERE AN INDICATION OF ENDORSEMENT BY US OF THE PERON GOVERNMENT."

SOO, THE REPORT CONTINUED, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PERON HIMSELF MADE IT CLEAR TO THE AMERICANS THEY WERE NOT TO "INVESTIGATE THE LABOR MOVEMENT OR ANY OTHER MATTER IN ARGENTINA," NOR SPEAK TOO OFTEN WITH GAY OR OTHER CGT LEADERS.

THE REPORT SAID THE AMERICANS SAW GAY ON JAN.20, THE DAY AFTER THEY ARRIVED, AND HE TOLD THEM PERON HAD SUMMONED HIM. AFTER THAT THE AMERICANS SAID THEY NEVER SAW GAY AGAIN. THEY READ IN THE BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS HE HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM ALL HIS GOVERNMENT POSTS AND FROM THE CGT LEADERSHIP.

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LATER, THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, JUAN BRAMUGLIA, TOLD THE AMERICANS GAY WAS BEING PUNISHED "FOR HAVING LENT HIMSELF TO THE 'MANEUVER' TO DISRUPT THE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM MAPPED OUT BY X X THE GOVERNMENT."

ALL CGT'S PRINCIPAL OFFICERS WERE LIKEWISE REMOVED AND NO SUCCESSORS WERE ELECTED UNTIL THE AMERICANS LEFT THE COUNTRY, THE REPORT ADDED.

THEREAFTER, GOVERNMENT AGENTS ACCOMPANIED THE AMERICANS EVERYWHERE THEY WENT. ONE ESCORT MADE "THREATS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE" ON A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, ON ONE OCCASION, THE REPORT SAID.

DESPITE ALL THIS, THE AMERICANS REPORTED THEY WERE ABLE TO INTERVIEW A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ARGENTINE LABOR LEADERS AND DETERMINE THAT THE COUNTRY'S LABOR MOVEMENT IS "WHOLY AND COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY THE PERON GOVERNMENT."

ONE GROUP OF ARGENTINE UNIONS TOLD THE AMERICAN DELEGATION THAT BEFORE THE REVOLUTION OF 1943, WHEN PERON CAME INTO POWER, "WE HAD ABSOLUTE FREEDOM TO ORGANIZE UNIONS AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY."

"TODAY, HOWEVER," THEY ADDED, "THE LABOR MOVEMENT ENJOYS FREEDOM TO ORGANIZE AND CARRY ON, ON THE CONDITION THAT IT CRIES 'VIVA PERON.'

THE DELEGATION WAS COMPOSED OF ARNOLD S.ZANDER, SERAFINO ROMUALDI, LEE W.MINTON, MIGUEL GARRIGA AND WILLIAM MUNGER OF THE AFL, AND FELIX H.KNIGHT, J.L.ELLIOTT, WILLIAM J.TROST AND GEORGE H.PEDERSEN OF THE RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MARCH 10)

LT859PES

(ADVANCE) WILMINGTON, N.C., MARCH 9-(AP)-EMPLOYES OF THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS ARE TAKING KEEN PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENTS IN BATAVIA INVOLVING CAPTAIN RUUDY GRAY, WHOSE SHIP, THE MARTIN BEHRMAN, HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE DUTCH.

THE CAPTAIN, A NATIVE OF THIS SECTION AND A FORMER ENGINEERS EMPLOYE, IS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE DUTCH A RUN FOR THEIR MONEY, FOR IN THE OPINION OF HIS FORMER FELLOW WORKERS, HE'S A MAN "WHO'LL STAND UP FOR HIS RIGHTS."

HIS RIGHTS, FOR THE MOMENT, ARE UNDER QUESTION BY DUTCH OFFICIALS IN BATAVIA, WHO HOLD THAT HE CANNOT SAIL FOR AMERICA WITH A CARGO OF PRODUCE FROM EUROPEAN-OWNED PLANTATIONS ILLEGALLY SEIZED BY THE INDONESIANS.

THE DUTCH BACKED UP THEIR OPINION WITH A BOARDING PARTY OF 60 MARINES, SAILORS AND CIVIL POLICE AS GRAY PREPARED TO SAIL FROM BATAVIA LAST FRIDAY. GRAY TERMED THE ACTION "SHEER PIRACY," AND WALKED OFF THE SHIP AS THE DUTCH BEGAN UNLOADING.

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAS PROTESTED TO THE HAGUE OVER REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE SHIP WAS SEIZED.

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MEANWHILE, LOCAL PREJUDICE IS IN FAVOR OF CAPTAIN GRAY.

BORN AT LOCKWOOD'S FOLLY INLET IN A REMOTE COASTAL SECTION BELOW WILMINGTON, THE 47-YEAR-OLD SEA CAPTAIN WORKED HIS WAY TO A MASTER'S BERTH THROUGH THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE.

HE WAS A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE NAVY FROM 1921 TO 1929, WHEN HE LEFT TO SAIL THE SEAS AS A CIVILIAN. IN 1931 HE JOINED THE WILMINGTON ENGINEERS AND IN A PERIOD OF EIGHT YEARS ROSE FROM DECK HAND TO MASTER ABOARD THREE OF THE ENGINEERS' VESSELS WITH AN UNLIMITED NAVIGATOR'S LICENSE.

GRAY LEFT FEDERAL EMPLOY IN 1939 TO BECOME MASTER OF A PRIVATE TOWING TUG. HE ENLISTED IN THE MERCHANT MARINE FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II.

IN THE OPINION OF ONE OF HIS FELLOW ENGINEERS EMPLOYES, CAPTAIN GRAY IS "ONE OF THE FINEST NAVIGATORS THE ATLANTIC COAST HAS EVER SEEN."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MARCH 10)

GS108AES NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MARCH 9-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INSIST ON FULL RUSSIAN COMPLIANCE WITH THE GERMAN REPARATIONS PLAN ADOPTED AT POTSDAM.

IN A REPORT ISSUED ON THE EVE OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, THE ORGANIZATION SAID SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL SHOULD REJECT THE REVISED SOVIET DEMANDS. THESE WOULD GIVE RUSSIA HALF OF A TOTAL $20,000,000,000 REPARATIONS BILL, PAYABLE IN PART FROM THE CURRENT OUTPUT OF GERMAN FACTORIES AND MINES.

TO YIELD ON THIS ISSUE, SAID NPA, WOULD "NOT ONLY PLACE UNFAIR, CONTINUING BURDENS ON THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER BUT WOULD ALSO DRIVE GERMAN LIVING STANDARDS TO STARVATION LEVELS AND JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

THIS COUNTRY "CANNOT AFFORD" TO LET FACTORY OUTPUT GO INTO REPARATIONS PAYMENTS AT LEAST UNTIL GERMANY IS SELF-SUSTAINING AND UNTIL HER EXPORTS ALLOW THE REPAYMENT OF THE "BILLION DOLLARS OR MORE" WHICH AMERICA MUST ADVANCE DURING THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION, IT WAS ARGUED.

THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN FOR NPA BY DAVID GINSBURG, FORMER U.S. ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE FOUR-POWER ECONOMIC DIRECTORATE IN BERLIN AND DEPUTY ECONOMIC DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS APPROVED BY NPA'S 28-MEMBER INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, WHOSE MEMBERSHIP TAKES IN BUSINESS, LABOR AND AGRICULTURAL LEADERS, ECONOMISTS, AND SUCH FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS LAUCHLIN CURRIE, MILTON EISENHOWER, ISADOR LUBIN AND WAYNE CHATFIELD TAYLOR.

THE ASSOCIATION DESCRIBES ITSELF AS A NON-PROFIT-NON-POLITICAL GROUP DEVOTED TO PLANNING IN AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT.

IT HAS NO GOVERNMENTAL AFFILIATION. ITS REPORTS AND STUDIES ARE ISSUED AS INFORMATION FOR INTERESTED READERS.

THE SET FIGURE OF $20,000,000,000 IN GERMAN REPARATIONS, HALF IN CURRENT PRODUCTION AND HALF OF THE TOTAL FOR THE USSR, HAS BEEN A RECURRING RUSSIAN DEMAND SINCE WAR SETTLEMENTS FIRST WERE DISCUSSED.

AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL EARLY IN 1945, THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ACCEPTED--PURELY ON A BASIS FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION--BOTH THE $20,000,000,000 TOTAL FIGURE AND THE IDEA OF REPARATIONS FROM PRODUCTION.

THE FORMULA HAS BEEN RAISED BY THE RUSSIANS AT INTERVALS EVER SINCE, WITH THE UNITED STATES HOLDING OUT FOR REPARATIONS ONLY OUT OF MACHINERY AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT UNTIL THE GERMAN ECONOMY IS ON A SELF-SUSTAINING BASIS.

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THE AMERICAN IDEA WAS WRITTEN INTO THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND PREMIER STALIN, WHICH PROVIDED FOR REDUCTION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY TO A LEVEL SUFFICIENT ONLY TO PAY FOR NECESSARY IMPORTS AND FURNISH THE GERMANS WITH A LIVING STANDARD EQUAL TO THE EUROPEAN AVERAGE.

POTSDAM MADE NO ALLOWANCE FOR EXTRA CAPACITY TO MEET REPARATIONS INSTALLMENTS. THE LACK OF PROVISION FOR SUCH EXTRA CAPACITY WAS STRESSED BY FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT LAST SEPTEMBER'S FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN STUTTGART, WHEN THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED THIS PLAN AGAIN.

THE TRUMAN-ATTLEE-STALIN AGREEMENT SET UP NO TOTALS FOR REPARATIONS, PROVIDING ONLY FOR REMOVAL OF ENOUGH INDUSTRIAL PLANT TO CUT GERMANY DOWN TO THE PROPOSED PRODUCTION LEVELS. GINSBURG MADE HIS OWN ESTIMATE THAT THE AGREEMENT CONTEMPLATED DELIVERIES OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WITH A PRESENT VALUE OF $3,500,000,000 TO $4,-000,000,000.

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT REPARATIONS BE TAKEN BY EACH OCCUPYING COUNTRY FROM ITS OWN ZONE IN THE FORM OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, BUT--UNTIL GERMANY IS ON A GOING BASIS--NOT IN RECURRING DELIVERIES OF FINISHED GOODS.

THE RUSSIANS, SAID GINSBURG, HAVE "RENEGED" BY TAKING SUCH DELIVERIES FROM THEIR OWN ZONE, AND NOW OFFER TO JOIN IN OPERATING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT--ANOTHER POTSDAM PROVISION PREVIOUSLY IGNORED--IF THE SOVIET REPARATIONS PLAN IS ADOPTED.

NOTING THAT RUSSIA HAS OFFERED NO REASON FOR ITS SHIFT, GINSBURG SUGGESTED SOME OF HIS OWN, AMONG THEM BEING: THE SOVIETS HAVE FOUND LESS MOVABLE MACHINERY IN THEIR ZONE THAN THEY EXPECTED; THEY NEED CONSUMER GOODS MORE URGENTLY THAN ANTICIPATED; THEY ALREADY HAVE SOBLED THEIR ZONE ECONOMICALLY THAT "A GRADUAL DECLINE IS NOW INEVITABLE."

"RECURRING REPARATIONS OFFER AN EXCELLENT BASIS FOR ECONOMIC PENETRATION INTO THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE DIRECTLY IN THE CONTROL OF THE RUHR," GINSBURG WENT ON.

HE SAID THERE IS "NOTHING IMMORAL OR WRONG IN THE SOVIET ANXIETY TO OBTAIN PARTIAL COMPENSATION FOR WHAT SHE HAS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF GERMANY," ADDING:

"THE SOLE ISSUE IS WHETHER THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND GERMAN RESOURCES CAN SUPPORT PAYMENTS OF THE MAGNITUDE AND CHARACTER CALLED FOR, IN THE LIGHT OF AN AGREED DOMINANT OBJECTIVE TO INSURE A DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL FUTURE FOR GERMANY.

"IF GERMANY CANNOT SUPPORT SUCH PAYMENTS, THE ALLIES WILL BE FACED WITH A CHOICE BETWEEN SUBSIDIZING THE DEFICIT AND DRIVING LIVING CONDITIONS IN GERMANY TO SUBHUMAN LEVELS."

THE IDEA OF A "SUBSTANTIAL" U.S.)9-, 59 47''8- 2v

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THE IDEA OF A "SUBSTANTIAL" U.S. LOAN TO RUSSIA WAS RAISED, NOT AS A DEFINITE RECOMMENDATION FOR THE DELEGATION AT MOSCOW, BUT AS A POSSIBLE LAST ALTERNATIVE TO EASE RUSSIA'S OWN RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS AND THEREBY SPEED A GENERAL SETTLEMENT. IT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED, GINSBURG SAID, ONLY IF SECRETARY MARSHALL AND SENATORS VANDENBERG AND CONNALLY FIND GOOD EVIDENCE THAT RUSSIA IS READY TO AGREE TO AN INTEGRATED AND HEALTHY EUROPE "COMPOSED OF FREE PEOPLES AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS FREE TO TRADE WITH ONE ANOTHER. X X X

"GERMANY CANNOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE PRODUCE ENOUGH GOODS TO SELL ABROAD TO PAY FOR HER IMPORTS AND AT THE SAME TIME PRODUCE AN ADDITIONAL QUANTITY AS REPARATIONS."

INSERT FOLLOWING AFTER 16TH GRAF BEGINNING "GERMANY CANNOT" X X X AS REPARATIONS."

GINSBURG DID NOT ACTUALLY RECOMMEND A RUSSIAN LOAN, MERELY POINTING OUT THAT POSSIBILITY AS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION UNDER SPECIFIED CIRCUMSTANCES. HE SAID:

"IF AFTER EXPLORING THE ENTIRE CONTEXT OF DIFFERENCES WHICH TODAY DIVIDE RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES OUR REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD BE CONVINCED THAT A GENERAL RELAXATION OF TENSIONS IS POSSIBLE AND THAT A GENERAL WILL TO UNDERSTANDING EXISTS; AND IF THIS CONVICTION WERE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE THAT RUSSIA IS AT LAST WILLING TO

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AGREE TO THE RESTORATION, BEYOND THE FRONTIERS OF THE USSR, OF AN INTEGRATED AND VIABLE EUROPE--COMPOSED OF FREE PEOPLES AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS FREE TO TRADE WITH ONE ANOTHER--THEN, IN CONSIDERATION OF SECURING SUCH A SETTLEMENT, A SUBSTANTIAL LOAN MIGHT WELL BE CONSIDERED FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOVIET UNION."

GINSBURG, HOWEVER, SET UP THE EFFECTUATION OF THE POTSDAM LEVEL-OF-INDUSTRY PLAN, WITHOUT MODIFICATIONS, AS THE OBJECTIVE ON WHICH THIS COUNTRY SHOULD CONCENTRATE.

GINSBURG DID NOT EXPLAIN HIS REFERENCE TO SENATORS VANDENBERG AND CONNALLY AS PERSONS TO HELP DECIDE WHETHER CONDITIONS ARE SUCH AS TO MAKE A LOAN ADVISABLE, BUT THE TWO HAVE BEEN ADVISERS TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT RECENT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

WHILE REFUSING TO JOIN IN ADMINISTERING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT, GINSBURG SAID, RUSSIA "HAS PERSISTENTLY TAKEN REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION (A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY $500,000,000); THEY HAVE RECEIVED TERRITORIES OF GREAT VALUE IN EAST PRUSSIA AND HAVE ACQUIRED GERMANY'S EXTERNAL ASSETS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE; THEY HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY ABOUT $1,000,000,000 WORTH OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT; AND THEY HOLD MILLIONS OF GERMANS AS REPARATIONS LABOR."

DISCUSSING POSSIBLE CONCESSIONS TO THE RUSSIANS SHORT OF THE LOAN SUGGESTION GINSBURG MENTIONED THESE AMONG OTHERS:

1. THE PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS OUT OF FUTURE SURPLUSES IN FOREIGN TRADE, IF GERMANY CAN ACHIEVE SURPLUSES. IN OTHER WORDS, IF AFTER TWO OR THREE YEARS GERMANY PRODUCES MORE THAN SHE NEEDS TO MAINTAIN 1932 LIVING STANDARDS AND TO PAY FOR PAST AND CURRENT IMPORTS, SHE MIGHT CONTRIBUTE "A PORTION OF THAT EXCESS" TO ALL COUNTRIES ENTITLED TO REPARATIONS.

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A118WX

2. A SYSTEM OF TRADE AGREEMENTS UNDER WHICH EACH COUNTRY WITH A REPARATIONS CLAIM WOULD SUPPLY GERMANY WITH MATERIALS AND RECEIVE GERMAN FINISHED PRODUCTS.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INSIST AS MOSCOW ON AN AGREEMENT COVERING THE USE OF WAR PRISONERS AS LABORERS WORKING OUT REPARATIONS CLAIMS, GINSBURG HELD.

"NEARLY TWO YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE CONFLICT, BETWEEN 3,000,000 AND 4,000,000 MEN, MOSTLY PRISONERS OF WAR, ARE BEING HELD VIRTUALLY IN SLAVERY," THE REPORT SAID.

"TO DISREGARD IN THE ALLIED POWERS WHAT THEY HAVE SO RECENTLY AND SO BITTERLY CONDEMNED IN THE NAZI GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A SHAMEFUL ACT OF UNMITIGATED HYPOCRISY."

GINSBURG PROPOSED THAT COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE BE REQUIRED ONLY OF JUDICIALLY CONVICTED WAR CRIMINALS; THAT A FORMULA FOR PAYMENT OF BOTH VOLUNTARY AND COMPULSORY LABOR BE FOLLOWED, AS WELL AS A VALUATION OF THE LABOR IN PAYING OFF REPARATIONS; AND THAT REPARATIONS LABOR BE USED ONLY FOR RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND FUEL.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MARCH 10--EDITORS: NOTE DATE)

LT-PF1253AES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 9-(AP)-REP.GEARHART (R-CALIF) SAID TODAY THAT "UNCLE SAM INVARIABLY GETS THE BAD DEAL" IN A RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT) DEFENDED THE PROGRAM.

THEY DEBATED ON THE RADIO UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE GENEVA TRADE CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH.

GEARHART, CALLING FOR A "TRADE PROGRAM ON A BILATERAL BASIS," SAID THAT "THE PRESENT PROGRAM FAVORS THE LARGE INDUSTRIALISTS AGAINST THE SMALLER MANUFACTURER AND SURELY INDUSTRY IS TRADING AGRICULTURE DOWN THE RIVER." HE ADDED THAT "THE FARMER IS HARDEST HIT BY UNFAIR COMPETITION OF IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS."

FLANDERS TOOK THE VIEW THAT "WE ARE HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. THAT IS, TOWARD MULTILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS." HE CONTINUED:

"I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD SUPPORT SUBSTANTIAL TARIFF REDUCTIONS FOR WHICH WE SHOULD RECEIVE ASSURANCE FROM NATIONS THAT WE MAKE AGREEMENTS WITH THAT THEY IN TURN WILL ABANDON MANY VICIOUS DEVICES THAT THROTTLE WORLD TRADE RECOVERY. FOR EXAMPLE, STATE TRADING QUOTAS AND BILATERAL BALANCING OF ACCOUNTS."

LT446PES

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BY ELTON C.FAY

WASHINGTON,MARCH 9-(AP)-THE BELIEF THAT RUSSIA'S ACTUAL SPENDING FOR HER ARMED FORCES WILL FAR EXCEED HER $13,400,000,000 MILITARY BUDGET WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY WELL-QUALIFIED ANALYSTS HERE.

ESTIMATES OF FUNDS EVENTUALLY GOING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES RAN AS HIGH AS ONE-THIRD OF RUSSIA'S TOTAL $74,280,000,000 GOVERNMENTAL OUTLAY INSTEAD OF THE 18 PERCENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE REPORTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT.

TWO MAJOR FACTORS MUST BE RECKONED WITH IN ANALYZING RUSSIA'S BUDGET, SAID EXPERTS WHO DECLINED USE OF THEIR NAMES:

1. ITEMS WHICH BY AMERICAN METHODS WOULD BE LISTED AS MILITARY APPEAR IN NON-MILITARY CATEGORIES OF RUSSIA'S BUDGET;

2. RUSSIA, BECAUSE OF HER STATE-OPERATED ECONOMY, GETS MUCH MORE PER BUDGET DOLLAR SPENT THAN OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

CHAIRMAN GURNEY (R-SD) OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SAID HE HAD NOT SEEN ANALYSES OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY BUDGET, BUT HE POINTED TO THE DIFFICULTY OF COMPARING IT WITH THE $11,000,000 OUTLAY BUDGETED FOR THIS COUNTRY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

AS AN EXAMPLE, GURNEY TOLD A REPORTER, A TRUCK MAY COST THE ARMY $5,000; BUT IF A SIMILAR TRUCK IS PRODUCED FOR RUSSIA IN A STATE-OWNED FACTORY, IS IT CARRIED AS A CHARGE AGAINST THE MILITARY BUDGET?

ONE ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN BUDGET INCLUDES THESE POINTS:

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELITE GUARD FORCE TROOPS MAY BE MAINTAINED UNDER AN ITEM OF $2,830,000,000 FOR THE MVD, THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

AT LEAST $945,000,000 OF A $1,300,000,000 ALLOTMENT FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

IN ADDITION TO THE FEDERAL EXPENDITURES SHOWN IN THE BUDGET, EACH OF THE MEMBER REPUBLICS OF THE U.S.S.R. PROVIDES FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMED FORCES.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IS DONE BY MVD, REPORTEDLY

WITH EXTENSIVE USE OF POLITICAL AND OTHER PRISONERS DRAWN FROM A FORCED LABOR POOL AND INVOLVING NO WAGE EXPENDITURES.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY INCLUDE SUMS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS. THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLAY ALSO INCLUDES ITEMS FOR MILITARY CLOTHING AND SIMILAR MATERIAL, AND THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION CONTAINS FUNDS FOR SOME OF THE FOOD REQUIRED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMED FORCES.

GG1242PES

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:45 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, MARCH 9)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 9-(AP)-FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES DECLARED TONIGHT THAT COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS "ARE ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM."

HE SAID IN HIS WEEKLY BROADCAST THAT THE AIM OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS "TO AROUSE RENEWED HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF BREAKING DOWN INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY."

"WELLES ALSO SAID THAT IF THE "KIND OF WORLD WHICH WE WISH TO LIVE IN IS AT LENGTH TO BE ACHIEVED, THE UNITED STATES WILL BE COMPELLED TO ASSUME A LARGER SHARE IN THE TASK OF MAINTAINING WORLD ORDER THAN WE HAD EARLIER BELIEVED TO BE INCUMBENT UPON US."

"WHAT COULD BE MORE ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR TASK, AND TO OUR VERY SAFETY, THAN TO TAKE NOW, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, EVERY STEP WITHIN OUR POWER IN ORDER TO INSURE THE SECURITY OF OUR OWN HEMISPHERE?" HE CONTINUED.

"BUT WE CANNOT HOPE TO OBTAIN THAT ASSURANCE UNLESS WE START IMMEDIATELY TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE WHICH THE MISTAKEN POLICIES OF OUR OWN GOVERNMENT DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS IN DEALING WITH OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS HAVE DONE TO INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

"ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS ENLIGHTENED LEADERSHIP ON THE PART OF THIS GOVERNMENT. THE INITIATIVE MUST COME FROM WASHINGTON."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:45PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT MARCH 9)

LT413PES

MAR 1947

(ADVANCE)..(NY)..WASHINGTON, MARCH 10-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT AN ESTIMATED $155,000,000 BE SPENT FOR AUSTRIAN RELIEF DURING THE NEXT 15 MONTHS BUT SAID THE COUNTRY PROBABLY COULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING BY 1950 OR 1951 IF ITS LAND AND EQUIPMENT WERE FREED BY A PEACE TREATY AND FOREIGN TROOPS REMOVED FROM ITS SOIL.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT SAID THAT HIS ESTIMATE WAS BASED ON SUPPLYING AUSTRIA WITH FOOD, MEDICINE AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES ONLY. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM--$148,000,000 FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1947--WOULD COST ABOUT $248,000,000 IF CONTINUED OVER THE 15-MONTH PERIOD.

HE SAID HE PROPOSED THE LOWER FIGURE BECAUSE OF "SHORT WORLD SUPPLIES" BUT DECLARED THAT IT WOULD PROVIDE "A FOOD LEVEL THAT WHILE AUSTERE IS I BELIEVE SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN HEALTH AND VIGOR."

HOOVER'S PROPOSAL WAS MADE IN A FORMAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AFTER INVESTIGATING CENTRAL EUROPE'S RELIEF NEEDS. A SIMILAR REPORT ON GERMANY WAS SUBMITTED TWO WEEKS AGO.

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION A $610,000,000 FUND FOR RELIEF TO AUSTRIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1947 WITH THE UNITED STATES, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE YTATE DEPARTMENT, CONTRIBUTING 57 PERCENT. THE PRO

1947 WITH THE UNITED STATES, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, CONTRIBUTING 57 PERCENT. THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION AS WELL AS FOR DIRECT RELIEF.

HE DESCRIBED AUSTRIA'S NUTRITIONAL CONDITION AS BETTER THAN WHEN HE INSPECTED THE COUNTRY A YEAR AGO ON ANOTHER SURVEY.

"THE PRESENT FOOD LEVELS APPEAR ADEQUATE TO PREVENT ANY DISASTER BUT MUST BE REGARDED AS 'EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE' WHICH CANNOT BE CONTINUED OVER YEARS."

AUSTRIAN ECONOMY REQUIRES THE IMPORT OF MACHINERY, COAL AND CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS IN ORDER TO MANUFACTURE BOTH FOR CONSUMPTION AND FOR EXPORT, HOOVER SAID.

"SHE ALREADY HAS DEVELOPED SOME EXPORTS," HE ADDED. "THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAS SET UP A SORT OF POOL INTO WHICH FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM THESE EXPORTS AND OTHERWISE IS DEPOSITED AND FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS. THE UNITED NATIONS ESTIMATED HER EXPORTS AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE SOURCES FOR THE YEAR 1947 AT ABOUT $125,000,000.

"IT IS MY BELIEF THAT, AT THIS RATE, IF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD NECESSITIES CAN BE PROVIDED WITHOUT PRESENT DRAIN ON THESE EXCHANGE RESOURCES, AUSTRIA CAN MANAGE HER OWN INDUSTRIAL IMPORT PROGRAM, AS WELL AS CAN BE EXPECTED WITH THE LIMITATIONS OF THE TIMES, WITHOUT CALLING FOR AID FROM TAXPAYERS OF OTHER NATIONS IN THIS FIELD."

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A175

THE EX-PRESIDENT, REFERRING TO THE QUADRUPARTITE, COMMISSION OF AMERICAN, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES AUSTRIA PENDING A PEACE TREATY, SAID THE ORIGINAL INTENTION WAS THAT THERE SHOULD BE ECONOMIC UNITY OF THE FOUR ZONES.

HE SAID THE INTENT HAD NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT "AND FULL USE OF AUSTRIAN RESOURCES IS NOT BEING BROUGHT INTO PLAY, THE RESULT OF WHICH INCREASES THE BURDEN UPON OUR TAXPAYERS."

HOOVER PLACED GREATEST BLAME FOR THE LACK OF UNITY UPON THE RUSSIANS WHO, HE SAID, UNDER THEIR INTERPRETATION OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION, HAVE REQUISITIONED LARGE AREAS OF FERTILE LAND AND A GREAT NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT THE FOUR OCCUPYING NATIONS SEIZE AS GERMAN REPARATIONS ANY GERMAN ASSETS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES.

BUT THE AUSTRIANS CLAIM, SAID HOOVER, THAT MANY OF THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES WERE NOT ACTUALLY GERMAN ASSETS.

"DISREGARDING QUESTIONS OF LEGALITY UPON WHICH I AM NOT PASSING JUDGMENT, IF THE PRODUCE FROM THESE LANDS WERE RELEASED TO AUSTRIA, TOGETHER WITH RELAXATION OF OTHER REQUISITIONS, IT WOULD DECREASE THE FOOD IMPORTS BY AT LEAST 70,000 TONS PER ANNUM.

"MANY OF THE REQUISITIONED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS," HE DECLARED, "ARE USED OTHERWISE THAN TO SUPPORT AUSTRIAN ECONOMY OR EXPORTS."

MODERATION OF THE LOAD ON THE AUSTRIAN FOOD SUPPLY COULD BE OBTAINED ALSO BY RUSSIAN REDUCTION OF ITS OCCUPATION ARMY TO THE "MINOR LEVELS" OF THE OTHER POWERS, HOOVER SAID, ADDING:

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"IN ANY EVENT, THE LOAD UPON THE TAXPAYERS OF OTHER NATIONS DURING THE INTERREGNUM IS GREATLY INCREASED, BOTH FOR FOOD IMPORTS AND THE DIMINISHED EXPORTS WITH WHICH TO PAY FOR IT."

THERE CAN BE LITTLE HOPE THAT AUSTRIA CAN RECOVER SELF-SUPPORT FOR MANY YEARS IF THE REQUISITIONED ASSETS ARE TO BE REMOVED OR OPERATED FOR OTHER THAN AUSTRIAN ECONOMY OR BY OTHER THAN AUSTRIANS THEMSELVES, HOOVER SAID.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, IF AUSTRIA'S LAND AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WERE ENTIRELY FREED BY A PEACE TREATY AND THE BURDEN OF FOREIGN ARMIES REMOVED, WE MIGHT REASONABLY EXPECT HER TO BEGIN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COST OF FOOD IMPORTS BY THE LATTER PART OF 1948 AND TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING IN TWO OR THREE YEARS THEREAFTER.

A176

"OTHERWISE," THE REPORT SAID, "SHE IS LIKELY AGAIN TO BE THE POORHOUSE OF EUROPE FOR YEARS TO COME AND HER PEOPLE CONSTANTLY BE DEPENDENT FOR LIFE UPON FOREIGN AID."

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AUSTRIA'S OFFICIAL FOOD RATION GENERALLY PARALLELS THAT OF GERMANY, INSOFAR AS CALORIES ARE CONCERNED, THE REPORT SAID, BUT THE CONDITION OF ITS PEOPLE IS GENERALLY BETTER, THE RATION IS BETTER BALANCED AND THERE ARE LARGER AMOUNTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL FOODS.

ASSERTING THAT THE U.N. RELIEF PLAN ESTIMATED A HIGHER FOOD LEVEL THAN HE THOUGHT POSSIBLE OR NECESSARY DURING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, HOOVER REPORTED:

"WHILE THE PROGRAM RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IS ADMIRABLE AND DESIRABLE, I HAVE FELT IT NECESSARY, IN VIEW OF WORLD SUPPLIES AND THE DRAIN UPON THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER, TO MAKE ESTIMATES ONLY FOR FOOD, MEDICINES AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES, AND UPON MORE LIMITED LEVELS OF CALORIC INTAKE."

HE SAID CONTROL OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES PRESENTLY O

HE SAID CONTROL OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES PRESENTLY CONTRIBUTED TO AUSTRIAN RELIEF SHOULD BE PLACES

HE SAID CONTROL OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES PRESENTLY CONTRIBUTED TO AUSTRIAN RELIEF SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY COMMAND SO THAT THEY COULD BE COORDINATED WITH THE SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION SUPERVISED BY ARMY AGENTS. THIS TYPE OF CONTROL ALSO WOULD ENABLE AMERICA TO ADJUST ITS RELIEF ACTIVITIES TO THAT OF OTHER NATIONS, THE REPORT DECLARED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 11--MOVED MARCH 9)

RP135AES

TACOMA, WASH., MARCH 9-(AP)-MUTUAL SWISS AND UNITED STATES PRINCIPLES WOULD BRING ENDURING PEACE FOR THE WORLD IF THEY WERE GENERALLY ACCEPTED, DR. KARL BRUGGMAN, MINISTER TO THE U.S. FROM SWITZERLAND, SAID HERE TODAY.

"THE MENTALITY OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES IS THE SAME X X X OUR BELIEF IN 'ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE' WOULD BRING LASTING PEACE IF ACCEPTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD X X X SWITZERLAND HAS COME UPON A BAD TIME. THE RECENT WAR WAS A STERN TRIAL X X X BUT SWITZERLAND IS STILL A COUNTRY WITH ITS PRINCIPLES," DR. BRUGGMAN DECLARED.

HE SPOKE BEFORE A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 500 PERSONS OF SWISS DESCENT FROM SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THIS AREA.

VR1157PCS

SEATTLE, MARCH 9-(AP)-EIGHTY FIVE SHIPS CARRIED 815,121 MEASUREMENT TONS OF FOOD TO JAPAN, OKINAWA AND GERMANY FROM SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND DURING THE EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD ENDING MARCH 1, SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. OF THIS AMOUNT 650,000 TONS WAS WHEAT FOR JAPAN. IN ADDITION 68,385 TONS OF ROCK PHOSPHATE AND AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER WERE SHIPPED TO JAPAN AND KOREA FROM OLYMPIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

JM756PCS NM

MAR 1947

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 9-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT EXPRESSED THE BELIEF TODAY THAT ECONOMIC AS WELL AS HUMANITARIAN REASONS REQUIRE UNITED STATES AID TO SUCH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS GREECE BUT THAT NO NATION SHOULD SEND TROOPS INTO THAT TROUBLED SPOT.

IN AN INTERVIEW, MRS. ROOSEVELT, WHO IS HERE ON A SPEAKING TOUR, SAID THE POLICING OF SUCH PLACES AS GREECE IS ONE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. IN LIEU OF A UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SEEK AGREEMENT FROM UN THAT NO NATION SEND IN TROOPS, SHE SAID. GREAT BRITAIN PRESENTLY HAS TROOPS IN GREECE.

MRS. ROOSEVELT, THE U.S. DELEGATE TO UN'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SAID "THERE IS NO WAY OF ESCAPING AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR GREECE."

MH233PPS

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 9-(AP)-A VETERAN OF BATAAN WHO TURNED UP ALIVE IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP, THEN CAME HOME TO FIND HIS WIFE MARRIED TO ANOTHER MAN WILL WED AN ARMY NURSE THURSDAY.

THE VETERAN, SGT. KENNETH MICHAELS, WAS LEGALLY DECLARED DEAD AFTER THE BATAAN CAMPAIGN AND HIS WIFE, NOTIFIED IN OKLAHOMA CITY, LATER REWED.

MICHAELS, FOUND AT WAR'S END IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP ON KYUSHU ISLAND, LEARNED OF THIS ON HIS RETURN AND DECIDED TO STEP ASIDE. HIS WIFE OBTAINED A DIVORCE.

TWO WEEKS AGO IN SAN FRANCISCO'S LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, MICHAELS MET LT. MARGARET HARMON WHO JUST HAD RETURNED FROM KOREA. THEY BECAME ENGAGED.

LOOKING TO THE THURSDAY WEDDING CEREMONY, THE SERGEANT SAID, A BIT ON THE SIDE OF RECKLESS OPTIMISM:

"AT LEAST I'M GOING TO GET A CHANCE TO BOSS AROUND A LIEUTENANT

MH115PPS

U.N.
BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 10-(AP)-DESPITE EXPECTED RUSSIAN OPPOSITION, THE UNITED STATES APPEARED CERTAIN TODAY OF WINNING ITS FIGHT TO REFER THE CONTROVERSIAL ATOMIC REPORT BACK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

RENEWAL OF THE ATOMIC DEBATE AT 3 P.M. (EST) HIGHLIGHTED A HEAVY WEEK AHEAD FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS U.N. DELEGATES FACED THESE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS:

1. GREAT BRITAIN WAS EXPECTED TO FILE FORMALLY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS THE EXPLOSIVE PALESTINE PROBLEM AS A RESULT OF AN AMERICAN REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE HOLY LAND ISSUE.

2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS EXPECTED TO ACCEPT THE U.S. PLAN TO PLACE THE JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC UNDER A U.N. STRATEGIC AREA TRUSTEESHIP WHICH WOULD GIVE AMERICA CONTROL OF THE MARSHALLS, MARIANAS AND CAROLINES.

3. A THREE-NATION COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE PREPARED TO REPORT ITS FINDINGS ON GGREAT BRITAIN'S MINE-LAYING COMPLAINT AGAINST ALBANIA.

4. BEFORE U.N. DELEGATES WAS A PETITION FROM THE NATIVE LEADERS OF WESTERN SAMOA FOR COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH THE PROTECTION OF NEW ZEALAND, WHICH NOW ADMINISTERS THE TERRITORY UNDER A TRUST AGREEMENT.

AS THE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED TO RESUME THE ATOMIC CONTROL DISCUSSIONS, AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN WAS PREPARED TO GIVE A SHARP REPLY TO RUSSIA'S CHARGES THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEKS A WORLD MONOPOLY IN ATOMIC ENERGY.

AUSTIN WAS EXPECTED TO SKETCH THE AMERICAN POSITION ON THE BOMB FROM ITS BEGINNINGS, WITH EMPHASIS ON A WILLINGNESS TO SHARE ATOMIC SECRETS WITH THE WORLD UPON DRAFTING OF PROPER SAFEGUARDS.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN ALSO WILL TAKE THE FLOOR TO CHALLENGE STATEMENTS BY ANDREI A. GROMYKO, DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER AND COUNCIL DELEGATE, ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE VETO.

WITH THE FORMALITY OF A REPLY OVER, AUSTIN WILL RENEW HIS REQUEST THAT THE CONTROVERSIAL ATOMIC REPORT BE REFERRED BACK TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, AMERICAN SOURCES SAID.

A SURVEY OF DELEGATES INDICATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD WIN ON THIS POINT. THE ONLY OPPOSITION WAS EXPECTED TO COME FROM RUSSIA, AND POSSIBLY POLAND. BUT ONLY A MAJORITY VOTE IS NECESSARY TO REFER THE REPORT BACK TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WHERE NEW EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO CONCILIATE THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN VIEWS.

A16

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN, MEANWHILE, DESCRIBED CADOGAN AS BEING DISTURBED OVER GROMYKO'S "HISTORY OF THE VETO" AND ESPECIALLY THE DIRECT QUOTATION OF A STATEMENT PURPORTEDLY MADE AT YALTA BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THIS SPOKESMAN LABELED GROMYKO'S ACTION A BREACH OF AN AGREEMENT REGARDING SECRECY OF THE BIG THREE MEETINGS.

DELEGATES EXPECTED BRITAIN TO FILE THE PALESTINE CASE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ALMOST MOMENTARILY. THE EXACT TIME OF FILING AND THE WORDING OF THE DOCUMENT REPORTEDLY AWAITED INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON AND FROM FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN MOSCOW.

BRITAIN HAD HELD OFF PRESENTING THE CASE WHILE SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ATTEMPTED TO FEEL OUT THE BIG FIVE ON A PROPOSAL TO SET UP A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO HANDLE THE HOLY LAND PROBLEM.

THE UNITED STATES BROUGHT THE ISSUE TO A HEAD LAST FRIDAY NIGHT BY INFORMING GREAT BRITAIN SHE WOULD HAVE TO BRING UP THE CASE FORMALLY BEFORE WASHINGTON COULD TAKE A STAND ON ANY U.N. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING IT.

A VOTE ON THE AMERICAN TRUSTEESHIP PLAN FOR THE JAPANESE-MANDATE ISLANDS WAS EXPECTED WEDNESDAY WHEN THE COUNCIL RESUMES DISCUSSION OF THIS ISSUE.

THE CHIEF OPPOSITION HAS COME FROM AUSTRALIA, WHICH HAS PROPOSED THAT A COMMITTEE OF "INTERESTED NATIONS"--INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA--BE ESTABLISHED TO REVIEW THE AMERICAN PLAN. THE U.S. DELEGATION HAS VOICED STRONG OPPOSITION TO THIS PROCEDURE AND IT APPEARED THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD DEFEAT THE PROPOSAL AND ACCEPT THE AMERICAN PLAN AT ONCE.

THE WESTERN SAMOAN PETITION FOR COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WHICH WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SESSION MARCH 26.

THE PETITION ALSO ASKS THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO UNITE WESTERN SAMOA WITH EASTERN SAMOA, WHICH HAS BEEN A PROTECTORATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS.

THE SAMOAN DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT DID NOT COME AS A SURPRISE. SIR CARL BERENDSEN, NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SAID LAST FALL THE WESTERN SAMOANS WANTED SELF-GOVERNMENT, BUT THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT FELT THE NATIVES WERE NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED POLITICALLY TO RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

THE PROPOSAL FOR A UNION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN SAMOA, HOWEVER, HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN INDICATED. THIS RAISES AN EXTREMELY COMPLEX ISSUE BECAUSE EASTERN SAMOA IS NOT UNDER THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM.

THESE ISLANDS WERE PLACED UNDER A UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE BY AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT IN 1899. ANY CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF EASTERN SAMOA, THEREFORE, WOULD HAVE TO BE INITIATED BY THE UNITED STATES.

WB327AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WARTIME PET, THE SCOTCH TERRIER TELEK, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM BERLIN ON THE FIRST LEG OF HIS FLIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO TO REJOIN WAC CAPT. KAY SUMMERSBY, THE GENERAL'S FORMER SECRETARY TO WHOM HE HAVE THE DOG.

CAPT. SUMMERSBY LEFT TELEK WITH LT. GEN. LUCIUS CLAY WHEN SHE RETURNED HOME LAST NOVEMBER. SHE IS STATIONED AT HAMILTON FIELD.

THE BLACK SCOTTY WAS EISENHOWER'S PET DURING THE WAR YEARS IN AFRICA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

TELEK WAS SCHEDULED TO REACH LOS ANGELES AT 8:10 A.M. (PST) TOMORROW.

RP610PES

CENSORSHIP
BUDGET

NEW YORK, MARCH 9-(AP)-VOICE BROADCASTS DIRECT FROM MOSCOW WERE RESUMED OVER UNITED STATES RADIO STATIONS TODAY, AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS NOTED A SPEED-UP OF DISPATCHES THROUGH RELAXATION OF SOVIET CENSORSHIP ON MATERIAL PERTAINING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. SAID IT RECEIVED "THE FIRST UNCENSORED BROADCAST EVER MADE FROM THE SOVIET UNION." ITS CORRESPONDENT HENRY C.CASSIDY, DESCRIBING PRELIMINARIES FOR THE CONFERENCE, SAID:

"I AM WRITING AND READING WITHOUT CENSORSHIP AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CONVINCED THAT THE PREVIOUS PROMI E OF FREEDOM OF REPORTING FROM THE CONFERENCE, MADE IN NEW YORK BY MR.MOLOTOV, IS BEING FULFILLED."

OTHER AMERICAN NETWORKS ALSO SCHEDULED BROADCASTS--THE FIRST DIRECT VOICECASTS MADE BY AMERICANS FROM MOSCOW IN FIVE MONTHS. THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE WAR PERMITTED AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO SPEAK DIRECTLY TO UNITED STATEES LISTENERS--AFTER CENSORSHIP OF SCRIPTS. RUSSIA WITHDREW THE PRIVILEGE FIVE MONTHS AGO, DECLARING IT L

CKED SUFFICIENT FACILITIES TO TAKE CARE OF THE BROADCASTS OVER GOVERNMENT-OPERATED TRANSMITTERS. THERE HAS BEEN NO IN TH

SCRIPTS. RUSSIA WITHDREW THE PRIVILEGE FIVE MONTHS AGO, DECLARING IT LACKED SUFFICIENT FACILITIES TO TAKE CARE OF THE BROADCASTS OVER GOVERNMENT-OPERATED TR

NSMITTERS. THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT THE VOICECASTS WILL BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE AFTER THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE ENDS.

ORDINARY DISPATCHES TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS MANY TIMES ARE DELAYED IN TRANSIT SEVEN OR EIGHT HOURS WHILE MOSCOW CENSORS READ THEM AND THE RUSSIAN TRANSMITTERS GET AROUND TO SENDING THEM. TODAY, HOWEVER, WITH RELAXATION OF THE CENSORSHIP ON CONFERENCE MATERIAL, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECEIVED DISPATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT TWO HOURS AFTER THEY WERE FILED IN MOSCOW.

TRANSMITTING FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE ALL DAY TO THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, FOR SENDING OF DISPATCHES AT ANY TIME, WHILE THE RADIO CORRESPONDENTS HAD TO MAKE THE USUAL ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS TO LINE UP DISSEMINATION OF THEIR BROADCASTS AT TIMES SUITABLE TO THEIR NETWORKS' PROGRAM SCHEDULES.

A9.

DISPATCHES FOR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WERE FORWARDED BY RADIO TELETYPE FROM OFFICIAL RUSSIAN TRANSMITTERS AND INTERCEPTED IN OR NEAR NEW YORK BY PRESS WIRELESS, INC., AND COMMERCIAL COMPANIES SUCH AS MACKAY RADIO AND THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA. THESE COMPANIES IN TURN RELAYED THE DISPATCHES OVER LAND LINES TO THE PRESS SERVICES AND NEWSPAPERS AD

COMPANIES IN TURN RELAYED THE DISPATCHES OVER LAND LINES TO THE PRESS SERVICES AND NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED BY THE MOSCOW CORRESPONDENTS. ALTERNATE ROUTES BROUGHT SOME OF THE NEWS VIA LONDON, AND THENCE BY TRANSATLANTIC CABLE OR WIRELESS. OR BY TELEPHONE DIRECT FROM MOSCOW.

MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES WHICH DELAYED SOME MOSCOW DISPATCHES SATURDAY WERE DIMINISHED TODAY.

MORE THAN 40 CORRESPONDENTS ARE REPORTING THE CONFERENCE FOR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS. THIRTY-SIX AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE ADMITTED TO RUSSIA ESPECIALLY FOR CONFERENCE COVERAGE, WHILE OTHERS ALREADY WERE IN MOSCOW, ASSIGNED THERE REGULARLY BY NEWS SERVICES OR INDIVIDUAL NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES. FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, EDDY GILMORE, THE REGULAR MOSCOW CHIEF OF BUREAU, WAS JOINED BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER OF THE AP'S WASHINGTON STAFF AND WES GALLAGHER, CHIEF OF THE AP STAFF IN GERMANY.
PARTICIPATED J.MCDERMOTT, PRESS OFFICER FOR THE U.S. STATE

MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT, PRESS OFFICER FOR THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, TOLD REPORTERS IN MOSCOW SATURDAY THAT SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD ASSURED HIM THAT ALL NEWS PERTAINING TO THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT CENSORSHIP. THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, WERE CONTINUING TO SCAN THE NEWS TO SEE IF IT CONTAINED ANY NON-CONFERENCE NEWS.

G1257PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-BOTH UNITED STATES PRESS CORRESPONDENTS AND RADIO REPORTERS IN MOSCOW NOTED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS LIVING UP TO A PLEDGE NOT TO CENSOR NEWS OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFFERENCE.

JOHN M. HIGHTOWER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED THAT RUSSIA "OFFICIALLY LIFTED CENSORSHIP OF CONFERENCE COPY TODAY, AND THE HEAVIEST FILE OF UNSCREENED STORIES IN MODERN TIMES WAS POURING FROM MOSCOW TO THE WORLD." HE SAID NON-CONFERENCE NEWS STILL WAS BEING CENSORED.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED THAT ITS CORRESPONDENT, HENRY C. CASSIDY, YESTERDAY SPOKE ON "THE FIRST UNCENSORED BROADCAST EVER MADE FROM THE SOVIET UNION."

IN HIS BROADCAST, CASSIDY SAID: "I AM WRITING AND READING WITHOUT CENSORSHIP, AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CONVINCED THAT THE PREVIOUS PROMISE OF FREEDOM OF REPORTING FROM THE CONFERENCE, MADE IN NEW YORK BY MR. MOLOTOV, IS BEING FULFILLED."

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV MADE SUCH A PLEDGE WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TO GO TO MOSCOW TO WORK ON GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

U.S. NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES YESTERDAY RECEIVED CONFERENCE DISPATCHES ONLY ABOUT TWO HOURS AFTER THEY WERE FILED IN MOSCOW--AGAINST THE SEVEN OR EIGHT HOURS MOSCOW COPY OFTEN HAS TAKEN TO GET PAST CENSORS AND RADIO OPERATORS TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLOWED U.S. RADIO MEN TO MAKE CENSORED BROADCASTS DURING THE WAR, BUT STOPPED SUCH BROADCASTS LAST FALL WITH THE STATEMENT THAT ITS FACILITIES WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO SHARE WITH THEM.

M413AES

Russia Injects China Issue Into Opening Session Of Big 4 Moscow Conference

U.S. STALLS ACTION ON UNEXPECTED SOVIET PROPOSAL

Marshall Counters with Own Surprise Suggestion to Discuss Troops Cut.

PROGRESS IS MADE

Ministers Agree to Liquidate Militaristic German State of Prussia.

GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, March 10—(AP) Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in a surprise move tonight injected the enormously complicated China question into the opening session of the four-power foreign ministers conference on Austria and Germany.

U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall blocked an immediate vote on Molotov's proposal to place China on the agenda. Marshall then countered with a diplomatic surprise of his own, suggesting that the conference discuss limitation of allied troops in occupied countries of Europe.

Raises Chinese Question

The Russian diplomat, who presided over the opening session of the momentous meeting, said China should be discussed in the light of the Moscow conference of 1945, at which the United States, Britain and Russia agreed to a policy of non-intervention in Chinese affairs.

Marshall replied he had no fundamental objection to such a discussion, but wanted to think it over at least until tomorrow.

Molotov said that he, too, would like time to think over Marshall's proposal about limitation of allied occupation troops, before agreeing to place it on the agenda.

Should both subjects be scheduled for discussion, the scope of the already complex program would be widened enormously.

The opening session of the conference, held while the Soviet capital was engulfed in a heavy snowstorm, moved with surprising speed and many expressions of good will.

The ministers, seated around a table in the white and gold room of the aviation industry house on the Leningrad Highway, went about their work in a businesslike fashion. There was none of the acid comment which occasionally has characterized previous Big Four meetings.

To Liquidate Prussianism

Besides discussing the China and occupation army proposals, the ministers also:

1. Agreed to liquidate permanently the militaristic German state of Prussia. This action, already carried out in effect, was recommended by the allied control council for Germany and the deputy foreign ministers.

2. Agreed on a six-point agenda as outlined at their last meeting, held in New York.

3. Deferred until tomorrow a request by the inter-allied reparations agency, representing a score of western countries, to be heard on any matters affecting reparations.

4. Approved proposals that the deputy foreign ministers resume work on Austrian and German peace treaty procedures. The deputies will meet in closed sessions here tomorrow morning.

5. Agreed to discuss a report on the financial situation of Trieste.

The three western delegations all were puzzled why the Russians brought up the Chinese question, when it was certain the conference was going to need all its skill to handle items already on the agenda.

Inside Picture of Events

Persons attending the session gave this inside picture of developments:

After an exchange of courtesy speeches, Molotov took the chair on the suggestion of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain. Several relatively minor points were disposed of with little argument. Bevin then pointed out that the deputy foreign ministers were "half way" through the Austrian treaty draft and should continue the work.

There was no objection, although the Russians previously had insisted that the German treaty should come first.

The ministers instructed their deputies to pick out the main points of disagreement in a 350-page report by the Allied Control commission, and to bring the points before the conference as soon as possible.

The canny Soviet minister then tossed his surprise package. He said that the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and Russia had decided in 1945 that allied forces should be withdrawn from China at the earliest possible moment. He said the three powers should discuss how these matters are being fulfilled by the three concerned. He added that in his opinion the Chinese situation showed "little improvement."

Marshall Makes Move

Marshall, attending his first important conference as secretary of state, asked for time to think it over, and quickly pointed out that if China were to be discussed, China should be represented.

Molotov did not agree that China should be present. He said it was a question of "action taken" by the Big Three in carrying out pledges, and that China was not at the 1945 conference.

Marshall said he would give his answer tomorrow. In an almost parallel manner to Molotov, he presented his proposal.

He recalled that in New York his predecessor, James F. Byrnes, had suggested limiting the size of occupation troops and that Molotov had replied he would consider the question at Moscow.

It was Molotov's turn to say he would have to "think it over" before giving an answer tomorrow.

The ministers agreed to follow the agenda adopted in New York, which includes German and Austrian treaty questions; a 40-year pact to guarantee demilitarization of Germany, as originally proposed by Byrnes; and the international coal situation.

Britain and Russia exchange information on conditions in China. The situation there, he said, had not improved since December, 1945, at which time the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and Russia had agreed on the need for a unified, strong China, and the United States and Russia had undertaken to remove their troops from China as soon as possible.

An immediate decision on today's request was blocked by Secretary of State Marshall, who said he wanted until tomorrow to think it over.

[A Soviet communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up by the Associated Press in London, made no reference to a German peace treaty, said that an Austrian treaty was on the agenda and quoted Molotov as saying that the Big Four conference in Moscow faced a task that was not easy though it possessed a "reliable basis for joint work."]

Prussia Is Liquidated.

Marshall, on the other hand, brought in a request on behalf of the United States that the conference discuss the progressive withdrawal of troops from the occupied areas of Europe.

In addition, the Foreign Ministers today formally approved the liquidation of Prussia as a German State, received reports from the financial commission on Trieste and agreed that the deputy foreign ministers should meet simultaneously in Moscow to discuss German and Austrian problems.

The permanent liquidation of Prussia, already carried out in effect, had been recommended by the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

Marshall's proposal that the council take up the question of a progressive limitation of occupation forces in Europe was temporarily blocked when Moltov said he wanted until tomorrow to think this over.

By general agreement action was delayed on the proposal of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency that it be heard on anything having to do with reparations.

Marshall Reiterates Aims.

Marshall gave a new push to the American proposal for a four-Power alliance against Germany, but was assured of only Britain's support as the Big Four began their momentous session with little ceremony as an almost blinding snowstorm swirled over this capital of All the Russias.

Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister of France, was reported to be tentatively agreeing to support the four-Power pact sponsored by the United States only if it is made part of a broad pattern to keep Germany impotent. He insisted that the other parts must include political separation of the Ruhr from Germany, a weak central government and a low level of industrial production.

Marshall States Aims.

Marshall told reporters earlier that he was going to press for the German disarmament and demilitarization treaty originally proposed by former Secretary of State Byrnes. Foreign Secretary Bevin is known to favor the Byrnes plan strongly.

At his first news conference in the Russian capital, Marshall also reaffirmed his stand on the Potsdam agreement as the basic policy for Germany. He said he had indicated to the French authorities during his stay in Paris the importance of a treaty to render Germany helpless for at least forty years.

Marshall declined to speculate on the probable length of the Moscow meeting. Authoritative informants said, however, that Marshall is prepared to stay here as long as may be necessary to make real progress—assuming that the first two or three weeks prove that progress is possible.

Marshall also declined to say what he considered the most important items to be taken up at the conference, declaring: "I have already said that I take my text from the agreements of the Potsdam Conference and from Mr. Byrnes's Stuttgart speech."

[The three-Power Potsdam conference of 1945 laid down political and economic principles on Germany. Former Secretary of State Byrnes said at Stuttgart on September 6, last, that the United States favors the "early establishment of a provisional German government for Germany . . . not handpicked by other governments," and that Germany's provisional eastern boundary fixed at Potsdam—assigning much former German territory to Poland—should not be regarded as final.]

Daily U. S. Communiques.

Asked whether he would urge that the Austrian treaty receive at the conference priority over the German treaty, Marshall replied that the present agenda was unfrozen and the order of business yet to be determined.

He said that the Americans would follow the same press policy as at past conferences, with Michael McDermott and Charles E. Bohlen of the State Department reporting daily on the sessions.

Only American correspondents were allowed at Marshall's news conference, which was held at the Moskva Hotel.

France in Different Role.

Later this afternoon, in an outline of his country's position, a French official spokesman said that the German question was so vital that France could not act as the a negotiator between the Russians on one side and the British and the Americans on the other, but must present a concrete program of her own. "During the Paris conference, when France's vital issues were not at stake," the informant said, "we could afford to suggest compromises and act as negotiators. But in the German questions we have our own interests which must come first."

Some French proposals may serve as a bridge between the East and the West, but others

Marshall Raises Point of Troop Reduction in Occupied Areas of Europe— Prussia Is Liquidated.

HIGHTOWER

Moscow, March 10 (A. P.).—The Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, presiding, unexpectedly injected the Chinese political situation into the initial round of discussions as the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers met in snow-mantled Moscow today to consider peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

Molotov introduced the subject by asking that the United States,

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may be at odds with both, he said. He declared that the French would remain aloof on discussions of the economic unity of Germany "until we see whether the gulf between the East and the West" was going to widen or diminish.

This evening the Ministers drove over snow-covered streets on their way to the conference hall, the House of the Soviet Aviation Industry, two miles from the Kremlin. A handful of curious Russians saw them. Marshall was the first to arrive, reaching the building about fifteen minutes before the session was scheduled to open at 5 P. M. (9 A. M., New York time). Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith accompanied him.

The next in was Bidault of France, with the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, and his deputy, A. Y. Vishinsky, arrived together. They apparently were the only ones recognized by the spectators, who broke into a wave of handclapping. Molotov nodded curtly. The last to arrive was Bevin. He passed almost unnoticed between the few policemen on hand to keep back crowds that were not there.

Among other arrivals were F. T. Gousev and Gen. Mark W. Clark, the Russian and American deputies for Austria. The presence of Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, Soviet administrator for Germany, was a surprise to the other delegations. The commanders-in-chief of the other countries were left on the job in Germany.

From the absence of ceremony it was apparent that the Russians wanted to impress upon every one the "businesslike" character of the conference. The only decorations outside the building were two sets of small flags of the United States, Britain, France and Russia bunched on each side of the door. The scene contrasted sharply with the pageantry and color of Paris and New York, where earlier meetings of the Big Four were held.

German Pact Not Mentioned.

London, March 10 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio, in a communique telling of the opening of the Foreign Ministers council today, omitted reference to proposed German peace treaty but said that "the preparation of the draft peace treaty with Austria" was on the agenda. In reference to the Reich it said only that "a number of most important questions concerning Germany" were to be decided.

This lent support to the view expressed in other countries that the foreign ministers could probably not complete action at the current session on peace with Germany.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov told the conference that the four countries faced a task that was not easy, but said that they had a "reliable basis for joint work," it was stated.

Molotov mentioned "the historic decisions" adopted at Yalta and Potsdam, and added: "Our deputies in London and the Control Council in Germany, charged with preparation of the German and Austrian questions, have done great and useful work and have presented for our discussion the necessary details and recommendations."

Meanwhile today a Moscow commentator declared that "America's finest people oppose the activities of the reactionaries who are sowing suspicion, apprehension and hatred in the post-war world." This moderate comment only a few hours before the opening of the Big Four conference was in sharp contrast to Russian broadcasts of the last several weeks which have harshly attacked American foreign policy and charged the United States with imperialism, Fascism and capitalistic aggression — chiefly in regard to the occupation of Germany.

"It would be unjust and wrong to overlook the fact that, along with the intensification of activity on the part of reactionary elements which propagate the theory of the domination of American monopoly, there is growing resistance to this activity from progressive bodies in the United States," the commentator said in an English-language broadcast.

Soviet Radio Assails Allies

London, March 10 (AP)—Russia's radio propagandists reached the anvil chorus stage today in criticisms of American and British occupation policies as the Foreign Ministers Conference opened in Moscow.

"The tendency of the United States and Great Britain to depart from the Potsdam decisions" of 1945 was the recurrent theme.

The Moscow periodical *New Times*, in an article broadcast by Moscow radio, hammered hardest at the "unilateral" economic merger of the British and American zones of Germany.

Another *New Times* article, on Austria, said British and American control commission representatives had supported an Austrian nationalization law "directed against the legitimate rights of the Soviet Union to German assets in the eastern part of Austria."

CRIPPS REQUESTS MORE SACRIFICES

British Stake Economic Future On Socialist Planning

London, March 10 (AP)—The Government staked Britain's economic future tonight on Socialist planning with capitalistic industry and called for greater sacrifice on the home front to restore the nation's lifeline of trade.

Sir Stafford Cripps, chief of export trade, reviewed the decline of his nation's fortunes and sketched the broad outline of a system which he described as democratic, economic planning.

His speech, opening a three-day debate in the House of Commons on Britain's economic plight, was the first chapter in the Labor Government's reply to Conservative Leader Winston Churchill's cry for a government-toppling vote of "no confidence."

Asks Cut In Use Of Tobacco

Sir Stafford even laid hold of Churchill's oratorical phrases to tell the people they must mine more coal, produce more food, go without home comforts to export at least 25 per cent of their manufactures and cut down their record consumption of Virginia tobacco.

"We must go even further," he declared. "It is the national duty of those engaged in distribution to make every possible economy in the employment of man and womanpower which might be used in productive industry. I am sure they will recognize that and will shoulder their responsibility."

Increased Output Requested

"Any question of increases in wages and profits," he added, "must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in production. The nation cannot afford increases in wage levels and shorter hours of work unless the change can be shown to increase output per man hour."

Describing the debate as perhaps the most important in the history of Parliament, Sir Stafford declared:

"For the first time in its long democratic history, it has to pass in review the economic condition of the country and the steps which should be taken. . . .

Lyttelton Sees Greater Danger

"Democratic planning toward this end is something to which we must feel our way with care. We must not be driven along the path . . . of compulsion and direction or into the jungle of chaotic failure which luxuriated in the miseries and unplanned *laissez faire* atmosphere of the period between the wars."

Oliver Lyttelton, conservative president of the Board of Trade in 1945 and former Minister of War Production, complained that Sir Stafford underestimated the dangers confronting Britain.

"These are times for sane, wide-eyed recognition of our dangers," he declared. "This is a time for ruthless and clear criticism. Without that, we shall not be able to recognize our mistakes and set a new course."

ATTLEE CABINET FACING TEST VOTE

London, March 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee confidently faced the sharpest test of his 20-month old Laborite government today as the House of Commons opened a three-day debate on Britain's economic crisis. Conservative critics, aiming their principal fire at the coal shortage that stopped the wheels of a great section of British industry last month, planned to bring their debate to a climax on Wednesday by seeking a vote of No Confidence to overthrow the cabinet.

Ernest Jay, political correspondent of the (Laborite) London Daily Herald, said the debate "is regarded as the most important parliamentary occasion since the general election."

Sir Stafford Cripps, starting the discussion, said that Britain was spending too many dollars for tobacco, but added that the Government had rejected rationing of smokes because a black market in tobacco would be hard to suppress. Sir Stafford, president of the Board of Trade, said that efforts would be made to supplant some supplies of Virginia—favorite of British smokers—with more tobacco from the Empire. He announced a 10 per cent cut in passenger train service effective May 1 and said tighter restrictions on domestic use of coal, gas and electricity might be necessary. The Government will set up a joint planning staff "on the line that was so successfully developed during the war," he said.

British Deport Thirteen Former Polish Soldiers

London, March 10 (AP)—Thirteen Poles left Britain under military escort today for Osnabrueck, Germany, where they are to become "Germans."

A War Office spokesman said the Poles, once members of Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders's army, would be demobilized in Germany because they refused to return to Poland or to join the British-planned Polish resettlement corps.

They were the first of a group of 200 Polish soldiers who have been warned to stand by for transfer to Germany, the spokesman said. Once released from the army they will be regarded as part of the German community.

On their release, the spokesman said, each Pole will receive about £10 ($40) and a civilian outfit.

Richard at 8 Opened Army Door

Boy in G. I. Uniform Tells British Police He Served Three Years in U. S. Unit as Mascot.

Newhaven, England, March 10 (A. P.).—An 11-year-old boy who gave his name as Richard Lawrence, dressed in a beriboned G. I. uniform, told detectives today he "joined" a United States Army unit as a mascot at the age of eight and spent the last three years traveling over Europe.

Brought here from Paris, Richard was being cared for at a Sussex Public Assistance Home while police sought his mother. He said his father was dead.

Smoking a cigarette, Richard said he ran away from school three years ago, was "adopted" by a United States Army engineering unit and soon after D-Day was smuggled in a duffle bag aboard a plane bound for France.

Richard said he went with "my unit" through the battle zone and on into Germany during the occupation. When the unit returned to the United States, he wandered about Germany and France until picked up in Paris by military police.

Scotland Yard checked a London address where the boy said he had lived, but found he was unknown there.

Shops and Cafes Closed in Belgium

Theaters and Brokers Join in Tax-Prices Protest

BRUSSELS, March 10 (AP).—Retail shops, theaters and cafes throughout Belgium were closed today in what the Shopkeepers Association called "a calm protest against the Belgian taxation system and the recent price-cutting measure."

Brokers joined the protest against the government financial and economic policy, and no stock exchange prices were registered. Department stores and official buildings remained opened but were guarded by police forces. Newspapers appeared normally.

[Belgian prices have been reduced by an arbitrary percentage in a government effort to maintain the stability of the franc.]

Bomb Explodes In Red Envoy's Car

Copenhagen, March 10 (A. P.).—Police reported today that a bomb exploded in the Soviet legation garage here last night, wrecking the car of Russian Minister Andrei Piakhin, in which it apparently had been placed.

Rome, March 10 (AP)—The Italian newspaper Voce Dell Africa said today in a dispatch from Nairobi that the British were transferring Palestinian "terrorists" from camps in Eritrea southward in Africa to a new camp at Gilgil, Kenya.

Army's Quick Move To Recall Money Stuns Hoarders

Frankfurt, March 10 (AP)—The sudden action today of the United States Army in recalling outstanding military scrip dealt a devastating blow to black marketeers, counterfeiters and non-Americans who had been illegally hoarding the army currency in the hope the United States would redeem it in dollars.

The action was taken simultaneously in occupied Germany and Japan. A Tokyo dispatch said $60,000,000 worth of scrip was turned in by the 6 P.M. deadline in compliance with a top-secret War Department order.

[General MacArthur's headquarters said there had been no counterfeiting in Japan, but that some disillusioned Japanese had bought the scrip in the belief it was valuable. New military currency will be distributed to troops in Japan later.]

Collections Began At 5 A.M.

Army units throughout the United States Occupation Zone of Germany began collecting scrip at 5 A.M. and all had to be turned in by this afternoon.

The unexpected recall created consternation among some Germans who had illegally gained possession of the scrip. In Nuernberg certain civilians offered soldiers as much as $50 to $75 in scrip for a carton of cigarettes, chocolate, soap or coffee.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney warned that army authorities would "take due notice of excessive amounts of scrip" turned in by soldiers and added that the recall was "the surest way of forestalling successful counterfeit operations."

Issued Last September

The military commander gave official recognition to the fact that many Germans have acquired scrip. He cited unsettled world economic conditions as the reason why many civilians hoarded the military payment certificates.

The scrip was issued last September in a surprise action—similar to today's order—to replace Allied

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military marks, which had been used since the invasion of Germany. It is the only legal tender in military installations throughout the European theater.

Bogus $5 and $10 scrip bills began appearing over a month ago in France and Germany. Nine persons, including three American army officers, have been arrested on charges of passing counterfeit bills.

Order Affects Japan.

Tokyo, March 10 (A. P.).—An immediate, worldwide conversion of all United States occupation scrip was ordered today to block counterfeiting and illegal possession by non-Americans.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said there had been no counterfeiting here but disillusioned Japanese had bought some scrip in the belief it was valuable. Military currency is legal tender only for American military personnel, their dependents and War Department employees for purchases at United States Army or Navy stores in occupied countries.

Headquarters said $60,000,000 worth of scrip was turned in by the 6 P. M. deadline. New military currency—the fifth United States issue in Japan—will be given out later but for the time being not an American legally has as much as a dime in his pocket. Only pennies were exempt from the conversion order.

The order—top secret—came from the War Department. To make certain that the news did not leak out and thus permit illegal possessors to trade it to G. I.'s, all communications between Japan and all foreign countries were blacked out several hours.

All post exchanges, commissairies, post offices, service stations, theaters and snack bars were closed.

Wac Found Slain in Germany

NUERNBERG, March 10 (AP).—Evelyn William Hickey, a member of the American Women's Army corps, was found shot to death in her billet here yesterday, military officials reported. The nature of the shooting was not disclosed. The body was found by Technical Sergeant Lawrence Hickey, to whom she was married last October.

A. M. G. Adviser in Berlin

BERLIN, March 10 (AP).—Arthur S. Barrows, of Chicago, vice-chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Company, arrived in Berlin today to join the American Military Government as a special adviser on the German export program.

6,287,000 Germany Parcels

BERLIN, March 10 (AP).—American citizens sent Germans more than 2,500,000 gift packages by parcel post in January and February, postal officials of the American Military Government reported today. This brought 6,287,000 the parcels received since the service was instituted. The parcels of food, clothing and other relief needs average ten pounds.

Concern On Russia

JACK QUINN

Budapest, March 10 (AP)—Premier Ferenc Nagy was reported today to be fearful that the recent American note protesting Soviet interference in Hungarian affairs would only irk the Communists and lead them to increase their demands against his majority Smallholders party.

A Hungarian source quoted Nagy as saying he was afraid the note had "stirred up such political passions that it will aggravate the situation so far as the political crisis is concerned."

British And Americans Concur

Nagy declared that the note "cannot be deemed very fortunate" and deplored that Hungary "has become a buffer between the East and the West," the informant added.

The American note, presented to Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, had suggested that a committee of Allied and Hungarian officials investigate a group of Hungarian politicians accused of plotting against the Hungarian Government. The British concurred with the American proposal.

Sviridov, Soviet commander in Hungary, rejected the suggestion on the grounds that it would constitute "interference" in internal affairs of the country.

Editorial Comment Withheld

Nagy was said to have made his comments to Hungarian newsmen of his own party before the Russian reply was made public.

Both the British and Americans protested also against apparent Soviet interference in the arrest of Bela Kovacs, a professed anti-Communist, by Russian military authorities. Sviridov replied that Kovacs was arrested for "crimes against the Soviet forces" and that the arrest did not constitute Soviet interference in Hungarian affairs.

Yesterday's newspaper, printed both the Russian and American notes in full, but withheld editorial comment. Last Friday a Hungarian official accused Sviridov of ordering suppression of the American note by the Hungarian press. Sviridov denied the charge.

Schmidt Called '38 Pro-Nazi

VIENNA, March 10 (AP).—Former Austrian Foreign Minister Guido Schmidt was accused at his treason trial today of offering on the eve of the Nazi annexation of Austria in 1938 to form a Cabinet "acceptable to the Nazis" with himself as Chancellor. Schmidt firmly denied he ever had contemplated such a step.

U. N. May Back Patrols Along Greek Frontier

Inquiry Commission Drafts Plan for Consideration by the Security Council

L. S. CHAKALES

SALONIKA, Greece, March 10 (AP).—A plan calling for United Nations sponsorship of patrols to maintain the integrity of the Greek border is being developed for inclusion in the final report of the United Nations Balkan investigating commission to the Security Council, informed sources said today.

The proposal, which eventually may be termed an "American plan," will be related to the possibility of American economic aid to Greece, the informants said.

The Greek government has charged repeatedly that Leftist guerrillas now battling Greek troops have been harbored by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

A six-nation subcommittee of the United Nations commission left this morning for the Albanian frontier to investigate border incidents. The group is headed by John D. L. Hood, of Australia, and includes representatives of China, France, the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

Population Shift Seen

Informed sources also speculated that the commission might recommend population exchanges involving about 50,000 Slavs now living in northern Greece, near the Yugoslav and Albanian borders. A Greek government source said that such a proposal would be "welcomed" at Athens.

Alexis Kyrou Greek liaison officer, told the commission today the most of the Slavs had collaborated with the Germans and Bulgarians during the war-time occupation of Greece.

Josip Djerje, Yugoslav liaison officer, accused the British Vice-Consul at Phlorina, Greece, of encouraging Macedonians to revolt against the Greek government because he wanted to provoke Greek reprisals on the "unfortunate Macedonians." The statement was immediately challenged by British representatives, who identified the consul as Johan Hill.

POLES, CZECHS IN PACT

WARSAW, March 10—(AP) Poland and Czechoslovakia forged a new Slavic link today in signing a 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual assistance aimed exclusively against any future German aggression.

The two nations agreed to promote and strengthen their economic and cultural bonds and undertook "to apply by mutual consent all means at their disposal to render impossible any new attempt of aggression on the part of Germany or any other country which would unite with Germany for this purpose directly or indirectly."

The treaty provides immediate mutual military assistance if either country is attacked. Neither country will conclude or participate in any alliance directed against the other, the pact provides.

$8,000,000 for Aid Of Jews in Poland

Warsaw, March 10 (A. P.).—William Bein of New York, director of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has announced that more than $8,000,000 would be spent this year for food, clothing, medical supplies and the economic rehabilitation of the Jews in Poland. Bein told a news conference that the best figures indicated that at present there are 90,000 to 100,000 Jews in Poland.

Ten Former Nazis Doomed

BELGRADE, March 10 (AP).—A military court yesterday sentenced ten former Nazis, accused of war crimes in Yugoslavia during the German occupation, to be shot to death. Three others convicted in the mass trial were sentenced to from eight to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Formosa Under Martial Law As China Sends New Troops

MICKS

Nanking, March 10 (AP)—The Chinese Government clapped martial law on Formosa and ordered a reinforced division of troops to that troubled island today as an angry Formosan delegation arrived in Nanking with charges that authorities had killed 3,000 to 4,000 persons in a wholesale massacre.

China lost Formosa to Japan in 1895 and regained it after the Japanese surrender in 1945. The island is nearly 14,000 square miles in area.

Disorders began February 28, when pro-Government reports said 500 persons were killed in riotous demands for independence. Unconfirmed reports said rioting was resumed Sunday with greater violence.

The Formosan delegation which came to Nanking told a press conference that the 6,000,000 native inhabitants "have sworn to achieve self-government and depose Governor Chen Yi for their own self-preservation and to safeguard liberty."

Blames Communists

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was said by reliable informants to have told a conference of high Government officials that he blamed "Formosans with Communist inclinations and those who served with the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Pacific for fomenting the trouble."

Chiang was quoted as saying he would consider any demands within the constitution but would reject any others.

It was announced that Chiang had sent Gen. Liu Yu-ching to Formosa in his personal plane and that Liu's 21st Division with seven additional brigades had taken ship from Shanghai for the island some 100 miles off the southeast coast of China.

Reliable sources said he also ordered Pai Chung-hsi, National Defense Minister, to go to Formosa in a day or two, along with a number of high-ranking Kuomintang and military officials.

Appointment Reported

These included Gen. Wu Tien-chen, who was reported last week, without confirmation, to have been appointed governor, succeeding Chen Yi, Chiang's personal appointee.

The Formosan delegation has ready a 32-point list of demands. These included self-government and the right to elect their own governor and magistrates; severe punishment of Chen Yi and soldiers accused of shooting down natives; full provincial status for Formosa, and abolition of the present system of Government-operated monopolies in many commodities.

Indicating that these demands had been rejected in advance, the official Chinese Central News Agency said martial law had been declared, "all illegal civil bodies" disbanded, and public meetings and parades forbidden.

Pro-Government sources and the Formosans agreed that the Government's monopoly system was at the root of the trouble.

The Formosans said the rioting of February 28 began when agents of the government cigarette monopoly killed two peddlers being searched for illegal cigarettes.

This, they said in a written statement, touched off the "wholesale massacre" of 3,000 to 4,000 persons in a government action "which put to shame even the Japanese cruelty."

The Government's central news agency asserted that the Formosan "committee for settlement of the February 28 incident," apparently was in open rebellion against the government and was "forming an administrative bureau of 30 representatives from seventeen cities and towns in Formosa."

TSINGTAO CONTINUES ITS HUNT FOR REDS

NANKING, March 10 (AP)—Tsingtao, Shantung port, has barred its gates to 10,000 civil war refugees. The police have screened 6,000 residents in a hunt for Communist spies. The city is a goal of a strong Communist drive in Shantung Province. Government reinforcements were rushed to the front.

The Chinese press said 60,000 Communists attacked Kiaohsien, only twenty-seven miles from Tsingtao, but were repulsed.

Dispatches from Manchuria said Government troops had pushed beyond their Sungari River bridgehead near Taolaichao and were fighting at Wukoshu, eighty miles northeast of Changchun.

The withdrawal of United States forces in China continued. Eight planes carrying ninety-four enlisted men, formerly of Truce Executive Headquarters, and their dependents were scheduled to leave Peiping today for Shanghai, where the group is to board a transport for home.

TOJO IN HOSPITAL

TOKYO March 10—(AP) The International War Crimes tribunal cut short its session today when the principal defendant, former Premier Hideki Tojo, was taken to a U. S. Army hospital for treatment of a fever.

The short court session was enlivened by another clash between S. William Webb, the presiding justice, and defense counsel.

Webb refused to let Tojo's attorney, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, recall a witness who already had been examined and cross-examined at great length. A majority of the 11 judges, however, voted to recall the witness and let Defense Attorney Sam A. Roberts of New York question him further.

TOJO HAS HIGH FEVER

Tokyo, March 10 (A. P.).—Hideki Tojo, suffering from a high fever, was rushed back to a United States Army hospital today. The former Premier was taken to the hospital Thursday and his case was diagnosed as bronchitis. He was returned to Sugamo prison this morning, but his temperature rose again.

He is on trial with twenty-five other former Japanese leaders on war crimes charges.

TOKYO DEFENSE HALTED

War Crimes Judge Bars Attempt to Bring In Emperor's Ideas

TOKYO, Tuesday, March 11 (AP)—A Japanese attempt to explain Emperor Hirohito's attitude toward the peoples of countries that

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Japan dominated in wartime was abruptly halted today by the International War Crimes Court.

The tribunal president, Sir William Webb, sustained a prosecution objection that contended that the Emperor's attitude had no bearing on war crimes charges against the twenty-six Japanese leaders on trial. Kumachi Yamamoto, former Vice Minister of Asiatic Affairs, was the defense witness who was interrupted.

The Emperor, he testified, told Premier Hideki Tojo in 1942 that "there are certain points Japan must be aware of in regard to people of those (Japanese-controlled) countries. . . ." Here he was stopped.

Japanese General to Die For Nanking Atrocities

NANKING, March 10 (AP).—Lieutenant General Hisao Tani, who commanded some of the troops responsible for the rape of Nanking, today was sentenced to death by shooting after a Chinese military court convicted him of responsibility for that 1937 war crime. He was the first of sixteen former Japanese generals scheduled for war trials here.

Hisaotani to Die Before Firing Squad

Nanking, March 10 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Hisaotani, 65 years old, who commanded some of the troops responsible for the rape of Nanking, today was sentenced to death by a firing squad after a Chinese Military Court convicted him of responsibility for that war crime. He was the first of sixteen former Japanese generals scheduled for war trials here.

GET LEGAL AID FOR U. S. CREW HELD AT HAIFA

Shipping Officials Arrange to Defend Men Seized in Refugee Running.

TWO CORRESPONDENTS TAKEN

Several From New York Among Group—Week End Death Toll Reaches Ten.

C. L. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, March 10 (A. P.).—A Haifa legal firm was asked by a New York shipping company today to defend twenty men, mostly American seamen, charged with "aiding and abetting illegal immigration" into Palestine.

The seamen, members of the crew of the refugee ship Abril which was taken into custody by the British Saturday, were haled before a magistrate's court in Haifa and ordered detained for trial in two weeks.

Authorities here said the ship had sailed from New York to Europe, picked up 600 Jews without immigration certificates at Le Havre, and attempted unsuccessfully to run the British blockade to Palestine. The Jewish refugees later were deported to detention camps on Cyprus.

Two of the Americans said they were news correspondents. They were Wallace Litwin of 17 East Eighth street, New York, who said he represented the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Albert L. Hirshkoff of 2047 57th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who did not specify his affiliation.

Other New Yorkers Held.

Others held included Shepherd Rivkin of New York city, Louis Markovich of San Francisco, Haakon Lillyby, 827 16th street, Brooklyn; Ervin Sorenson, 883 56th street, Brooklyn; Edward R. Styrak, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Henry Mandel of the Bronx; Jack Winkler of Milwaukee, Walter Greaves, Walter Cushenberry, Robert Nicolai, Louis Bretschneider, Robert Livithan, Louis Binder, Norman Luce, Yeno Berkovicz, Harvey Schnatz and David Guttman.

Also detained were two French citizens, Henrietta Goldenberg, 18, of Paris, and Jack Meyer, correspondent for the Paris Presse.

It was learned that Lillyby and Sorenson were Norwegians who have taken out their first American citizenship papers.

A British military announcement today meanwhile disclosed that the week end death toll from gunfire and bomb blasts had grown to ten. This announcement said that one British soldier had been killed and six others wounded in a gun and grenade attack on an Army installation at Hadera, between Tel Aviv and Haifa, at 8 o'clock last night. Twenty Jews in the area were questioned, it added, and one was detained.

Ship New York Owned.

The American League for a Free Palestine, Inc., said in New York last night that the Abril was a 205-foot, 800-ton motorship that in transit had been renamed the Ben Hecht. The announcement also said the vessel belonged to the Tyre Shipping Company, Inc., of New York; had a crew of twenty-five volunteers, mostly United States citizens, and had left Europe with "over 900 Hebrew repatriates aboard."

League spokesmen said that Livithan, who lives at 3510 14th avenue, Brooklyn, was the captain of the ship. The league also listed Cushenberry's address as Mayfield, Ky.; Nicolai's as Midlothian, Ill.; and Schnatz as Indianapolis, Ind.

The league said that its crew list also included the names of James Heggie, 62 Clymer street, Brooklyn; Harry Herschkowitz, 530 East 11th street, New York, and David Kaplan, 606 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

The Ben Hecht, said the league, was built as a yacht in Germany in 1930, passed through a few changes of ownership and during the war was used by the United States Navy in the coastal service, being sold to the current owner last year.

Wallace Litwin was described as "a free-lance writer who made arrangements with us last fall to send stories concerning the immigration into Palestine," Peter Cellers, editor of the North American Newspaper Alliance said at the syndicate's offices, 247 West 43d street. He added that as yet Litwin had not filed any stories.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS SHAKE JERUSALEM

Armed British Troops March Into Security Areas

Jerusalem, March 10 (AP)—The explosion of land mines and hand grenades shattered the silence in the northeast section of Jerusalem tonight and squads of armed British troops, accompanied by armored police cars, marched into the city's security areas.

Although no general alert was sounded for the troops, soldiers began to move in substantial numbers as soon as the first explosion, heard across the city and sounding like a grenade, occurred at 10 P.M. (3 P.M., E.S.T.). The blast was followed by a few rounds of rifle fire, apparently from the direction of the zone under military rule. DAVIDSON

Three Heavier Blasts

About 45 minutes later three heavier blasts sounded in the same direction. An official source said the first explosion occurred in the Jewish Mea Shearim section of Jerusalem.

An official army statement said troops searched the Mea Shearim area but were unable to discover the locale of the explosions. The statement said, however, terrorists might not have been responsible for the blasts.

Earlier, unconfirmed reports said one Jew was killed during the evening while attempting to break the curfew in the Mea Shearim section, which like Tel Aviv is in the area covered by martial law. This would bring to eleven the toll from week-end violence.

A few hours before the blasts occurred, Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, Jewish extremist groups, plastered pamphlets on the walls of Tel Aviv appealing to Jews to "fight and suffer" with the underground in its war against the British.

Seamen's Defense Planned

Meanwhile, a magistrate's court ordered twenty seamen, mostly Americans, held for two weeks pending trial on charges of "aiding and abetting illegal immigration" into the Holy Land. They were crewmen on the refugee ship Abril, which was intercepted by the British Saturday while trying to bring 600 would-be immigrants through the British blockade.

A legal firm in Haifa was asked by a New York shipping company owning the vessel to defend the seamen when they come to trial in fourteen days.

Palestine authorities said the ship had sailed from New York to Le Havre, where it picked up 600 Jews lacking immigration certificates. The Jews were taken off when the ship was intercepted and sent to the British detention camp on Cyprus.

Two of the 20 claimed they were American newspaper correspondents. They were Wallace Litwin, of New York, who said he represented the North American Newspaper Alliance, and Albert L. Hirshkoff, Brooklyn, who did not give his employer.

Ship's Captain Listed

Others held included Shephard Rivkin, Haakon Lillyby, Ervin Sorenson, Henry Mandel, all of New York city; Louis Markovich, San Francisco; Edward R. Styrak, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Jack Winkler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Walter Greaves, Walter Cushenberry, Robert Nicolai, Louis Brettschneider, Roverl Livithan, Louis Binder, Norman Luce, Yeno Berkovicz, Hannah Herschkovitz, Harvey Schnatz and David Guttman, addresses not listed.

The American League for a Free Palestine in New York said Livithan, Brooklyn, was the ship's captain. They gave Cushenberry's address as Mayfield, Ky., Nicolai from Midlothian, Ill., and Schnatz from Indianapolis.

Two French Citizens Held

The league said the ship was owned by the Tyre Shipping Company, Inc.

[The ship was renamed the Ben Hecht, for American playwright, the league added.]

Henrietta Goldenberg, 18, of Paris, and Jack Meyers, correspondent for the Paris *Presse*, both French citizens, also were detained.

British military authorities said today that one British soldier was killed and six others wounded in a gun and grenade attack on an army installation last night at Hadera, between Tel Aviv and Haifa. Authorities questioned twenty Jews in the area and detained one.

Brig. R. G. C. Poole, commander of the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division, escaped unhurt today when his car was blown up by a road mines 3 miles north of Tel Aviv, army informants said.

BARBER TRIES TO KILL ROXAS

Grenade Hurler Blames Filipino Leader For Hardships

SPENCER DAVIS

Manila, *Tuesday*, March 11 (AP)—An unrepentant, 50-year-old Manila barber told today how he had drawn a hand grenade from a bag of peanuts and hurled it at President Manuel A. Roxas last night in a vain assassination attempt. Taken later to meet his intended victim, he reportedly told Roxas he would do it again if he could.

A Filipino photographer, the chief of the presidential palace guards, and five others were wounded by flying fragments, but the President was unhurt.

Police identified the barber as Julio Guillen Y. Cuerpo. They permitted newsmen to interview him this morning, and Guillen demonstrated how he had secreted the grenade and found a seat ten yards from the platform where Philippines notables were clustered.

Wobbling Chair Spoils Aim

"When I had almost finished eating peanuts," he said, "I decided to throw the grenade. Unfortunately, my chair wobbled and my aim was not so accurate." He said he blamed Roxas for current economic hardships in the islands.

He made the statement to newsmen in the presence of police, some of whom declared he was linked with Central Luzon's Leftist agrarian uprising. This he denied, asserting only that "I am the way I like to be."

The grenade was thrown as Roxas concluded a speech urging adoption of a controversial constitutional amendment granting parity to American investors. Balloting on this issue was under way this morning with no further violence reported.

Crime Re-Enacted

Jose Zulueta, Secretary of the Interior, ordered all available military police to supplement Manila's civil police force during today's balloting, however, and similar orders to the 27,000 military police scattered throughout the provinces were expected. Earlier, it had been announced that military police would remain in their barracks to avoid any charge of interference with the voting.

Police took Guillen to the Plaza Miranda to re-enact the crime. Later they took him to Malacanan Palace to meet President Roxas.

Newsmen were barred from the latter scene, but it was learned that Roxas asked "why did you do this thing?" and that Guillen said he felt the President had failed to carry out his promises and was responsible for the country's economic ills.

The barber told Roxas bluntly that he was not sorry, one source reported, and that he would try again if he got an opportunity.

50,000 In Crowd

The attack occurred on a platform in front of ancient Quiapo Church in Plaza Miranda, Manila's central transportation terminal, which was jammed with an audience of 50,000 persons.

A fast kick by Jose Avelino, presiding officer of the Philippines Senate, was credited officially with saving the group of notables on the platform, including Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo and Roxas's wife, son and daughter.

Emilio Magalang, Filipino press photographer who suffered wounds in the back and side, was the most seriously hurt of the seven men hit.

Romulo Describes Incident

Romulo, this country's representative for the United Nations, gave this terse description of the incident:

President Roxas had just finished speaking and turned toward his seat when Romulo stepped up to congratulate him. The time was 10.40 P.M. (9.40 A.M. E.S.T.).

Suddenly an accurately thrown grenade bounced on the platform. A spokesman at the presidential palace said Avelino promptly kicked it just before it exploded.

It struck the back of the photographer, who was only ten feet from the President and was taking a picture of Roxas and Romulo.

Police Chief Shields Roxas

"I thought the explosion was a firecracker until I saw blood on the photographer's back," said Romulo.

He rushed to aid the fallen cameraman while Brig. Gen. Mariano Castaneda, chief of military police, shielded Roxas.

Escorted by police, President Roxas and his family quickly retired to Malacanan Palace, the official residence, where it was said that none had suffered any injury but that Mrs. Roxas and her daughter, Ruby, were considerably shaken.

NEW TROUBLE GRIPS PUNJAB

WALTER H. WILSON

Number Of Dead In Week-Long Fighting Put At 550

Lahore, India, March 10 (AP)—Violence flared anew today in the Punjab after a terror-filled week in which at least 550 persons were killed. A high provincial official said a "critical" situation was expected tomorrow, designated as "anti-Pakistan day" by Sikhs and Hindus.

Heavily armed Indian troops and police enforced peace in southern portions of this province and in the large cities, but fighting between Moslems and Sikh-Hindu allies continued in the northwest, particularly in Cambellpur and Rawalpindi.

While official estimates placed the number of dead in the week-long fighting at 550, unofficial tallies indicated the total might be double or triple that figure.

Much Trouble Expected

The Punjab official, expressing concern over the possibility of additional bloodshed tomorrow, added that "we expect trouble and nothing but trouble from now on until June, 1948, so far as the Punjab is concerned." June of next year is the date fixed by the British for their withdrawal from India.

"Anti-Pakistan day," is a direct challenge by the Hindu-Sikh allies to demands by the Moslems for an independent Moslem state, which would include the Punjab and other parts of India. The Moslems have a majority of about 56 per cent in this northwestern province.

Asked what he would do if central and eastern Junjab "blew up" tomorrow, the official replied, "we would have to let it blow up."

"We want more army reinforcements throughout the Punjab," he continued. "But these wih not arrive in time for anti-Pakistan day."

Airborne troops who were rushed yesterday to Multan, 195 miles southwest of here, reported approximately 200 persons had been killed there and twenty others had been slain in flareups nearby.

today to have resulted from efforts of the Kurdish forces of Mullah Mustafa, Sheikh of Barzani, to filter back into Iraq, from which they fled after a 1945 revolt.

Tribesmen under Mullah Mustafa, who failed to agree with the Iranian government or to obtain an Iraqi government pardon, were reliably reported as being squeezed across the Iraqi and Turkish frontiers by pressure of the Iranian army and Iranian Kurds.

Reliable sources said that Mustafa was trying to defend a small triangular area of Iran, Iraq and Turkey and that wives and children in his tribe were being sent in small numbers across the Iraqi boundary to live with friendly Iraqi Kurds.

LINE TO SUE DUTCH FOR SHIP SEIZURE

MAR 1947

Batavia, March 10 (A. P.).—James W. Ryan, general counsel for the Isbrandstein Company of New York, said he had notified Nethelands East Indies authorities today that he would file a claim for $10,000,000 damages through the United States Government unless they restored all cargo of the Liberty Ship Martin Behrman within twenty-four hours and allowed the ship to sail.

Ryan reported he left a copy of the written notification at the office of Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor-General of the N. E. I., and served a second copy on a civil police inspector in charge of Dutch armed guards aboard the ship.

The vessel, operated by the Isbrandtsen Company, loaded rubber and other commodities from Republican Java at Cheribon and then the Dutch ordered her to Batavia harbor and began to have her unloaded on the ground that the cargo rightfully belonged to Dutch whose estates were in Indonesian Republican hands.

Surrendered Japanese personnel today carried on as Java coolies left off the task of unloading the Behrman. By noon today, 300 tons of the 6,100-ton cargo, which includes sugar and cinchona (quinine bark), had been unloaded.

The United States crew still was refusing to make the ship's cranes available for unloading.

Iranians Squeeze Kurds Into Pocket on Frontier

BAGHDAD, March 10 (AP).—Minor clashes among Kurds along the Iraq-Iran border were said

Bermuda Gets Assurance It Is Not Up for Sale

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 10 (AP).—Bermuda's House of Assembly was assured by the British government today that neither Bermuda nor other "British colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere" would be transferred to United States ownership.

Assembly members said last week they had heard rumors that this island colony would be sold to the United States, and asked Governor Sir Ralph Leatham to seek British government assurance that such negotiations were not under way.

Leatham sent the Assembly today a message he had received from British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones which declared that "you may say quite emphatically that His Majesty's government does not contemplate any transfer of the sovereignty of British colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere."

Aleman Plans To Start On U.S. Visit April 28

Mexico City, March 10 (AP)—President Miguel Aleman will leave the night of April 28 for the United States to repay President Truman's visit to Mexico. He will travel in his personal Government plane El Mexicano.

Government sources said President Truman would meet President Aleman at the airport. Normally, visiting presidents are met in Washington by the Secretary of State. Later President Aleman will call at the White House.

Tentatively, President Aleman will be accompanied by Jaime Torres Bodet, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Antonio Ruiz Galindo, Secretary of National Economy; Ramon Beteta, Secretary of the Treasury; Agustin Garcia Lopez, Secretary of Communications, and Nazario Ortiz Garza, Secretary of Agriculture.

AFL CHARGE DENIED BY ARGENTINE LEADER

BUENOS AIRES, March 10 (AP)—Aurelio Fernandez, secretary general of the Argentine General Labor Confederation, described today as "full of untruth" a report by the American Federation of Labor charging the administration of President Juan Perón with using organized labor as a "political instrument."

Señor Fernandez said the Argentine confederation was preparing a document that would refute "point by point" the AFL report, made public yesterday after a delegation of nine AFL and independent railway union officers had spent three weeks in Argentina at the invitation of the confederation and the Perón Government.

"The Argentine working class knows perfectly well the motive of the report, since by it the AFL is seeking to orientate and direct the labor movement in this country," Señor Fernandez charged.

An editorial in the pro-Government newspaper Democracia accused the AFL of "trying to foment unrest in America against Argentina." It charged that the report was prepared "under the influence" of Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Argentina. No other Buenos Aires newspapers commented on the report.

A. F. L. UNIT BARS ARGENTINE UNIONS

MAR 1947

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—The International Labor Committee of the American Federation of Labor turned thumbs down today on collaborating with Argentina's labor movement because, the A. F. of L. group said, it has become a "political arm" of the Peron Government.

The A. F. of L. had considered asking Argentina to join in forming an inter-American federation of labor until a delegation returned from a visit to Buenos Aires said it was "thoroughly disgusted" at what it had seen.

"No collaboration is possible with the Argentine Confederation of Labor as at present constituted, because it is not a free instrument of the workers but has become a political arm of the Government," the A. F. of L. international committee said in a week-end statement.

The committee acted on a report made by a group of A. F. of L. and railroad union officials on their return last month from a three-week visit. The delegates said they were received with open arms, but that President Juan Péron himself soon "objected strenuously to the idea that the purpose of our mission was to investigate the labor movement or any other matter."

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 10 (A. P.).—The pro-Government newspaper Democracia denounced today the American Federation of Labor report charging that the Peron administration used organized labor as a "political instrument."

"Its authors are trying to foment unrest in America against Argentina," Democracia said in a first page editorial. "The report showed a lack of knowledge of our problems and badly repaid our hospitality."

Democracia asserted that the A. F. of L. report was prepared "under the influence" of Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, former United States Ambassador to Argentina.

No other Buenos Aires newspapers commented on the report.

Australia Gets U. S. Airdrome.

Canberra, March 10 (A. P.).—The United States has turned over to Australia Air Navigation, communication and weather equipment which it installed at Eagle Farm airdrome at Brisbane during the war, it was disclosed today. In return for the grant, according to an agreement signed by United States Ambassador Robert Butler and Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, Australia is to permit American aircraft to use the airdrome.

Malayan Rubber Exports Increase

Singapore, March 10 (A. P.).—Malaya rubber exports for February totaled 69,577 long tons, a gain of 2,000 tons over January shipments, the registrar of Malayan statistics reported today. February shipments included 18,236 tons to the United States, 14,687 to the United Kingdom, 480 to Japan, and 1,785 to Germany.

Japanese Officers on Trial.

Singapore, March 10 (A. P.).—Seven Japanese officers, including two lieutenant-generals, went to trial before a British court today on charges of participating in the massacre of Chinese civilians during the occupation of Singapore. Those on trial included Lieut.-Gen. Nishimura Takuma, commander of the Imperial Guards Division, and Lieut.-Gen. Kawamure Sabure, commander of Japanese Military Police in Singapore.

Boxcar Priority Lifted By Canada

MAR 1947

Ottawa, March 10 (AP)—The Canadian Transport Department announced today withdrawal of the Federal Government priority order holding boxcars for shipment of export grains and domestic feeds.

Rescinding of the order, issued February 14, returned to the railways control over the apportionment of freight cars to industries and agriculture.

The decontrol measure took effect late last week, but was not announced until today. The department has retained the privilege to "advise" the railways on suitable apportionment of their equipment when necessary.

VANDENBERG GIVES WARNING ON GREEK ASSISTANCE ISSUE

May Set Policy U. S. Will Have to Pursue Around World, He Declares.

TRUMAN TO TELL PLANS

Will Explain Balkan Program in Message to Congress Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) declared tonight that any loan to Greece may establish an American policy "which may have to be pursued all around the world."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told reporters after a conference of Senate Republicans he hopes that President Truman, in his message to Congress Wednesday, will "consider the (international) problem as a whole."

Vandenberg said he hopes the President, scheduled to tell Congress about the critical situation in the Mediterranean, will "give Congress and the country the benefit of the total implications that are involved."

Silent on Turkey Aid Report

The Michigan senator declined to comment on reports that Mr. Truman may ask Congress to approve a $150,000,000 loan for Turkey to bolster her economic structure as well as a $200,000,000 loan to King George's government in Greece.

"So far as the Greek loan is concerned," Vandenberg said, "I simply indicated my opinion (to Republican colleagues) that it is not an isolated phase but may prove to be symbolic of general policy which may have to be pursued all around the world inasmuch as the same fundamentals are involved in so many situations."

Mr. Truman will address a joint session of Congress, at 1 p. m., (E.S.T.) Wednesday.

Colleagues said after a secret White House conference of 13 legislative leaders with President Truman earlier in the day, that Vandenberg had raised there the question of American policy toward China.

It was his contention, they said, that the United States was showing some inconsistency in not supporting the Chiang Kai-shek government in its controversy with Communists, while preparing to support the present Greek regime which is opposed by Communists also.

Vandenberg told reporters he did not feel at liberty to discuss with his Republican colleagues the information President Truman passed along to the legislators at today's meeting.

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He announced, however, that the Republicans will meet again after Mr. Truman delivers his message to Congress to canvass the international situation.

Not a Party Issue

Vandenberg insisted, however, that the Republicans would take no party stand on this question. He added:

"This transcends politics and is a question of national policy of the highest and most important degree. It requires consultation on the basis of American welfare."

Senator Capehart (R-Ind.), told reporters he was "prepared to insist" upon "full disclosure of the international situation."

While Capehart said he could not speak for "all the Republicans," he felt the party shared his demand for full information "for the American people."

President to Tell Plans

President Truman will outline "the whole situation," including plans for Greece and perhaps Turkey.

His message to the joint session (senate and house together) at 1 p. m. (EST) Wednesday will be the first public announcement of administration policy in the Mediterranean and Balkans since the British gave notice they must retrench.

For Greece, the president is expected to recommend a $250,000,000 loan to bolster the government and surplus American arms and military supplies now in Germany to help Greek troops fight Communist-trained guerillas. Greece has asked for U. S. help.

For Turkey, which has not similarly requested aid, Mr. Truman may propose an offer of a loan if needed. One legislator said a possible $150,000,000 loan has been mentioned, which could be used in part to buy surplus American military goods now in Europe.

Some house members predicted the president will ask for authority to provide financial and military support also for Italy.

May Send U. S. Officers

One, who was not at the conference, said he understood authority would be sought to send American officers to train Greek, Turkish and Italian troops.

Hoover's Report On Austria

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Herbert Hoover recommended today that an estimated $155,000,000 be spent for Austrian relief during the next fifteen months but said the country probably could be self-supporting by 1950 or 1951 if its land and equipment were freed by a peace treaty and foreign troops removed from its soil.

The former President said his estimate was based on supplying Austria with food, medicine and agricultural supplies only. He estimated that the proposed United Nations program—$148,000,000 for the remainder of 1947—would cost about $248,000,000 if continued over the fifteen-month period.

He said he proposed the lower figure because of "short world supplies" but declared that it would provide "a food level that while austere is, I believe, sufficient to maintain health and vigor."

Sends Report To Truman

Hoover's proposal was made in a formal report to President Truman after investigating central Europe's relief needs. A similar report on Germany was submitted two weeks ago.

The United Nations has under consideration a $610,000,000 fund for relief to Austria and other countries for the remainder of 1947 with the United States, as recommended by the State Department, contributing 57 per cent. The program calls for industrial rehabilitation as well as for direct relief.

He described Austria's nutritional condition as better than when he inspected the country a year ago on another survey.

"The present food levels appear adequate to prevent any disaster but must be regarded as 'emergency maintenance' which cannot be continued over years."

Says Imports Are Needed

Austrian economy requires the import of machinery, coal and certain raw materials in order to manufacture both for consumption and for export, Hoover said.

"She already has developed some exports," he added. "The Austrian Government has set up a sort of pool into which foreign exchange from these exports and otherwise is deposited and from which payments are made for industrial imports. The United Nations estimated her exports and other foreign exchange sources for the year 1947 at about $125,000,000.

"It is my belief that, at this rate, if the agricultural and food necessities can be provided without present drain on these exchange resources, Austria can manage her own industrial import program, as well as can be expected with the limitations of the times, without calling for aid from taxpayers of other nations in this field."

Lack Of Unity Cited

The ex-President, referring to the quadrupartite commission of American, British, Russian and French representatives in Austria pending a peace treaty, said the original intention was that there should be economic unity of the four zones.

He said the intent had not been carried out "and full use of Austrian resources is not being brought into play, the result of which increases the burden upon our taxpayers."

Hoover placed greatest blame for the lack of unity upon the Russians who, he said, under their interpretation of the Potsdam declaration, have requisitioned large areas of fertile land and a great number of industrial plants.

The Potsdam agreement provided that the four occupying nations seize as German reparations any German assets in their respective zones.

But the Austrians claim, said Hoover, that many of the Russian seizures were not actually German assets.

Plan Would Cut Food Imports

"Describing questions of legality upon which I am not passing judgment, if the produce from these land were released to Austria, together with relaxation of other requisitions, it would decrease the food imports by a least 70,000 tons per annum.

"Many of the requisitioned industrial plants," he declared, "are used otherwise than to support Austrian economy or exports."

Moderation of the load on the Austrian food supply could be obtained also by Russian reduction of its occupation army to the "minor levels" of the other powers, Hoover said, adding:

"In any event, the load upon the taxpayers of other nations during the interregnum is greatly increased, both for food imports and the diminished exports with which to pay for it."

Opposes Removal Of Assets

There can be little hope that Austria can recover self-support for many years if the requisitioned assets are to be removed or operated for other than Austrian economy or by other than Austrians themselves, Hoover said.

"On the other hand, if Austria's land and industrial equipment were entirely freed by a peace treaty and the burden of foreign armies removed, we might reasonably expect her to begin to contribute to the cost of food imports by the latter part of 1948 and to become self-supporting in two or three years thereafter.

"Otherwise," the report said, "she is likely again to be the poorhouse of Europe for years to come and her people constantly be dependent for life upon foreign aid."

Austria's official food ration generally parallels that of Germany, in so far as calories are concerned, the report said, but the condition of its people is generally better, the ration is better balanced and there are larger amounts of supplemental foods.

Mr. Hoover said control of American supplies contributed to Austrian relief should be placed in the hands of the American Army command so that they could be co-ordinated with the supplies for Germany and their distribution supervised by army agents. This type of control also would enable America to adjust its relief activities to that of other nations, the report declared.

Hoover's Report on Austria

Following is the complete text of the report issued yesterday by Herbert Hoover on Austrian agriculture and food requirements and the economic reorganization of that country:

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible to make clear the economic and relief problems of Austria without a paragraph on her history.

By the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 Austria was reduced from an empire to a small state of between six and seven million population, overweighted by the large city of Vienna with its 1,500,000 people.

Being left with too little agriculture to feed herself and too little industry to buy food through export of goods, the deficits between her imports and exports from 1919 to 1931 were met largely by foreign charity and "loans" from institutions and governments, including the United States. She finally crashed into bankruptcy in 1931, setting the fire of financial panic which swept Europe and finally the whole world.

After 1932 the country, rid of accumulated debt, made slow but substantial progress, and by 1938 seemed to have reached stability and self-support. At that time she was forcibly annexed by Hitler. After annexation, the Germans stripped the country of the bank reserves, confiscated many industrial establishments and large farm estates.

The Allied armies invaded the country in April and May, 1945, dividing it into four separate zones for military government under the French, American, British and Russian Armies.

An election held in November, 1945, resulted in the establishment of a constitution and a parliamentary government, which government is, however, subject ultimately to the direction of a control commission representing the four allied powers.

The people being exhausted of food supplies, relief measures were carried initially by the American and British military authorities. This lasted about twelve months until April 1, 1946, when U. N. R. R. A. undertook the work. U. N. R. R. A. (whose funds were 98 per cent American and British Commonwealth) is now winding up its service. The remainder of the fiscal year 1946-'47 will fall upon some new organization of relief. Such aid will certainly need to be carried on for the fiscal year 1947-'48 and probably considerably longer before recovery of Austrian industry enables her to exchange goods for her necessary food imports.

WAR DESTRUCTION

Aside from the vitality of the state drain by the Germans, there was considerable damage from the war. Fortunately, there was less destruction to manufacturing industry than in most combat areas. The railways suffered considerably, but have been generally restored. The largest damage was to housing and to public and important cultural buildings.

In the city of Vienna, which suffered most, some 15,000 buildings were completely destroyed out of 65,000 damaged. Expressed in apartment units, more than 110,000, or 21 per cent, of the city's shelter was made uninhabitable with consequent dreadful overcrowding and thousands living in the rubble.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Austrian agriculture never did supply more than 70 per cent of her needs, the balance being imported. Due to the lack of fertilizers and agricultural machinery the harvest of 1946 was about 60 per cent of normal. Thus, between the normal deficiency in production and the low yields the present volume of needed imports is very large.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

The 7,000,000 population, from a food-rationing point of view, can be classified as follows:

"Self suppliers"	1,200,000
Partial "self-suppliers"	700,000
Expectant and nursing mothers	90,000
Children, 1 to 3 years	330,000
Children, 3 to 6 years	370,000
Children, 6 to 12 years	620,000
"Normal consumers"	2,100,000
"Employees"	600,000
Moderately heavy workers	800,000
Heavy workers	400,000

There is some duplication in these numbers due to "partial self-suppliers." There are some 550,000 displaced persons in Austria, 450,000 of whom are included above and 100,000 of whom are provided for from non-Austrian sources.

The ration is at present 1,550 calories for "normal consumers" with priorities in dairy products and special foods for the mothers' group and children up to twelve years. There are varied supplements in meats, fats and breadstuffs for the different "workers'" groups.

Examination of the nutritional situation of these groups showed that their condition was fairly good. There was no consequential famine edema. The weak spots were the lack of universal school feeding of children and more effective aid for indigent "normal consumers." Therefore, more systematic school feeding is necessary, and further provision should be made for the indigent.

The nutritional condition is better than when I examined the situation a year ago. Although the official ration generally parallels that of Germany, in so far as calories are concerned the condition of the people is distinctly better in Austria.

Compared to Germany the ration is better balanced, especially in the children's group, and there is a larger amount of supplemental food outside the ration. This arises from the larger amounts of unrationed food (such as vegetables except potatoes), larger black-market supplies, a certain amount of child-feeding by foreign voluntary agencies and the very large number of food packages sent to friends and relatives from abroad. Altogether it is estimated that these supplements to the rationing system would represent an addition of at least 350 calories per diem if evenly distributed, bringing the "normal consumers'" ration up to 1,000 calories.

The present food levels appear adequate to prevent any disaster, but must be regarded as "emergency maintenance" which cannot be continued over years.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF CONTINUED RELIEF

The United Nations has proposed a fund of $610,000,000 for relief to certain countries of which Austria is one. The United States contribution, recommended by our State Department, is $350,000,000, or 57 per cent. The fund is presumed to cover only the period from the imminent end of U. N. R. R. A. to the end of 1947—about nine months. The United Nations estimates contemplated a higher food level than that which I have felt possible or necessary during the emergency, and they include certain industrial reconstruction aids in addition to food, medicine and such agricultural supplies as seed, fertilizers and insecticides. While the program recommended by the United Nations is admirable and desirable, I have felt it necessary, in view of world supplies and the drains upon the American taxpayer, to make estimates only for food, medicines and agricultural supplies, and upon more limited levels of caloric intake.

The relief program can be divided into two periods: (A) from the end of U. N. R. R. A. to the end of fiscal year 1947, and (B) for the fiscal year 1947-'48.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1946-1947

The program necessary for the period after U. N. R. R. A. winds up—until July 1, 1947—is diffi-

cult to estimate until final amounts of U. N. R. R. A. supplies are known. However, the requirements of food and medicine beyond the U. N. R. R. A. program are roughly estimated at about $30,000,000 to July 1, I have made no estimates for fertilizers or seed for the 1947 crop beyond the U. N. R. R. A. supplies, as no more could arrive in time.

This sum will need to be provided either from Army deficit appropriations or from the newly proposed $350,000,000 fund. Whatever the source, the control of the distribution of American supplies should be placed in the hands of the American Army Command in Europe. The reason is that these supplies should be co-ordinated with the supplies from Germany, as both should be procured in common and shipped through the Port of Bremen and over German railways. Moreover, Army agents can not only supervise distribution, but can also adjust our activities in relief to that of other nations contributing to Austria.

FISCAL YEAR 1947-1948

As relief must continue at least until the end of the fiscal year 1947-'48, I have felt it better to face the fact now rather than renewed appropriations later.

The program for the fiscal year 1947-'48 will depend somewhat upon the crop of 1947, which cannot as yet be determined. All estimates should be revised at that time. My preliminary estimate of requirements is:

Products	Tons
Cereals	330,000
Meats	5,600
Fats	35,000
Pulses	114,000
Sugar	9,000
Seeds	60,000
Fertilizers	150,000
Medicines	$5,000,000

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The total cost of such a program is estimated at about $125,000,000.

FINANCE

Thus the estimated cost of this program from the end of U. N. R. R. A. until July 1, 1948, or about fifteen months, is about $155,000,000. I have recommended to the Congress certain conditions to be attached to any American contribution.

What amounts the other nations may contribute to Austrian relief have not yet been determined. The British have made a grant of 10,000,000 pounds sterling to Austria, but I understand only a minor part can be used for dollar purchases. If the whole $610,000,000 fund be subscribed as recommended by the United Nations, then the 57 per cent of the cost to the American taxpayer would be about $86,000,000. If other nations fail to respond, it may be necessary to lower the level of relief.

The estimates for Austria under the $610,000,000 United Nations program are about $148,000,000 for nine months only, but relief will need to go on at least until July 1, 1948. If it were continued six months more at this same rate, it would entail a further sum of about $100,000,000, or a total of about $248,000,000, as contrasted with $155,000,000 I have estimated.

As said, the lower costs that I propose are due to short world supplies and a food level that while autsere is I believe sufficient to maintain health and vigor. Further, the $610,000,000 program includes support for industrial rehabilitation which I discuss later.

NECESSARY STEPS TO END THE LOAD ON THE AMERICAN TAPAYER

The problem of how soon Austria can become self-supporting by exports with which to buy her own food is of first interest to the American taxpayer. No report on Austria that does not face this situation is worth preparation. So long as such a balanced economy cannot be created (unless we wish to see terrible starvation) a large part of the deficit will fall upon the taxpayers in the United States and other nations. And this at a time when the whole world is struggling with huge problems of recovery.

There can be no real solution until there is a peace treaty which entirely frees Austrian ecenomy to produce and export.

However, two alternative situations must be considered:

First, the interregnum between now and a peace treaty.

Second, the economic basis of a treaty under which Austria may regain self-support.

THE INTERREGNUM

Austrian economy, even in the interregnum before peace, requires the import of machinery, coal, certain raw materials, such as textiles, leather and metals, in order to manufacture both for consumption goods and for export. She already has developed some exports. The Austrian government has set up a sort of pool into which foreign exchange from these exports and otherwise is deposited and from which payments are made for industrial imports. The United Nations estimated her exports and other foreign-exchange sources for the year 1947 at about $125,000,000. It is my belief that, at this rate, if the agricultural and food necessities can be provided without present drain on these exchange resources, Austria can manage her own industrial-import program, as well as can be expected with the limitations of the times, without calling for aid from the taxpayers of other nations in this field.

There is no way to estimate how long it will be before a constructive treaty shall be concluded. However, there are certain co-operative steps between the occupying powers that could be taken during the interregnum which would decrease needed food imports and increase exports so as to contribute to payment for food.

As I have said, pending peace, the Austrian government is subject to a quadrupartite commission of American, British, Russian and French representatives, and the country is separated into four military zones. The original intention was that there should be economic unity of the zones. That has not been fully carried out, and full use of Austrian resources is not being brought into play, the result of which increases the burden upon our taxpayers.

The greatest difficulty in co-operation is with the Russian zone. Under the Potsdam Declaration, each of the four nations was to have as German reparations any German assets in its Austrian zone. Under these provisions each military government requisitioned such property. A very large segment of Austrian economy is under such requisition. Our American requisitions amounted to some 200 enterprises, but these have been assigned to the Austrian government to operate in trust pending some settlement of the whole question. The other governments have been urged similarly to assign such ownership so as to increase Austrian productivity, self-support and recovery.

Under the Russian interpretation of the Potsdam Declaration, they have not only requisitioned a large amount of fertile land, but a great number of industrial plants. The Austrians claim that a large part of them were not in reality German assets. Disregarding questions of legality upon which I am not passing judgment, if the produce from these lands were released to Austria, together with relaxation of other requisitions, I would decrease the food imports by at least 70,000 tons per annum. Many of the requisitioned industrial plants are used otherwise than to support Austrian economy or exports. Another way to moderate this load on Austrian food supply would be the reduction of Russian armies to the minor levels of the other powers. In any even, the load upon the taxpayers of other nations during the interregnum is greatly increased, both for food imports and the diminished exports with which to pay for it.

AUSTRIAN ECONOMY IN PEACE

The Allies, in the Moscow Declaration of Nov. 1, 1943, declared the annexation of Austria "null and void," "shall be liberated from German domination," "re-established a free and independent." Thus classed as a "liberated state," it has been presumed that Austria will be free of reparations.

It can be said at once, however, that if the requisitioned assets are to be removed or operated for other than Austrian economy or by other than the Austrians themselves, there can be little hope that Austria can recover self-support for many, many years.

On the other hand, if Austria's land and industrial equipment were entirely freed by a peace treaty and the burden of foreign armies removed, we might reasonably expect her to begin to contribute to the cost of food imports by the latter part of 1948 and to become self-supporting in two or three years thereafter. Otherwise, she is likely again to be the poor-house of Europe for years to come and her people constantly be dependent for life upon foreign aid.

The Austrian people are making a brave fight to re-establish the principles of Western civilization. Their officials are able and effective. They should enlist our sympathy, our support and all the influence we can summon in her reconstruction.

Nimitz Agrees To Statehood For Hawaiians

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Says Islands' People Gave U.S. Their Whole-Hearted Co-operation During War

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, said today he could see "no objection from a military or naval standpoint to the Hawaiian Islands achieving statehood."

"Before World War II," Admiral Nimitz told the House Public Lands Committee, "I entertained some doubt as to the loyalty of American citizens of Japanese ancestry in the event of war with Japan. From my observations during World War II, I no longer have that doubt.

"During my service as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Ocean area (December, 1941, to November, 1945, in Hawaii), I had an opportunity to observe the people of the Hawaiian Islands, and I have great admiration and appreciation of the whole-hearted co-operation they gave to the war effort," he said.

Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, asked what was the necessity of martial law in the islands.

"The situation in December, 1941, was a crucial one," Admiral Nimitz replied, "and required every safeguard that could be instituted to advance security. Hindsight might indicate that it was not necessary."

Admiral Nimitz said the secrecy of the Japanese high command in planning the Pearl Harbor attack was so strict that "I don't think the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu had any idea of the nature of the attack and the time it was to come."

Admiral Nimitz said his statement con ained only his "personal views." The Navy Department has told the committee it has no objection to enactment of legislation being considered by the group to make Hawaii the forty-ninth state.

General Charles B. Herron, retired, Army commander in Hawaii from 1937 to 1941, testified that "civilian leadership was thoroughly patriotic" during his three years there and "the military was not obstructed in any way."

Four House members who introduced Hawaiian statehood bills testified in support of admitting the territory to the Union; Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican, of Minnesota; Representative Robert Hale, Republican, of Maine; Representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat, of Montana, and Representative Dean P. Taylor, Republican, of New York.

Governor Ingram M. Stainback, of Hawaii, here to testify in behalf of statehood for the territory, paid a call today on President Truman.

Committee Approves Lilienthal by 8 to 1

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Senator Bricker Registers the Only Vote Against Confirmation—Four Others Approved for Atomic Commission.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—The Senate Atomic Energy Committee voted 8 to 1 today for confirmation of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The committee also approved the nominations of W. W. Waymack, L. L. Strauss, Dr. Robert Bacher and Sumner T. Pike as members of the commission, and Carroll Wilson as general manager.

Senator Bricker (R.-Ohio) cast the only vote against Lilienthal. His Ohio colleague, Senator Taft, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, already had declared against the former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Committee Roll Call.

The roll call on the Lilienthal nomination was:

FOR CONFIRMATION—Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), Millikin (R.-Col.), Knowland (R.-Cal.), Johnson (D.-Col.), McMahon (D.-Conn.), Russell (D.-Ga.) and Connally (D.-Tex.)

AGAINST CONFIRMATION—Bricker (R.-Ohio).

Senators Connally and Vandenberg, who were attending a White House conference, voted by proxy.

All the names now go to the Senate floor for consideration.

Connally was recorded only on the Lilienthal nomination. Senator Hickenlooper, chairman of the committee, said the Texas Senator explained that he did not know enough about the other nominees to cast a vote on them.

Bacher, Strauss and Waymack were approved by a vote of 8 to 0, with Connally abstaining.

Pike and Wilson, 6 to 2.

Pike and Wilson were approved by a vote of 6 to 2, with Connally not voting and Bricker and Johnson opposing confirmation.

Hickenlooper formally reported the committee action to the Senate, but there was no immediate debate. Taft, however, told reporters he hoped the Senate could begin consideration of the nominations on Wednesday.

Hickenlooper said in a statement that he had voted for Lilienthal because he believed he was acting in "the immediate best interests of our atomic energy program and of the United States."

He said there was no evidence that Lilienthal is either a Communist, friendly to Communism or a "fellow traveler."

Bricker, however, told reporters that "radicals or ultra-liberals are working in and about the atomic energy project."

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Lilienthal and Wilson, he asserted, are "either incompetent or unwilling to keep out of the organization those with records that would cause distrust and fear on the part of the people of our country.

He further told reporters that while he didn't think Lilienthal was a Communist, there was "no question" that he was sympathetic to Communists, "or he wouldn't have had them around."

Earlier Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.), Republican whip, forecast a delay in Senate action on the nominations. He told a reporter that he has made no allowances in the legislative schedule for floor debate on the appointments until some legislation is out of the way.

The Senate is debating a proposed constitutional amendment setting a two-term limit on the presidency.

Hickenlooper said the printed record of the five-week hearings will be available Thursday. The nominations have been before the committee since January 20, but hearings did not start until January 27.

A bitter floor fight on the Lilienthal nomination appeared inevitable as Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.), long a political foe of the former TVA chief, promised "the damnedest fight the Senate ever saw."

Most Senators appeared to believe that debate might run for three weeks because both opponents and proponents will seek to convince many members who remain undecided how to vote."

BRICKER CITES MAR FBI RECORDS

Looks at Loyalty of Some Atom Board Workers.

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Senator Bricker (R.-Ohio) said today that records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation raise a "serious question" concerning the loyalty of some employees of the Atomic Energy Commission appointed by David Lilienthal and General Manager Carroll Wilson.

Bricker made the statement to reporters after the Senate Atomic Committee's vote favoring the nomination of Lilienthal as commission chairman. The Ohioan cast the only vote against Lilienthal, who like Wilson, has been serving with the commission on an interim appointment.

"The records of the FBI which were finally made available to the committee and then only in the last two days of the hearing, reveal that some of the top appointments already made by Mr. Lilienthal and . . . Wilson, are subject to serious question as to their loyalty to our form of government," Bricker said.

Bricker said he had been advised this morning that the commission has taken action of some sort with respect to two high officials whose loyalty, he said, had been opened to question by the FBI report. He said he did not know just what that action was.

He said that abstracts of the FBI investigations would be inserted in the committee's official record of the hearings.

Bricker declared that members of the Commission should have "the implicit confidence of the people of the United States." He called Lilienthal, a former chief of the Tennessee Valley Authority, "a controversial figure" with loyal friends and bitter enemies.

"He has been active in what might be called liberal—and some designate it radical—movements in this country," he said.

"Hard to Get Along With."

"At times he has found it impossible to get along with those with whom he has been associated, as was shown in the testimony of Mr. A. E. Morgan."

(Morgan was succeeded as TVA chairman by Lilienthal.)

"There is no doubt that there were Communist activities among the employees of TVA. This activity, according to testimony, was carried on partly by youngsters who were sort of playing at being Communists. But they were drawn into it by an active organization working in and about TVA.

"Mr. Lilienthal testified he did not know about this activity. He should have known about it. It was his job to kno

The testimony should have alerted Mr. Lilienthal and his associates with regard to radicals and unusual types of people who are not thoroughgoing Americans."

A different view was expressed in another statement by Committee Chairman Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) who voted for Lilienthal's nomination, he said:

'An Able Executive.'

"There is no evidence that indicates that Mr. Lilienthal is either a communist, friendly to Communism or that he is a so-called 'fellow traveler.'

"The small number of communists or communist sympathizers shown to have been employed in minor capacities in TVA at one time, probably could be duplicated in any large employment operation in the country and could easily be a matter that, at the time, might not come directly to the attention of the top executives.

"The record does disclose that Mr. Lilienthal is an able and vigorous executive. It also discloses, in my opinion, that he is a dominant character with great administrative ability. There is no evidence in the record that he is anything but personally honest."

Senator Wants Report On 100 U.S. 'Prisoners'

Washington, March 10 (AP)—Senator Brooks (R., Ill.) proposed in the Senate today that the Foreign Relations Committee obtain a "complete report" on the alleged detention of 100 American citizens in Polish prisons on political charges.

Brooks offered a resolution citing a report by Arthur Bliss Lane, American Ambassador to Poland, that he was denied an opportunity to confer with the prisoners, with one exception.

DEMOCRATS BATTLE LIMIT ON PRESIDENCY

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP) Senator Hatch (D-NM) charged the Republicans today with "trying to legislate against the late Franklin D. Roosevelt" with a proposed constitutional amendment to set a nine-year limit on presidents.

"The Republican party is still looking backwards," he declared in the second day's Senate debate on the measure.

Shortly after Hatch spoke, Republican leaders recessed the Senate until Wednesday, announcing they hoped to work out some sort of an acceptable compromise in the meantime. Democrat after Democrat had taken the floor to criticize the measure and to support a proposed modification which would have the effect of letting President Truman have two more terms, rather than one, if the voters chose.

The only decision reached today was by a 63 to 20 vote to have state legislatures, rather than conventions, ratify the proposed change in the constitution.

SIX WOULD FORCE ARBITRATION USE MAR 1947

Witnesses Say It Is Most Practical Strike Solution

Washington, March 10 (AP)—The House Labor Committee heard five congressmen and a Harvard professor recommend compulsory arbitration today as the "most practical and fairest" way of stopping big strikes.

They said they would welcome a better answer, but that no one has offered any other effective idea.

And, said Representative Hale (R., Maine), the people demanded in the last election that "work indispensable to a modern society must go forward."

Others Appearing

Appearing with him were Representatives Clifford Case (R., N.J.), Herter (R., Mass.), Heselton (R., Mass.) and Auchincloss (R., N.J.). With them was Sumner Schlichter, head of the Harvard labor relations center.

They suggested creating a group of arbitrators picked by management and labor. If other methods of settling a dispute failed, and if the President decided that an emergency threatened public health and safety, then both sides would be compelled to lay their case before a board of three arbitrators. And both sides would be compelled to abide by the decision.

Only disputes involving interstate commerce would be handled this way. State and local authorities would have to try to settle the others.

Called "Only Alternative"

Auchincloss noted that spokesmen for both business and labor have "expressed horror at the thought of compulsory arbitration." But he said it seems to be the only alternative to "public disaster."

He and the others argued that if management and unions are so opposed to compulsory arbitration, then they will do their best to settle things between themselves without being forced to arbitrate.

Herter said that Government seizure of coal mines or other property in a strike "merely shifts the emphasis from one leg to the other without solving anything."

President's Action Noted

Schlichter recalled that in five of eight major railroad disputes in the last ten years and in a steel strike last year, the President stepped in as a personal arbitrator. A presidential decision is close to a command, he said, and therefore close to compulsory arbitration.

"I cannot think of a worse form of compulsory arbitration," he added. "The problem is how to prevent it, how to get away from it, how to reduce the proportion of cases in which it occurs and how to safeguard it and keep it nonpolitical when it does occur."

Schlichter suggested some changes for a bill proposed by the five congressmen. But, he said, it would encourage collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration and protect the public in case both of those fail.

Yugoslavia Must Prove 'Need' to Get U. S. Grain

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—The State Department said today Yugoslavia must present "clear evidence that a real need now exists" before getting authority to buy grain from the United States.

The Yugoslav government, the department said in a statement, recently ask the Charge d'Affaires at Belgrade, John Cabot, to recommend to the International Emergency Food Council an allocation of grain to Yugoslavia. (The International Food Council, of which the United States is a member, makes recommendations to member governments regarding food allocations).

The department noted, however, that Yugoslavia shipped grain to Romania last fall just prior to elections in that Soviet-dominated country. Shipments also have been made to Albania in the Soviet sphere.

Lost Hesse Testimony Ordered Taken Again

Washington, March 10 (AP)—An eight-man courtmartial board today overruled a defense motion for acquittal on the ground that part of the record is missing in the trial of Col. Jack W. Durant for conspiracy in the $1,500,000 Hesse crown jewel theft.

The court ordered testimony, given February 12, repeated in order to replace, as nearly as possible, part of the trial record now lost.

The record was unwittingly destroyed when an as yet unidentified army colonel in the Army's vast Pentagon Building headquarters walked off with the court stenographer's recording machine and stripped it of notes, destroying them.

15 MILLION HOMES IN 10 YEARS IS AIM OF HOUSING BILL

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP) A long-range housing bill designed to encourage construction of 15,000,000 city and rural homes in the next 10 years was introduced today by Senators Taft (R-Ohio), Wagner (D-NY) and Ellender (D-La).

Calling for a permanent national housing commission, the announced goal of the measure is "decent homes and a suitable living environment for every American family."

The target for the first years after enactment is 5,000,000 new homes.

Provisions of Measure

Coordinating existing housing agencies under the new commission, the bill authorizes a federal housing authority, a federal home loan bank administration and a federal public housing authority.

It sets forth these policies:

1. Private enterprise in the construction industry would be encouraged to serve as large a part of the total housing need as possible.

2. Government assistance would be utilized, wherever feasible, to enable private enterprise to meet a greater share of the total need.

3. Provision of federal financial aid to clear slums and provide public low-rent housing. Such aid would be available only for areas which "demonstrate that their needs cannot fully be met through reliance solely on private enterprise and upon local and state revenues."

The bill also provides special assistance on mortgage insurance for low-income families. It also is designed to encourage private builders to construct rental housing for moderate income families.

Local public housing agencies would be required to give preference to families of servicemen and veterans in selecting tenants.

Administration of loans for construction of rural homes would be under the Secretary of Agriculture.

A similar bill was passed last year by the Senate, but was shelved in the House.

FBI SCANS RECORDS OF ARAB AGENCY

WASHINGTON, March 10—(AP) Officials of the Arab Office, an agency supported by seven Arab governments, said today records at their headquarters here were examined for several hours during the day by two FBI agents.

Cecil Hourani, secretary of the office said that he raised no objections as "we have nothing to hide." The Arab Office headquarters are located in the fashionable Wardman Park Hotel.

The two men, an assistant said had credentials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said they had search warrants. They examined papers and files from mid morning until 5 p.m., removed nothing and said they would return tomorrow, reporters were told.

The Arab Office publishes information about the Near East and has opposed Jewish immigration into Palestine. A registration statement filed with the Justice Department said the agency was sponsored by the governments of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, TransJordan and the Yeman.

A Department of Justice official said that under the law which requires registration of persons or groups representing a foreign nation, the FBI has the right to inspect the records of any person or group so registered.

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Ives Bill Would Let In War Orphans

Washington, March 10 (A. P.).—Legislation to permit the immigration of war orphans into the United States was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Ives (R.-N. Y.).

The benefits would apply only to youths under 14 who would be adopted by a United States citizen. Ives estimated that a little more than 6,200 orphan children wish to come to America from the American zone of Germany.

'A' BOMB OUTPUT RISE IS ADVOCATED

Boston, March 10 (A. P.).—John M. Hancock, general manager of the United States delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, said today that the United States should continue manufacturing as many atomic bombs "as the country can produce."

Hancock, in a speech at a Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon, said: "The United States plan (for atomic energy) is surely a realistic approach to the hard facts of the problem."

He explained that the United States plan calls for the creation of an Atomic Energy Commission to be set up by the Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of recommending a treaty to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy.

Asserting that treaties are as yet no guaranty of peace, Hancock declared that "it is best for the United States to go ahead with the manufacture of as many bombs as the country can produce. It is a hard philosophy, but its safer than war itself.

"The suggestion of merely stopping the manufacture of bombs is a thoroughly impractical one," he said, "unless it were accompanied by the stopping of the manufacturing of the fissionable materials themselves and the disposal of all in existence."

Haupt's Friend Excluded

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP).—Mrs. Elli Friedericke Mathilde Louis Donath, forty-nine, who the government said had been friendly with Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur, was denied United States citizenship today. Federal Judge John P. Barnes said she had not demonstrated she was attached to the principles of the Constitution. Irving Freedman, naturalization attorney, told the court Mrs. Donath was interned as a dangerous alien during the war and that she also was friendly to William Wernecke, convicted of draft evasion by posing as a Lutheran minister. Her husband, Otto, was naturalized in 1937.

ATOMIC PLAN SENT BACK TO COMMISSION

Gromyko Joins In Vote After Austin Rejects Russian Proposal

Lake Success, N.Y., March 10 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council by unanimous vote tonight sent the whole complicated atomic energy control question back to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission after the United States flatly rejected Russia's detailed atomic plan.

The Security Council thus closed its books for the time being on one of its most controversial subjects and directed the atomic commission to prepare a treaty on atomic control.

It called for a report before the next meeting of the General Assembly in September.

Gromyko Loses Fight

Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian delegate who had fired bitter broadsides at the United States plan for atomic control, lost a stubborn fight to whittle down a United States resolution sending the issue back to the commission. He then voted with the other ten delegates in a rare display of unanimity on the Security Council.

The Council adjourned at 6.52 P.M. until 3 P.M. Wednesday.

The United States in its complete rejection of the detailed Russian plans said that they were not constructive, might even lead to war and lacked the minimum security needs this country has demanded.

"They do not provide for an international system of control of atomic energy at all," Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, told the United Nations Security Council in a dramatic session before a crowded chamber.

Called Incentive To Distrust

"They provide for a system which at best would give no security and at worst would be a constant incentive to distrust and war," he said.

Austin, with considerable spirit, denied allegations by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, that this country is seeking to keep a world monopoly on atomic energy.

Austin capped his 20-minute speech with an assertion that the United States made clear that it welcomed all constructive suggestions but felt the Soviet proposals "do not . . . contain constructive suggestions."

"While proclaiming themselves international and while alleging a certain security against atomic warfare, they do not satisfy any of the conditions which are minimal and essential for such security," Austin said.

Term Speech "Negative"

Alexandre Parodi, of France, and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, expressed disappointment over the "negative character" of Gromyko's 78-minute speech last Wednesday in which the Russian charged that the United States proposals for an international authority controlling atomic matters everywhere was an attack on the independence of other countries.

Fernand van Langenhove, of Belgium, lined his country up with the United States plan officially for the first time since Belgium took a seat on the Security Council January 1. Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, of Colombia, and Paul Hasluck, of Australia, also supported the United States.

Austin worked during the week end on his reply to Gromyko, writing it himself in longhand after considerable research. He began his counterattack by presenting a revised resolution which would send the whole atomic problem back to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission for another attempt to draft a treaty or convention.

This resolution called for a second atomic commission report before the General Assembly meets next September. The first report, now before the Council, was based mainly on the United States plan for control, which envisioned an atomic development authority with full power over atomic matters everywhere and no veto on atomic punishments.

Gromyko's atomic proposals call for a convention outlawing atomic bombs now and another convention, to be worked out as rapidly as possible, setting up controls operating within the framework of the Security Council, where the five great powers hold the veto.

Points To Six U.S. Moves

Austin met Gromyko's charges of monopoly with six instances in which the United States has taken the initiative or has participated in moves designed to share the atomic secrets with the world and asked:

"Does this sound like a policy of development of a cartel or international monopoly?"

Austin said the United States did not desire to impose its will in atomic matters on other countries and pointed out that nine other nations joined the United States in approving the commission's report while Russia and Poland did not vote.

Shipping Parley Ordered

The United Nations Economic and Social Council instructed Trygve Lie, secretary general to call an international shipping conference to consider the desirability of creating a world shipping organization.

The Economic and Social Council voted to ask the conference to consider unfair trade practices in shipping and to make the prevention of such practices one of the functions of any world organization which might be established.

United Nations headquarters was informed today that Albania had rejected final efforts of the United Nations press division to obtain an Albanian entry visa for L. S. Chakales, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Athens.

The regime of Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha had complained against dispatches Chakales filed from Albania in December, 1945, on the single-party election staged by a "national democratic front" to set up the Albanian Peoples Republic headed by Hoxha.

Austin Resolution and Speech

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., March 10.—Following are the complete texts of the revised resolution on atomic energy introduced by Warren R. Austin, United States representative, in the United Nations Security Council here today, and of Mr. Austin's speech in support of the resolution:

The Resolution

The Security Council, having received and considered the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission dated 31 Dec. 1946, together with its letter of transmittal of the same date,

Recognizes that any agreement expressed by the members of the council to the separate portions of the report is preliminary since final acceptance of any part by any nation is conditioned upon its acceptance of all parts of the control plan in its final form;

Transmits the record of its consideration of the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the commission;

Urges the Atomic Energy Commission, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions of 24th Jan. and 14th Dec. 1946, to continue its inquiry into all phases of the problem of the international control of atomic energy and to develop as promptly as possible the specific proposals called for by Section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of 24th Jan. 1946, and by the resolution of the General Assembly of Dec. 14, 1946, and in due course to prepare and submit to the Security Council a draft treaty or treaties or convention or conventions incorporating its ultimate proosals;

Requests the Atomic Energy Commission to submit a second report to the Security Council before the next session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Austin's Speech

The pending resolution of the United States — with certain amendments — ought to be adopted. Its adoption would execute the part of that recommendation of the General Assembly, of Dec. 14 last, reading "that the Security Council expedite consideration of the reports which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council and that it facilitate the work of that commission, and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention or conventions for the creation of an international system of control and inspection, these conventions to include prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in the future to mass destruction and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes.

Adoption of the pending resolution is necessary to enable the Atomic Energy Commission to effectively perform that part of the same resolution of the General Assembly which was addressed directly to the Atomic Energy Commission, viz.:

"Then General Assembly urges the expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of 24 Jan. 1946."

That Section 5 is the unanimous repudiation by fifty-four nations of all the defamation and innuendo that has occurred here in debates. Recurrence to the fundamental bases of that section will hold us fast to the actual motives and objectives of all members of the United Nations, namely:

The abolition of war;

The establishment of collective security and peace;

The improvement of better living for all.

Section 5 reads:

"Terms of Reference of the Commission"

"The commission shall proceed with the utmost despatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the commission shall make specific proposals:

(a) "For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(b) "For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(c) "For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(d) "For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

"The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken."

Mr. President, the origin and sponsorship of that section springs from the spirit of every nation and people who were members of the United Nations at the time of its inspired adoption. As we review its history let us be re-dedicated to its benevolent and grand purpose and speedily advance its consummation.

After the act of Chapultepec, after the United Nations Charter, the news of a most awful hazard to security burst upon civilization. Immediately commenced the effort which we are now engaged in to overcome the hazard and to harness this energy for the cause of peace.

On Aug 6, 1945, the President of the United States announced "sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped a bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base." He concluded: "I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and the use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence toward the maintenance of world peace."

President Sends Message

Within two months, on Oct. 3, 1945, President Truman delivered a message to Congress containing the following altruistic declaration;:

"In international relations, as in domestic affairs, the release of atomic energy constitutes a new force too revolutionary to consider in the framework of old ideas."

Permit me to pause long enough to comment, 'And probably to be governed by the Act of Chapultepec or the Charter of the United Nations."

He continued:

"We can no longer rely on the slow progress of time to develop a program of control among nations. Civilization demands that we shall reach at the earliest possible date a satisfactory arrangement for the control of this discovery in order that it may become a powerful and forceful influence toward the mainte-

nance of world peace instead of an instrument of destruction."

In the President's Navy Day address, Oct. 27, 1945, he also reaffirmed our motives and our purpose, thus:

"We must find the answer to the problems created by the release of atomic energy—as we must find the answers to the many other problems of peace—in partnership with all the peoples of the United Nations. We shall pursue that course with all the wisdom, patience and determination that the God of peace can bestow upon a people who are trying to follow His path."

In less than one month thereafter it was the United States that took the initiative in bringing about the three - nation agreed declaration on atomic energy at Washington, Nov. 15, 1945. The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Canada issued a declaration which contained provisions later adopted by the General Assembly at London including Section 5. The following part of that declaration speaks to us today with probative emphasis:

"We are, however, prepared to share, on a reciprocal basis with others of the United Nations, detailed information concerning the practical industrial application of atomic energy just as soon as effective enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes can be devised."

Policy Is U. S. Law

Today this policy, which is utterly incompatible with a United States monopoly, is the law of the United States, Section 10 (A) 1 and 2 of the atomic energy act of 1946 which I read and make a part of this important record:

"Sec. 10 (A) Policy—It shall be the policy of the commission to control the dissemination of restricted data in such a manner as to assure the common defense and security. Consistent with such policy, the commission shall be guided by the following principles:

"(1) That until Congress declares by joint resolution that effective and enforceable international safeguards against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes have been established, there shall be no exchange of information with other nations with respect to the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes; and

"(2) That the dissemination of scientific and technical information relating to atomic energy should be permitted and encouraged so as to provide that free interchange of ideas and criticisms which is essential to scientific progress."

Well, I ask, does this sound like a policy of development of a cartel or international monopoly?

Note the following wellspring of duty of the Atomic Energy Commission under Section 5 because it is an act of the Soviet Union as well as of the other four permanent members of this Security Council.

At the meeting which took place in Moscow from Dec. 16 to Dec. 26, 1945, of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, agreement was reached to recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission. They invited the other permanent members to join them in assuming the initiative in sponsoring the resolution creating and fixing the terms of reference of the Atomic Energy Commission. Those terms are precisely the same Section 5 that we are now considering, and Mr. Molotov's name is subscribed to it.

Followed by Assembly Act

Then followed the act of the General Assembly, Jan. 24, 1946, which I have quoted and which the General Assembly on Dec. 14 urged "the expeditious fulfillment" by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The United States attaches great importance to the remarks of the representattive of the Soviet Union on the control of atomic energy so far as they may affect that fulfillment.

The objections of the Soviet government to the commission report to the Security Council deal not only with the difficult question of the certainty of sanctions, not only with the difficult question of the sequence of steps by which international control may be established, not only with the reliance which may be placed on a purely conventional approach to the prohibition of atomic weapons. They deny the necessity, if security is to be achieved, for an international co-operative development in the field of atomic energy. They go to the very root of the problem. They attack the proposed international agency on the ground that it would be a United States monopoly.

The United States takes the position that it is precisely the opposite.

What the majority of the Security Council and Atomic Energy Commission seek is effective international control by a genuinely international co-operative development of atomic energy to which all nations would contribute their skills and their knowledge without secrecy, and in which all nations would share the benefits on an equitable basis.

Our purpose is to assure that each nation can safely realize these tremendous benefits for itself without danger to its national security or the security of its own economic and social system.

The alternative is a control which would be neither international nor effective—a control which would permit or encourage national rivalries. Because the United States believes that national rivalries would create secrecy, suspicion and finally preparation for the horrors of atomic war, it has proposed to turn over in due course all its knowledge, its facilities and its scientific skills to an international agency under necessary safeguards. Only when specific proposals have been presented can the United States or any other nation assess the sacrifices which would have to be made in order to obtain the benefits of such an international agency. Specific proposals—the words repeated three different times in the fundamental papers that created the Atomic Energy Commission and gave it its instructions—must be developed in the Atomic Energy Commission which was created for that purpose.

The United States does not desire to impose its will, in questions of atomic energy, on other countries. The report itself proves the opposite. Ten countries united therein to forestall an atomic weapons race. The prohibition of atomic weapons in advance of a system of effective enforceable safeguards would not fulfill the mandate of the General Assembly adopted unanimously, or prevent an atomic weapons race.

My government has made it clear that we welcome all constructive suggestions which might advance the solution of our common problem and fulfill the mandate of the General Assembly resolution. The proposals put forward by the Soviet government do not in our view contain constructive suggestions. While proclaiming themselves international, and while alleging a certain security against atomic warfare, they do not satisfy any of the conditions which are minimal and essential for such security. They do not provide for an international system of control of atomic energy at all. They provide for a system which at best would give no security, and at worst would be a constant incentive to distrust and war.

Now, the question is, do we adopt the pending resolution to facilitate the work of the atomic energy commission or do we decline to carry out the recommendation of the General Assembly?

We will not know that the work of the commission has or has not proceeded to any stage of completion if we fail to facilitate its making of specific proposals. No specific proposals have yet been made.

The work on specific proposals according to Section 5 may develop more agreement than indicated by the vote of 10 to 0 on the first report. The specific proposals may not excite such opposition as to defeat the purpose we have all hitherto declared.

In any event we may know through its next report, required by this resolution as amended, whether we can advance toward the abolition of war, the establishment of collective security, and the development of better living for all. We may by then know whether we can through treaty lay the foundations of international law to govern a system of international control of atomic energy.

Hecht To Seek Ships To Repatriate Jews

New York, March 10 (AP)—Ben Hecht, author and cochairman of the repatriation supervisory board of the American League for a Free Palestine, said today in commenting on the British boarding of the motorship Ben Hecht last Saturday off Palestine, that he would seek new ships to repatriate Jews.

He said in a statement on the boarding of the motorship and arrest of 20 of its crew:

"The British can capture ships to their heart's content, but there are many more where they came from.

"I have gone to work to write another play to raise more funds to buy ships to repatriate more Hebrews. This news will spur me on to write even more plays."

Arrests On Ben Hecht Called A "Test Case"

New York, March 10 (AP)—Fowler V. Harper, Yale University law professor, said today the arrest of American crew members of the refugee ship Ben Hecht by British authorities provided "a test case" of the entire British policy regarding immigration into Palestine.

Harper, vice chairman of the American League for a Free Palestine, said at a news conference:

"This will be a test case in a sense that a British court will decide whether Mr. Bevins's foreign policy or international law is paramount."

He added the organizations hoped the case "will establish the illegality of the British regulations in a British court under international law."

A new York law firm has been engaged and State Department intervention in the case now was being sought, Harper said.

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-TEXT OF A SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ON THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING, AS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE:

THE MOSCOW SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OPENED TODAY IN MOSCOW IN THE HOUSE OF THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY. THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE SESSION IS TAKING PLACE IS DECORATED WITH THE STATE FLAGS OF THE U.S.S.R., THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MET AT ITS MOSCOW SESSION IS TO DISCUSS A NUMBER OF MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONCERNING GERMANY. ALSO ON THE AGENDA IS THE QUESTION OF THE PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

THE PUBLIC ATTENTON OF THE ENTIRE WORLD IS CENTERED ON THE WORK OF THE SESSION. A LARGE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO HAVE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FOR THE OPENING OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

MR. V.M. MOLOTOV, U.S.S.R. FOREIGN MINISTER, MADE A SHORT SPEECH IN WHICH ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HEADS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND ON HIS OWN BEHALF HE WELCOMED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE U.S.A. AND FRANCE-- MR. BEVIN, MR. MARSHALL, M. BIDAULT --- AND THEIR ASSISTANTS WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TO TAKE PART IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

MR. MOLOTOV SAID THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IS CONFRONTED WITH A TASK THAT IS NOT EASY.

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"BUT WE HAVE A RELIABLE BASIS FOR JOINT WORK," HE SAID, "ABOVE ALL, THE HISTORIC DECISIONS ON GERMANY ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCES OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA AND IN BERLIN.

"OUR DEPUTIES IN LONDON AND THE CONTROL COUNCIL IN GERMANY, CHARGED WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN QUESTIONS, HAVE DONE GREAT AND USEFUL WORK AND HAVE PRESENTED FOR OUR DISCUSSION THE NECESSARY MATERIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS."

MR.MOLOTOV WISHED SUCCESS TO THE CONFERENCE OPENING TODAY.

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ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION, FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR THE RECEPTION ACCORDED HIM, AND DECLARED THAT HE FULLY RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK WHICH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WAS CONFRONTED WITH.

HE ASKED MR.MOLOTOV, AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY ON WHOSE TERRITORY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IS THIS TIME MEETING, TO ASSUME THE CHAIRMANSHIP AT THE FIRST MEETING.

THIS PROPOSAL WAS SUPPORTED BY M.BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, AND MR.MARSHALL, U.S.A. SECRETARY OF STATE. THEY ALSO EMPHASIZED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOSCOW SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK IT HAS TO DO.

MR.MOLOTOV STATED THAT THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WAS THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO AIM AT SUCCESS IN THE WORK AHEAD.

ACCEPTING THE PROPOSAL TO PRESIDE AT THE FIRST MEETING, MR. MOLOTOV THANKED HIS COLLEAGUES AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD CONTINUE TO KEEP TO THE ESTABLISHED SYSTEM OF PRESIDING IN TURNS.

THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FURTHER DECIDED A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS AND PASSED ON TO THE AGENDA.

(END TEXT)

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FIRST LEAD COMMONS (140)

BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS SAID TODAY BRITAIN WAS SPENDING TOO MANY DOLLARS FOR TOBACCO, BUT ADDED THE GOVERNMENT HAD REJECTED RATIONING OF SMOKES BECAUSE A BLACK MARKET IN TOBACCO WOULD BE HARD TO SUPPRESS.

SIR STAFFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, OPENED A THREE-DAY HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON BRITISH ECONOMY WHICH WILL BE CLIMAXED BY A CONSERVATIVE EFFORT TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT WITH A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE. PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE APPEARED CERTAIN OF RIDING OUT THE STORM AS THE DEBATE BEGAN.

CRIPPS SAID EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO SUPPLANT SOME SUPPLIES OF VIRGINIA--FAVORITE OF BRITISH SMOKERS--WITH MORE TOBACCO FROM THE EMPIRE. HE ANNOUNCED A 10 PER CENT CUT IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE EFFECTIVE MAY 1 AND SAID TIGHTER RESTRICTIONS ON DOMESTIC USE OF COAL, GAS AND ELECTRICITY MIGHT BE NECESSARY. THE GOVERNMENT WILL SET UP A JOINT PLANNING STAFF "ON THE LINE THAT WAS SO SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR," HE SAID.

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SILVER

LONDON, MARCH 10-(AP)-SILVER BULLION DEALERS SAID TODAY INDIAN BUYING OF SILVER HAD STOPPED AS THE RESULT OF "REPORTS" THAT THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA HAD REFUSED TO ISSUE IMPORT LICENSES FOR THE METAL.

(IN BOMBAY, THE EXCHANGE CONTROLLER OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA WAS QUOTED AS VERIFYING REPORTS THAT IMPORTS OF BULLION TO INDIA HAD BEEN PROHIBITED).

ONE LONDON DEALER SAID: "I THINK IT HAS COME BECAUSE THE LARGE INDIAN STERLING BALANCES IN LONDON HAVE BEEN RUNNING DOWN TOO FAST AND THIS WOULD LOWER INDIA'S BARGAINING POWER WITH GREAT BRITAIN."

GREAT BRITAIN MADE LARGE PURCHASES OF MATERIALS IN INDIA DURING THE WAR, IN RETURN FOR WHICH SHE CREDITED INDIAN ACCOUNTS WITH STERLING BALANCES IN LONDON AMOUNTING TO MORE THAN $4,000,000,000. DURING RECENT MONTHS THESE BALANCES HAVE SHRUNK APPRECIABLY, BANKING CIRCLES SAY.

INDIA, WHICH IS INDUSTRALIZING ITSELF, WOULD LIKE EITHER BRITISH MACHINERY IN EXCHANGE FOR THE STERLING, OR OTHER CURRENCIES--SUCH AS DOLLARS--WITH WHICH TO BUY GOODS.

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UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY AGREEMENT STERLING WILL NOT BE EXCHANGABLE FOR DOLLARS UNTIL JULY 15. MEANWHILE, FINANCIAL EXPERTS SAY THE LARGE STERLING BALANCES PROVIDE INDIA WITH "BARGAINING-POWER" IN RELATION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SILVER BROKERS SAID INDIAN BUYERS HAD BEEN "BIG PURCHASERS" OF SILVER IN LONDON FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS, EXPLAINING THE METAL WAS MUCH IN DEMAND IN INDIA WHERE IT IS TRADITIONALLY HOARDED BY BOTH RICH AND POOR. THEY HAVE BEEN PAYING FOR IT WITH THEIR LONDON STERLING BALANCES, HE ADDED.

BOTH INDIAN AND "ARBITRAGE" DEALING IN SILVER IN LONDON HAS NOW COME TO A COMPLETE STANDSTILL, ANOTHER BROKER SAID.

"RIGHT NOW SILVER FOR ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES FOR USE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IS THE ONLY SILVER BEING SOLD," HE SAID. THIS SILVER FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IS CURRENTLY QUOTED AT 52 PENCE (88 CENTS).

SILVER FOR DELIVERY IN TWO MONTHS IS QUOTED AT 51 1/2 PENCE (86 1/2 CENTS).

LONDON SILVER PRICES, THEY SAID, HAVE TAKEN THEIR CUE DURING THE PAST MONTH FROM PRICES IN NEW YORK.

EZ615PES

Harford, Germany, March 10--(AP)--An UNRRA spokesman said today that thousands of displaced [illegible] former residents of the Baltic states planned to begin a 24-hour sitdown strike tomorrow at camps in Schleswig-Holstein.

The official said the [illegible] strikers would be protesting

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the approval they expected the foreign ministers in Moscow to give to Soviet annexation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

PARIS, MARCH 10-(AP)-TOP-RANK GOVERNMENT, MANAGEMENT AND LABOR FIGURES WERE DEADLOCKED AGAIN TODAY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE FRENCH CAPITAL'S NEWSPAPER STRIKE, NOW ENDING ITS THIRD WEEK.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE PRESSROOM WORKERS, FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, DECLARED THEY COULD NOT ACCEPT CONDITIONS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR A RETURN TO WORK.

RAMADIER, MANAGEMENT AND LABOR LEADERS AGREED, HOWEVER, ON NEW WORKING CONDITIONS FOR LINOTYPE OPERATORS AND MOST OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYES, INCLUDING A 17 PERCENT INCREASE IN WAGE RATES IN RETURN FOR A LONGER WORKING WEEK, SEVEN DAYS OF PUBLICATION INSTEAD OF SIX.

RAMADIER AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS YESTERDAY VETOED A MANAGEMENT-LABOR AGREEMENT FOR PRESSROOM WORKERS AS CONTRARY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM TO CUT PRICES AND LIVING COSTS.

TODAY THEY THREATENED TO CUT OFF THE SUPPLY OF NEWSPRINT TO ANY NEWSPAPER WHICH ATTEMPTED TO DEFY THIS RULING. PRESSROOM WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES AND MANAGEMENT SPOKESMEN SCHEDULED ANOTHER MEETING FOR LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

RAMADIER PREVIOUSLY ASSERTED THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH CONTROLS WAGES AND PRICES, WOULD NOT SANCTION ANY SALARY INCREASES WHICH FORCED AN INCREASE IN PRICES. WAGE BOOSTS, HE SAID, MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN SERVICES RENDERED.

JP1115AES

PARIS, MARCH 10-(AP)-A GRENADE SHOT FROM A PISTOL INJURED TWO JOCKEYS TODAY AT THE OPENING OF THE HIPPIQUE HORSE RACING TRACK AT SAIGON, DISPATCHES FROM INDOCHINA REPORTED.

THE GRENADE BURST ON THE TRACK A FEW MINUTES BEFORE PRESIDENT LE VAN HOACH OF THE COCHIN CHINESE GOVERNMENT ARRIVED. THE FRENCH MILITARY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER OF INDOCHINA, GEN.CLAUDE VALLUY, ALSO WAS A SPECTATOR AT THE RACE OPENING.

THE BLAST AT THE TRACK WAS THE FIRST VIOLENCE IN THE INDOCHINESE CAPITAL IN THREE WEEKS.

NO IMPORTANT MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS FROM INDOCHINA, SCENE OF FIGHTING SINCE DEC. 19 BETWEEN FRENCH AND VIETNAMESE NATIONALIST FORCES, WERE REPORTED.

JS845PES

ROME, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION SAID TODAY IT WOULD RECOMMEND TO THE ORGANIZATION AT ITS NEXT MEETING THE SETTING UP OF AN INTERNATIONAL FOOD COUNCIL TO CONTROL FOOD SUPPLIES AND PRICES.

THE FAO WILL MEET AUG. 26 IN GENEVA. SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR GENERAL, SAID THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD ACCEPTED "WITH SLIGHT CHANGES" THE PROPOSALS OF THE FAO PREPARATORY COMMISSION AT ITS MEETING WHICH ENDED IN WASHINGTON JAN. 24.

IF 47 MEMBER NATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION ACCEPT THE RECOMMENDATIONS AT GENEVA, ORR SAID, THE ORGANIZATION WILL STRIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON FOOD PRODUCTION TO ENSURE ADEQUATE FOOD FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND TO ESTABLISH WORLD FOOD RESERVES AGAINST LEAN YEARS.

ORR EXPRESSED REGRET THAT RUSSIA WAS NOT PARTICIPATING AND SAID HE HOPED "RUSSIA WILL BE AT GENEVA."

MQ928PES

ROME, MARCH 10-(AP)-ITALIAN JEWRY, ASSERTING ITALY'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FAVORED ROMAN CATHOLICS, CALLED UPON THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TODAY TO GUARANTEE EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL RELIGIONS.

"WE ASK THAT IT BE RECOGNIZED AND STATED THAT THE PREEMINENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ITALY IS ONLY QUANTITATIVE AND NOT QUALITATIVE," MAR UNIO 1947 ITALIAN ISRAELITE COMMUNITIES MESSAGED THE ASSEMBLY.

STRIKING AT THE PROPOSAL TO SANCTION THE 1929 LATERAN PACTS, COMPELLING CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE JEWS SAID CHILDREN OF NON-CATHOLICS "FOUND THEMSELVES IN THE SCHOOLS IN A POSITION OF INEQUALITY, INFERIORITY AND DISCOMFORT."

THE JEWS ALSO ASKED THAT, IF THE CHARTER DEFINES MARRIAGE AS A RELIGIOUS RATHER THAN A CIVIL ACT, THEY BE ALLOWED TO JUDGE "THE VALIDITY AND SOLUBILITY OF OUR MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO OUR ANCIENT LAWS AND BY OUR RABBINICAL TRIBUNALS". THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION WOULD NOT GRANT DIVORCES.

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BERLIN, MARCH 10-(AP)-FROM THE END OF THE WAR THROUGH 1946, AMERICAN TEXPAYERS CONTRIBUTED NEARLY $500,000,000 WORTH OF FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SOURCES ESTIMATED TODAY.

THE FOOD BILL ALONE OF GERMANS AND DISPLACED PERSONS FROM AUG.1, 1945, TO DEC.31, 1946, AMOUNTED TO $395,461,000, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST MILITARY GOVERNOR'S REPORT ISSUED BY GEN.JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY.

IN ADDITION, ARMY STOCKS AND DIRECT IMPORTS HAVE PROVIDED MILLIONS OF TONS OF OTHER SUPPLIES, RANGING FROM PILLS TO PETROLEUM, WHICH ACCOUNTANTS ESTIMATE TO HAVE COST ANOTHER $65,000,000.

THE COST OF THESE SUPPLIES--DISTRIBUTED UNDER WHAT IS CALLED THE "DISEASE AND UNREST FORMULA"--IS CHARGEABLE TO THE GERMAN ECONOMY AND REPAYMENT ULTIMATELY WILL BE SOUGHT OUT OF THE PROCEEDS OF GERMAN EXPORTS.

ABOUT $20,000,000 WORTH OF U.S.RAW COTTON HAS BEEN IMPORTED UNDER A SELF-LIQUIDATING PLAN WHEREBY TEXTILE EXPORTS WILL MAKE REPAYMENT. HOWEVER, FORTY PERCENT OF THESE FINISHED TEXTILES REMAIN FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY.

THE U.S.RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION HAS ARRANGED TO GRANT $7,750,000 COMMODITY CREDITS TO HELP REVIVE INDUSTRY IN WESTERN GERMANY.

IN ADDITION, THERE HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

BY AMERICAN CITIZENS TO INDIVIDUAL GERMANS IN THE FORM OF PARCEL POST GIFT RELIEF PACKAGES AND CARE FOOD PACKAGES.

UP TO FEB.28 AMERICANS HAD SENT 6,287,000 GIFT PARCELS INTO ALL ZONES OF GERMANY CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 63,000,000 POUNDS OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND OTHER RELIEF ARTICLES. POST OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THESE PACKAGES WERE WORTH CONSERVATIVELY $3.50 EACH, WHICH WOULD AMOUNT TO A CASH CONTRIBUTION OF MORE THAN $22,000,000.

THE FOOD DISTRIBUTED TO GERMAN CIVILIANS AND DISPLACED PERSONS CONTAINED 800 SEPARATE ITEMS, BUT THE GREATEST TONNAGE WAS IN GRAINS.

THE OTHER SUPPLIES, ACCORDING TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANTS STRUGGLING WITH A TREMENDOUS PRICING AND BOOKKEEPING JOB, INCLUDE 2,400 SEPARATE ITEMS.

THESE INCLUDE MOTOR VEHICLES ESTIMATED AT $16,000,000, ABOUT $13,000,000 WORTH OF SEED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND EVEN COMPLETE HOSPITALS.

(NO PICKUP)

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BY GODFREY ANDERSON (240)

BERLIN, MARCH 10-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THEY SEE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS EVER LESS IN EVIDENCE, EASTERN ZONE GERMANS ANXIOUSLY WATCHED OPENING OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE TODAY WITH A GROWING FEAR THAT ITS RESULTS MIGHT PERMANENTLY SPLIT THEM FROM THE REST OF GERMANY.

THEY CLAIMED THAT THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN PROPAGANDA TOWARDS THEMSELVES, HAS CHANGED SHARPLY IN RECENT MONTHS, THAT FEWER FIGHTING TROOPS NOW ARE TO BE SEEN IN EASTERN GERMANY, THAT THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WHICH REMAIN SEEM MORE THINLY SPREAD.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, GERMAN TRUCK DRIVERS BRING TALES OF BIGGER CONCENTRATIONS INSIDE POLAND.

"THE RUSSIANS TELL US FLATLY THAT IT IS THEY ALONE WHO WANT TO SEE THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH OPPOSE IT," ONE GERMAN PROFESSIONAL MAN SAID.

THE BELIEF OF MANY GERMANS IN THE EAST THAT THEY WILL BE PERMANENTLY SPLIT FROM THE REST OF GERMANY IS BASED MAINLY ON THE DEGREE OF SOCIALIZATION ALREADY ACHIEVED IN TWO YEARS IN THE EAST.

IF GERMANY IS TO BE UNIFIED AT ALL, THEN IT MUST BE ALONG THE LINES ALREADY FOLLOWED IN THE EAST, THEY BELIEVE, SINCE IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO THROW THE WHOLE SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM AS ALREADY DEVELOPED INTO SUDDEN REVERSE.

"ALREADY GERMANS IN THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES ARE SHOWING A TENDENCY TO WRITE US OFF AS LOST," SAID ONE GERMAN FROM THE EAST.

"THINGS HAVE GONE TOO FAR FOR US GERMANS OF THE EAST TO LIVE AGAIN IN ONE STATE WITH OUR BROTHERS OF THE WEST. EITHER THE WEST BECOMES SOCIALIZED, AS WELL, OR GERMANY IS SPLIT IN TWO FOR EVER."

MQ812PES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD STASSEN

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 10-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN, AVOWED CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, SPENT HIS FIRST NIGHT IN GERMANY TONIGHT AS GUEST OF THE FRANKFURT PRESS CLUB, WHERE HE ENGAGED IN OFF-THE-RECORD DISCUSSION OF TOPICS RANGING FROM GERMANY'S ECONOMY TO AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

STASSEN ARRIVED FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, ON WHAT HE CALLS HIS "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN" TOUR OF EUROPE. HE WAS FIRM IN HIS REFUSAL TO DISCUSS UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY DURING HIS TOUR.

THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR WILL INTERVIEW AMERICAN MILITARY LEADERS HERE DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS, THEN TRAVEL TO VIENNA AND THE BALKANS. LATER, HE PLANS TO VISIT BERLIN AND MOSCOW.

MAR 1947

JS847PES

BERLIN, MARCH 10-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, WHO IS RETIRING AS AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY MARCH 15, ATTENDED HIS LAST MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TODAY. HE RECEIVED THE BEST WISHES OF HIS COLLEAGUES FOR SUCCESS IN HIS NEW DUTIES ON THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY.

MQ910PES

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DACHAU, MARCH 10-(AP)-MARTIN SCHRYER, AN SS TROOPER, AND WILLIS FISCHER, A FORMER TRUSTY PRISONER, WERE SENTENCED BY AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY TO HANG FOR WARTIME CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS AT KAUFERING CAMP, A SUBSIDIARY OF DACHAU.

ANOTHER SS MAN, JOSEF JOREWITZ, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, AND WALTER JENTNER TO TWO YEARS. A FIFTH DEFENDANT, ALBERT LIPPMAN, WAS ACQUITTED.

JT744AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 10-(AP)-OSWALD POHL, WHO WAS EXECUTIVE MANAGER OF THE CHAIN OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS SET UP BY HEINRICH HIMMLER, AND 17 OF HIS AIDES PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO CHARGES OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

AMERICAN PROSECUTORS PRESENTED THE INDICTMENT OF THE SS (ELITE GUARD) BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AT A FORMAL ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE A FOUR-MAN U.S. COURT.

THE GROUP WAS CHARGED WITH ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING TORTURE CAMPS WHICH GREW FROM A FEW WELL-KNOWN PLACES LIKE DACHAU AND ORANIENBURG TO HUNDREDS OF STOCKADES WHERE INMATES WERE VIRTUAL SLAVES.

THE TRIAL WAS SCHEDULED TENTATIVELY TO BEGIN IN TWO WEEKS.

BD818AES NM

ATHENS, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING TAXES TODAY ON WEALTHY PERSONS TO FINANCE A SPECIAL BONUS FOR DEPENDANTS OF TROOPS FIGHTING GUERRILLAS. THE REVENUE FROM THE TAXES, TO BE IMPOSED FOR SIX MONTHS, WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $2,000,000 A MONTH.

MQ901PES

MAR 1947 3024-8401

Vienna, March 10--(AP)--Austrian officials today were looking forward to an invitation to the Moscow foreign ministers' conference, but even the most optimistic did not expect such an invitation before the end of this month.

Government experts [redacted] have been preparing Austria's case for presentation at Moscow. If an Austrian delegation is invited, it is assumed that Chancellor Leopold Figl and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber will take the leading roles, as they did at the deputy foreign ministers' London meeting.

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VIENNA, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR DENIED TODAY REPORTS CIRCULATED HERE OVER THE WEEKEND THAT "A LARGE NAZI UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT" HAD BEEN "SMASHED" IN AUSTRIA WITH THE ARREST OF 57 NAZI LEADERS.

THE MINISTRY SAID ITS COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY, ON WHICH THE STORIES APPARENTLY WERE BASED, MADE IT CLEAR THAT IT WAS ONLY A BLACK - MARKET RING -- INCLUDING SOME NAZIS BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY SO -- THAT HAD BEEN BROKEN UP.

MQ903PES

MOSCO W, March 10----Fourth Lead Russian----Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov unexpectedly injected the political situation in China into the opening session of the Foreign Ministers Council today, asking that the U.S., Britain abd Russia exchange information on conditions there.

An immediate decision was blocked by Secy of State Marshall, who said he wanted to think over the request overnight.

Molotov asserted the situation in China has not improved since 1945.

AT THAT TIME THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREED ON THE NEED FOR A UNIFIED, STRONG CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AGREED TO REMOVE THEIR TROOPS FROM CHINA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THERE HAD BEEN NO PREVIOUS INDICATION THAT RUSSIA WANTED TO TALK ABOUT CHINA AT THE CURRENT SESSION, WHICH WAS CALLED TO TAKE UP THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SITUATIONS, BUT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS FREQUENTLY RUN THE [redacted] GAMUT IN THEIR MEETINGS.

THIS IS THE FIRST FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION ATTENDED BY MARSHALL AS SECRETARY OF STATE. THE [redacted] OPENED TODAY IN THE HALL OF SOVIET AVIATION, TWO MILES FROM THE SNOW-MANTLED KREMLIN. [redacted] LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF.

MOLOTOV ARGUED THAT THE SITUATION HAD NOT IMPROVED SINCE 1945 AND THAT HE BELIEVED THE POWERS OUGHT TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON HOW THE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN EXECUTED. HE SAID THE MATTER WAS MERELY FOR INFORMATION AND NOT FOR DECISION.

AMERICAN CONFEREES WERE REPORTED NOT CLEAR ON WHAT MOLOTOV WAS GETTING AT. MARSHALL BLOCKED IMMEDIATE APPROVAL ON THE GROUNDS THAT IF CHINA WAS TO BE DISCUSSED, THEN CHINA--WHICH IS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS--SHOULD BE PRESENT. HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE MIGHT AGREE TO AN INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF DATA ON THE SITUATION AMONG THE BIG THREE.

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THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES GATHERED AT 5 P.M. (9 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME), BUT THEIR SESSION DID NOT GET UNDERWAY UNTIL PHOTOGRAPHERS HAD COMPLETED TAKING PICTURES OF THE GROUP, AT 5:38.

"AND NOW WE WILL GET TO WORK," SAID MOLOTOV.

THE ROOM IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS HELD HAS LIGHT CREAM COLORED

WALLS WITH GOLD TRIMMINGS. CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS HANG OVER THE HUGE ROUND TABLE WHICH IS COVERED WITH WHITE CLOTH AND SURROUNDED BY 24 CHAIRS. THE TABLE WAS PREPARED AHEAD WITH SCRATCH PADS, RED AND BLACK PENCILS AND TWO KINDS OF RUSSIAN CIGARETTES AT THE PLACES OF EACH MINISTER.

A LARGE POCKET WATCH HAD BEEN PLACED AT MOLOTOV'S PLACE.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OF THE ROOM WAS THAT OF SIMPLICITY. THE DRAPES WERE OF GOLD BROCADE AND THE SILK CURTAINS WERE RUFFLED. THE FLOOR WAS CARPETED WITH A GOLD COLORED RUG.

OFFICIALS PRESENT AT THE MEETING SAID ITS MOST POSITIVE ACTION WAS FINAL APPROVAL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR POWERS ON PERMANENT LIQUIDATION OF THE GERMAN STATE OF PRUSSIA. THIS ACTION, ALREADY CARRIED OUT IN EFFECT, HAD BEEN RECOMMENDED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL ENTERED THE MEETING READY TO PRESS THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER ALLIANCE AGAINST GERMANY. ON THAT HE WAS ASSURED OF THE SUPPORT OF ONLY BRITAIN'S SECRETARY ERNEST BT
ERNEST BEVIN.

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ANOTHER DECISION OF THE MEETING WAS TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION ON TRIESTE.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF BEVIN, THE COUNCIL AGREED THAT THE AUSTRIAN TREATY DEPUTIES WOULD CONTINUE THEIR WORK HERE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

A PROPOSAL BY FRANCE'S GEORGES BIDAULT, THAT THE GERMAN DEPUTIES ON PEACE TREATY PROCEDURES ALSO GET TO WORK AT ONCE, WAS LIKEWISE APPROVED.

BOTH GROUPS OF DEPUTIES WILL MEET SECRETLY TOMORROW.

IN ADDITION TO THE PROPOSAL TO PLACE CHINA ON THE AGENDA, TWO OTHER ITEMS WERE PUT FORWARD, BUT PASSED OVER UNTIL TOMORROW:

FIRST, MARSHALL SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE UP THE PROPOSITION OF FORMER SECRETARY JAMES F. BYRNES FOR THE PROGRESSIVE LIMITATION OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. MOLOTOV SAID HE NEEDED A DAY TO THINK THIS OVER.

SECOND, THE INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY ASKED TO BE HEARD ON ANYTHING TO DO WITH REPARATIONS. ACTION ON THIS WAS DELAYED BY GENERAL AGREEMENT.

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THE MEETING BEGAN WITH A QUICK AGREEMENT ON THE SIX-POINT AGENDA OUTLINED IN THE PRIOR COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK AFTER MOLOTOV WELCOMED THE OTHER THREE SECRETARIES AND BEVIN, BIDAULT AND MARSHALL REPLIED. THE MAIN SURPRISE CAME WITH MOLOTOV'S COMPLETELY UNEXPECTED PROPOSAL ON CHINA.

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THIRD LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL GAVE A NEW PUSH TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER ALLIANCE AGAINST GERMANY, BUT HE WAS ASSURED THE SUPPORT OF ONLY BRITAIN'S ERNEST BEVIN AS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL MET IN SNOW-MANTLED MOSCOW TO CONSIDER PEACE TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTERS OPENED THE MOMENTOUS SESSION WITH LITTLE CEREMONY AS A SNOWSTORM SWIRLED OVER THIS CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAS.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE WAS REPORTED TO BE TENTATIVELY AGREEING TO SUPPORT THE FOUR-POWER PACT SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES ONLY IF IT WAS PART OF A BROAD PATTERN TO KEEP GERMANY IMPOTENT. HE INSISTED THAT THE OTHER PARTS MUST INCLUDE POLITICAL SEPARATION OF THE RUHR FROM GERMANY, A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND A LOW LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

MARSHALL TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HE WAS GOING TO PRESS FOR THE GERMAN DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION TREATY ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY JAMES F.BYRNES, HIS PREDECESSOR. BEVIN IS KNOWN TO FAVOR THE BYRNES PLAN STRONGLY.

MARSHALL DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PACT IN HIS STOPOVER AT PARIS, BUT FRENCH SOURCES SAID FRANCE WOULD BE ABLE TO AGREE TO THE PROPOSAL ONLY ON THE CONDITIONS MENTIONED.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE LENGTH OF THE MOSCOW MEETING. AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT MARSHALL WAS PREPARED TO STAY HERE AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO MAKE REAL PROGRESS--ASSUMING THE FIRST TWO OR THREE WEEKS PROVE PROGRESS IS POSSIBLE.

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WITH MOLOTOV CHAIRMAN OF THE OPENING SESSION, MARSHALL SAT ON HIS LEFT, BEVIN ON HIS RIGHT AND BIDAULT OPPOSITE. EACH HAD FIVE ADVISORS SEATED ON EITHER SIDE. WITH MARSHALL WERE CHARLES BOHLEN, ROBERT MURPHY, BENJAMIN COHEN, CLARK AND SMITH.

PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE GIVEN A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE CONFERENCE OPENED TO MAKE PICTURES. RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ALLOWED EACH DELEGATION OO HAVE FOUR REPORTERS OR PHOTOGRAPHERS

OPENED TO MAKE PICTURES. RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ALLOWED EACH DELEGATION TO HAVE FOUR REPORTERS OR PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE ROOM. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS REPORTED SUBSEQUENTLY THAT MORE THAN 12 RUSSIANS WERE SEEN MAKING PICTURES.

IN AN OUTLINE OF THE FRENCH POSITION, A FRENCH OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THE GERMAN QUESTION WAS SO VITAL THAT FRANCE COULD NOT ACT AS A NEGOTIATOR BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS ON ONE SIDE AND THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICANS ON THE OTHER, BUT MUST PRESENT A CONCRETE PROGRAM OF HER OWN.

"DURING THE PARIS CONFERENCE (OVER THE TREATIES OF AXIS SATELLITES) WHEN FRANCE'S VITAL ISSUES WERE NOT AT STAKE," THE INFORMANT SAID, "WE COULD AFFORD TO SUGGEST COMPROMISES AND ACT AS NEGOTIATORS. BUT IN THE GERMAN QUESTIONS WE HAVE OUR OWN INTERESTS WHICH MUST COME FIRST."

SOME FRENCH PROPOSALS MAY SERVE AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST, BUT OTHERS MAY BE AT ODDS WITH BOTH, HE SAID. HE SAID THE FRENCH WOULD REMAIN ALOOF ON DISCUSSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY "UNTIL WE SEE WHETHER THE GULF BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST" WAS GOING TO WIDEN OR DIMINISH.

FROM THE ABSENCE OF CEREMONY IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE RUSSIANS WANTED TO IMPRESS UPON EVERYONE THE "BUSINESSLIKE" CHARACTER OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE ONLY DECORATIONS OUTSIDE THE BUILDING WERE TWO SETS OF SMALL FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA BUNCHED ON EACH SIDE OF THE DOOR.

30.24.8403

THE SCENE CONTRASTED SHARPLY WITH THE PAGEANTRY AND COLOR OF PARIS AND NEW YORK, WHERE EARLIER MEETINGS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE HELD.

AMONG THE ARRIVALS WERE F.T.GOUSEV AND GEN.MARK W.CLARK RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN DEPUTIES FOR AUSTRIA. THE PRESENCE OF MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOVSKY, SOVIET ADMINISTRATOR OF GERMANY, WAS A SURPRISE TO THE OTHER DELEGATIONS. THE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES IN GERMANY WERE LEFT ON THE JOB THERE.

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-SEVERAL BRITISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS GOT A BRIEF, FIRST-HAND LOOK AT THE OPENING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF BRITISH AND FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AN AMERICAN PRESS OFFICER OBTAINED RUSSIAN CONSENT TO SEND IN FOUR U.S. PHOTOGRAPHERS FOR THE OPENING, WITH PRIVILEGES SIMILAR TO THOSE GRANTED TO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH. THE RUSSIANS WOULD NOT PERMIT AMERICAN REPORTERS TO ATTEND, IN ADDITION TO THE FOUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AS THE MEETING OPENED, ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS HAD TO LEAVE DURING THE SEATING OF THE DELEGATIONS AND THE SPEECHES OF WELCOME, BUT THE REPORTERS WHO HAD NO CAMERAS (NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE CONFUSION) REMAINED FOR 15 MINUTES.

THREE MINUTES AFTER THE PRELIMINARIES WERE COMPLETED, THE PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE READMITTED AND TOOK PICTURES. THEN ALL PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CORRESPONDENTS WERE REQUIRED TO LEAVE BEFORE THE CONFERENCE GOT DOWN TO SERIOUS WORK.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS REPORTED THAT, WHILE THEY WERE LIMITED TO FOUR, MORE THAN A DOZEN RUSSIAN CAMERAMEN WERE PRESENT.

W418PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE SOVIET RADIO, FACED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY A FOREIGN PRESS AND RADIO NOT WORKING UNDER CENSORSHIP, HAS HAD TO START REPORTING IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE WORD.

PREVIOUSLY, WHEN EVENTS HAPPENED IN MOSCOW, THE MOSCOW RADIO DID NOT CONCERN ITSELF WITH THE TIME ANGLE. OFTEN MANY HOURS WENT BY BEFORE A BIG EVENT WAS ANNOUNCED. MEANWHILE, THE FOREIGN PRESS WHICH WAS TRYING TO GET THE STORY BACK HOME, WAITED WHILE DISPATCHES REMAINED UNSENT IN THE CENSORSHIP OFFICE.

BUT WITH CENSORSHIP LIFTED FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, IT IS A DIFFERENT STORY.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, ACCORDINGLY, BEGAN REALLY TO DO SOME REPORTING TODAY IN THE NEWS-CONSCIOUS, TIME-CONSCIOUS WAY OF THE FOREIGN PRESS AND RADIO.

IT BROADCAST THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE JUST A FEW MINUTES AFTER IT OCCURRED, GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE MEETING PLACE AND THE REMARKS OF FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.

JP332PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATIONS TO THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ARE CAUSING WIDESPREAD EYEBROW LIFTING AMONG THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

THE BRITISH VERSION OF THE PROPER GARB FOR WINTER WEAR IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF PARTICULARLTMUSEMENT. DRESSED IN UNIFORM BROWN CLOTH COATS, SIMILAR TO THOSE USUALLY WORN BY CHAUFFEURS IN RUSSIA, AND WEARING FURRY WHITE HATS RESEMBLING THOSE OF CAUCASIAN SHEEPHERDERS, THE BRITISH LOOK TO THE RUSSIANS LIKE SOMETHING OMAT XT

CDDOEIPNRTODJOTHE STAGE OF HE OPERA HOUSE.

MANY RUSSIANS ARE COMING TO THE CENTER OF THE CITY JUST TO GET A LOOK AT THEM.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN FORTUNATELY DID NOT COME DRESSED LIKE MOST OF HIS DELEGATION, BUT APPEARED IN A DARK, CONSERVATIVELY CUT OVERCOAT AND HOMBURG HAT -- CONFORMING TO THE GENERAL RUSSIAN IDEA OF WHAT A BRITISH DIPLOMAT LOOKS LIKE.

MANY IN THE BRITISH DELEGATION AND IN THE BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS' GROUP -- ACCUSTOMED TO CLOSE RATIONING AT HOME -- ALSO HAVE ATTRACTED ATTENTION OF RUSSIAN WAITERS BY THE HEARTY APPETITES WITH WHICH THEY ATTACK THE GENEROUS FARE OFFERED BY MOSCOW HOTELS.

SAID ONE WAITER IN THE HOTEL MOSKVA:

"THE FOOD SITUATION IN BRITAIN MUST BE WORSE THAN ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD, JUDGING FROM THE WAY THESE PEOPLE EAT."

THE SENSATION OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION ARE THE GIRL CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS WHO DASH ABOUT THE WINTER STREETS WEARING WIDE SLACKS, FUR JACKETS AND NO HATS.

"PUT THOSE GIRLS TOGETHER WITH THE BRITISH DELEGATION," SAID ONE RUSSIAN, "AND YOU'D HAVE A PERFECTLY COSTUMED CHORUS FOR THE THEATER."

BD700AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

FORMALLY APPROVED THE LIQUIDATION OF PRUSSIA AS A GERMAN STATE.

RECEIVED REPORTS FROM THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION ON TRIESTE.

AGREED THAT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD MEET SIMULTANEOUSLY TO DISCUSS GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS.

HEARD A REQUEST BY RUSSIA TO INJECT THE CHINESE SITUATION INTO THE DISCUSSIONS AND A UNITED STATES REQUEST TO DISCUSS THE PROGRESSIVE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN EUROPE.

FD-JP246PES

WITH MINISTERS

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)-PRAVDA, ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW ON MONDAYS, ANNOUNCED ON ITS FRONT PAGE TODAY THE ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHAL AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

THE PAPER, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, REPORTED THE STATEMENTS WHICH MARSHALL AND BIDAULT MADE ON ARRIVAL AND ALSO NOTED BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S CALL YESTERDAY ON SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.

THERE WAS NO OTHER NEWS OR EDITORIAL COMMENT, HOWEVER, ON THE OPENING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

BD523AES

MINISTERS SEPARATE (300)
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE MANEUVERING TO SEEK JOINT AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN CHINA WAS SEEN TODAY IN A WAVE OF SPECULATION OVER SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S SENSATIONAL PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE CHINESE SITUATION ON THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS AGENDA.

WHATEVER WAS THE AIM OF HIS MOVE, MOLOTOV APPEARED HEADING FOR AN ULTIMATE, IF NOT IMMEDIATE CLASH WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL ON THE CHINA ISSUE, IN ADDITION TO DIFFERENCES OVER THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

MARSHALL'S POLICY, AFTER 13 MONTHS OF FAILURE TO PRODUCE PEACE BETWEEN NATIONALIST AND COMMUNIST FORCES IN CHINA, CURRENTLY IS "HANDS OFF" AND GIVE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND CHINESE LIBERALS A CHANCE TO WORK OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION.

THE LAST THING THE AMERICANS AND THE BRITISH WISH, OBVIOUSLY, IS AN ACTIVE SOVIET CAMPAIGN IN THAT AREA OF THE WORLD COMPARABLE TO THE SITUATION NOW EXISTING IN MUCH OF EUROPE.

OTHERWISE, THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE APPEARED TO BE OFF TO A GOOD START WITH QUICK AGREEMENT ON THE AGENDA AND A DECISION TO LET THE MINISTERS' DEPUTIES OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SECTIONS PROCEED WITH THE TREATY WORK.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE ESPECIALLY PLEASED AT THE SUCCESS OF THEIR EFFORT TO GIVE THE AUSTRIAN PACT EQUAL TREATMENT WITH THE GERMAN TREATY.

MARSHALL PROMISED HE WOULD ANSWER TODAY MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL ON CHINA, AND MOLOTOV AGREED TO RESPOND TO THE AMERICAN'S REQUEST TO PUT ON THE AGENDA A PROPOSAL FOR THE REDUCTION OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES. THE SITUATION COULD PRODUCE SOME ELEMENT OF BARGAINING, ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES' POSITION ON CHINA WAS LIKELY TO BE FIRM.

THE THREE MAIN QUESTIONS RAISED BY MOLOTOV'S CHINA ACTION WERE:

1. WAS IT A MOVE FOR JOINT INTERVENTION IN CHINA?

2. WAS IT AN ATTEMPT TO EMBARRASS THE UNITED STATES OVER AMERICAN FAILURES IN CHINA, IN VIEW OF RUSSIA'S FREQUENT ATTACKS ON AMERICAN ACTION THERE?

3. WAS IT AIMED AT PRODUCING A NEW BIG POWER AGREEMENT ON CHINA?

THE AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN 1945 IN MOSCOW ON WHICH MOLOTOV BASED HIS PROPOSAL TODAY SPECIFIED THAT THE THREE "REAFFIRMED THEIR ADHERENCE TO THE POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CHINA."

THAT SECTION WAS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE AGREEMENT, WHICH ALSO PROMISED SOVIET AND AMERICAN TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM CHINA.

MARSHALL HAS TAKEN THE VIEW THAT IF THERE IS ANY CHINESE DISCUSSION HERE OTHER THAN A VERY INFORMAL ONE AMONG HIMSELF, MOLOTOV AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, THEN CHINA OUGHT TO BE REPRESENTED.

MOLOTOV OPPOSED THIS VIEW. WHILE MARSHALL IS STILL CONSIDERING HIS ANSWER TO MOLOTOV, HIS CLOSEST ADVISORS SAW LITTLE POSSIBILITY HE WOULD GO ALL THE WAY WITH THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

WD555PES

Moscow Add x x Situation

MOLOTOV SHIFTED HIS TEAM LINEUP, DESIGNATING DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER A.Y.VISHINSKY TO ACT AS THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE DEPUTY COUNCIL CONSIDERING THE GERMAN PACT. HE REPLACED FEODOR GOUSEV, WHO WILL DEVOTE HIS FULL TIME TO THE AUSTRIAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS. GOUSEV PREVIOUSLY HAD HANDLED BOTH JOBS.

PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE, MARSHALL TOLD NEWSMEN HE WOULD PRESS FOR AN AGREEMENT ON BYRNES' 40-YEAR DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, WHICH HAS THE SUPPORT OF BEVIN.

MARSHALL DECLINED TO SAY WHAT HE CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONFRONTING THE BIG FOUR, BUT DECLARED "I TAKE MY TEXT FROM AGREEMENTS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AND FROM MR.BYRNES' STUTTGART SPEECH."

(BYRNES SAID AT STUTTGART LAST SEPTEMBER THAT THE UNITED STATES FAVORED EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AND THAT THE AMERICANS DID NOT CONSIDER AS PERMANENT THE NEW POLISH-GERMAN BORDER, WHICH GIVES POLAND A SUBSTANTIAL PIECE OF GERMAN TERRITORY.)

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WAS REPORTED TO BE READY TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR THE 40-YEAR TREATY ONLY IF IT WERE MADE A PART OF A BROAD PLAN TO KEEP GERMANY IMPOTENT.

BIDAULT WAS SAID TO INSIST THAT OTHER PARTS MUST INCLUDE POLITICAL SEPARATION OF THE RUHR, A WEAK CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT E

BIDAULT WAS SAID TO INSIST THAT OTHER PARTS MUST INCLUDE POLITICAL SEPARATION OF THE RUHR, A WEAK CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND A LOW LEVEL OF HEAVY INDUSTRY PRODUCTION.

A FRENCH OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THAT FRANCE INTENDED TO PRESENT A COMPLETE PROGRAM OF HER OWN, AND COULD NOT CONTINUE TO ACT AS A NEGOTIATOR BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE ANGLO-AMERICANS.
OAKDURING THE PARIS CONFERENCE, WHEN FRANCE'S VITAL ISSUES WEVIU

"DURING THE PARIS CONFERENCE, WHEN FRANCE'S VITAL ISSUES WERE NOT AT STAKE, WE COULD AFFORD TO SUGGEST COMPROMISES AND ACT AS NEGOTIATORS, BUT IN THE GERMAN QUESTION WE HAVE OUR OWN INTERESTS WHICH MUST COME FIRST," THE INFORMANT SAID.

HE ADDED THAT FRANCE WOULD OPPOSE ANY INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF GERMAN INDUSTRY, WHICH IS DESIRED BY THE BRITISH, AND WOULD FAVOR CAPITAL REPARATIONS RATHER THAN REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION, WHICH IS DESIRED BY THE RUSSIANS.

THE FRENCH WILL ADVANCE AGAIN A PLAN CALLING FOR FOUR-POWER AGENCIES TO RUN GERMANY, RATHER THAN A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT, THE SOURCE SAID.

JP/WD433PES

MAR 1947

30.24-8405

MOSCOW, MARCH 10-(AP)--WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

[redacted] FORMALLY APPROVED THE LIQUIDATION OF PRUSSIA AS A GERMAN STATE.

MAR 1947

RECEIVED REPORTS FROM THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION ON TRIESTE.

AGREED THAT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD MEET SIMULTANEOUSLY TO DISCUSS GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS.

DISCUSSED A [redacted] REQUEST BY RUSSIA TO INJECT THE

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CHINESE SITUATION INTO THE DISCUSSIONS AND A UNITED STATES

REQUEST TO DISCUSS THE [redacted] PROGRESSIVE

WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN EUROPE.

XX

MOSCOW (ADD)

(REPEATING PART OF B22 2ND GRAF FOR MP AND ALL NEEDING)

THE BRITISH VERSION OF THE PROPER GARB FOR WINTER WEAR IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF PARTICULAR AMUSEMENT. DRESSED IN UNIFORM BROWN CLOTH COATS, SIMILAR TO THOSE USUALLY WORN BY CHAUFFEURS IN RUSSIA, AND WEARING FURRY WHITE HATS RESEMBLING THOSE OF CAUCASIAN SHEEPHERDERS, THE BRITISH LOOK TO THE RUSSIANS LIKE SOMETHING THAT JUST STEPPED OFF THE STAGE OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

MANY RUSSIANS ARE COMING TO THE CENTER ETC.

(END OF REPEAT FOR MP AND ALL NEEDING)

BD722AES NM

BY HAROLD R.MILKS

NANKING, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN REESTABLISHED TO PREVENT REBELLION IN FORMOSA AS CHIANG KAI-SHEK DECLARED HIS INTENTION TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THAT NEWEST OF CHINA'S HOT SPOTS.

CHIANG BLAMED "FORMOSANS WITH COMMUNIST INCLINATIONS AND THOSE WHO SERVED WITH JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC" FOR FOMENTING UNREST IN THE ISLAND. MAR 1947

A DELEGATION OF FORMOSANS CAME TO NANKING TO DEMAND SELF GOVERNMENT AND TO ACCUSE CHIANG'S ADMINISTRATOR OF KILLING 3,000 TO 4,000 OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN "A WHOLESALE MASSACRE THAT PUT TO SHAME EVEN JAPANESE CRUELTY." CHINESE SOURCES HAD REPORTED 500 CASUALTIES IN THE UPRISING FEB.28.

CENTRAL NEWS SAID THE CHINESE GARRISON IN FORMOSA HAD ORDERED THE DEACTIVATION OF "ALL ILLEGAL CIVIL BODIES" -- PRESUMABLY THE SIX REPRESENTED IN THE NANKING DELEGATION. THE MARTIAL LAW ORDER BANNED MEETINGS AND PARADES AND ORDERED THE REGISTRATION OF ALL CIVILIAN FIREARMS.

THE AGENCY SAID THE "COMMITTEE FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE FEB.28 INCIDENT" PRESUMABLY IS ATTEMPTING TO INSPIRE REBELLION AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. IT ADDED THAT THE COMMITTEE SEEMED TO BE ASSUMING THE ROLE OF AN AUTONOMOUS REGIME, FORMING ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUS IN 17 CITIES AND TOWNS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION SEEMS TO CONFIRM REPORTS I HEARD IN FORMOSA A FEW MONTHS AGO THAT A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES WERE HIDDEN ON THE ISLAND PRIOR TO CHINESE OCCUPATION AT WAR'S END. PREVIOUSLY, JAPAN DOMINATED THE ISLAND H

SOURCES CLOSE TO CHIANG SAID THE GENERALISSIMO, IN A WEEKLY MEMORIAL SERVICE ATTENDED BY HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, DECLARED HIS INTENTION TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN FORMOSA. THEY REPORTED HE SAID HE WOULD CONSIDER FORMOSANS' DEMANDS WITHIN LIMITS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE FORMOSAN DELEGATION TOLD A PRESS RECEPTION: "6,000,000 FORMOSANS HAVE SWORN TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TO DISPOSSESS CHEN YI FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP FOR OUR SELF PRESERVATION AND SAFEGUARDING OUR PRECIOUS LIBERTY."

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THAT CHEN, PERSONALLY APPOINTED BY CHIANG, HAD BEEN REPLACED.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT CHIANG HAD DISPATCHED GEN.LIU YU-CHING, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST REORGANIZED DIVISION, AND A HIGH STAFF OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO FORMOSA IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PLANE. LIU'S TROOPS ARE SHIPPING TO FORMOSA FROM SHANGHAI.

THE FORMOSAN DELEGATION SAID IT WOULD PRESENT 32 DEMANDS TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING:

1-IMMEDIATE SELF GOVERNMENT.

2-SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR CHEN AND THE CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO FIRED ON FORMOSANS DURING THE FEB.28 RIOT. CHEN WAS ACCUSED IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF "COPYING JAPANESE METHODS IN RULING FORMOSA," INTERFERING WITH JUSTICE AND VIOLATING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

7-ABOLISH GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

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4-RECOMPENSE VICTIMS OF THE RIOTING AND GUARANTEE AGAINST SIMILAR INCIDENTS.

THE DELEGATION SAID PREVIOUS APPEALS TO NANKING HAD PROVED FUTILE.

CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES, ETC., 4TH GRAF.

DS605APS

NANKING, MARCH 10-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK, ALREADY SORELY TROUBLED BY CIVIL WAR AND A NATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS, TODAY DECLARED HIS INTENTION TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN FORMOSA, WHERE AN UPRISING AGAINST HIS ADMINISTRATOR TOOK 500 LIVES.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS PREDICTED ARMED SUPPRESSION OF THE DISORDERS WOULD BE UNAVOIDABLE IF THE SITUATION WORSENED. THE FORMOSANS, WHO PASSED FROM 50 YEARS OF DOMINATION BY JAPAN TO CHINESE ADMINISTRATION AT WAR'S END, CHARGED MALADMINISTRATION BY CHIANG'S PERSONAL APPOINTEE, CHEN YI. CHIANG REPPLACED THE ADMINISTRATOR, BUT THE PROTESTS CONTINUED.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID CHIANG TODAY TOLD A MEETING OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT HE WOULD CONSIDER FORMOSANS' DEMANDS WITHIN LIMITS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE FORMOSANS, CONTINUING TO RESIST CHINESE RULE, QUIETLY HAD TAKEN OVER TWO DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE DISORDERS FLARED ANEW YESTERDAY WITH GREAT VIOLENCE. THERE WERE NO DETAILS.

INFORMED SOURCES HERE SAID THE DISORDERS INDICATED THE FORMOSANS' DISCONTENT EXCEEDED MERE DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES. THEY SAID IMPORTANT OFFICIALS HAD BEEN SENT TO INVESTIGATE. OTHER SOURCES SAID ONE CHINESE DIVISION AND SEVEN BRIGADES HAD BEEN STARTED FOR THE ISLAND.

MEANTIME, TSINGTAO BARRED ITS GATES TO 10,000 CIVIL WAR REFUGEES AND POLICE SCREENED 6,000 URBAN RESIDENTS IN A HUNT FOR COMMUNIST SPIES. THE CITY IS THE GOAL OF A STRONG COMMUNIST DRIVE IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE. GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS WERE RUSHED TO THE FRONT.

THE CHINESE PRESS SAID 60,000 COMMUNISTS ATTACKED KIAOHSIEN, ONLY 27 MILES FROM TSINGTAO, BUT WERE REPULSED.

THE U.S. NAVAL COMMAND AT TSINGTAO SHOWED NO ALARN, HOWEVER, AND ADM.CHARLES M.COOKE,JR., COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC FLEET, SAID HIS FORCES WERE TAKING NO SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

DISPATCHES FROM MANCHURIA SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS PUSHED BEYOND THEIR SUNGARI RIVER BRIDGEHEAD NEAR TAOLAICHAO AND WERE FIGHTING AT WUKESHU, 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN.

A89FX

IN YENAN, CHOU EN-LAI, THE NO.2 CHINESE COMMUNIST, TOLD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THAT AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA HAS GONE "FROM BAD TO WORSE." HE DECLARED THAT UNITED STATES SUPPORT ALONE WAS KEEPING CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT IN POWER, AND THAT AMERICAN WITHHOLDING OF A CONDITIONALLY PROMISED $500,000,000 LOAN TO CHIANG UNTIL CHINESE UNITY COULD BE ACHIEVED WAS ONLY A PRETENSE. OTHER AID, SAID CHOU, WILL EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF THE WITHHELD LOAN.

MEANWHILE, WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES IN CHINA -- WHOSE PRESENCE THE COMMUNISTS HAD PROTESTED FOR SO LONG -- CONTINUED. EIGHT PLANES CARRYING 94 ENLISTED MEN, FORMERLY OF TRUCE HEADQUARTERS, AND THEIR DEPENDENTS WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE PEIPING TODAY FOR SHANGHAI, WHERE THE GROUP IS TO BOARD A TRANSPORT FOR HOME.

DS521APS

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING,TUESDAY,MARCH 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN WOMAN CONFINED BY COMMUNISTS FOR 70 DAYS IN SINGTAI, NORTH CHINA--BUT NOT ILL-TREATED--WAS AMONG 23 MISSIONARIES EVACUATED TO PEIPING TODAY BY THREE U.S. ARMY PLANES. SHE WAS MRS.LILLIAN JENNESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE GROUP WAS BROUGHT BY AIR FROM SHIHKIACHWANG (SHIHCHIACHUANG), 170 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PEIPING AND ABOUT 70 MILES NORTH OF SINGTAI, STILL HELD BY COMMUNISTS. THE MAJORITY WERE ROMAN CATHOLICS, HEADED BY POLISH BISHOP IGNACIOUS DRAUSE.

BISHOP DRAUSE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT HE AND 13 POLISH AND CHINESE PRIESTS AND NUNS WERE PUNISHED BY BEATINGS AND FACE-SLAPPINGS AT "MASS TRIALS" IN SINGTAI LAST DECEMBER.

MRS.JENNESS SAID SHE ALSO WAS ACCUSED OF VARIOUS "CRIMES" BY COMMUNISTS, BUT THAT SHE SUFFERED NO ILL TREATMENT AND WAS GUARANTEED THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IF SHE HAD CHOSEN TO REMAIN. SHE HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY IN SINGTAI 30 YEARS.

THE 51-YEAR-OLD, GRAY-BEARDED BISHOP DRAUSE TOLD THIS STORY:

CATHOLICS HAD BEEN FORCED TO APPEAR ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH JAPANESE, WITH FAILING TO CARE FOR POOR AT THE MISSION HOSPITAL, WITH CUTTING OUT HEARTS AND EYES OF LIVING PATIENTS, AND SIMILAR ACCUSATIONS. ALL WERE DENIED, BUT THE CATHOLICS WERE BEATEN WITH STICKS, STONES AND ROPES.

"I HAD A FEELING THE COMMUNISTS FELT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS A RIVAL IN MORAL INFLUENCE OVER THE PEOPLE," THE BISHOP OBSERVED.

TWO SISTERS SUFFERED BLACK EYES AND BROKEN NOSES FROM THE BEATINGS. THE BISHOP AND FATHER CASIMIR SKOWYRA WERE THE LAST TO BE RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT; THEY WERE CARRIED PART WAY TO SHIHKIACHWANG ON FEB. 20, AND FREED.

SKOWYRA, HE RELATED, HAD BEEN HUNG BY HIS THUMBS FOR A HALF-HOUR AS HIS CAPTORS SOUGHT TO FIND HIDDEN MISSION FUNDS.

JM1049PRS NM

YENAN,CHINA, MARCH 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAO TZE-TUNG, ELUSIVE LEADER OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS, MOVES ALMOST WEEKLY, TO AVOID POSSIBLE AIR ATTACKS AND TO PRESERVE SECLUSION IN WHICH HE CAN MAINTAIN HIS HEAVY WORK SCHEDULE.

ONLY A FEW TOP LEADERS OF THE PARTY -- WHICH CLAIMS CONTROL OF 160,000,000 CHINESE PEOPLE -- KNOW HIS ADDRESS. PLUS, OF COURSE, MAO'S EVER PRESENT BODYGUARDS.

COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHU TEH; THE NO.2 LEADER, CHOU EN-LAI, AND OTHER BIGWIGS, BY CONTRAST, ARE READILY ACCESSIBLE TO EVEN THE LOWEST PARTY MEMBERS.

DS512APS

YENAN,CHINA, MARCH 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COMMUNIST CHINA HAS THE WORLD'S ONLY REGULAR ARMY WITHOUT NAY PAYROLLS, REPORTS ITS COMMANDER, GEN.CHU TEH.

THE NO.2 COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, CHOU EN-LAI, SAID THAT WAS ONE REASON COMMUNIST CHINA HAS NO INFLATION. NOT EVEN PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF ITS MILLION-MAN ARMY RECEIVE ANY PAY, HE ADDED. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY CAN'T VERY WELL BOOST PRICES BY BIDDING FOR SCARCE GOODS.

30.24 — 8407

NOT MORE THAN THREE PERCENT OF THE COMMUNIST POPULATION IS SUPPOSED TO SERVE IN THE PUBLIC OFFICE OR IN THE ARMY, WITH THE REMAINING 97 PER CENT WORKING AND CONTRIBUTING -- IN KIND, NOT CASH -- TO THEIR SUPPORT.

DS328APS

IN HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL, MARSHALL ALSO REAFFIRMED HIS STAND ON THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT AS THE BASIC POLICY FOR GERMANY.

MEETING THE PRESS AT THE MOSKVA HOTEL, THE SECRETARY DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD INDICATED TO FRENCH OFFICIALS DURING HIS STAY IN PARIS "THE IMPORTANCE OF A TREATY" TO RENDER GERMANY HELPLESS FOR AT LEAST 40 YEARS.

HE DECLINED TO SAY IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION WHETHER FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, WHOM HE SAW FOR 45 MINUTES THIS MORNING, AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHOM HE SAW YESTERDAY, HAD PROMISED THEIR SUPPORT.

BOTH BIDAULT AND BEVIN VISITED MARSHALL AT SPASSO HOUSE, HOME OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR. THE FRENCH AND BRITISH LEADERS ALSO HAVE VISITED SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV.

MARSHALL SAID HE EXPECTED TO SEE MOLOTOV PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON.

NIGHT LEAD WAR GAMES (240)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

HONOLULU, MARCH 10-(AP)-DEFENDERS OF PEARL HARBOR SCORED A MAJOR VICTORY IN THE WINDUP OF THE PACIFIC WAR GAMES EARLY TODAY, BEING CREDITED BY THE UMPIRES WITH SINKING ALL THREE OF THE ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 150 MILES SOUTH OF OAHU.

FOUR TANKERS, NINE DESTROYERS AND A SUBMARINE OF THE NAVY'S FIRST TASK FLEET, PLAYING THE PART OF AN AGGRESSOR, ALSO WERE RATED AS SUNK BY THE SURPRISE ONSLAUGHT OF ISLAND-BASED AIR POWER COMMANDED BY CAPT. PAUL H.RAMSEY OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

REAR ADM.HAROLD M.MARTIN, COMMANDING THE FLEET AIR WING, ANNOUNCED THE RESULTS.

CAPTAIN RAMSEY CREDITED THE "SINKING" OF THE CARRIERS PRINCETON, TARAWA AND BOXER TO MARINE CAPT. H.A.MCCARTNEY OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., AND LT.HARRY HUNTER OF LOS ANGELES.

DEFENSIVE RECONNAISSANCE PLANES HAD THE FLEET UNDER OBSERVATION AT DAWN AND REPORTED WHEN THE FIRST OF THE CARRIERS' TWO WAVES OF 106 PLANES STARTED TAKING TO THE AIR TO "RAID PEARL HARBOR."

AT 7 A.M., NINE TORPEDO PLANES FOUND THE CARRIERS AND OTHER SHIPS, WHILE DEFENSIVE FIGHTERS ENGAGED THE AGGRESSOR'S AIRBORNE PLANES IN "BATTLE."

COL.R.A.GRISENDORF, COMMANDING THE SEVENTH FIGHTER WING, WHO COORDINATED THE AIR COVER, SAID ALL INCOMING ENEMY PLANE GROUPS WERE INTERCEPTED BEFORE REACHING OAHU AND WERE "THOROUGHLY CHEWED UP."

WITH THEIR CARRIERS THEORETICALLY SUNK, THE SURVIVING PLANES THEORETICALLY HAD NO PLACE TO ALIGHT AND WERE WRITTEN OFF AS LOST.

THERE WAS ONE ACTUAL LOSS, THE CRASH AT SEA OF A DEFENSIVE MARINE CORSAIR, AND SEVERAL PLANES MADE EMERGENCY LANDINGS ON OAHU.

P730PCS

ON A 700-MILE MOTOR TOUR OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS, THIS CORRESPONDENT PASSED THROUGH SEVEN BLAZING VILLAGES AND FOUND MOST COMMUNICATIONS BROKEN DOWN.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID AT LEAST A DOZEN OTHER VILLAGES NEAR RAWALPINDI HAD BEEN COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRES. RAWALPINDI ITSELF WAS REPORTED "15 PERCENT DESTROYED." GREAT DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE IN THE WALLED SECTION OF LAHORE, IN THE SIKH CITY OF AMRITSAR, AND IN MURREE NEAR THE NORTHEPN BORDER.

W408PES

NIGHT LEAD JET PLANES (110)

MANILA, MARCH 10-(AP)-EIGHT JET-PROPELLED P-80 FIGHTER PLANES OF THE U.S. 13TH AIR FORCE LANDED ON OKINAWA TODAY, COMPLETING A RECORD 700-MILE FLIGHT FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

TIME FROM THE TAKEOFF AT LAOAG, NORTHERN LUZON, TO ACTUAL LANDING AT YONTAN FIELD, OKINAWA, WAS 1 HOUR, 41 MINUTES FOR THE FIRST GROUP OF FOUR PLANES AND 1 HOUR, 44 MINUTES FOR THE SECOND.

THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID THIS WAS BETTER THAN THE 1 HOUR, 40-MINUTE FLIGHT OF FOUR P-80S JAN.24, SINCE THAT FLIGHT WAS TIMED WHEN IT ARRIVED OVER THE FIELD RATHER THAN WHEN IT LANDED.

LEADING TODAY'S FLIGHTS WERE COL.HOMER A.BOUSHEY OF BURLINGAME, CALIF., AND MAJ.WILLIAM S.HARRELL OF CANBY, MINN., WHO ALSO LED THE JANUARY JAUNT.

KK619PCS

MANILA, MARCH 10-(AP)-13TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY REPORTED FOUR JET-PROPELLED P-80S OF THE JUNGLE AIR FORCE SET A RECORD FOR THE 700-MILE OVERWATER FLIGHT FROM LAOAG, NORTHERN LUZON, TO YONTON AIRDROME, OKINAWA.

ONE GROUP OF FOUR PLANES MADE THE FLIGHT IN ONE HOUR, 41 MINUTES AND FOUR OTHERS IN ONE HOUR, 44 MINUTES. HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PREVIOUS RECORD -- ONE HOUR, 40 MINUTES, SET JAN.24 -- WAS AN "OVER THE FIELD" TIMING, WHEREAS ALL EIGHT PLANES TODAY WERE TIMED WHEN THEY TOUCHED THE RUNWAY.

COL.HOMER A.BOUSHEY, BURLINGAME,CALIF., COMMANDED TODAY'S FASTER FLIGHT AND MAJ.WILLIAM S.HARRELL, CANBY,MINN., LED THE OTHER. BOTH ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE JAN.24 FLIGHT.

TODAY'S FLIGHT WAS MADE AT 3,000 TO 4,000 FEET ALTITUDE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FAVORABLE WINDS. THE RECORD FLIGHT WAS ANNOUNCED AS PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OF JET FIGHTERS OF THE 35TH WING.

DS733APS NM

MANILA, MARCH 10-(AP)-GOVERNMENT ORATORS HEADED FOR THE ROSTRUM TONIGHT FOR THEIR FINAL, ELECTION-EVE APPEALS FOR FILIPINO APPROVAL OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AMERICAN INVESTORS. THE LAST-DITCH OPPOSITION OPENLY CHARGED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S WARTIME RETURN WAS "THREE AND A HALF YEARS LATE," AND THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC OWES AMERICA NO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS HAS STAKED HIS POLITICAL CAREER UPON A VOTE OF APPROVAL AND IS CONFIDENT OF AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

THE ISSUE IS IN THE FORM OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GRANTING AMERICANS EQUALITY OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WITH FILIPINOS FOR 28 YEARS. APPROVAL BY FILIPINO VOTERS WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE $620,000,000 (M) IN AMERICAN FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION AND PAYMENT OF WAR-DAMAGE

CLAIMS. SOME 3,116,000 ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

ROXAS' PRINCIPAL OPPONENT AS THE CAMPAIGN DREW TO ITS CLOSE WAS DR. JOSE P.LAUREL, WAR-TIME PUPPET PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH COLLABORATION.

LAUREL CONTENDED THAT AMERICAN AID TO THE PHILIPPINES WAS A MORAL OBLIGATION AND SHOULD NOT DEPEND UPON APPROVAL OF CONCESSIONS FOR U.S. INVESTORS. HE CITED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMENT THAT GENERAL WAINWRIGHT, WHO SURRENDERED AT CORREGIDOR, WAS THE VICTIM OF "AMERICAN UNPREPAREDNESS", AND RECALLED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT AS LIBERATION FORCES REACHED SANTO TOMAS PRISON CAMP: "I MAY BE LATE, BUT I HAVE RETURNED."

SAID LAUREL: "HE WAS LATE -- THREE AND A HALF YEARS LATE."

LAUREL PROPOSED SEEKING FINANCIAL AID FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

ROXAS CAMPAIGNED VIGOROUSLY FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND FOR THE PARITY AMENDMENT, DECLARING THAT WITHOUT ITS ACCOMPANYING PROVISIONS FOR FREE TRADE, RHABILITATION FUNDS AND STABILIZATION OF THE PESO, THE NEW REPUBLIC WOULD BE DOOMED TO ECONOMIC CHAOS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE LEASE OF MILITARY BASES IN THE ISLANDS FOR 99 YEARS, TO THE U.S. ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, MEANWHILE WERE VIRTUALLY COMPLETED BUT REMAINED IN ABEYANCE UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION.

DS326APS

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, MARCH 10-(AP)-ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER DIED AND TWELVE OTHERS ARE CRITICALLY ILL AFTER DRINKING ANTIFREEZE, THE 8TH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. ALL THIRTEEN WERE IN AN ARMY STOCKADE.

THE ARMY SAID THE ANTIFREEZE CONTAINED ETHYLENE GLYCOL, "WHICH IS VERY POISONOUS." ALL NAMES WERE WITHHELD.

LAHORE, INDIA, MARCH 10-(AP)-COMMUNAL FIGHTING SUBSIDED IN PUNJAB'S LARGER CITIES TODAY AS BRITISH AIRBORNE TROOPS, WITH ORDERS TO SHOOT RIOTERS ON SIGHT, PATROLLED TROUBLE AREAS IN THIS RESTLESS PROVINCE.

REPORTS FROM OUTLYING DISTRICTS HOWEVER, SAID THAT FIGHTING HAD SPREAD OUT INTO THE VILLAGES AND THAT HINDU PROPERTIES WERE BEING LOOTED. SIR EVAN JENKINS, PUNJAB GOVERNOR, AND SIR JOHN BANNET, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE, YESTERDAYY FLEW OVER RAWALPINDI, 160 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAHORE, AND SAID THAT THEY SAW SMOKE RISING FROM "ABOUT HALF A DOZEN" VILLAGES.

HOSPITAL LISTS IN LAHORE DISCLOSED THAT OUT OF 159 CASUALTIES ADMITTED DURING THE PAST NINE DAYS, 53 WERE EITHER DEAD ON ARRIVAL OR DIED IN THE HOSPITALS. IN AMRITSAR 88 PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 149 INJURED.

JT748AES

SECOND PEARL HARBOR

WITH FIRST TASK FLEET, APPROACHING HAWAII, MARCH 10-(AP)-THIS IS PEARL HARBOR DAY, THE SECOND.

M THIS POWERFUL CARRIER FORCE WILL MAKE A 300-PLANE MOCK ATTACK ON THE U.S. NAVY'S PACIFIC FORTRESS IN THE NAVY'S FIRST POSTWAR PACIFIC MANEUVERS.

ALREADY, DEFENDING SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN CREDITED WITH THE THEORETICAL SINKING OF THE CARRIER TARAWA, THE CRUISER ATLANTA AND TWO DESTROYERS. OAHU-BASED PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING TWO CARRIER FIGHTERS AT THE COST OF FOUR LONG RANGE RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT.

THIS FLEET OF 38 WARSHIPS TOOK TIME YESTERDAY TO REPLENISH, WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF PEARL HARBOR, ITS FUEL AND PROVISIONS.

THE HAWAII-BASED SUBMARINE FORCE DOGGED THE REFUELING PHASE OF THE MANEUVERS, GIVING THE TASK FLEET LITTLE REST.

ALL SHIPS THEORETICALLY SUNK OR DAMAGED WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE SIMULATED PEAGL HARBOR ATTACK TO GIVE THE FORCE ITS FULL STRIKING POWER.

DS530APS

"THE ARGENTINE WORKING CLASS KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL THE MOTIVE OF THE REPORT, SINCE BY IT THE AFL IS SEEKING TO ORIENTATE AND DIRECT THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY," FERNANDEZ CHARGED.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER DEMOCRACIA ACCUSED THE AFL OF "TRYING TO FOMENT UNREST IN AMERICA AGAINST ARGENTINA." IT CHARGED THAT THE REPORT WAS PREPARED "UNDER THE INFLUENCE" OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN, FORMER U.S.AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA. NO OTHER BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED ON THE REPORT.

MQ852PES

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT COMPLETED ITS PURCHASE OF BUSINESS CONCERNS FORMERLY CONTROLLED BY AXIS NATIONALS AND COMPANIES TODAY BY DEPOSITING $250,000 TO THE CREDIT OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY BOARD.

THE BOARD HAD BEEN UNABLE TO TAKE TITLE TO THE PROPERTIES OF THE BUSINESSES SEIZED FROM GERMAN AND JAPANESE OWNERS, BUT BY THEIR SALE TO THE GOVERNMENT THEY NOW ARE LEGALLY OUT OF THE POSSESSION OF AXIS-POWER OWNERS.

MQ938PES

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER DEMOCRACIA DENOUNCED TODAY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR REPORT CHARGING THE PERON ADMINISTRATION USED ORGANIZED LABOR AS A "POLITICAL INSTRUMENT."

"ITS AUTHORS ARE TRYING TO FOMENT UNREST IN AMERICA AGAINST ARGENTINA," DEMOCRACIA SAID IN A FIRST PAGE EDITORIAL. "THE REPORT SHOWED A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF OUR PROBLEMS AND BADLY REPAID OUR HOSPITALITY."

DEMOCRACIA ASSERTED THAT THE AFL REPORT WAS PREPARED "UNDER THE INFLUENCE" OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN, FORMER U.S.AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA.

NO OTHER BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED ON THE REPORT.

JP1108AES

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN

BY WILLIAM R.SPEAR

WASHINGTON,MARCH 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL TELL A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS WEDNESDAY EXACTLY WHAT HE PROPOSES THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DO IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WHERE COMMUNISM SEEKS TO EXPAND.

HE WILL OUTLINE "THE WHOLE SITUATION," INCLUDING PLANS FOR AID TO GREECE AND PERHAPS TURKEY.

30.24-8409

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HISTORIC ADDRESS WERE MADE TODAY AS MR.TRUMAN GAVE KEY REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS OF CONGRESS, IN SECRET, A FINAL BRIEFING IN ADVANCE TO ENLIST THEIR SUPPORT.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE JOINT SESSION (SENATE AND HOUSE TOGETHER) AT 1 P.M.(EST) WEDNESDAY WILL BE THE FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BALKANS SINCE THE BRITISH GAVE NOTICE THEY MUST RETRENCH.

FOR GREECE, THE PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO RECOMMEND A $250,000,000 LOAN TO BOLSTER THE GOVERNMENT AND SURPLUS AMERICAN ARMS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES NOW IN GERMANY TO HELP GREEK TROOPS FIGHT COMMUNIST-TRAINED GUERILLAS. GREECE HAS ASKED FOR U.S.HELP.

FOR TURKEY, WHICH HAS NOT SIMILARLY REQUESTED AID, MR.TRUMAN MAY PROPOSE AN OFFER OF A LOAN IF NEEDED. ONE LEGISLATOR SAID A POSSIBLE $100,000,000 LOAN HAS BEEN MENTIONED, WHICH COULD BE USED IN PART TO BUY SURPLUS AMERICAN MILITARY GOODS NOW IN EUROPE.

SOME HOUSE MEMBERS PREDICTED THE PRESIDENT WILL ASK FOR AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL AND MILITARY SUPPORT ALSO FOR ITALY.

ONE, WHO WAS NOT AT THE CONFERENCE, SAID HE UNDERSTOOD AUTHORITY WOULD BE SOUGHT TO SEND AMERICAN OFFICERS TO TRAIN GREEK, TURKISH AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

CONGRESS, BY ITS ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS, CAN TELL THE ADMINISTRATION WHETHER TO GO AHEAD ALL-OUT, PARTIALLY, OR NOT AT ALL.

THE DEBATE, IN ITS IMPACT ON THE FUTURE, MAY RANK IN IMPORTANCE WITH THAT ON THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND LEND-LEASE BEFORE AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR II. IT STARTED ACTUALLY LAST WEEK, ON THE BASIS OF WHAT HAD BECOME KNOWN ON THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY, AND CONTINUED TODAY.

A205WX

SAMPLES FROM THE HOUSE:

REP.MERROW (R-NH) - "BY GIVING AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY WE WILL HELP GUARANTEE THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. GREEK COMMUNISTS, TRAINED IN YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER BALKAN STATES, TAKE THEIR ORDERS FROM MOSCOW. IF WE DO NOT ASSIST GREECE THEY WILL SEIZE CONTROL OF THE NATION. IF THIS IS ALLOWED TO HAPPEN, SOVIET INFLUENCE WILL RISE RAPIDLY IN TURKEY AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THERE MUST BE NO DIPLOMATIC APPEASEMENT."

REP.HOFFMAN (R-MICH) - "LET'S TAKE CARE OF THE VETERANS OF THE LAST WAR BEFORE WE GET INTO ANOTHER WAR AND CREATE ANOTHER CROP OF VETERANS, BY INTERFERING IN TURKEY AND OTHER PLACES."

MR.TRUMAN WAS SAID TO HAVE EMPHASIZED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS THAT HE AND HIS ADMINISTRATION SEE THE PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN MOVE IN GREECE AS SERVING WORLD PEACE AND THE UNITED STATES PRIMARILY, AND BRITAIN ONLY SECONDARILY.

THE WORD THAT "THE WHOLE SITUATION" WILL BE COVERED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CAME FROM SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AFTER THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE LASTING AN HOUR AND 20 MINUTES.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS DISCUSSED WITH US IN GREAT CANDOR THE SITUATION INVOLVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED GREEK LOAN," VANDENBERG TOLD NEWSMEN. "HE WILL COME TO CONGRESS WEDNESDAY TO A JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO DISCUSS THE WHOLE SITUATION."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM CHARLES G.ROSS, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, WAS: "THE PRESIDENT IS GOING BEFORE A JOINT SESSION AT 1 P.M. WEDNESDAY. HE WILL ADDRESS THE JOINT SESSION ON THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST."

PROSPECTIVE COMMUNIST EXPANSION IN THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN AREA IS TIED UP WITH THE GREEK SITUATION. FOR THAT REASON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS WILL NOT BE CONFINED TO GREEK AID ALONE.

FOR THAT REASON, TOO, SOME CONGRESSMEN IN ADVANCE COMMENTS URGED THAT MR.TRUMAN DISCUSS THE WHOLE STORY.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) TOLD A REPORTER HE WILL NOT BE PREPARED TO PASS UPON A GREEK LOAN "UNTIL WE KNOW WHAT OUR OVERALL COMMITMENTS ARE GOING TO BE."

A206WX

SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), THE REPUBLICAN WHIP, COMMENTED THAT "THIS IS A POLITICAL LOAN AND CONGRESS SHOULD KNOW THE WHOLE PICTURE."

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), ONE OF THOSE WHO CONFERRED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SAID THAT GREECE HAS DRAWN ONLY $10,000,000 OF AN EARLIER $25,000,000 LOAN AND THAT "THIS NEW LOAN IS A SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT."

SENATOR MAYBANK (D-SC) SAID HE IS "AFRAID A $250,000,000 LOAN IS ONLY A STARTER. WE ALL KNOW IF WE GO IN THERE, MUCH HIGHER STAKES ARE LIKELY TO BE NEEDED."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY OF HELPING FRIENDLY NATIONS TO THE EXCLUSION OF THOSE NOT-SO-FRIENDLY HAD A CONCRETE APPLICATION IN THE BALKANS TODAY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT COLD-SHOULDERED A REQUEST FROM YUGOSLAVIA TO BUY AMERICAN GRAIN UNLESS THE TITO GOVERNMENT CAN SHOW "CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT A REAL NEED NOW EXISTS." OFFICIALS NOTED THAT YUGOSLAVIA WAS ABLE TO SHIP GRAIN TO ROMANIA LAST FALL JUST BEFORE NATIONAL ELECTIONS THERE WHICH SUPPORTED COMMUNIST CANDIDATES.

FR351PES

PALM SPRINGS,CALIF.,MARCH 10-(AP)-KOREA, SAYS DR. GRACE SONG LINE, COULD EASILY BECOME THE SPRINGBOARD FOR RUSSIAN EXPLOITATION OF THE FAR EAST, MUCH IN THE SAME MANNER AS JAPAN USED KOREAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES DURING THE LAST WAR.

DR. LINE, 40-YEAR-OLD KOREAN-BORN FACULTY MEMBER OF MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, VACATIONING AT HER WINTER HOME HERE, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HER HOMELAND AND ALL OF ASIA ARE IN JEOPARDY IF THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES PERMIT RUSSIA TO CONTINUE ITS DOMINATION OF NORTHERN KOREA.

"THIS AREA IS SOLIDLY IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS, WHO DOMINATE RAW MATERIALS, MINERAL WEALTH AND ELECTRIC POWER," SHE ASSERTED. "IN THE SOUTH, BELOW THE 38TH PARALLEL, IS A SWELTERING MASS OF IMPOVERISHED, ILL-CLOTHED KOREANS WHO ARE SLOWLY STARVING TO DEATH."

ONLY ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, SHE SAID, WILL RAISE KOREAN STANDARDS AND STAVE OFF ULTIMATE CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE HANDFUL OF AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

"A HUNGRY PERSON RECOGNIZES NO FLAG, AND THE KOREANS WILL SURELY TURN TO COMMUNISM IF THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO OBTAIN BREAD," SHE SAID.

VR451ACS

U.N.-BALKAN (270)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 10-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS WAS INFORMED TODAY THAT ALBANIA HAD REJECTED FINAL EFFORTS OF THE U.N. PRESS DIVISION TO OBTAIN AN ALBANIAN ENTRY VISA FOR L.S. CHAKALES, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN ATHENS.

CHAKALES, ONE OF MORE THAN A DOZEN CORRESPONDENTS ACCOMPANYING THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S BALKAN INQUIRY COMMISSION, WAS TOLD BY AN ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN GREECE SATURDAY THAT IF PERMISSION FOR HIS ENTRY DID NOT COME THROUGH FROM TIRANA WITHIN 24 HOURS HE WOULD BE FINALLY BARRED.

THE ALBANIAN LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE COMMISSION REPORTED ON SUNDAY THAT PERMISSION HAD NOT BEEN RECEIVED.

THE REGIME OF COL.-GEN.ENVER HOXHA HAD COMPLAINED AGAINST DISPATCHES CHAKALES FILED FROM ALBANIA IN DECEMBER, 1945, ON THE SINGLE-PARTY ELECTION STAGED BY A "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT" TO SET UP THE ALBANIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC HEADED BY HOXHA.

CHAKALES, AN AMERICAN-BORN CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THAT TIME REPORTED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OPPOSITION, WHICH HAD BEEN DRIVEN UNDERGROUND, AS WELL AS THE ELECTION RETURNS.

THE REFUSAL OF ENTRY FOR CHAKALES INTO ALBANIA WAS CONFIRMED IN A CABLE FROM STANLEY RYAN, U.N. PRESS OFFICER WITH THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. CHAKALES HAS BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO ENTER YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA, AND HAS ACCOMPANIED THE COMMISSION ON ITS TOURS IN GREECE. THE SCOPE OF INQUIRY RISING FROM A GREEK COMPLAINT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL INCLUDES THE GREEK, ALBANIAN, BULGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV FRONTIER AREAS.

THE HOXHA GOVERNMENT, SUPPORTED BY SOVIET RUSSIA, WAS DENIED MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS LATE LAST SUMMER WHEN IT FAILED TO MUSTER A MAJORITY VOTE OF APPROVAL IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

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U.N.-ECONOMIC

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TODAY INSTRUCTED SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO CALL AN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE DESIRABILITY OF CREATING A WORLD SHIPPING ORGANIZATION.

THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE MEETING WAS LEFT FOR LIE TO DECIDE.

THE COUNCIL VOTED TO ASK THE CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES IN SHIPPING AND TO MAKE THE PREVENTION OF SUCH PRACTICES ONE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF ANY WORLD ORGANIZATION WHICH MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED.

THIS ISSUE WAS RAISED BY INDIAN DELEGATE S.K.KIRPALANI, WHO CHARGED PRIVATE SHIPPING "CARTELS" WITH DISCRIMINATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF SHIPPING ROUTES AND PREFERENTIAL RATES.

THE COUNCIL ALSO VOTED TO ASK THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A WORLD TELE-COMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE MAY 15 TO REVISE WORLD RADIO REGULATIONS AND REDISTRIBUTE FREQUENCIES. THIS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE JULY 1 TO REVISE THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON TELE-COMMUNICATIONS AND TO REORGANIZE THE INTERNATIONAL TELE-COMMUNICATIONS UNION.

IS842PES

NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TURNED DOWN COMPLETELY TODAY SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS FOR ATOMIC CONTROL, DECLARING THEY WERE NOT CONSTRUCTIVE, MIGHT EVEN LEAD TO WAR AND LACKED THE MINIMUM SECURITY NEEDS THIS COUNTRY HAS DEMANDED.

"THEY DO NOT PROVIDE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AT ALL," WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN A DRAMATIC SESSION BEFORE A CROWDED CHAMBER.

"THEY PROVIDE FOR A SYSTEM WHICH AT BEST WOULD GIVE NO SECURITY AND AT WORST WOULD BE A CONSTANT INCENTIVE TO DISTRUST AND WAR," HE SAID.

AUSTIN, WITH CONSIDERABLE SPIRIT, DENIED ALLEGATIONS BY SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO THAT THIS COUNTRY IS SEEKING TO KEEP A WORLD MONOPOLY ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

AUSTIN CAPPED HIS 20-MINUTE SPEECH WITH AN ASSERTION THAT THE UNITED STATES MADE CLEAR THAT IT WELCOMED ALL CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS BUT FELT THE SOVIET PROPOSALS "DO NOT XXX CONTAIN CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS."

"WHILE PROCLAIMING THEMSELVES INTERNATIONAL AND WHILE ALLEGING A CERTAIN SECURITY AGAINST ATOMIC WARFARE, THEY DO NOT SATISFY ANY OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH ARE MINIMAL AND ESSENTIAL FOR SUCH SECURITY," AUSTIN SAID.

ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE AND DR. QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE "NEGATIVE CHARACTER" OF GROMYKO'S 78-MINUTE SPEECH LAST WEDNESDAY IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY CONTROLLING ATOMIC MATTERS EVERYWHERE WAS AN ATTACK ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

FERNAND VAN LANGENHOVE OF BELGIUM LINED HIS COUNTRY UP WITH THE UNITED STATES PLAN OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE BELGIUM TOOK A SEAT ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL JAN. 1. DR. EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL OF COLOMBIA AND PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA ALSO SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES.

AUSTIN WORKED DURING THE WEEKEND ON HIS REPLY TO GROMYKO, WRITING IT HIMSELF IN LONG-HAND AFTER CONSIDERABLE RESEARCH. HE BEGAN HIS COUNTER-ATTACK BY PRESENTING A REVISED RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD SEND THE WHOLE ATOMIC PROBLEM BACK TO THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DRAFT A TREATY OR CONVENTION.

A32UN

THIS RESOLUTION CALLED FOR A SECOND ATOMIC COMMISSION REPORT BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS NEXT SEPTEMBER. THE FIRST REPORT, NOW BEFORE THE COUNCIL, WAS BASED MAINLY ON THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR CONTROL, WHICH ENVISIONED AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WITH FULL POWER OVER ATOMIC MATTERS EVERYWHERE AND NO VETO ON ATOMIC PUNISHMENTS.

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GROMYKO'S ATOMIC PROPOSALS CALL FOR A CONVENTION OUTLAWING ATOMIC BOMBS NOW AND ANOTHER CONVENTION, TO BE WORKED OUT AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, SETTING UP CONTROLS OPERATING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHERE THE FIVE GREAT POWERS HOLD THE VETO.

AUSTIN MET GROMYKO'S CHARGES OF MONOPOLY WITH SIX INSTANCES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE INITIATIVE OR HAS PARTICIPATED IN MOVES DESIGNED TO SHARE THE ATOMIC SECRETS WITH THE WORLD AND ASKED:

"DOES THIS SOUND LIKE A POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT OF A CARTEL OR INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLY?"

"THE OBJECTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO THE COMMISSION REPORT (OF DEC. 31, WHICH CONTAINED THE UNITED STATES PLAN AS A BASE) TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL DEAL NOT ONLY WITH THE DIFFICULT QUESTION OF THE CERTAINTY OF SANCTIONS, NOT ONLY WITH THE DIFFICULT QUESTION OF THE SEQUENCE OF STEPS BY WHICH INTERNATIONAL CONTROL MAY BE ESTABLISHED, NOT ONLY WITH THE RELIANCE WHICH MAY BE PLACED ON A PURELY CONVENTIONAL APPROACH TO THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS," AUSTIN SAID. "THEY DENY THE NECESSITY, IF SECURITY IS TO BE ACHIEVED, FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY. THEY GO TO THE VERY ROOT OF THE PROBLEM. THEY ATTACK THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL AGENCY ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD BE A UNITED STATES MONOPOLY.

"THE UNITED STATES TAKES THE POSITION THAT IT IS PRECISELY THE OPPOSITE. XXX OUR PURPOSE IS TO ASSURE THAT EACH NATION CAN SAFELY REALIZE THESE TREMENDOUS BENEFITS FOR ITSELF WITHOUT DANGER TO ITS NATIONAL SECURITY OR T E SECURITY OF ITS O

TO ITS NATIONAL SECURITY OR THE SECURITY OF ITS OWN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM."

AUSTIN SAID THE UNITED STATES DID NOT DESIRE TO IMPOSE ITS WILL IN ATOMIC MATTERS ON OTHER COUNTRIES AND POINTED OUT THAT THAT NINE OTHER NATIONS JOINED THE UNITED STATES IN APPROVING THE COMMISSION'S REPORR WHILE RUSSIA AND POLAND DID NOT VOTE.

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FIRST LEAD CENSORSHIP

NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S TELEGRAPH AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE WORKED WITHOUT CENSORSHIP TODAY FOR CORRESPONDENTS WRITING ABOUT THE MOSCOW MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

EDDY GILMORE, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCOW, REPORTED:

"TO CALL THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN OR FRANCE ONE HAD ONLY TO PICK UP THE TELEPHONE AND GO THROUGH A LITTLE ROUTINE. TO A CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS BEEN WORKING HERE FOR FIVE AND A HALF YEARS UNDER CENSORSHIP--EXCEPT FOR 30 DAYS BACK IN 1945---IT WAS A DREAM."

WITH RELAXATION OF THE CENSORSHIP, DISPATCHES FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES WERE SPEEDED UP. NEWS OF THE ACTUAL CONVENING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WAS RECEIVED WITHIN A HALF HOUR, IN CONTRAST TO THE SEVEN OR EIGHT HOURS REQUIRED MANY TIMES FOR DISPATCHES FILED IN MOSCOW FOR THE CENSOR'S PERUSAL

MORE)

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NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-BOTH UNITED STATES PRESS CORRESPONDENTS AND RADIO REPORTERS, IN THE LATTER PERMITTED MOSCOW BROADCASTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE MONTHS, TODAY NOTED THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS LIVING UP TO HER PLEDGE NOT TO CENSOR NEWS OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

MAR 1947

JOHN M. HIGHTOWER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED THAT RUSSIA "OFFICIALLY LIFTED CENSORSHIP OF CONFERENCE COPY TODAY, AND THE HEAVIEST FILE OF UNSCREENED STORIES IN MODERN TIMES WAS POURING FROM MOSCOW TO THE WORLD." HE SAID NON-CONFERENCE NEWS STILL WAS BEING CENSORED.

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID THAT ITS CORRESPONDENT, HENRY C. CASSIDY, YESTERDAY SPOKE ON "THE FIRST MAR 1947 UNCENSORED BROADCAST EVER MADE FROM THE SOVIET UNION."

IN HIS BROADCAST, CASSIDY SAID, "I AM WRITING AND READING WITHOUT CENSORSHIP, AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IS CONVINCED THAT THE PREVIOUS PROMISE OF FREEDOM OF REPORTING FROM THE CONFERENCE, MADE IN NEW YORK BY MR. MOLOTOV, IS BEING

MAR 1947

FULFILLED."

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV MADE SUCH A PLEDGE WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TO GO TO MOSCOW TO WORK ON GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATIES.

U. S. NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES YESTERDAY RECEIVED CONFERENCE DISPATCHES ONLY ABOUT TWO HOURS AFTER THEY WERE FILED IN MOSCOW--AGAINST THE SEVEN OR EIGHT HOURS MOSCOW COPY OFTEN HAS TAKEN TO GET PAST CENSORS AND RADIO OPERATORS TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLOWED U. S. RADIO MEN TO MAKE CENSORED BROADCASTS DURING THE WAR BUT STOPPED SUCH BROADCASTS LAST FALL WITH THE STATEMENT THAT ITS [illegible] FACILITIES WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO SHARE WITH THEM. REW WNP 535A

MAR 1947.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10-(AP)-MRS. IREANA DE MADERIOS, 21, BELGIAN WAR BRIDE WHOSE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA WAS INTERRUPTED THREE WEEKS AGO WHEN SHE BECAME THE MOTHER OF TWINS AT GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND, ARRIVE AT LAGUARDIA FIELD TODAY.

MRS. DE MADERIOS AND THE CHILDREN, FRANK AND MARY, ARE EN ROUTE FROM BRUSSELS TO THE HOME OF HER HUSBAND, FRANK DE MADERIOS, AT (657 FOURTH ST.) SAN BRUNO, CALIF. SHE AND THE CHILDREN WENT TO A MIDTOWN HOTEL AS THE RED CROSS ARRANGED FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION TO THE WEST COAST.

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Molotov Withdraws Proposed Addition To Big 4 Agenda

MAR 1947

JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Moscow, March 11 (AP)—The United States, France and Britain today blocked, at least temporarily, Soviet Russia's proposal to place a discussion of China on the agenda of the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers.

A conference spokesman said the three Western powers pressed, during a session of more than three hours, and finally won the point that nothing should be done concerning the Soviet proposal without China's being represented here.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had asked that the United States, Britain and Russia exchange information on China, saying the situation had not improved since the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow in December, 1945.

[China's Foreign Minister, Wang Shih-chieh, meanwhile issued a formal statement in Nanking announcing that his nation "will not in any manner agree to the inclusion of its problems" in the agenda.]

Asked Informal Parley

In an attempt to save his proposal, Molotov suggested that the ministers meet informally and then put out a communiqué since this question was of such "great importance to public opinion."

Bevin opposed issuing any communique on the subject. He said his country was willing only to exchange information on it.

Bevin added that he doubted the propriety of Molotov's suggestion under the circumstances. Both Marshall and Bidault supported Bevin's stand.

Bevin said that even the present discussion of China around the conference table "must be embarrassing to China" and he asked Molotov outright to withdraw the proposal.

Molotov Agrees

Molotov then agreed to go on to the next subject.

An official spokesman said that it appeared that the Foreign Ministers might exchange information on an informal basis, but added that nothing official would be done without China being represented at the conference table.

Marshall, chairman of today's conference, then renewed his proposal of yesterday that the conference put on the agenda the question of limiting occupation troops in Europe.

Asks More Time

Molotov, as yesterday, requested more time to consider the proposal. The question was "held in suspense."

The Ministers decided to hear a report of the inter-Allied reparations mission, which Molotov suggested be included on the agenda. Bevin, however, suggested that it be considered with the whole question of reparations and this was adopted.

The four then took up the Allied Control Council's report on Germany, dealing first with demilitarization.

"9,000 In U.S. Zone"

Molotov opened this discussion by repeating many charges made by Soviet newspapers during the last few months to the effect that the Western powers had failed to demilitarize their zones and were keeping German troops in military formations, contrary to the Potsdam Agreement.

The Russain Foreign Minister asserted that the British had 81,350 of the German armed forces in formation in their zone and that the Americans had 9,000.

"Except in obvious cases, the elimination of the war potential in the West has barely started," Molotov said.

MARSHALL BLOCKS SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR CHINA DEBATE

Britain, France Join U. S. in Upsetting Molotov's Big 4 Plan.

NEW RIFT DEVELOPS

Debate on Demilitarization of German Zones Brings Accusations.

WFS CALLAGHER

MOSCOW, March 11 — (AP) Secretary of State George C. Marshall won his first diplomatic triumph in the foreign ministers council tonight when the United States, Britain and France put up a solid front and blocked a Russian proposal to place the complex China question on the agenda.

A conference official said the three western representatives, opposing a suggestion by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, insisted that China must be present if Chinese affairs were discussed in the council, and Molotov finally withdrew his proposal.

Split Over Germany Issue

The four foreign ministers then split wide open when they tackled the first and least controversial problem of Germany, the question of demilitarization, informants disclosed.

Molotov hurled a broadside of accusations that the western nations had failed to demilitarize their occupation zones, and were keeping German troops in military formations, contrary to the Potsdam agreement.

Repeating many accusations which have appeared in the Russian press during the last few months, Molotov asserted that "except in obvious cases the elimination of the war potential in the west has hardly started."

Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, answered Molotov bluntly that the charges were "unjustified," and said they reminded him of "an old lady watching a parade in

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which one man was out of step and then observed they are all out of step except Johnnie."

Bevin Drops Bombshell

Bevin then let loose a diplomatic bombshell of his own, saying that while the ministers were on the subject of demilitarization "it might be useful" to know the number of prisoners of war held outside Germany," the informant said.

"Then we will be able to see the situation as a whole, inside and outside of Germany," Bevin was quoted as adding.

Russia never has revealed how many prisoners of war she is holding in her homeland. All previous questions on this subject have been rebuffed.

After handing the Russian minister his initial defeat on the China question, the western representatives then blocked, at least for the time being, another Soviet proposal that the "Big Four" ministers discuss China informally and issue a communique on the subject.

Molotov insisted that such a communique should be put out since the question was of such "great importance to public opinion."

Bevin said he would think over the communique suggestion, but that he did not believe it was proper under the circumstances. Marshall and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France supported Bevin.

Would Exchange Information

Marshall issued a formal statement saying that he would be "pleased" to exchange information with Molotov and Bevin on the subject of China, and Bevin indicated that his country was willing to do likewise.

Marshall's statement said a three-power declaration on China made in December, 1945 "was not a decision of the council of foreign ministers, but of the foreign secretaries of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States."

"The Moscow declaration confined itself to a statement of attitude of the three powers regarding China, particularly the attitude of two of the powers (Russia and the United States) in respect to their troops in China," the statement continued. "I shall be pleased to exchange with Mr. Molotov and Mr. Bevin while I am in Moscow—but not at the conference of foreign ministers—information concerning any provisions of the Moscow declaration."

Marshall added that he believed it would be "impossible" to place the Chinese question on the agenda "without China, as a member of the council, being present and participating in the determination of the agenda as well as in any subsequent discussion."

Bevin, asking Molotov to withdraw his proposal, said that even the present discussion of China around the conference table "must be embarrassing" to the Chinese.

(China's foreign minister Wang Shih-chieh issued a formal statement in Nanking that his country would not "agree to inclusion of its problems in the agenda of the foreign ministers conference.")

Marshall Presides

Marshall presided over today's meeting—the second in the Moscow conference to decide the future of Germany and Austria.

Switching the discussion away from China, the United States diplomat reiterated his request of yesterday that the question of limiting occupation troops in Europe be placed on the agenda.

Molotov, who asked yesterday for 24 hours to consider the proposal, requested still further delay, and Marshall ruled the matter "held in suspense," the informant said.

On Bevin's suggestion, the ministers agreed to include, along with the whole question of reparations, a report by the inter-allied reparations mission in Brussels. Then they started consideration of the demilitarization section of a 700-page report on Germany by the four-power allied control council.

Marshall Issues Communique.

Tonight Marshall issued the following communique:

"The Three-Power declaration regarding China, made at Moscow in December, 1945, was not a decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers, but of the Foreign Secretaries of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. It would be improper, in my opinion, to put upon the agenda of the council any item concerning China without China, as a member of the council, being present and participating in determination of the agenda, as well as in any subsequent discussion."

"The Moscow declaration confined itself to a statement of the attitude of the three Powers regarding China, particularly the attitude of two of the Powers in respect to their troops in China. I shall be pleased to exchange with Mr. Molotov and Mr. Bevin, while I am in Moscow, but not in the Council of Foreign Ministers, information concerning any provisions of the Moscow declaration."

Marshall also issued the following text of a resolution on demilitarization which he placed before the council:

"The Council of Foreign Ministers notes the report of the Allied Control Authority on demilitarization and the substantial progress made in this field in all four zones. It directs that the Allied Control Authority proceed without delay to complete the demilitarization, in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin Conference and agreements of the Allied Control Authority, for its further action."

Deputies Resume Sessions.

Meanwhile today the Deputy Foreign Ministers also resumed their separate meetings, and at the insistence of the American representative, Gen. Mark Clark, those assigned to Austrian questions set up a special committee to handle a French compromise proposal on the disposition of German assets in Austria. The deputies, taking up their work where they had left off in London, met in what was described as an amiable frame of mind.

Also today Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, declared that the political situation in China has deteriorated considerably during the last year," and that Molotov's proposal reflected the Soviet Government's "solicitude for keeping international pledges which serve the interests of international peace and security." Aside from this there was no broad comment in the Moscow press on the opening of the Big Four conference.

It appeared certain, however, that the Soviet Union was determined to put the United States on a spot for its role in China and to let the chips fall where they may so far as they may cause personal embarrassment to Marshall for his part in attempting to end the Chinese war.

There are some here who feel the Russian move with regard to China was only a prelude, setting the stage for Russian proposals relating to Germany.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said today that "it is inconceivable that any discussion of matters directly affecting China" should be taken up at the Moscow conference without Chinese representation.

Two Versions On Marshall

Moscow, March 11 (AP)—Russian and United States versions of what Secretary of State George C. Marshall actually said with regard to Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's China proposal yesterday were at variance today.

United States sources said he blocked action and asked time to think the matter over before answering Molotov's suggestion that the Chinese question be added to the conference agenda.

The official Russian version published today said: "The chief of the United States delegation, Marshall, agreed the question should be discussed during the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow. However, he asked to be given time in order to think over the procedure for investigating this question."

China Opposes Soviet U.N. Proposal

HAROLD K. MILKS

Nanking, March 11 (AP)—China announced today it "will not in any manner agree to inclusion of its problems in the agenda of the Foreign Ministers Conference" at Moscow.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov made such a proposal yesterday.

Wang Shih-chien, China's Foreign Minister, today issued a formal statement that China had not been officially notified of Molotov's suggestion, and added:

"It cannot be overstressed that internal problems of any state represented in the Council of Foreign Ministers do not lie within the scope of deliberations by the Council, nor can such problems be allowed to form the subject of agreement among other members of the Council."

Stress Nonrepresentation

Other Chinese Foreign Office officals declared:

"We do not intend to be bound by action taken by a meeting wherein we are not represented. The Foreign Ministers are amply informed of China's position on this matter.

"We have complete faith that the conference will respect our views and understand our request that China be fully represented before any decisions are reached."

Meanwhile, the Peiping Municipal Council and the Suiyuan Provincial Council asked the Nanking Government to oppose the Russian proposed discussion.

In Shanghai, streets were placarded with posters proclaiming: "China's sovereignty must be maintained." "Foreign troops must withdraw from China." "Any kind of international conference should not interfere in China's internal affairs."

Internally, this was the Chinese situation:

Pai Chung-hsi, Minister for National Defense, told a Formosan delegation the Government sent troops to Formosa "not to suppress Formosans but for purposes of national defense."

New reports that China is preparing to take over Dairen, the Russian-occupied port, Saturday appeared in the Peiping press.

Gen. Chen Cheng, chief of staff, called a conference at Tsingtao of all Government military commanders in the eastern Shantung sector.

Late reports said the Communists were assaulting Kiaohsien, 50 miles east of Tsingtao, and were hammering at railway stations between the two cities.

Massacre Charged

Chen Pi-Cheng, chief of the Formosan delegation which came to Nanking to demand self-government, said Pai promised to abolish discriminatory measures against Formosans.

The delegation said 3,000 to 4,000 Formosans were "massacred" in a February 28 uprising in which they charged maladministration.

The Formosans flew to Shanghai today, en route home, without seeing Chiang Kai-shek. Pai said he expected to visit Formosa soon.

The new Dairen rumors appeared in *Hsin Min Pao* and *Hsin Sheng Pao*, the latter owned by Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Government troops in Manchuria.

The Kuomintang (Government party) paper in Tientsin, the *Republican Daily News*, reported that both Dairen and Chinchow would be taken over Saturday. It said Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang's Manchurian headquarters, had delivered official take-over instructions to Hwang Kwang-to, municipal chief secretary of Dairen.

CHINA SHARPLY PROTESTS REDS' BIG 4 PROPOSAL

NANKING, March 11. — (AP) China's government, grappling with Formosan unrest and a smouldering civil war, served notice today that inasmuch as China was not invited to the Moscow conference she wants her problems left alone.

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh issued a statement referring to the "Moscow conference of four foreign ministers." He said that any extension of the Moscow agenda beyond Austria and Germany to take in China must be preceded by consultation and agreement "between the five foreign ministers."

Reds Make Proposal

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov made the proposal at Moscow to include China's problems in the agenda.

Wang said China's condition for any such extension of the agenda "has received the support of Great Britain, France and the United States and in a reply from the Soviet government no objection was raised."

(Sounding a similar note in Washington, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo said Molotov's move was "strange and surprising"; that China fails to understand why she was not invited to Moscow; and that China insists "her wishes first be consulted.")

China's Reaction Swift

Reaction to Molotov's move was swift in Shanghai. The news reached Shanghai at 4 a. m. Shanghai Time (3 p. m. Monday Eastern Standard Time). Two and a half hours later, early morning risers reported seeing posters reading:

"China's sovereignty must be maintained."

"Foreign troops must withdraw from China."

"Any kind of international conference should not interfere in China's internal affairs."

"Oppose foreign intervention."

A Formosan delegation, which asserted that more than 3,000 Formosans were "massacred" Feb. 28 in a revolt against Chinese maladministration, started back home today without seeing Premier Chiang Kai-shek but with a promise from the national defense minister that discrimination in Formosa would cease.

DP's High On Big Four Agenda, Moscow Says

London, March 11 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today the deputies of the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers had agreed to a Soviet proposal to place the future of displaced persons high on the agenda of the Moscow conference.

The broadcast said the Russian proposal was supported by the French deputy and then was adopted after "some discussion."

The German section of the deputies' council agreed also to a preliminary general discussion of the report on territorial changes within zones, submitted by the Allied Control Council for Germany, the broadcast said. This also was a Soviet proposal, the broadcast added, and was backed by France and the United States.

Roster Of Deputies

The radio said the deputies had begun their second day of sessions in Moscow at 10 A.M. (2 A.M., E.S.T.).

The broadcast said Deputies Andrei Y. Vishinsky, of Russia; Robert D. Murphy, of the United States; Maurice Couve de Murville, of France, and Edmond L. Hall-Patch of Great Britain, had opened the German treaty talks.

Those discussing the Austrian treaty, the radio said, were Feodor T. Gousev, of Russia; Gen. Mark W. Clark, of the United States; Viscount Hood, of Great Britain, and Jacques Paris, of France.

Gousev Presides

The German deputies, the broadcast said, were "charged with preparing for the current session of the Council (of Foreign Ministers) a proposal on the order of discussing questions contained in the report of the Allied Control Council for Germany."

The Austrian deputies, the radio said, citing a communiqué, had discussed the "order for the discussion of political, economic and military articles of the treaty with Austria." Gousev presided at this session.

Deputies working on Austrian questions set up a special committee at the insistence of Clark to

handle a French compromise proposal on the disposition of German assets in Austria.

Germany Proposals

The deputies, taking up work where they left off in London, met in what one source said, was "an amiable frame of mind."

The communiqué said Vishinsky proposed, at the German section, that the deputies recommend to their chiefs that the following questions be discussed in the following order:

1. Demilitarization of Germany.
2. De-Nazification and democratization of Germany.
3. Economic principles, "bearing in mind that under this head also all questions connected with the political, economic and financial situation of Germany under the administration of the four powers shall be discussed."
4. Reparations.
5. Formation of central administrative organs as well as the question of the form and size of the provisional political organization of Germany.

The Soviet delegation, the communiqué added, also recommended the inclusion of a discussion of the displaced-persons problem.

Call Reich Parliament?

Stuttgart, March 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy United States Military Governor, held out the prospect for a parliament for all Germany, "in the not-too-distant future."

Clay told the American zone's newly created "advisory parliament."

"I am sure that as an 'advisory parliament' you will point the way to a parliament for Germany in the not-too-distant future.

"As you conduct yourselves, you will speed the day of an elected parliament for all of Germany."

The zone's advisory parliament formally began its functions today. Comprised of 24 representatives of the four American zone states, it will guide and advise the Council of State, which administers uniform laws for the zone.

Laborite Attack On Labor Regime

London, March 11 (AP)—A Laborite member of the House of Commons, joining an attack on the Labor Government by Liberal and Conservative members, drew cheers from his own party ranks tonight when he demanded that Great Britain reduce its armed forces to aid the nation's serious economic crisis.

"If we had a courageous Minister of Defense," Leonard Callaghan shouted, looking squarely at that Cabinet member, A. V. Alexander, "he would go to the Cabinet and advise that while there were risks, they should reduce the armed forces in order to get more men back into civilian life."

As Laborite critics cheered, a Conservative member shouted, "Well, then, vote against the Government."

Draws Line On Revolt

Indicating he was carrying his "revolt" no further, Callaghan replied, "We shall sustain the Government with our votes and criticize them with our speeches."

Liberal and Conservative leaders attacked the Government sharply for pressing ahead with state ownership plans for major industries at a time when the nation was so harried economically.

Their complaints followed an announcement by Labor Minister George Isaacs, that great Britain must recruit nearly 800,000 more workers during the next nine months to bolster undermanned factory staffs.

Tory Predicts Election

The criticism was similar to that of W. S. Morrison, a Conservative member of the House of Commons, who told a meeting of the Constitutional Club in London that "confusion and congestion at present in parliamentary affairs exceeded anything in living memory."

"My conclusion," Morrison declared, "is that we should be ready in the autumn for an election"—a prediction of the labor Government's downfall.

Clement Davies, a leader of the small Liberal party which has sided frequently with the Labor majority, accused the Government of forsaking administration for legislation and following the "road to ruin and bankruptcy."

Confidence Vote Sought

His criticism was echoed by Sir John Anderson at the mid-point of a three-day debate on Great Britain's economic plight. Administration leaders will seek a vote of approval tomorrow night of their economic recovery policy. Also, tomorrow, Winston Churchill will press for a vote of "no confidence."

Anderson said "the Government will never succeed in convincing the public of the need for a tremendous united effort so long as they are engaged on this apparently incompatible task of putting through a series of great nationalization schemes."

Isaacs, detailing the nation's need for more workers, said the manpower shortage was the fundamental cause of the current crisis.

Britain Protests to Bulgaria

U. S. Reported Joining Attack on Sofia Treatment of Diplomats

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—The British Press Association said tonight that Great Britain had sent a vigorous protest to Bulgaria over what was described as "high-handed and discourteous action" against foreign missions in Sofia by government officials enforcing a new currency act.

The agency said it understood that several other countries, including the United States, also had protested. The protests, it said, accused Bulgarian police of physical assaults on the French Minister at Sofia, and charged Bulgarian authorities with an "outrageous" demand to examine the accounts of the British mission.

Pope Asks National Right Curb

Calls on Powers to Limit Sovereignty—Stresses Duty to Insure Peace.

GUPTILL
McKNIGHT

World Copyright, 1947, by the Associated Press.

Vatican City, March 11.—On the eve of the eighth anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius XII told the Associated Press today that nations must surrender some of their sovereign rights if a just and lasting peace is to be achieved.

The development of destructive atomic weapons and the total war they threaten, should persuade the leaders of the nations, he said, of their obligation to reach agreements insuring peace. In the last year—the first full year of the Pope's reign in which there was no declared warfare—there has been no marked improvement in the world's outlook for peace, he declared.

The Pontiff was obviously preoccupied over the prospects for the success of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, which opened in Moscow yesterday. He nodded assent to the comment that the circumstances of yesterday's session did not augur well for solid achievements in the shaping of peace.

Bright and Cheerful.

The Pope, who ten days ago celebrated his seventy-first birthday and the eighth anniversary of his election as Pope, tomorrow will commemorate at thanksgiving services in the famous Sistine Chapel ,the anniversary of his ascending the Throne of St. Peter. Today he received two A. P. correspondents in his red and gold library and talked with them freely on the problems facing the world and the church.

In the same library he had received the same correspondents just over a year ago, at the end of the brilliant consistories at which thirty-two new cardinals were created—perhaps the crowning event of his reign. At that earlier audience the Pope had shown the strain of consistory week and the ravages of a cold. But today he was bright, cheerful, animated, obviously much better in health.

The ankle he twisted last week strolling in the Vatican gardens—he confessed he was reading as he walked—was entirely well, he said, though he had resisted his doctor's efforts to put him to bed and had kept on with his eighteen-hour working day. There was too much to be done for him to rest, the Pope said.

Last year—with the ending of the great war that began in the first year of his reign—the Pope had shown concern that the ideal of "peace with justice," which he had long insisted on, would not be realized. He had enunciated this ideal of the start of his pontificate, and had urged it upon the world in many other wartime and post-war pronouncements. Today he gave his interviewers to understand that the events of the past year had not greatly raised his hopes.

At last year's audience, it was stipulated that he could not be quoted. Today the Pontiff who has set aside so many other precedents hampering his ministry in the modern world laid aside one more nad gave the correspondents permission to record his answers to their questions, though not as direct quotations.

Continued on Page 13.

No Marked Improvement.

The Pope was asked whether the events of the last year had tended to dissipate the world's feeling of uncertainty and anxiety over the prospects for a just and lasting peace. Despite the indefatigable diligence and determined efforts made by certain statesmen and some progress for the moment along one or another particular line, he replied, the events of the last year do not add up to a marked improvement in the world's outlook for a just and lasting peace.

Moreover, the Pope said, he is afraid that this unfortunate condition will continue so long as the peace of Europe and of the world is considered solely under the light of what each State demands for its own individual security, and in the existing precarious circumstances one is allowed to increase its strategic positions and confront its neighbor with accomplished facts. As yet, positive, constructive ideas have not entered into the building up of world peace, he said, adding his hope that the United Nations may soon be placed in the position effectively to assume guaranties for the security of all.

Asks Religious Freedom.

The Pontiff was asked what, in the present period of relative and perhaps temporary tranquillity after the preoccupations imposed upon him in war years, were his aspirations for the continued advancement of the church and for the greater well-being of mankind.

The Holy See, he said in reply, is the center of the Universal Church. The end for which Christ established that church is the ultimate goal of all that the Pope does, hopes and prays for. That end is in the spiritual order; it is supernatural. It is to bring the knowledge of Christ to all men and to communicate to their souls the grace of salvation which Christ purchased for them on the Cross of Golgotha. To attain that end, he said, the church requires freedom of action in every region of the world, and one must be constantly intent on defending and protecting that freedom.

At the present moment, however, he continued his efforts are directed chiefly toward vindicating the freedom of the Holy See, of bishops and of Catholic associations of Christian charity and, indeed, of all Catholics throughout the world, to come to the assistance of those in need: to provide them with food and clothing, to arrange for the homeless, wandering millions, and for the orderly emigration to some country where, with proper safeguards to their religious and social needs, they may begin anew the life of an honorable Christian family, that essentially vital cell of human society.

Most Solemn Duty.

The Pope was asked to comment upon his efforts to make the church responsive to the increasingly complex character of modern civilization.

The church is made up of men, and men are commonly of the age in which they live, he replied. Hence the church necessarily must have an alert interest in each age in which her members live. And she will always do her best to make it possible and increasingly desirable for them to be efficient, eminent, influential children of their age and environment, provided their loyalty to God and his church is in no wise weakened.

If opposition between the church and the modern world is becoming more and more stressed in certain quarters, he continued, it is because there are leaders and groups in power today who aim deliberately at giving the modern world a character and policy of conduct that are anti-Christian, even anti-God. The world has already tasted the bitter fruit of power divorced from belief in God and respect for His law. Take away belief in God, and what is there to support the concept of objective law or to insure the inviolability of covenants freely accepted?

Hence, the Pope said, he deemed it a most solemn duty of his office to hinder, in season and out of season, any loosening of the bonds that unite human civilization with the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Curtailing Rights.

The correspondents remarked that the world was gravely concerned over the threat to civilization implicit in the uninhibited use of highly destructive weapons developed recently, and asked for his comment upon the ethical conditions involved in the use of such weapons.

In replying, the pontiff pointed out that the question touched only one element of a general problem. The development of modern weapons of war is bound to go forward with the constant developments being made in the technical field, he said, and just as surely is bound also to lead to total war—that is, a war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is very quickly robbed of all meaning. What this promised to the civilized world has been amply and sadly demonstrated in the recent war.

Most certainly herein, he said, is found an added argument, if such were needed, to persuade the leaders of nations that in conscience they are obliged to reach agreements that will insure to the world a peace for which they in honor may assume responsibility and all peoples may find bearable, even though those agreements mean the curtailing to some degree of their several sovereign rights.

Pope Hopes For Lasting Peace

By CHARLES H. GUPTILL AND JOHN P. McKNIGHT

Vatican City, March 11 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, completing the eighth year of reign in a tempestuous world, said today he was hopeful the world would achieve a just and lasting peace but the price might be agreements which would curtail to some degree the sovereign rights of nations.

The Pontiff commented in a private audience that positive, constructive ideas have not as yet entered the building of peace, but he expressed the hope that the United Nations organization might be placed in a position effectively to guarantee the security of all.

Vigorous Personality

The interview was given in the red-and-gold library in which he talked a little more than a year ago after the consistories in which he created 32 new cardinals.

Last year he had seemed weary from the long ceremonies. Today, at 71—he celebrated his birthday and the eighth anniversary of his

election ten days ago—the vigor of his personality was more than ever in contrast to the frailty of his body. Tomorrow is the anniversary of his coronation.

Clad in white robes and skull cap and seated behind his golden desk, he readily replied to the correspondents' questions in English. He smiled often, his eyes twinkling behind their rimless spectacles. He spoke jokingly of the twisted ankle—which he suffered when strolling in the Vatican gardens last week while reading.

Unprecedented Tragedies

But his lean face clouded and his voice was touched with sadness when his visitors remarked upon the unprecedented world tragedies which beset the first eight years of his reign.

Nor did he conceal his preoccupation when the current Moscow conference and the difficulties facing it were mentioned. He nodded assent that the beginning of the conference did not augur well for solid achievements.

Pope Pius many times has shown readiness to disregard precedent in his endeavor to make the practices of the church more responsive to modern conditions.

Sets Aside Precedent

Today he set aside another precedent in granting the correspondents permission to report his answers to their questions although not in direct quotation.

The Pope was asked whether events of the last year had tended to dissipate the world's feeling of uncertainty and anxiety over prospects for a just and lasting peace.

Despite the indefatigable diligence and determined efforts made by certain statesmen and some progress for the moment along one or another particular line, he replied, the events of the last year do not add up to a marked improvement in the world's outlook for a just and lasting peace.

Expects It To Continue

Moreover, the Pope said, he is afraid that this unfortunate condition will continue so long as the peace of Europe and of the world is considered solely under the light of what each state demands for its own individual security, and in the existing precarious circumstances one is allowed to increase its strategic positions and present its neighbor with accomplished facts.

The Pontiff was asked what, in the present period of relative and perhaps temporary tranquility, were his aspirations for the continued advancement of the Church and for the greater well being of mankind.

In Spiritual Order

The Holy See, he said, is the center of the Universal Church. The end for which Christ established that Church is the ultimate goal of all that the Pope does, hopes and prays for. That end is in the spiritual order, is supernatural. It is to bring the knowledge of Christ to all men and to communicate to their souls the grace of salvation which Christ purchased for them on the Cross of Golgotha.

To attain that end, he said, the Church requires freedom of action in every region of the world, and one must be constantly intent on defending and protecting that freedom.

Orderly Emigration

At the present moment, he continued, his efforts are directed chiefly toward vindicating the freedom of the Holy See, of bishops and of Catholic associations of Christian charity and indeed of all Catholics throughout the world, to come to the assistance of those in need, to provide them with food and clothing, to arrange for the homeless, wandering millions and orderly emigration to some country where with proper safeguards to their religious and social needs they may begin anew the life of an honorable Christian family, that essentially vital cell of human society.

The Pope was asked to comment upon his efforts to make the Church responsive to the increasingly complex character of modern civilization.

Alert Interest In Age

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The world has already tasted the bitter fruit of power divorced from belief in God and respect for his law. Take away belief in God, and what is there to support the concept of objective law or to insure the inviolability of covenants freely accepted? he asked.

Hence, the Pope said, he deemed it a most solemn duty of his office to hinder in season and out of season any loosening of the bonds that unite human civilization with the fundamental principles of Christianity.

The correspondents remarked that the world was gravely concerned over the threat to civilization implicit in the uninhibited use of highly destructive weapons developed recently, and asked for his comment upon the ethical conditions involved in the use of such weapons.

One Element Of Problem

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The development of modern weapons of war is bound to go forward with the constant development being made in the technical field, he said, and just as surely is bound also to lead to total war—that is, a war in which the distinction between combatants and noncombatants is very quickly robbed of all meaning. What this promised to the civilized world has been amply and sadly demonstrated in the recent war.

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KICKS, PUNCHES FLY IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY

PARIS, March 11 — (AP) Kicks and punches flew between Rightist and Communist members of the French National Assemly today at a stormy session devoted to the discussion of the Viet-Namese rebellion against French rule in Indochina.

The ill feeling started when Pierre Andre, a Rightist, accused Communist leader Maurice Thorez from the floor of tacitly supporting the Viet-Nam revolt and, in 1933, of advocating Germany unity.

Following a recess, Andre arose again and complained to the assembly that a Communist deputy named Garcia assaulted him in a chamber lobby "by blows and kicks." The Communists received the complaints by whistling and banging the tops of their desks.

Then, after presiding officer Edouard Herriot dismissed the chamber for the day, opposing deputies carried their quarrel into the cloakrooms and lobbies where several small fights broke out.

Four Reds Quit Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, March 11 (A. P.).—The four Communist Ministers in Premier Camille Huysmans's left-wing coalition Government resigned today. The disagreement between the Communists and the other Cabinet members was reported to center around the question of ceiling prices for coal and steel.

Those who resigned were Health Minister Albert Marteaux, Food Minister Edgard Lalmand, Public Works Minister Jean Borremans and Reconstruction Minister Jean Terfve.

Premier Huysmans is a Socialist.

Left-Wing Government In Belgium To Resign

Brussels, March 11 (AP)—Premier Camille Huysmans, Socialist, will present his Government's resignation to Prince Regent Charles tomorrow, it was announced tonight.

The Premier's decision to terminate the Left-Wing coalition Government came after a special Cabinet meeting at which four Communist ministers resigned to protest Government increases in coal and steel price ceilings.

Reich Units Okay Restitution Law For U.S. Zone

RICHARD O'REGAN

Stuttgart, Germany, March 11 (AP)—The German Council of States of the United States-occupied zone approved today a law which will restore up to $125,000,000 worth of properties to persons whose possessions were confiscated during the Nazi regime.

The measure required a full year to draft and must have final approval of the United States Military Government before it is promulgated.

The Germans announced they believed the law should be extended throughout Germany and that it did not leave enough discretion to restitution courts.

15,000 Jews To Benefit

More than 15,000 Jews in the American zone of Germany, who now see strangers running their business, will benefit. So will hundreds of refugees who fled Hitler Germany to escape racial, religious and political terrorism.

Property of dozens of persecuted or dissolved church, trade-union and co-operative organizations and Germans whose possessions were seized for their activity in the July 20, 1944, bomb plot against Hitler will be restored under the law.

Holders Must Report

Heavy prison sentences will be meted out under the law to Germans failing to report possession of property that was not theirs before the Nazi regime.

The restitution law gives the chance of a new start in life only to persons whose former property existed in what is now the American zone of Germany. But the heads of the four United States zone states are expected to make an appeal shortly to France, Britain and Russia to make the law effective throughout the former Third Reich.

Favored in principle by all German political parties in the United States zone as a chance for a democratic Germany to right Nazi wrongs, the draft of the law long has been tossed back and forth between the German Council of States, United States Military Government and the State Department in Washington.

Law Reaches Back To 1933

With possible minor revisions before it is put into effect following final American approval, the law puts the onus of restitutions upon the present or former possessors of confiscated property. Additionally it makes it hard for Germans who knew the property was seized to cause injury to groups which "were to be excluded from the economic and cultural life of Germany or the Nazi party."

Under the law, all persons "wrongfully deprived" of their property between January 30, 1933, and V-E Day will get it back—or—an adequate substitute."

The measure states that restitution will be carried out as fast as possible "even though the interests of other persons who had no knowledge of the wrongful taking must be subordinated."

The property, or its substitute, will be turned over to the former owner or "his successor in interest" at its pre-Hitler value.

Cash Liability Limited

Broadly, the law ensures the return of all business enterprises or participation in them, real estate, shares and partnerships. Cash money, however, only will be repaid "if the person liable to restitution knew at the time he acquired the money that it had been obtained by way of confiscation."

Personal items, such as jewelry, religious objects and items of unusual artistic or scientific value, also have to be restored under the law.

Postwar successor organizations may make claim for restitution for religious associations, corporations at public law, foundations and similar institutions dissolved by the Nazis.

Sets Dec. 31, 1948, Deadline

Every claim, the law states, must be submitted to the restitution agencies before December 31, 1948.

If a person against whom a claim is made does not answer within two months "the restitution agency shall issue an order directing the return of the confiscated property."

Possessors of property "obtained through threat" may be liable to damages for the destruction or deterioration of confiscated property, along with all profits collected.

5 Years For Not Reporting

Where no threat was involved, the possessor may not be liable for deterioration if he shows he was careful and he will be allowed to deduct management costs.

Five-year prison terms are provided in the law for present property owners who fail to report any property they suspect was confiscated, who make false statements or who try to destroy or cart away any property of a Nazi victim.

The law rules out automatically any attempt to plead that confiscation was in order during Hitler's regime.

PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED TO NAZI REGIME VICTIMS

O'REGAN

STUTTGART, March 11 — (AP) The German council of states approved today a law restoring $125,000,000 worth of property in the American zone to victims of Nazi persecution including 15,000 Jews.

A new start in life was given hundreds of other refugees and victims of Nazi persecution whose homes, businesses, lands, securities, art treasures and personal possessions were confiscated under Hitler's government between Jan. 30, 1933 and V-E day. Dozens of dissolved church, trade union and co-operative organizations, as well as persons whose possessions were seized for activity in the Hitler bomb plot of 1944, also will be able to reclaim their property under the new law.

Urge Action In Other Zones

The chiefs of the three states in the American zone, who passed the law for approval of the American military government, also urged that a similar measure be adopted in the zones of Britain, France and Russia.

"The one-zone validity of the law gives rise to much anxiety," their resolution said, "particularly since cases often will extend into several zones. A just ruling on restitution x x x can be accomplished only if the same law applies in all zones."

American authorities said the question of restitution of property was now under discussion by a committee of the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

In process of enactment for more than a year, the new law sets up a series of restitution courts, and provides heavy penalties for Germans failing to report possession of property not theirs before the Nazis came to power.

To Speed Return

The measure provides that the victims of persecution for racial, political and religious reasons will get back their property, or an adequate substitute for it, as quickly as possible "even though the interests of other persons who had no knowlege of the wrongful taking must be subordinated."

Persons who obtained property "through an immoral transaction or as a result of threat" also are liable to damages for destruction or deterioration of the property while in their possession, along with all profits collected during that time.

The property may be returned to the former owner's "successor in interest" or post-war successor organizations, associations and corporations.

Claims for restitution must be filed with the restitution agencies before Dec. 31, 1948.

Americans In Germany Get Rules For Conduct

Nuernberg, March 11 (AP)—A new drive to police the conduct of Americans working in Germany has been started by Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, tactical troop commander.

From Heidelbger, General Harmon issued instructions that civilian

men employed by the War Department refrain from:

1. Excessive drinking.
2. "Fraternizing with known Nazis."
3. "Maintaining mistresses."
4. Sloppy dress.
5. Engaging in black market activities.
6. Going a.w.o.l.

The circular was distributed today among hundreds of civilian workers assigned to Nuernberg.

German Curious: Now He's Facing Threat Of Noose

Nuernberg, Germany, March 11 (AP)—Curiosity got the best of Wilhelm Burgher.

So today he is a defendant in jeopardy of the hangman's noose instead of peddling insurance in Nuernberg.

Burgher, a leader in the concentration camp business administration, had been a free man living under an alias until yesterday.

He read in the *Nuernberger Nachrichten* that his old pal Oswald Pohl, Himmler's hatchet man, and seventeen others were to be arraigned before a United States court for crimes against humanity.

Burgher wangled a pass to the courtroom. And there he sat among the spectators while the SS prison camp organization was excoriated.

Two of the defendants, gazing over the courtroom, recognized Burgher. They told lawyers they would not speak while he was there free.

Burgher scurried from the court but was traced through his pass and arrested.

Sentenced for Nazi Activity

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—Carl Born, leader of the so-called German Freedom Party, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment by an Allied Military Court on a charge of participating in political activities tending to undermine the authority of the military government, to glorify militarism and to establish a Nazi-like regime. Birtish authorities announced today. Ten other members of the party, which had its headquarters in Schleswig-Holstein, were sentenced to terms ranging up to six years.

D. P.s Protest Reds in Baltic

HERFORD, Germany, March 11 (AP).—Displaced persons quietly boycotted the mess halls in their camps throughout the British zone today, an United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration official said, in a demonstration against Russian annexation of the Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia.

German Shutdown Reported Easing

Berlin, March 11 (A. P.).—Germany's industrial shutdown, enforced by power shortages and the prolonged freezing of water transportation, is beginning to ease and reactivation of industry in the western zone is expected by April 1, Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, deputy chief of the Economics Division, American Military Government, said today.

He estimated that the winter shutdown had set the economy of the British and American zones back about sixty days and virtually stopped the export-import program promoted to revive German economy and help pay for imports of food and other essential commodities.

Germans to Pray for Big 4

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—Heads of the Protestant and Catholic churches today designated next Sunday as a day of special prayers in all German churches for the success of the Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow. In addition, "prayers for the peace" are to be said at all services throughout the duration of the conference.

Son Of Executed Nazi Tries To Flee To U.S.

Munich, Germany, March 11 (AP).—Ten-year-old Michael Frank ran away from home because his schoolmates taunted him for being the son of the executed Nazi leader, Hans Frank, the boy's mother revealed tonight.

Mrs. Frank said the police notified her that the boy was found in Hamburg where he had hoped to board a ship bound for the United States.

U.N. Probe Meets "Markos" Today

Salonika, Greece, March 11 (AP)—The United Nations commission investigating Balkan border incidents prepared tonight to leave at dawn for a secret rendezvous with the self-styled commander of Greece's powerful guerrilla forces, "General Markos," in the mountains of Macedonia.

Liaison representatives of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will accompany the commission's inquiry team to the "Markos" meeting place.

Greeks Open Major Drive On Guerrillas

Athens, March 11 (AP)—Press reports from northern Greece said today that Government troops had launched large-scale military operations against guerrilla bands about 50 miles west of Lamia, driving them from a half dozen villages and inflicting heavy casualties on the irregulars.

Eyewitnesses arriving in Lamia were quoted as saying they had counted the bodies of at least 130 guerrillas in the captured villages.

The press report said the guerrillas were avoiding battle wherever possible and were hastily retreating, leaving behind munitions and supplies.

JEWS EXTEND SETTLEMENTS

By C. L. Goodwin

South African Veterans Set Up Lake Huleh Quarters

Jerusalem, March 11 (AP)—A handful of South African Jewish ex-service men established temporary living quarters in the Lake Huleh district of the headwaters of the River Jordan today, in another move to increase the number of Jewish communities in Palestine.

After marking out their new settlement, the war veterans posted sentries while they started breaking ground.

The extreme Leftist Jewish youth organization Hashomer Hatbair also plans to form a new settlement tomorrow on the historic plains of Sharon.

American To Be Deported

The Palestine Government issued orders to deport as soon as possible an American free lance newspaper man and two French citizens who arrived Saturday aboard the ship Abril (Ben Hecht), along with 600 Jewish refugees without immigration certificates.

The three were Albert L. Hirschkoff, who gave his home as Brooklyn; Henrietta Goldenberg, 17, a French Jewess, and Jacques Meyer, representative of the Paris *Presse*.

In Haifa, where twenty American seamen from the Abril are awaiting trial for bringing the refugees to the Holy Land, rumors persisted that another ship carrying uncertified Jews was in the eastern Mediterranean. A Jewish source said the "summer season is just opening."

Scattered Explosions

Scattered explosions and gunfire sounded during the night in Jerusalem, and army officials said two "unloaded" explosions heard in the Mia Shearim martial-law section of the city "might have been flash bombs."

Guard posts were reinforced through the city, and guards at the British security zone warned British citizens "you leave the zone at your own risk. We are expecting trouble in town today."

Jews Shipped To Camps

London, March 11 (AP)—Dispatches from Nairobi, Kenya, said today that Britain is moving some of the Jews arrested in Palestine on charges of terrorism into that African colony from their detention camps in Eritrea.

Official Whitehall sources said the Palestine Stern Gang possibly had spread its underground organization into Eritrea as part of a plan to help Jews escape from the camps in Eritrea and that probably was the main reason behind the decision to transfer the prisoners from the former Italian colony.

200 Arrive At Mombasa

The Nairobi dispatches said 200 Jews arrived at the port of Mombasa on the transport Empire Heywood. Amid extraordinary precautions of secrecy and under heavy guard, the prisoners were transferred to a train to take them to camp.

Construction of detention camps in Kenya has been going on for sometime, but official sources had been instructed to remain silent about details. Palestine police denied reports last Friday that terrorist suspects were being rounded up under martial law in the Holy Land and were being flown to Kenya.

Blasts, Firing Heard in Night In Jerusalem

Explosions, Machine Guns Are Reported in Vicinity of British Security Zone

JERUSALEM, Wednesday, March 12 (AP).—A series of explosions were heard in Jerusalem at 4:18 a. m. today (9:18 p. m. Eastern standard time, Tuesday), sirens walled and the northeastern part of the city was illuminated by flares.

Newsmen counted four blasts and a steady patter of machine-gun fire. A few minutes later two small explosions, probably grenades or land mines, were heard. The blasts seemed to be in or near the Mea Shearim military law zone.

A resident of the northern part of Jerusalem said the blasts were "in or near the Syrian Orphanage," now used as a miltiary depot. It is located in the British security zone—the smallest of the four in Jerusalem—and joins the miltiary law zone on the eastern border.

PALESTINE BARS BROOKLYN MAN

Orders Writer on Refugee Ship Deported.

Jerusalem, March 11 (A. P.).—An American free lance newspaper man and two French citizens, who arrived Saturday on a ship with 600 Jewish refugees without immigration certificates, were ordered deported on the first available ship by the Palestine Government today.

The three were Albert L. Hirschkoff, who gave his address as 2047 57th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henrietta Goldenberg, 17 years old, a French Jewess, and Jacques Meyer, representative of the Paris Presse. They arrived aboard the Abril (Ben Hecht).

Seamen Taken to Acre Jail.

The twenty American seamen from the Abril who were arraigned before a magistrate's court in Haifa yesterday and charged with violating Palestine immigration laws by bringing uncertified immigrants to Palestine, were transferred today under heavy guard by police and British airborne troops from Haifa jail to a prison fortress across the bay at Ace.

Additional addresses for Americans held announced today were Shephard Rifkin, 48 West Eighth street, New York; Jack Winkler, Milwaukee; Walter Greaves, Saylesville, R. I.; Louis Bretschneider, 1451 52d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Guttman, 3343 Sedgwick avenue, Bronx, N. Y.; Louis Binder, 60 Hester street, New York; Yeno Berkovitz, 625 Wales avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Stern Gang Claims London Blast Credit

Paris, March 11 (A. P.).—The Fighters for the Freedom of Israel (the Stern gang) asserted today that its members attacked and destroyed the British Colonial Club in London, which was wrecked by an explosion last Friday.

A Scotland Yard spokesman in London, however, said: "There is no evidence that the blast was caused by a bomb and none whatever to indicate the Stern gang was involved." The (British) Press Association attributed the damage to a boiler explosion. Six persons were injured.

Gruner's Appeal Is Challenged

London, March 11 (AP)—The Palestine Government challenged today before the Privy Council, the highest tribunal in the British Empire, the right of Frank Gruner, of New York, to appeal the death sentence of his nephew, Dov Bela Gruner, doomed on a charge of terrorism in the Holy Land.

The Privy Council's judicial committee gave attorneys until March 25 to determine Frank Gruner's right to appear in Palestine counts on behalf of his nephew, indicating that, if such rights were upheld, he could likewise appear before the Privy Council.

No Execution Day Set

Dov Bela Gruner was condemned by Palestine authorities for participating in an attack on a police station. The date of his execution has not been sent.

The attorney for the Jerusalem superintendent of prisons contended that the uncle was a citizen of the United States and a resident of New York and that his only interest in the Palestine courts was that he had a nephew who had become a Palestine citizen. The attorney also contended that Frank Gruner had arranged for a lawyer to represent him, a citizen of a foreign country who had never been in Palestine and who has no connection with the matter he was seeking to raise.

Counsel Asks More Time

Gruner's attorney said the challenge had not been raised in the lower courts and that an answer would have to be obtained in Palestine. He asked time to obtain the information, pointing out that the Palestine atorneys concerned were in Tel Aviv and that strict censorship was delaying communications. The lawyer said he was unable to telephone attorneys in Tel Aviv yesterday.

His contention was that Frank Gruner was a close relative of the condemned man and, therefore, was interested in whether he was executed.

MAR 1947

China Again Held Ready To Take Dairen Control

NANKING, March 11 (AP).—Civil war fronts in North China and Manchuria generally were quiet today. General Chen Cheng, chief of staff, called an extraordinary conference at Tsingtao of all government military commanders in the eastern Shantung sector. Late reports said that the Communists were assaulting Kiaohsien, fifty miles east of Tsingtao, and were hammering at railway stations between the two cities.

New reports that China is preparing to take over Dairen, the Russian occupied port, on Saturday appeared in the Peiping newspapers "Hsin Min Pao" and "Hsin Sheng Pao," the latter owned by General Tu Li-ming, commander of government troops in Manchuria. Neither paper gave its source. The Sino-Russian treaty of August, 1945, stipulated that Dairen should be returned to China, but negotiations have delayed actual transfer.

The Kuomintang paper in Tientsin, "The Republican Daily News," reported in a Mukden dispatch that both Dairen and Chinhow would be taken over on Saturday by the Chinese government.

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Turkish Reasons For Loan

MAR 1947

EDWIN B. GREENWALD

Istanbul, Turkey, March 11 (AP)—Turkey must have American financial credit if she is to maintain a fully mobilized army as a bulwark against possible Russian expansion southward, well-informed sources said tonight.

On the eve of President Truman's address to a joint session of the United States Congress in which he is expected to recommend credit of $150,000,000 to Turkey, one Government spokesman told newsmen:

"A weak Turkey could only invite trouble, It would be more far sighted and much less costly in the long run to help her today than have to try to rescue her on some later day."

Depicited As Vanguard

The Turks say they stand as the vanguard of western democracies in this part of the world, but that the cost of keeping nearly 1,000,000 men under arms is draining Turkey's fiscal resources to the point where her economic structure is in grave jeopardy.

Turkey must have credits, the informant said, to develop an industrial, economic structure which necessarily has been abandoned, and to outfit troops with modern equipment.

Turkey has been fully mobilized for seven years and today more than 60 per cent of the total national income goes toward maintenance of the army.

A majority of the troops, which admittedly are not well equipped, stand guard along the eastern frontier with Russia and through eastern Thrace, where Turkey joins Bulgaria. The Turks are the only neighbor along the Russian border to consistently and emphatically refuse all Soviet demands which the Turks consider tending toward penetration.

The most recent example was Turkey's almost curt refusal of demands that Russia share in the defense of the Dardanelles and that administration of that waterway be limited solely to Black Sea powers.

Development Abandoned

While maintaining her army Turkey has abandoned plans for development of her industry which obviously must grow if the nation is to have what the government considers to be a "decent economic order."

Analyzing the reasons why the United States should grant credit, the influential newspaper *Cumheriyet* said:

"Turkey at the moment plays the role of a dam in front of Russian imperialism. . . . Similarly to England, America equally admits and supports Turkey's policy which consists of checking the Soviet torrent. It follows that these two powers must not only help Turkey in the political domain but also in economic assistance. Since England is unable, America then must give this assistance."

Egypt Premier to Ask U. N. to End British Pact

CAIRO, March 11 (AP).—Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha told the Egyptian Senate today that he would demand before the United Nations Security Council abolition of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

He said he no longer was "implementing or observing the treaty."

He added that the Egyptian government wants to take over administration of the Sudan from Britain in order to give it to the Sudanese, "who will have to rule themselves."

When a Senator objected to Sudanese self-government and demanded that the Sudan be merged with Egypt and given parliamentary representation, the Premier replied: "Perhaps one day."

The Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision talks have been snarled on the Sudanese issue. The British have demanded that the Sudanese be permitted to decide whether they wanted independence or union with Egypt. Egypt has asked an end to the British-Egyptian condominium in the Sudan and prompt evacuation of British troops.

Parity Victory Conceded By Roxas Foe

SPENCER DAVIS

Manila, March 11 (AP)—Filipino voters, after a campaign climaxed by an attempt to kill President Manuel Roxas with a hand grenade, rolled up such a favorable margin today in favor of granting Americans equal trading rights that one of the greatest foes of parity conceded the proposal had won.

In Manila, where Roxas's last campaign speech for the proposal ended in the grenade incident, official returns from 273 of the city's 530 precincts gave 22,990 votes for parity and 8,098 opposed.

Iloilo, the home town of Senator Tomas Confesor who bitterly opposed parity, voted 42,840 in favor and 21,180 against. That result prompted Confesor to concede that the constitutional amendment had been ratified.

Grenade Claims One Life

Simeon Varela, 30, died late tonight in Philippine General Hospital of wounds suffered during the hand-grenade attack on Roxas by a Manila barber. The barber, on being arrested, said he would do it again if he had the chance.

A photographer also was wounded by the blast bust is recovering.

Voting was light, with less than half of Manila's 142,000 and the islands' 3,116,000 registered voters casting ballots.

Roxas Votes At Home

President Roxas, unperturbed by last night's assassination attempt, voted this morning at the family home, which was heavily guarded by security and Manila police armed with carbines and tommy guns. Roxas campaigned through the islands for parity.

At Zamboanga, Mindanao, a leprosarium voted unanimously, 86 to 0, for parity and another at San Lazaro here gave it a 103-to-3 margin.

The election apparently passed quietly. Military police throughout the islands had been alerted because of the assassination attempt, but remained in their barracks.

Osmena Does Not Vote

Former President Sergio Osmena, defeated for re-election by Roxas and a silent opponent of parity, did not vote. Thousands of his adherents followed his example.

In central Luzon, seat of the Hukabalahap agrarian reform movement, there was an unexpectedly heavy early ballot, chiefly among villagers.

Voting was light in Bagulo, a district which would be affected greatly by American participation in gold mining. It was reported favoring the amendment.

FILIPINOS VOTE 3-1 TO GIVE U.S. TRADING RIGHTS

DAVIS

MANILA, Wednesday, March 12—(AP) Filipinos voted by an overwhelming margin yesterday to sacrifice some economic independence for the next 27 years in return for millions of American rehabilitation dollars.

Supporting President Manuel Roxas, at whom a would-be assassin threw a hand grenade as the campaign ended, they approved by a margin of about three to one a constitutional amendment to give the United States equal trading rights until 1974.

Vote Is Light

But opponents saw in the heavy stay-away vote a form of "silent rebuke." Only an estimated 40 per cent of 3,000,000 persons registered voted, with such men as former president Sergio Osmena abstaining. A Roxas administration follower observed, however, that voter apathy is "always evident in a landslide."

The election day was orderly in war-ravaged Manila with the only arrest reported that of a young man who poured ink into one ballot box.

Last night, a bystander, Simeon Varela, 30, died of wounds suffered when a hand grenade exploded on the platform where Roxas made his closing campaign speech in Manila. A photographer also was injured. A Manila barber, in custody, told police he tossed the grenade because he blamed Roxas for the commonwealth's economic plight and was not sorry he did it.

The gold mining center of Baguio, which would be markedly affected by any American exploitation of natural resources, gave parity a five-to-one margin.

Approval of parity means free trade for leading Filipino exports for the next eight years as well as full payment of more than $620,000,000 in rehabilitation funds from the United States. Filipino opponents had struck hard at the insistence of American congressmen, in framing the trade acts, for written constitutional guarantees before making the funds available.

Approval also means that the peso will be pegged to the dollar at the present two-to-one rate until expiration of the trade agreement in 1974.

Philippines to Sign U. S. Base Treaty

Manila, March 11 (A. P.).—A treaty leasing the United States Army, Navy and air bases in the Philippines for ninety-nine years will be signed Friday, Vice-President Elpidio Quirino announced today. Details have not been announced, but leaks during treaty negotiations indicate American bases will be reduced from seventy-odd to few more than twenty, of which fewer than twelve will be Class A sites.

FLEET IS AT PEARL HARBOR

Iowa Heads Long Parade of 38 Warships Carrying 15,000

HONOLULU, March 11 (AP)—Led by the mighty Battleship Iowa, the Pacific Fleet steamed into Pearl Harbor today to give Hawaii the greatest display of sea power since the end of the war.

A long parade of thirty-eight warships of the First Task Fleet began entering the harbor at midmorning. Honolulu prepared to give the 15,000 men a rousing welcome with a week of special festivities.

Behind the Iowa came the Carriers Princeton, Tarawa and Boxer. Strung out behind them for miles were other ships of the fleet, which ended the first post-war maneuvers yesterday.

The 15,000 men will be given shore leave but top-ranking officers will hold critiques Thursday and Friday on the war games which were climaxed by an "attack" on Pearl Harbor.

'Anti-Pakistan Day' Proves Fairly Quiet

Lahore, India, March 11 (AP)—The observance of "Anti-Pakistan Day" passed off more peacefully than had been expected today in Punjab province, although continued looting and burning of villages and scattered incidents in the larger cities were reported.

Sikhs and Hindus had sponsored the "Anti-Pakistan Day" to oppose the demands of the Moslems for an independent Moslem state of Pakistan. At least 550 persons have been killed during the last week in communal strife that a British officer described as "close to civil war."

New Cargo-Seizure Protest Made

Batavia, Java, March 11 (AP)—James W. Ryan, counsel for the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, said today that he had cabled General MacArthur, protesting against the action of Dutch authorities in using surrendered Japanese personnel to unload the disputed cargo of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman.

The Japanese took over the work yesterday after native coolies had refused to continue unloading the ship, which is chartered by the Isbrandtsen company from the United States Maritime Commission.

Ryan said yesterday he would file a claim for $10,000,000 damages through the United States Government unless the Dutch restored the Behrman's cargo within 24 hours and allowed her to sail.

The Dutch contend that the Behrman's cargo, loaded at the republican-controlled port of Cheribon, represents the produce of Dutch estates unlawfully seized by Indonesians.

AFL REPORT ATTACKED BY ARGENTINE LABOR

BUENOS AIRES, March 11 (AP)—The General Confederation of Commercial Employes issued a formal statement today describing as "aggressive" and "imperialistic" a report by the American Federation of Labor charging President Juan Perón's administration with using organized labor as "a political instrument."

The statement asserted that the AFL report obviously had been dictated by Spruille Braden, former United States Ambassador to Buenos Aires, with the object of misinforming the world about what is going on in Argentina.

The confederation conceded that the Argentine unions have close ties with the Government, but declared that there is nothing new or strange about this and added: "Moreover, we are the Government itself."

The AFL report was made public Sunday after a delegation of nine AFL and independent railway union officers had spent three weeks in Argentina at the invitation of Argentine labor officials and the Perón Government.

The Argentine General Labor Confederation, with which the commercial employes are affiliated, also attacked the AFL report and said a statement would be issued later answering it "point by point."

The Communists, through their official newspaper Ahora, called the AFL report "calumnious, humiliating and offensive for Argentine workers" and asserted it was part of "an imperialistic plan to divide and conquer South American labor."

The Democratic La Nacion and the Catholic El Pueblo published the text of the AFL report.

Mexico to Get U. S. Warships

MEXICO CITY, March 11 (AP)—The Navy Department reported today that it would acquire fourteen warships from the United States during the year—eight destroyers, two torpedo boats, two transports and two cruisers.

BAN ON REDS URGED BY SCHWELLENBACH

Tells House Labor Group 'Party in U. S. Should Be Excluded From Any Public Activity'

MAR 1947

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11—Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, and Representative Fred A. Hartley, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, agreed today that the Communist party in America should be outlawed.

Mr. Hartley told reporters he will introduce a bill to do so.

"See what I started," the Secretary grinned approvingly.

Representative Gerald W. Landis, Republican, of Indiana, raised the question, in a committee hearing on proposed labor law changes, of ousting Communists from offices in labor unions.

Mr. Schwellenbach, in the witness chair, said that "doesn't go far enough" and asked:

"Why should we recognize the Communist party in the United States? Why should they be able to elect people to public office and, theoretically, elect members of Congress?"

Records show that the Communist party in the 1946 election had two candidates for the United States Senate—in Indiana and Virginia; seven candidates for the House of Representatives—four in New Jersey, two in Michigan

and one in Connecticut; and one for Governor in New Jersey.

Mr. Schwellenbach told Mr. Landis that he agreed with him "theoretically" that employers should have the right to "fire Communists or subversive individuals."

The trouble is in proving anyone is a Communist, he said. The Labor Department has had difficulty pinning people down as Communists, he said, although it has discharged six persons.

"One of the first things a Communist learns," he said, "is to deny he is one."

Mr. Schwellenbach later went into more detail for the committee, saying:

"I think Communists should be excluded from any type of public activity, including the right to run for office, to sit in Chambers of Commerce or to hold office in trade unions.

"They have advocated the overthrow of our Government and they should not be allowed to have any part in Government."

Mr. Schwellenbach conceded that there are some Communists in some labor organizations and "if you have 3 per cent of union members Communist, they usually dominate it."

The Secretary related that Communists defeated him when he ran for Governor of Washington "and tried to beat me for the Senate."

Mr. Schwellenbach found fault with most of the bills before the committee. Some of them, he said, would promote rather than curb industrial strife at a time when free play of collective bargaining promises that strikes will be "drastically reduced."

He warned against legislating out of existence closed shop provisions in existing labor-management contracts. These require an employer to hire only union help.

"If Congress wants to start out deliberately to create industrial strife for a period of about six months, it could choose no better course than this," the Secretary said.

When Mr. Landis asked Mr. Schwellenbach's views on mass picketing, the Secretary said he has "no sympathy" with it, and added that he has stopped more of it than possibly anybody in the United States by refusing to send mediators into a plant where mass picketing was in effect.

Paul M. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, in a statement prepared for the committee, backed up Mr. Schwellenbach in saying wholesale changes in the Wagner Act will lead to industrial strife. The Wagner Act guarantees employes the right to bargain collectively.

Scored by Party Official

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, said last night in New York that Secretary Schwellenbach, in advocating that the Communist party be outlawed in America, "openly joined forces with the ultra-reactionary GOP and its Parnell-Thomas-Rankin un-American Committee."

"The American people, the followers of the late President Roosevelt, and especially the labor movement, were shocked at the demand of Secretary Schwellenbach that the Communist party be outlawed," a statement he issued read in part.

Dashiell Hammett, president of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, asserted:

"Secretary Schwellenbach's proposal for outlawing the Communist party is a direct assault on American democracy, our American tradition of civil rights and liberties, and of electoral freedom."

Schwellenbach Urges Outlawing Communists

MAR 1947

Hartley Promises Introduction of Bill to Exclude Red Party Members From Elective Posts.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach today advocated outlawing the Communist party in the United States and Representative Hartley (R.-N. J.) promised to introduce legislation to that end.

Hartley, chairman of the House Labor Committee, told newsmen he will introduce the legislation because "communism is a menace to everything I hold dear." His committee, holding hearings on proposed changes in labor-management laws, has heard various witnesses say Communist influences exist in the labor union movement. While the committee is concerned primarily with that phase of Communist activity, Hartley said it would be unfair to introduc elegislation "pointing to communism and labor unions alone."

He said he will have to find out whether a constitutional amendment would be required to wipe out the Communist party but he hoped it could be done by a simple act of Congress.

Believes Purges Inadequate.

Schwellenbach told the committee that firing communists from positions of leadership in unions "doesn't go far enough."

"Why should we recognize the Communist party in the United States?" the Secretary asked. "Why should they be able to elect people to public office and, theoretically, elect members of Congress?"

The Secretary appeared to discuss an assortment of bills to change the labor laws. He predicted that strikes will be "drastically curbed" this year but said some of the proposals before the committee might promote industrial "chaos and strife" instead.

"What's wrong with giving employers the right to fire Communists or subversive individuals," Representative Landis (R.-Ind.) remarked.

"Theoretically," Schwellenbach said, "I agree with you entirely."

Difficulties With Reds.

He recited difficulties he said the Government has in pinning down Communist charges against its own workers, even when the FBI presents a case to the department involved. He said six persons have been discharged by the Labor Department, but that it is almost impossible to learn when a man is a Communist.

"One of the first things a Communist learns," he said, "is to deny he is one. Now when the United States Government can't find out — —."

The Secretary said he doesn't see why unions should be singled out to expel Communists when it is possible for the party to elect members to Congress.

[Records show that the Communist party in the 1946 election had two candidates for the United States Senate—in Indiana and Virginia; seven candidates for the House of Representatives—four in New Jersey, two in Michigan and one in Connecticut; and one for Governor in New Jersey.]

When Landis asked Schwellenbach's views on mass picketing, the Secretary said he has "no sympathy" with it. He said he has stopped more of it than possibly anybody in the United States by refusing to send mediators into a plant where mass picketing was in effect.

"But we have no authority to stop it," he said. "I wish local authorities would have a little bit of authority to do it."

In another statement prepared for the committee, Paul M. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said Congress may get "mounting industrial strife" rather than greater industrial peace if it tempers with the Wagner act. That is the law guaranteeing workers the right to bargain collectively.

Both Government labor experts were on the witness list at hearings on a pile of bills proposing broad changes in labor laws. Both took repeated pot-shots at the proposals and called for emphasis on around-the-table bargaining to curb industrial unrest.

Condemns Closed Shop Ban.

"There is every reason to believe," Schwellenbach said, "that if labor and management are given a reasonable opportunity to work out their problems between themselves, we will not have a repetition of the tensions and disputes of the last quarter of 1945 or the first three-quarters of 1946." But some of the bills before the committee, he said, would bring about "complete atrophy" in collective bargaining.

And there would be "industrial chaos" for months, he continued, if Congress ordered immediate outlawing of the closed shop and other forms of "union security." The closed shop requires employers to hire none but union members.

If Congress should decide to enact such legislation, he said, it ought to be confined to new contracts between labor and management. He contended that if closed shop provisions in existing contracts should be canceled by law unions would say the entire contracts were reopened.

As for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, the secretary said, experience has shown it has failed to achieve industrial tranquility.

In his statement, Herzog told the committee:

"Collective bargaining is the road to industrial peace, and, more important even, to continued democracy. It provides the best hope, the last best hope perhaps, of maintaining a system of free enterprise."

In troubled times, he said, industrial peace is on a precarious basis.

"The balance that we seem likely to achieve," he continued, "would be seriously disturbed by enactment of the proposals now presented to you, with a consequent danger of mounting industrial strife—more bitter because workingmen would feel themselves deprived of the protection of rights inalienably theirs."

Russian Envoy to U.S. Is Recalled for Parley

Novikov Leaves Tomorrow by Plane for Moscow: No Details Given.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(AP) Russian Ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov has been recalled to Moscow for consultations and will fly from New York Thursday.

Notice of the trip was delivered to the State Department yesterday in a note from the embassy.

No Details Given

No details were given in the communication beyond the fact that the journey is for consultations and that the embassy will be left in charge of Kin. Tsarap, charge d'affaires, during Novikov's absence.

Telephone calls to the embassy elicited no information.

A person there who identified himself as the ambassador's secretary said he did not have "the exact information" and could not get it tonight. He said he could not get in touch with Novikov who was resting.

American diplomatic officials said they could only presume that the ambasador was being called to Moscow to lend his advice in connection with the foreign ministers' conference in the Soviet capital.

There was no information in American diplomatic quarters as to how long Novikov would be away. Officials presumed, however, that he will return.

In New York, Scandinavian Airlines announced tonight that Novikov, was expected to fly to Copenhagen, enroute to Moscow, Thursday aboard the airliner "Olav Viking."

The plane is scheduled to leave La Guardia Field at 10:15 a. m.

Novikov, will continue on to Stockholm, where he will make a connection for Moscow on Saturday, Scandinavian Airlines said.

Comes as Surprise

The information that Novikov is going home came as a surprise to many State Department officials.

It was pointed out that ambassadors often are called in for consultation by their chiefs when big issues are under discussion with the country to which they are accredited. Such a situation is presented by the foreign ministers conference now going on in Moscow.

Little was known among diplomats here about Tsarap, who will be charge d'affaires. His name does not even appear in the State Department's February "Blue Book," latest diplomatic directory. The list of Soviet embassy personnel in that publication takes up more than four pages.

(Continued on Page Two)

SENATOR ASKS TRUMAN BARE SECRET PACTS

Jenner Wants President to Reveal 'True Situation' in Speech Tomorrow.

GRECO-TURKISH LOANS EYED

Tension Over Russia Displayed in House Debate About Army-Navy Funds.

MAR 1947

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—A demand that the administration lay bare any wartime "secret commitments which might cause us to lose the peace" was voiced today by Senator Jenner (R.-Ind.).

In a statement he called on President Truman to give Congress the "true situation" in his address tomorrow to a joint session of the Senate and House.

Congressmen expect that Mr. Truman will ask for a $250,000,000 loan to support the Greek Government, now tottering before Communist opposition. And perhaps a $150,000,000 loan to Turkey. The White House said today that the President's speech at 1 P. M. will require about twenty minutes to deliver.

With some legislators viewing the general problem as one of whether the United States will use its economic resources to try to halt Soviet expansion of influence, most were asking one question.

This is: Would loans to Greece and Turkey be the end of it or would this policy call for shouldering more and more worldwide obligations?

Tension Shown in House.

The tension over the whole situation broke out in House debate.

Representative Toole (D.-N. Y.) told his colleagues: "It is impossible to get tough with Russia or any other nation, and to have a strong diplomatic policy, unless we have a strong Army and Navy."

O'Toole argued against cutting Army and Navy funds in the current G. O. P. drive to clip Government spending.

Representative Bender (R.-Ohio) declared that Republicans are not to blame for present international difficulties, but that these problems stem from "secret agreements secretly arrived at" during the war when "spheres of influence were carved out."

Representative Rankin (D.-

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Miss.) said: "We are being asked to challenge Communism. We should begin at home.' He said some Government departments should be "fumigated" to drive out "Communist elements."

CONGRESS HEARS TRUMAN TODAY

MAR 1947

President to Give Views on U. S. Role in Stemming Communism.

WASHINGTON, March 11—(AP) President Truman will address a joint session of congress tomorrow—and the nation—in a policy statement which may set far-reaching new standards for American diplomacy around the world.

The issue is: What the United States should do to stem the tide of Communism abroad.

The President's speech, starting at 1 p.m. (EST), will be broadcast by the major networks and also televised.

To Give Views on Greece

Described in advance by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) as transcending party politics in importance, the Chief Executive's talk is expected to center chiefly on the situation in Greece and the Near East.

Vandenberg said, however, that the problems involved "may prove to be symbolic of a general policy which may have to be pursued around the world."

On Capitol Hill, the general belief was that Mr. Truman will recommend a loan of $250,000,000 for Greece and $150,000,000 for Turkey both as a means of bolstering their home economies and indirectly as a barrier against the westward surge of Communism.

The Greek government, harrassed by leftist guerrillas, has appealed for United States aid, now that Britain, herself facing a grave crisis at home, is withdrawing help from the Hellenic kingdom.

While congressmen generally waited on edge and withheld comment until they hear from the President, Vandenberg indicated the broad scope of the difficulties ahead when he told reporters that "the same fundamentals are involved in so many situations."

U. S. PLANS NEW HUNGARY MOVE

WASHINGTON, March 11—(AP) Dean Acheson, acting secretary of state, said today the United States plans a further step in its complaints of Russian interference in Hungary, despite a Soviet countercharge that this country is the real meddler there.

It probably will be taken in a day or two, he told a news conference, without giving any hints as to its form.

The Hungarian political crisis threatens the overturn of almost the only remaining eastern European government which the United States regards as freely elected.

Reds Bring Crisis to Head

The crisis was brought to a head when Soviet occupation troops arrested Bela Kovacs, a leader of the majority party in parliament.

A stiff American protest followed. It said that this and Russian support given Communist and other leftist groups trying to oust the small-holder party majority constituted "unjustified interference". The protest was rejected outright in a Soviet reply which the State Department made public today.

Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Soviet occupation commander, asserted that majority party members were admittedly involved in a plot against the postwar Hungarian state. He termed the U. S. protest "open intervention" and "rude violation" of the rights of the Hungarian peoples court.

In arresting Kovacs, Sviridov continued, the Soviet occupation authorities were exercising a right to "defend their armed forces." Kovacs was accused of fomenting terror groups and of espionage against the Red army.

The Russian commander replied as acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, on which the United States and Great Britain are represented. The U.S. protest went also to Moscow and London.

Turning down the U. S. proposal for a joint inquiry into the whole political turmoil, Sviridov said an investigation already had been completed by the Hungarian authorities.

Acheson was asked for comment on a dispatch quoting Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy of Hungary as terming the American protest "unfortunate", but declined.

FBI'S ARAB INQUIRY AROUSES ACHESON

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary Acheson said today that the State Department is inquiring into circumstances of the FBI's examination of papers of the Arab Office.

Indicating that the department was surprised by the FBI action, he told a news conference that the Arab Office had not taken it up with the department, but that the incident was reported by department officials.

Cecil Hourani, secretary of the office, which is supported by seven Arab governments, said that two FBI men were in the agency's headquarters from midmorning until 5 P. M. yesterday and on leaving said that they would return for further examination of the records.

Hourani said he made no objection, as "we have nothing to hide."

The Arab Office, which publishes information about the Near East, has opposed Jewish immigration into Palestine and plans to partition the country into separate Jewish and Arab states.

There was no FBI comment, but a Department of Justice spokesman said that under a law requiring registration of persons or groups representing a foreign nation,

Senate as soon as possible," Vandenberg said after the unanimous committee action at a closed door session.

$73,000,000 Wanter

One restriction would limit the United States contributions to IRO during the fiscal year that begins July 1 to $75,000,000, or about 40 per cent of the total. Vandenberg said the State Department planned to ask Congress for not more than $73,000,000.

The second would make it "very clear" that no change is made in the immigration laws of the United States or in any other laws, agreements or treaties, Vandenberg said.

During public hearings on the Vandenberg-Connally bill, several senators expressed fear that participation in Iro might bypass or circumvent the immigration quota laws.

Sees Gates Opened

Senators Hickenlooper (R., Iowa and Wiley (R., Wis.) suggested that the President or some other officia might agree to open this country' gates to as many as a half-millio of the war victims.

Bu Vandenberg and Connall assured fellow law-makers this was not intended.

Iro is expected to centralize the refugee work now being handled b yoccupying armie sof the United States, Britain, France, and other United Nations as well as UNRRA, which is scheduled to expire by July 1.

Senate Committee In Favor Of U.S. Aiding Refugee Work

Washington, March 11 (AP)—Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Connally (D., Tex.) teamed up today to win unanimous support from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for United States participation in the International Refugee Organization.

IRO is the "temporary service" agency set up by the United Nations to handle the job of feeding, clothing, sheltering, and eventually finding permanent homes for more than 1,000,000 refugees and displaced persons left in European war zones.

Chairman Vandenberg said the committee inserted two restrictions in the bill he and Connally sponsored, but added these would not cause difficulty.

"We will bring this up in the

HOOVER REPORT POSES QUESTION ON AUSTRIAN AID

Former President Asserts Relief Must Continue to July 1, 1948.

SO HE ASKS $155,000,000

But Bloom Says House Prefers Taking Short-range View and Renewing Grants.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—The question of whether Congress wants a long or short range foreign relief program was raised today by a report from Herbert Hoover urging that $155,000,000 be spent in Austria during the next fifteen months.

The former President said that relief in Austria must continue at least until July 1, 1948, and "I have felt it better to face the fact now" rather than propose "renewed appropriations later."

But Representative Bloom (D.-N. Y.), top Democrat of the House Foreign Relations Committee, told a reporter he believes that the group will prefer to take a new look at foreign relief later "and make a supplemental appropriation then if necessary."

Hoover explained in his report to President Truman that his proposal would provide Austria with less aid than a United Nation program contemplates, but said that he has in mind "world supplies and the drains upon the American taxpayer."

Include Reconstruction.

The U. N.'s estimates provide more food than his, Hoover said, and include some help for industrial reconstruction.

The U. N. proposal would involve spending $148,000,000 in Austria for the rest of 1947 and, if extended for fifteen months, would cost $248,000,000, or $93,000,000 more than Hoover recommended.

The U. N. outlay would come from a fund of $610,000,000, of which the United States has been asked to contribute $350,000,000.

Hoover said the program he recommended would provide "a food level that, while austere, is, I believe, sufficient to maintain health and vigor."

He added:

'Admirable and Desirable.'

"While the program recommended by the United Nations is admirable and desirable, I have felt it necessary, in view of world supplies and the drains upon the American taxpayer, to make estimates only for food, medicines and agricultural supplies, and upon more limited levels of caloric intake."

He described Austria's nutritional condition as somewhat improved over last year and said that "the present food levels appear adequate to prevent any disaster, but must be regarded as 'emergency maintenance' which cannot be continued over years."

The original intention was that there should be economic unity in the American, British, French and Russian zones in Austria.

Hoover reported that this has not been carried out "and full use of Austrian resources is not being brought into play, the result of which increases the burden upon our taxpayers."

MAR 1947

Russians Seize Plants

One difficulty, he said, is that the Russians "have not only requisitioned a large amount of fertile land, but a great number of industrial plants."

Hoover said "if the produce from these lands were released to Austria, together with relaxation of other requisitions, it would decrease the food imports by at least 70,000 tons per month."

"Another way to moderate this load on the Austrian food supply," he said, "would be the reduction of Russian armies to the minor levels of the other Powers."

Hoover estimated that by 1950 or 1951 Austria probably could become self-supporting if its lands and equipment are freed by a peace treaty and foreign troops are removed.

North Dakota, and George A. Wilson, Republican, of Iowa, brought Mr. Lilienthal's known Senate supporters to forty, as against eighteen who have said they will vote against him. A majority of the present Senate membership is forty-eight.

Debate is expected to open tomorrow, probably after dinner, in the first regularly scheduled night session of the year.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, head of the Senate Republican policy committee, has suggested that the Senate alternate debate between the nomination and the bill to outlaw portal-pay claims. The proposal failed to attract much support.

Even Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said he would oppose any such attempt to shift legislative gears twice a day.

Senator Wherry personally favors voting him down. He was one of the first Republican Senate leaders to announce against Mr. Lilienthal's confirmation—a move in which he was joined by Senator Taft, the majority leader Senator Wallace H. White, of Maine, and Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Most Senators think the Lilienthal debate will go on for two or three weeks.

Lilienthal Gets Votes of Four More Senators

Total for Him Is Now 40; Debate Is Due to Start Tonight, Last 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Four more Senators—two Democrats and two Republicans—announced today they will vote for confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The announcements, by Senators Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia; J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, of Rhode Island; Milton R. Young, Republican, of

Turkey Joins World Bank

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Turkey, for which President Truman may ask a $150,000,000 loan from Congress tomorrow, became the forty-first member of the World Bank and World Fund today. Only members may apply for a loan from the $8,000,000,000 bank which is expected to begin lending operations in the near future. Most major nations, with the notable exception of Russia and Australia, are members. Greece, for which the President may ask a $250,000,000 loan, is a charter member but has not asked for a loan.

Army Conditions Criticized

Letter From Soldier's Mother About Korea Read in House

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Representative Evan Howell, Republican, of Illinois, told the House today of what he called "deplorable and wholly unnecessary" Army conditions in Korea. He read letters from an unnamed Springfield, Ill., mother and her eighteen-year-old son, who is in Korea, describing the youth's trip across the Pacific and current shortages of supplies.

The son has asked for soap and towels, the mother wrote, adding, "I am just sick thinking of our boys over there suffering from cold, hunger and most of all—filth." Another son served four years in the Army during the war, she said.

"I believe the War Department should be held responsible, and that steps should be taken immediately to correct and eliminate such evils," Representative Howell told the House. "The war is over, and there is no valid excuse for the continuation of conditions such as have been described here."

U. S. Broadcasts on Parley

'Voice of America" to Have Daily Reports on Moscow Talks

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—The State Department announced today that the government short-wave transmitter "Voice of America" will broadcast daily reports on the Moscow conference in twenty-five languages. The broadcasts are intended to reach all parts of the world.

"Voice of America" is operated by the Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

The announcement said the newscasts of the conference will be based on direct reports from the government's own correspondent in the Russian capital. Editorial comment from American newspapers will also be broadcast.

Hawaii's Governor Insists Statehood Be Voted Now

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Governor Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii told the House Public Lands Committee today "the time has come" when the status of territorial government for Hawaii can no longer be endured.

He spoke in favor of legislation being considered by the committee to make Hawaii the forty-ninth state. He said statehood for Hawaii "has been brewing for more than a century," and added: "A territorial government is a transitory one, tolerable for a reasonable period, but to be endured no longer than is necessary to show that the people of the territory are capable of self-government."

"Hawaii meets the customary economic requirements for statehood." (He said the value of real property in Hawaii is more than $500,000,000, more than that of any state, except Oklahoma, at the time of its admission to the union.)

"Our percentage of citizenship population has increased to 85 per cent; the Caucasian population has increased until it equals that of Japanese descent.

"Citizens of every race, and every color, served in all the services, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, in the merchant marine, and in war work of every kind and description. . . .

"With modern means of transportation and communication, our geographic position is no deterrent to statehood."

B-36 Lifts Heaviest Load Ever From Earth

Washington, March 11 (AP)—The Army Air Forces disclosed today that its six-engine B-36 bomber has carried the heaviest load ever lifted from the earth by an airplane, 278,000 pounds.

This is virtually double the weight of the B-29 Superfortress.

The 278,000-pound lift by the Consolidated-Vultee B-36 was the fifth of a series of tests with heavy loads, starting at 200,000 pounds.

VOTE IN HOUSE ENDS THE OPA

MAR 1947

Bill Ends Rent Control Unless Renewed.

Washington, March 11 (A. P.).—Compromise legislation liquidating the Office of Price Administration next June 30 passed the House today by a vote of 341 to 49. The OPA liquidation provision is part of a $179,645,668 deficiency appropriation bill which the Senate and the House had passed previously in different form. It now goes back to the Senate.

The legislation cancels $2,000,000 of current OPA funds and provides $7,051,752 for the agency to pay terminal leave compensation to its employees and close up shop.

The House originally refused to provide any new funds and voted to cancel $9,000,000 in available cash. The Senate had voted for almost $8,000,000 in new money while not cancelling any of the available funds.

Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, told the House the OPA money provided in the compromise would be sufficient to carry the agency through to June 30 "if they have honest administration, which they have not had so far."

End of Rent Controls.

Taber acknowledged, in reply to Democratic questioning, that the action means the end of rent controls unless Congress renews them beyond their current expiration date, June 30. Legislation to do that is under consideration.

Democrats led by Representative Glen D. Johnson of Oklahoma, contended that the bill means also the end of the Government-financed school lunch program on March 31 because it fails to provide needed additional funds.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) countered that the States are fully able to maintain and finance a school lunch program.

In addition to providing the new funds, the legislation cancels $699,461,151 in appropriations previously made for various agencies. President Truman had requested the cancellation.

Truman Will Fly To Florida, Report

Miami, Fla., March 11 (AP)—The Miami *Herald* said tonight that President Truman is due to arrive in Key West about 6.45 P.M. tomorrow after a nonstop flight from Washington in his plane, the Sacred Cow.

The *Herald* published a dispatch by its Key West correspondent which said the announcement of the President's visit was made by Capt. Henry Cooper, USN, commander of the naval base at Key West.

According to plans, the President will leave Washington immediately after delivering his twenty-minute speech to Congress at 1 P.M.

U.S. Rockets Soon To Excel Best Used By Nazis

Albuquerque, N.M., March 11 (AP). Improving on German knowledge which introduced the world to rocket warfare, the Army says its guided-missile research is well along toward developing American rockets calculated to be "far superior" to any employed by the Nazis.

The progress report came from Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, ordnance specialist who has directed experiments the past year at the White Sands (N.M.) Proving Ground.

Refinements Sought

Tests have centered about learning the secrets of the Germans' V-2 and seeking refinements in accuracy and range.

At the same time, Turner disclosed yesterday, military men and scientists have been firing as many as five American-built rockets for every V-2 sent into the New Mexico skies—one up to 114 miles. So far, all have been smaller than the 14½-ton V-2.

The point has been reached, Turner said, that by June the Ordnance Department proposes to quit using V-2's reassembled from captured German parts and switch over to projectiles designed in this country.

150-Ton One Not Ready

It is not ready yet, however, to start shooting a projected 150-ton super-rocket, for which plans were made public early in 1946. Some parts of the giant missile probably will be tested soon.

The White Sands commandant spoke before the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, some of whose members are protesting at being denied the use of approximately 3,500 square miles of former grazing lands.

Explaining that the site was handpicked as unexcelled for climate and uninhabited expanse, Turner told the stockmen his range has been cramped for some time.

STAFF OF U.N. PROTESTS PAY

Secretary General Points To Assembly Budget Cut

Lake Success, N.Y., March 11 (AP). Trygve Lie, Secretary General, told a mass meeting of nearly 2,000 United Nations staff members today that he could not meet their demands for immediate pay increases because of a reduced budget.

Lie addressed the workers after they had protested against "inadequate salaries" and the United Nations administration's decision to halt $7 per diem allowances to non-New Yorkers as of next Saturday.

Declaring that he had fought "alone" and in vain to prevent the budget slashes by the General Assembly last fall, Lie appealed for a halt to "corridor rumors about the Secretary General."

"I Am Not A Tyrant"

"I am not a tyrant," he shouted. "We have 55 employers. If you attack me you will never succeed."

The 55-nation Assembly reduced the budget from $30,000,000 to $27,000,000.

Lie took the floor in a crowded section of the United Nations headquarters immediately after the Association for the Staff of the United Nations, an employé organization, made three "minimum" demands—that he immediately increase pay in the lower brackets, revise the geenral scale upward within 90 days, and revise allowances upward within 90 days.

Denies Breaking Promise

Lie said that with permission of his advisory committee, representing the 55 nations, he might be able soon to bolster pay in the $2,100 to $3,100 salary brackets.

He flatly denied breaking any promises to the staff, declaring that all unfulfilled pledges had been turned down by the Assembly.

A staff member then demanded an explanation of a reported 500 dismissals, and complained about the lack of contracts for the workers.

Lie replied sharply that the Assembly had told him to cut the staff "30 per cent." He said France and Belgium had objected specifically to the large number of Americans on the staff and that most of the dismissals would be in the lower brackets which are predominantly Americans.

MAR 1947

FIRST LEAD COMMONS DEBATE YESTERDAY
BY TOM WILLIAMS
LONDON, MARCH 11-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER GEORGE ISAACS TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD NEED NEARLY 800,000 NEW WORKERS THIS YEAR TO DIG THE NATION'S COAL AND REBUILD HER FOREIGN TRADE.
ISAACS OPENED THE SECOND DAY OF A THREE-DAY DEBATE ON BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POSITION. THE DEBATE WILL END TOMORROW NIGHT WITH CONSERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL PRESSING FOR A VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC PLANNING PROGRAM.
ISAACS SAID AT LEAST 100,000 MORE WORKERS MUST BE RECRUITED FOR THE NATIONALIZED COAL MINING INDUSTRY DURING 1947, 534,000 PUT TO WORK MANUFACTURING FOR EXPORT AND AN ADDITIONAL 154,000 PUT INTO TEXTILE MILLS.
ISAACS SAID THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO DRAIN OFF ABLE MANPOWER FROM THE NATION'S ORGANIZED GAMBLING INDUSTRY "BY AGREEMENT AND COOPERATION."
SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, OPENING THE DEBATE YESTERDAY AN
COOPERATION."
SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, OPENING THE DEBATE YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED THE COMING CREATION OF AN INTER-DEPARTMENT PLANNING BOARD TO DEAL WITH ECONOMIC MATTERS.
IN ANOTHER ACTION BEARING ON THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PROBLEMS, W.S. MORRISON, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND A CABINET MEMBER IN BOTH THE CHAMBERLAIN AND CHURCHILL GOVERNMENTS, CALLED ON HIS PARTY TO "BE READY IN THE AUTUMN FOR AN ELECTION."

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IN OPENING THE DEBATE, WHICH WILL BE CLIMAXED TOMORROW WHEN OPPOSITION FORCES SEEK TO PUT THROUGH A "NO CONFIDENCE" VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, CRIPPS SAID AN INTER-DEPARTMENTAL PLANNING BOARD WOULD BE CREATED TO GUIDE INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

THIS NEW GROUP, UNDER A CHIEF NOT YET NAMED, WOULD WORK ALONG THE LINES OF A WARTIME JOINT PRODUCTION STAFF, THE BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT SAID. HE ADDED THAT WAGES WOULD CONTINUE UNCONTROLLED AS A MATTER TO BE SETTLED BETWEEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS.

CRIPPS DECLARED THAT ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT FORCE WORKERS INTO PLANTS AGAINST THEIR WILL, IT PLANNED TO GUIDE PRODUCTION BY MEANS OF CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS, CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND TAXATION.

FORECASTING CONTINUED AUSTERITY FOR BRITISH CONSUMERS, HE SAID THAT 25 PERCENT OF BRITISH-MADE GOODS WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR EXPORT. PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICES WILL BE REDUCED 10 PERCENT ON JUNE 1, HE SAID, AND QUEUES WILL CONTINUE TO FORM AT RETAIL STORES BECAUSE STAFFS OF DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES CANNOT BE AUGMENTED AT THE EXPENSE OF UNDERMANNED ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

OLIVER LYTTLETON, CRIPPS' CONSERVATIVE PREDECESSOR AS BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT, LAUNCHED THE OPPOSITION ATTACK WITH THE DECLARATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO COMBAT A THREAT OF NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY WITH AN "OVER-ELABORATE MECHANISM OF PLANNING AND NO PLAN," THAT A CHEAP MONEY POLICY WAS BEING CARRIED TO EXCESS AND THAT AN ECONOMIC PLAN WITHOUT A FINANCIAL PLAN WAS NONSENSICAL.

THE CRUCIAL COMMONS DEBATE IS BEING GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY IN THE BRITISH PRESS, OVERSHADOWING SPACE DEVOTED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING AT MOSCOW.

BOTH CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL PAPERS TODAY GENERALLY VIEWED THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS AS FALLING SHORT OF MEETING THE ECONOMIC EMERGENCY WHILE THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD PLEADED FOR THE "UTMOST SPEED IN PERFECTING THE ORGANIZATION BY WHICH THE TARGETS WILL BE ACHIEVED."

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FOLLOW [illegible]

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 11--(AP)---BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THE DECISION TO TRANSFER SOME [illegible] JEWISH INTERNEES FROM ERITREA TO KENYA COLONY WAS TAKEN IN THE LIGHT OF EVIDENCE DISCLOSING "TIE-UPS BETWEEN" THE [illegible] OF MILITANT PALESTINE AND GANGS WORK THOSE HELD IN [illegible] ERITREA. THESE INFORMANTS SAID CONSTRUCTION OF DETENTION CAMPS IN KENYA HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR SOME TIME.

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BRUSSELS--FIRST ADD CABINET (A75) X X X A SOCIALIST.

THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED LAST MONTH TO RAISE THE PRICE OF COAL $2.70 A TON TO $13.70. THE COMMUNISTS OPPOSED ANY RISE IN THE PRICE OF PRODUCTS SUCH AS STEEL WHICH WERE AFFECTED BY THE INCREASE IN COAT PRICES.

ON

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OF PRODUCTS SUCH AS STEEL WHICH WERE AFFECTED BY THE INCREASE IN COZL XX IN COAL PRICES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HENRI LIEBART, LIBERAL MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, REFUSED TO PUT INTO EFFECT A GOVERNMENT DECISION WHICH WOULD HAVE COMPELLED SEVERAL INDUSTRIES TO WORK WITHOUT A PROFIT.

HUYSMANS WENT TO A CONFERENCE WITH PRINCE CHARLES, THE REGENT, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMUNISTS RESIGNED. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THE RESIGNATIONS WOULD CAUSE THE WHOLE CABINET TO QUIT.

THE LEFTWING COALITION WHICH HUYSMANS HEADED WAS COMPOSED OF SIX SOCIALISTS, SIX LIBERALS, FOUR COMMUNISTS AND THREE TECHNICIANS WITHOUT PARTY AFFILIATIONS.

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PARIS, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE MARINE MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT THAT FRENCH COMMANDOS, PARTICIPATING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST REBELLIOUS VIET-NAMESE FORCES IN INDOCHINA, CAPTURED THE ISLAND OF CAT BA IN THE GULF OF TONKIN YESTERDAY AND SEIZED AN ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENT CONTROLLING THE ENTRANCE TO THE HAIPHONG RIVER.

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ROME, MARCH 11-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, ACTING SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SAID TODAY IT WAS HIS "GUESS" THAT RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY MAY OCCUR APRIL 1 AND THAT 23,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE THEATER THEN WOULD BE SURPLUS.

LEE SAID MOST OF THE TROOPS WILL SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES FROM LIVORNO WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG FOUR POWERS SUBMIT THEIR RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY AT PARIS.

WM930PES

BUDAPEST, MARCH 11-(AP)-A HUNGARIAN INFORMANT SAID TODAY THAT THE MINISTERS OF FINANCE AND HOME DEFENSE, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY, WOULD BE FORCED TO RESIGN BY THE LEFTIST BLOC.

THIS SOURCE SAID THE LEFTIST BLOC, MADE UP OF COMMUNISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND PEASANT PARTY LEADERS, HAD A THREE-TO-ONE VOTE AGAINST THE SMALL HOLDERS IN A FOUR-PARTY CONFERENCE TONIGHT AT WHICH FINANCE MINISTER JENO RACZ WOULD BE ACCUSED OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE SMALL HOLDERS' "RIGHT WING." THE 70-YEAR-OLD DEFENSE MINISTER, ALBERT BARTHA, WILL BE FORCED OUT BECAUSE HE OPPOSED THE MANNER IN WHICH PERSONS ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED, THE INFORMANT SAID.

THE SMALL HOLDERS, WHO WON A MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT IN THE 1945 NATIONAL ELECTIONS, HAVE CHARGED THE COMMUNISTS WITH USING THE ALLEGED PLOT AS A MEANS OF SEIZING THE CONTROL THEY DID NOT WIN AT THE POLLS.

AN AMERICAN WITH NUMEROUS HUNGARIAN SOURCES SAID HE WAS INFORMED RELIABLY THAT 3,000 PERSONS THROUGHOUT HUNGARY ALREADY WERE UNDER ARREST.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND HAS BANNED THE EXPORT OF GOLD BARS.

BANKERS SAID THE OBJECT WAS TO PREVENT THE DUMPING OF FINANCE DOLLARS INTO THE FREE DOLLAR MARKET IN SWITZERLAND.

THE OFFICIAL RATE ON THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR IS 4.31 SWISS FRANCS. UNDER COMPLEX CURRENCY REGULATIONS, THE FINANCE DOLLAR RATE HAS VARIED DURING THE PAST YEAR FROM 3.15 TO 3.95 SWISS FRANCS, AND CURRENTLY IS AROUND 3.74. THE OFFICIAL RATE OF 4.31 IS USED IN THE PURCHASE OF COMMODITIES.

BANKERS SAID THERE HAD DEVELOPED A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS OF BUYING SWISS GOLD BARS, SHIPPING THEM TO ORIENTAL COUNTRIES, NOTABLY INDIA, FOR SALE FOR DOLLARS. THEN DOLLARS THUS ACQUIRED WERE USED IN THE PURCHASE OF SWISS FRANCS ON THE FREE DOLLAR MARKET.

DA706PES

BERLIN, MARCH 11-(AP)-DR.EDWARD H.LITCHFIELD, OF LANSING, MICH., TODAY WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION SUCCEEDING HENRY PARKMANN, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED A SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

WHILE DR.LITCHFIELD IS IN MOSCOW ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, DR.ROGER H.WELLS OF BRYN MAWR, PA., A VETERAN MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF BRYAN MAWR COLLEGE, WILL SERVE AS ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION.

DR.LITCHFIELD, A NATIVE OF DETROIT, FORMERLY SERVED AS DIRECTOR OF THE MICHIGAN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE AND AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MICHIGAN COMMISSION FOR REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT. HE ALSO HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE FACULTIES OF BROWN UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. HE JOINED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1945. HIS WIFE AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN RESIDE WITH HIM HERE.

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night lead stassen

MAR 1947

frankfurt, germany, march 10-(ap)-harold e. stassen, avowed republican presidential ~~candidate~~ nomination ~~candidate~~, spent his first night in germany tonight ~~here~~ as guest of the frankfurt press club, where he ~~was~~ engaged in off-the-record discussion of topics ranging from germany's economy to american football.

stassen arrived here today from geneva, switzerland, on ~~his~~ what he calls his "stop, look and listen" tour of europe. he was firm in his refusal to discuss united states foreign policy during his tour.

the former minnesota governor will interview american military leaders here during the next few days, then travel to vienna and the balkans. later, he plans to visit berlin and moscow.

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FRANKFURT,GERMANY, MARCH 11-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO ADMITTED HE ONCE BELONGED TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND TESTIFIED TODAY THAT PVT.DANIEL P.WALCZAK TOLD HIM OF PARTICIPATING IN THE KILLING OF A GERMAN GIRL.

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THE WITNESS WAS SGT.HELMUTH W.WEISS, 37, OF (1218 WINTERY DRIVE) DAYTON, OHIO, TESTIFYING IN THE MURDER TRIAL OF WALCZAK, A COMBAT VETERAN FROM DETROIT, MICH.

WEISS SAID WALCZAK RELATED TO HIM THAT HE HIT MARLIES HERZHEIMER OVER TH HEAD WITH A BEER MUG, HELD HER HEAD WHILE A COMPANION SHOT HER, THEN HELPED THROW HER BODY INTO A RIVER.

ON CROSS EXAMINATION, DEFENSE COUNSEL EARL CARROLL OF SAN BRUNO, CALIF., ELICITED TESTIMONY FROM WEISS THAT HE BELONGED TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND IN DAYTON FROM 1936 TO 1938 AND WAS ONCE ITS SECRETARY. WEISS, A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN, SAID HIS FATHER, WALTER WEISS, WAS PRESIDENT OF THE DAYTON BUND BEFORE RETURNING IN 1936 TO PLAUEN, GERMANY, WHERE HE STILL LIVES.

CARROLL ASKED WEISS IF THE SLAIN GERMAN GIRL, A JEWESS, "EVER THREATENED TO DENOUNCE YOU AND YOUR FATHER AS NAZI SYMPATHIZERS."

"I NEVER HEARD OF ANY SUCH STATEMENT," WEISS ANSWERED.

"DIDN'T YOU ENTER INTO AN ARRANGEMENT WITH BODGAN WASIAK FOR DISPOSING OF HER?" CARROLL DEMANDED.

"NEVER," SNAPPED WEISS.

WASIAK, A POLISH DISPLACED PERSON, DISAPPEARED FROM AN ARMY PRISON LAST SUMMER. ARMY OFFICIALS SAID HE ESCAPED. CARROLL CHARGED HE WAS TURNED LOOSE AFTER SIGNING A CONFESSION OF THE KILLING "BECAUSE THIS COMMAND FOUND ITSELF IN THE EMBARRASSING SITUATION OF HAVING TWO CONFESSIONS TO THE SAME CRIME."

IT WAS WASIAK WHO SHOT MISS HERZHEIMER, ACCORDING TO THE STORY WEISS SAID WALCZAK TOLD HIM.

WD&BJ344PES

"MAINTAINING MISTRESS, RETAINING FEMALE EMPLOYES OR GUESTS, OR MOVING THESE PEOPLE FROM PLACE TO PLACE FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES WILL NOT BE TOLERATED," HARMON DECLARED.

THE CIRCULAR WAS ADDRESSED ENTIRELY TO MALES. THERE WAS NO REFERENCE AS TO HOW A FEMININE EMPLOYE SHOULD BEHAVE.

WW925PES

30.24-8423

SOFIA, MARCH 11--(AP)--BULGARIA ADDRESSED A LETTER TODAY TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW APPEALING THAT SHE BE PERMITTED TO SEND A SPECIAL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TO PRESENT HER CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY.

MAR 1947

MC 628PES MARCH 11

WARSAW, MARCH 11-(AP)-RUDOLF HOESS, FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) EXTERMINATION CAMP, WAS CALLED TO TRIAL TODAY ON A CHARGE OF GASSING TO DEATH MORE THAN 4,000,000 PERSONS.

NUERNBERG PROSECUTORS SAID HOESS ADMITTED LAST APRIL THAT HE WAS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF MORE THAN 2,000,000 PERSONS WHILE COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP.

PROSECUTOR TADEUS CYRPRIAN SAID THAT OSWIECIM WAS PROBABLY THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION ~~CAMP IN~~ THE WORLD, AND THAT THE GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY PLANNED TO KILL AS MANY POLES AS POSSIBLE THERE, TAKING THEM VILLAGE BY VILLAGE TO THE GAS CHAMBERS.

HOESS JOINED THE NAZI PARTY IN 1932. HE BLAMED HIS SUPERIORS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GIGANTIC DEATH FACTORY, WHERE 3,000,000 JEWS AND A MILLION OTHER POLES AND WAR PRISONERS DIED.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION STAFF IN NUERNBERG WERE TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO LAST THREE WEEKS.

POLAND'S PREMIER JOSEF CYRANKIEWICZ, WHO WAS ONCE A PRISONER AT OSWIECIM, MAY BE CALLED TO TESTIFY.

JP945AES

FIRST LEAD IZVESTIA (330)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION APPEARED INTENT TODAY UPON PLACING THE UNITED STATES ON A SPOT FOR ITS ROLE IN CHINA AND TO LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY CONCERNING ANY PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT TO U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.M XNG IP FOR HIS PART IN ATTEM

THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY CONCERNING ANY PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT TO U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL FOR HIS PART IN ATTEMPTING TO END CHINESE WARFARE.

EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, HAILING SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL TO PLACE THE CHINESE PROBLEM ON THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL AGENDA AS TIMELY, INDICATED THAT THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE THE UNITED STATES DID NOT KEEP ITS WORD ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL AND NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

THE RUSSIANS CONTEND ALSO, OF COURSE, THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE NOT KEPT THEIR WORD CONCERNING THE POTSDAM DECISIONS.

IZVESTIA SAID OUTRIGHT THAT THERE NOW WAS AN URGENT NECESSITY TO CHECK ON HOW THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE THREE-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN MOSCOW IN DECEMBER, 1945, WERE BEING CARRIED OUT.

ALTHOUGH MOLOTOV'S ACTION AT THE OUTSET OF THIS CURRENT CONFERENCE WAS A DIPLOMATIC BOMBSHELL, THE SOVIET PRESS IS NOT HERALDING IT AS ANY GREAT ISSUE OR ANY MAJOR STROKE OF DIPLOMACY.

IZVESTIA'S MAIN FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL WAS DEVOTED TO THINGS WHOLLY FOREIGN TO THE CONFERENCE, AND THE EDITORIAL REFERENCE TO THE CHINESE SITUATION APPEARED ON THE BACK PAGE, SIGNED BY "E.M.," WHO MIGHT BE ANYONE.

MOLOTOV AND HIS DEPUTY, A.Y.VISHINSKY, WHO CAN APPRECIATE A NEAT DIPLOMATIC MANEUVER AS WELL AS EXECUTE ONE, PROBABLY WERE IMPRESSED BY THE QUICK WAY IN WHICH MARSHALL BROUGHT ONE OFF WHEN HE REFERRED TO TROOPS IN EUROPE. THE RESULT WAS NOT A HEAD-ON CLASH, BUT RATHER A DISPLAY OF DELICATE DIPLOMATIC FENCING.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE EXPRESSED CONSIDERABLE CONCERN OVER THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA WITH THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ROLE BEING PLAYED THERE BY THE AMERICANS.

THERE ARE SOME HERE WHO FEEL THE RUSSIAN MOVE WITH REGARD TO CHINA IS BUT A PRELUDE, SETTING THE STAGE FOR RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR GERMANY AND FOR SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS THE RUSSIANS MAY TAKE IN LINE WITH WHAT THEY FEEL WOULD BE CONCESSIONS ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.

"REPORTS FROM CHINA X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS. (A59).

JP940AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 11-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL DID TODAY:

DECIDED AGAINST DISCUSSION OF CHINA WITHOUT CHINESE REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE TABLE.

HELD IN SUSPENSION THE U.S. PROPOSAL TO PLACE LIMITATION OF OCCUPATION TROOPS ON THE AGENDA.

DECIDED TO CONSIDER, WITH THE WHOLE REPARATIONS QUESTION, A REPORT OF THE INTERALLIED REPARATIONS MISSION.

BEGAN DISCUSSION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL REPORT ON GERMANY.

MAR 1947

GH204PES

CHINA SEPARATE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW,MARCH 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL EASED HIMSELF OFF SOMEWHAT OF A SPOT TODAY WHEN, WITH AN ASSIST FROM ERNEST BEVIN AND GEORGES BIDAULT, HE SUCCEEDED IN FRUSTRATING A RUSSIAN MOVE TO BRING UP CHINA IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

UNDER THE COMBINED PRESSURE OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WITHDREW HIS PROPOSAL OF YESTERDAY TO PUT CHINA ON THE AGENDA.

MOLOTOV THEN SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION EXCHANGE INFORMATION OUTSIDE THE COUNCIL AND ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE, BUT EVEN THIS PROCEDURE EVIDENTLY WAS UNSATISFACTORY TO BEVIN AND MARSHALL.

BEVIN REFUSED COMMITMENT TO A COMMUNIQUE AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

REPORTED THAT MARSHALL WAS UNWILLING ALSO TO DO ANYTHING MORE THAN EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITH MOLOTOV AND BEVIN.

MOLOTOV'S ORIGINAL MANEUVER HAS POSED A DILEMMA FOR MARSHALL, SINCE THE PRESENT AMERICAN POLICY IS AIMED AT LETTING THE CHINESE ALONE WITHOUT OUTSIDE PRESSURES. MARSHALL HOPES THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND CHINESE LIBERALS WILL WORK OUT THEIR OWN DESTINY.

MARSHALL HANDLED THE INCIDENT AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF 13 MONTHS EXPERIENCE IN CHINA AND AFTER INFORMING THE CHINESE HE OPPOSED ANY DISCUSSIONS HERE IN WHICH THEY DID NOT PARTICIPATE.

MARSHALL WAS CHAIRMAN OF TODAY'S SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, AND BEVIN TACKLED THE SUBJECT AT VIRTUALLY THE START OF THE MEETING.

WHETHER OR NOT THE BRITISH, AMERICANS AND FRENCH CONFERRED PRIOR TO THE MEETING, BEVIN TOOK THE SAME LINE AS MARSHALL. THE AMERICAN SECRETARY FOLLOWED HIM, TELLING MOLOTOV THE MATTER WAS NOT FOR THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE ABSENCE OF CHINA.

BEVIN SAID HE DID NOT OBJECT TO GIVING INFORMATION INFORMALLY IN THE MANNER OF THE 1945 BIG THREE TALKS IN MOSCOW, ON WHICH MOLOTOV BASED HIS DEMAND FOR A NEW EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY ARGUED THAT EVEN THE PRESENT DISCUSSIONS WERE "EMBARRASSING TO CHINA" AND ASKED MOLOTOV TO WITHDRAW HIS PROPOSITION.

THE BRITISH SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN POSITION WAS ABOUT AS EXPECTED BUT THE AMERICANS PRESUMABLY WERE PLEASED THAT THE FRENCH TOOK THE SAME STAND ON THE ISSUE, WHICH INVOLVED NO DIRECT FRENCH INTERESTS, IN VIEW OF THE POTENTIAL COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN FRENCH POLITICS.

B14 Q

MAR 1947

BIDAULT SAID THE QUESTION AFFECTED CHINA AS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL AND THAT HE COULD NOT SEE HOW THE MATTER COULD BE DISCUSSED ANNQYS

AND THAT HE COULD NOT SEE HOW THE MATTER COULD BE DISCUSSED WITHOUT CHINA'S CONSENT.

MOLOTOV REITERATED HIS POSITION OF YESTERDAY THAT A DISCUSSION OF CHINA SHOULD GO ON THE AGENDA.

WHEN THE OTHERS HAD SPOKEN, MARSHALL READ A PREPARED STATEMENT SAYING IT WAS "IMPROPER," IN HIS OPINION, TO PUT ON THE AGENDA "ANY ITEM CONCERNING CHINA WITHOUT CHINA, A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, BEING PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING IN DETERMINATION OF THE AGENDA AS WELL AS ANY SUBSEQUENT DISCUSSIONS."

MOLOTOV SAID HE WANTED TO EXPLAIN THAT HE HAD HAD IN MIND ONLY AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND THAT HE COULD NOT SEE WHY RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT REPORT TO ALL THE FOUR POWERS MEETING HERE. IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL ATTITUDE, HE SAID, HE WOULD NOT INSIST UPON INCLUDING CHINA ON THE AGENDA.

SUPPORTING HIS ARGUMENT FOR A COMMUNIQUE, MOLOTOV SAID THERE WAS GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN CHINA.

MARSHALL'S HANDLING OF THE CHINA MATTER WAS TYPICAL OF HIS WORK HERE SO FAR. HE SAID LITTLE AND THAT WAS WRITTEN OUT BEFOREHAND. IT WAS EVIDENT THAT HE WAS PROCEEDING WITH EXTREME CAUTION.

BJ518PES

FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-A DETERMINED AMERICAN EFFORT TO WIN SOVIET APPROVAL FOR EARLY ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF GERMANY WAS DEVELOPING IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL TODAY WITH AN IMPLIED WARNING THAT IF THE RUSSIANS FAIL TO GO ALONG THEY WILL GET LESS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS.

THE TREND OF U.S. POLICY, WHICH CLOSELY PARALLELED THAT OF THE BRITISH, BECAME APPARENT AS THE COUNCIL BEGAN PROBING THE ENORMOUSLY COMPLICATED PROBLEM OF GERMANY, WITH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN POWERS BADLY SPLIT AT THE OUTSET.

FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA LAUNCHED AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CONDUCT OF THE WESTERN ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY WHEN DETAILED DISCUSSIONS BEGAN LAST NIGHT, ASSERTING FLATLY THAT DEMILITARIZATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL--MEANING HEAVY INDUSTRY--WAS UNSATISFACTORY IN THOSE ZONES.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE LIMITED HIMSELF TO A STATEMENT STRESSING HIS COUNTRY'S SPECIAL INTEREST IN RENDERING GERMANY PERMANENTLY POWERLESS AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN SAID HE THOUGHT DEMILITARIZATION HAD REALLY GONE AHEAD VERY WELL.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, IN THE LENGTHIEST STATEMENT, SAID HE CONSIDERED THE REPORT ON DEMILITARIZATION FROM THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL SATISFACTORY, BUT AGREED WITH MOLOTOV THAT UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL IN HEAVY INDUSTRY.

MARSHALL ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT REMOVAL OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AS REPARATIONS IN LINE WITH DECISIONS AGREED UPON AT POTSDAM COULD BE COMPLETED ONLY WHEN THE FOUR ZONES OF OCCUPIED GERMANY WERE UNIFIED ECONOMICALLY. IF GERMANY'S ECONOMIC DISUNITY IS CONTINUED, MARSHALL DECLARED, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE A HIGHER LEVEL OF INDUSTRY THAN IF THERE IS ECONOMIC UNITY.

A10

MAR 1947

SO FAR AS THE UNITED STATES WAS CONCERNED, THIS APPEARED TO LEAVE MOLOTOV MAINLY THE CHOICE OF COMING AROUND TO SOME KIND OF AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM WHICH WOULD ALLOW A MORE BALANCED GERMAN ECONOMY THROUGHOUT THE EAST AND WEST ZONES OF GERMANY, OR OF FACING UP TO THE IMPLICATION THAT THE AMERICANS AND THE BRITISH ARE UNWILLING TO DISMANTLE FOR REPARATIONS AS MANY PLANTS AS OTHERWISE PLANNED.

THE EXTENT OF THE SPLIT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THIS SUBJECT WAS EPITOMIZED IN PROPOSALS OFFERED BY MOLOTOV AND MARSHALL. THE RUSSIAN URGED THE FORMULATION OF SPECIFIC PLANS, WITH STRICT TIME LIMITS, FOR RUSHING DEMILITARIZATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR POTENTIAL, WHILE THE AMERICAN PROPOSED A TERSE RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE THAT "SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS" HAD BEEN MADE ON DEMILITARIZATION AND URGING COMPLETION OF THE JOB ALONG ESTABLISHED LINES.

IT WAS A CONTINUATION OF THE SPLIT BY WHICH MARSHALL, WITH FRENCH AND BRITISH BACKING, BLOCKED A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO INJECT THE KNOTTY CHINESE QUESTION INTO THE CONFERENCE AGENDA YESTERDAY. ALL THREE INSISTED THAT CHINA WOULD HAVE TO BE REPRESENTED IF CHINA WERE

30.24-8425

DISCUSSED AND MOLOTOV FINALLY WITHDREW THE SUGGESTION.

STILL ON THE COUNCIL'S "HELD IN SUSPENSE" FILE WAS MARSHALL'S OPENING DAY PROPOSAL THAT THE LIMITATION OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN EUROPE BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA. MOLOTOV ASKED FOR MORE TIME MONDAY AND YESTERDAY AND MARSHALL DID NOT PRESS IT.

BEVIN TOSSED IN A DIPLOMATIC BOMBSHELL OF HIS OWN YESTERDAY DURING THE CAUSTIC DISCUSSION OF THE DEMILITARIZATION QUESTION, SUGGESTING THAT "IT MIGHT BE USEFUL" TO KNOW THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF WAR HELD OUTSIDE GERMANY.

RUSSIA HAS REBUFFED ALL PREVIOUS QUESTIONS ON THIS SUBJECT AND NEVER HAS DISCLOSED HOW MANY GERMAN PRISONERS ARE BEING HELD INSIDE RUSSIA. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION AS TO WHETHER BEVIN INTENDED TO PRESS THE QUESTION TO A FINAL CONCLUSION.

MK258AES

MAR 1947

IT WAS AT THIS POINT THAT MOLOTOV LEVELED HIS ACCUSATIONS THAT THE WESTERN POWERS HAD FAILED TO DEMILITARIZE THEIR ZONES.

THE SOVIET DIPLOMAT DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH HAD 81,350 MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN FORMATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE, AND THAT THE AMERICANS HAD 9,000, THE CONFERENCE SOURCE SAID.

MOLOTOV SAID THAT ONLY THREE OF 1,554 WAR FACTORIES LISTED FOR REPARATIONS IN THE WESTERN ZONES HAD BEEN REMOVED COMPLETELY UP TO JAN.1 OF THIS YEAR, AND THAT ONLY 37 HAD BEEN PARTIALLY REMOVED. HE ALSO QUOTED "THE BRITISH COMMAND REPORT" AS INDICATING THAT ONLY SEVEN PERCENT OF THE TANK, ARTILLERY AND OTHER ARMS FACTORIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE HAD BEEN DESTROYED UP TO JAN.1.

IN THE SOVIET ZONE, MOLOTOV CONTINUED, 676 OF 733 WAR PLANTS LISTED FOR REPARATIONS HAD BEEN REMOVED.

BEVIN, REFERRING TO CHARGES ABOUT MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN THE BRITISH ZONE, SAID "THEY WILL BE DISSOLVED WHEN THE TASK IS COMPLETED, WHICH IS THE REMOVING OF MINES ON LAND AND SEA."

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION OF USING BRITISH PERSONNEL EITHER IN SHIPS OR ON LAND TO CLEAR AWAY MINES," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "GERMANS WILL BE USED UNTIL THE JOB IS COMPLETED."

MOLOTOV REPORTEDLY REPLIED THAT NO ONE COULD OBJECT TO USING GERMANS FOR SUCH WORK, BUT THAT HE FOUND IT HARD TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE BRITISH HAD SO MANY MINES IN THEIR ZONE, WHEN THERE WAS VIRTUALLY NONE IN THE OTHER ZONES.

ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE MINISTERS APPARENTLY LOST HIS TEMPER, TENSION WAS REPORTED TO HAVE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY SINCE YESTERDAY, AND EXCHANGES FLEW SO FAST THAT MARSHALL MADE A PLEA FOR UNITY AMONG THE BIG FOUR.

MOLOTOV WAS SAID TO HAVE OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS ON DEMILITARIZATION:

1. THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS INSTRUCT THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN TO DRAW UP PLANS TO ELIMINATE GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES COMPLETELY, NOT LATER THAN THE END OF 1948.

2. DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN WAR MATERIALS AND ARMY AND NAVY INSTALLATIONS BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 1949.

3. ALL GERMAN MILITARY UNITS BE DISBANDED AND LIQUIDATED BY JUNE, 1947.

4. ALL NON-GERMAN NATIONAL UNITS BE DISBANDED AND REPATRIATED BY JUNE, 1947. (HE REFERRED TO POLISH AND YUGOSLAV GUARDS IN GERMANY, IN PARTICULAR.)

MARSHALL FOLLOWED MOLOTOV AND CONFINED HIMSELF TO A FORMAL STATEMENT. HE SAID THE UNITED STATES VIEWED THE CONTROL COUNCIL REPORT ON DISARMAMENT AS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY, AND THAT WAR MATERIALS HAD BEEN DESTROYED, ARMIES DISBANDED AND WAR PLANTS LARGELY LIQUIDATED. IN THE FIELD OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, PROGRESS HAD NOT BEEN SO SATISFACTORY, HE ADDED.

WITHOUT REFERRING TO RUSSIA BY NAME, HE POINTEDLY DECLARED THAT THE REMOVAL OF PLANTS COULD BE COMPLETED ONLY WHEN THE ECONOMIC UNITY DEMANDED BY THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT BECAME A REALITY.

MARSHALL PROPOSED THAT THE MINISTERS NOTIFY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL OF THE PROGRESS NOTED IN ALL FOUR ZONES, AND DIRECT THE COUNCIL TO PROCEED RAPIDLY IN COMPLETING DEMILITARIZATION IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

THE SECRETARY, IN CLOSING THE THREE AND A HALF HOUR MEETING, URGED THE MINISTERS NOT TO LOSE SIGHT OF FUNDAMENTALS, AND SAID THAT IN ORDER TO KEEP GERMANY DISARMED THE ONLY ESSENTIAL CONDITION WAS THAT THE ALLIES MUST REMAIN UNITED. HE ADDED THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, CONSEQUENTLY, HOPED THAT THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY DISSENTION AMONG THE MINISTERS OVER WHAT MUST BE REGARDED AS DETAILS OF PROCEDURE CONCERNING FINAL STEPS IN THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY.

RW551PES

MAR 1947

BY EDDY GILMORE (340)

MOSCOW, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE WORD MOST USED BY THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN TODAY IS NADEZHDA, MEANING HOPE.

HOPE STANDS OUT IN EVERY CONVERSATION WITH A RUSSIAN WITH WHOM YOU BRING UP THE QUESTION OF THE FOUR MEN MEETING DAILY IN A BUILDING OUT ON MOSCOW'S SNOW-PILED, WIND-SWEPT LENINGRAD HIGHWAY AT THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

THEY HOPE THAT THESE MEN ARE GOING TO COME TO SOME KIND OF AGREEMENT WHICH WILL KEEP AN INVADER FROM THE SOVIET UNION'S FRONTIERS AND THEIR MEN OFF THE BATTLEFIELD.

HERE ARE THE OPINIONS OF A FEW OF THEM SELECTED AT RANDOM:

A 43-YEAR-OLD HOUSEWIFE: "I REALLY HOPE YOUR PEOPLE ARE AGOING TO AGREE WITH OURS ABOUT WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY. YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT WE LIVE VERY CLOSE TO THAT COUNTRY, AND IT HAS CAUSED US SO MUCH TROUBLE FOR SO MANY YEARS. MY BROTHER DIED FIGHTING THEM IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ONE OF MY COUSINS IN THIS ONE."

A 57-YEAR-OLD ACTOR: "WE CERTAINLY HOPE FOR A REAL PEACE TREATY, NOT JUST A SCRAP OF PAPER LIKE THE LAST TIME. WE ALSO HOPE YOU AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARE NOT GOING TO GET SENTIMENTAL ABOUT GERMANY AS YOU DID LAST TIME. I'VE GOT NOTHING IN PARTICULAR AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE, BUT WHEN YOU TAKE THEM IN GROUPS, THEY CAN STICK A KNIFE IN THE HEART OF THE WORLD."

A 38-YEAR-OLD APARTMENT HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT: "I LOST MY HUSBAND IN THIS WAR. I NEVER WANT TO SEE ANOTHER WAR. I HOPE THESE PEOPLE CAN DO SOMETHING TO PREVENT ONE--THAT IS, IF PEOPLE CAN PREVENT WAR."

A 32-YEAR-OLD MUSICIAN: "I WAS IN THIS WAR. LET'S FORGET ABOUT IT. WHAT WE ALL WANT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG YOU AND OUR PEOPLE WHICH

WILL WIPE OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR BY THE GERMANS. THEY ARE REALLY AWFUL PEOPLE WHEN YOU PUT THEM ON THE END OF A GUN. I HOPE YOU ALL UNDERSTAND THIS. I BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS DO."

A 24-YEAR-OLD STUDENT: "I HOPE FOR PEACE ALWAYS."

A136

A 38-YEAR-OLD FACTORY WORKER: "I'M HOPING FOR A PEACE TREATY THAT IS GOING TO KEEP MY CHILDREN OUT OF WAR WITH GERMANY AND ANYONE ELSE. ONE THAT'S GOING TO KEEP RUSSIA AND THE REST OF THE WORLD OUT OF WAR. I HOPE IT CAN BE DONE HERE. I BELIEVE IT CAN."

THE 41-YEAR-OLD WIFE OF A GENERAL: "MY HUSBAND GOT TO BE A GENERAL IN THIS WAR, BUT I WOULD MUCH PREFER TO SEE HIM WORKING AS AN ENGINEER IN THE FACTORY HE HELPED TO BUILD. SO WOULD ALL THE OTHER WIVES OF GENERALS."

A 60-YEAR-OLD COOK: "I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS PEACE MAKING. I NEVER HEARD OF ONE WORKING BEFORE, BUT I SUPPOSE WE CAN ALL HOPE."

JP1115AES

Ministers MAR 1947

Moscow, March 11--(ap)--Oleg Troyanovsky, son of a former Soviet ambassador to the United States, is replacing V. N. Pavlov at least temporarily as an interpreter for Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the foreign ministers' council. Troyanovsky reportedly learned English in America.

pw/hightowers 02255/tho/450p

U.S. AMBASSADOR MCNUTT WILL BE HONORED WITH A FAREWELL BALL AT MALACANAN PALACE FRIDAY NIGHT BY PRESIDENT ROXAS. HE PLANS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES VIA INDIA AND EUROPE IN A STATE DEPARTMENT PLANE. HE HAS ANNOUNCED HE WILL RETIRE UPON HIS RETURN TO ENTER BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

X620APS NM

WAR GAMES

HONOLULU, MARCH 11-(AP)-HONOLULU REGAINED ALMOST A WARTIME ATMOSPHERE TODAY AS THE CITY PREPARED TO WELCOME 15,000 SAILORS FROM THE NAVY'S PACIFIC MANEUVERS. THE WAR GAMES ENDED YESTERDAY WITH A MOCK CARRIER STRIKE AT PEARL HARBOR AND ARMY SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

GUNNERY PRACTICE AT SEA YESTERDAY AFTERNOON CONCLUDED THE MANEUVERS AND THE 38 WARSHIPS STEAMED TOWARD THEIR PEARL HARBOR ANCHORAGE.

HAWAII'S DEFENDERS SAID THEIR LAND BASED AIRCRAFT HAD "SUNK" ALL THREE ATTACKING CARRIERS AND HAD "THOROUGHLY CHEWED UP" THE CARRIERS' PLANES LAUNCHED FOR THE BLOW AT THE ISLANDS. UMPIRES, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED THEIR VERDICT.

ONE MARINE PILOT, AS YET UNIDENTIFIED, WAS LOST AT SEA OFF HAWAII.

X408APS

SINGAPORE, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH PROSECUTION PRESENTED EVIDENCE TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF SEVEN JAPANESE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MASSACRE OF 5,300 CHINESE IN SINGAPORE IN FEBRUARY, 1942, SHOWING THAT THE VICTIMS ACTUALLY WERE SELECTED BY LOCAL AND SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

THE PROSECUTION ACKNOWLEDGED AT THE OUTSET THAT THE GENERAL ORDER FOR CONCENTRATION AND EXECUTION OF "UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS" ANONG THE CHINESE POPULATION WAS ISSUED BY THE LATE LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA. UNDER PROSECUTION QUESTIONING, MIMORU SHINOZAKI TESTIFIED THERE WERE NO DEFINED INSTRUCTIONS OR STANDARDS FOR JUDGING GUILT IN INTERROGATIONS OF THE CHINESE BY KEMPETAI (JAPANESE THOUGHT POLICE). SHINOZAKI, REGARDED AS A SYMPATHETIC WELFARE OFFICER DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, TESTIFIED THAT ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP DEVALS OF MALACCA APPEALED TO HIM TO AID IN RELEASING WOMEN AND CHILDREN HELD IN THE CHINESE CONCENTRATION AREA AND THAT MANY WERE RELEASED.

THE SEVEN DEFENDANTS INCLUDED TWO LIEUTENANT GENERALS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY AND FIVE KEMPETAI OFFICERS.

DN750AES

MAR 1947

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, MARCH 11-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED JEWS ARRIVED FROM ERITREA TODAY AT THE PORT OF MOMBASA AS PRISONERS ABOARD THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SHIP EMPIRE HEYWOOD AND WERE TRANSFERRED TO A TRAIN UNDER HEAVY MILITARY GUARD. EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN AT TOP SECRET LEVEL.

(THIS DISPATCH DID NOT SPECIFY THE DESTINATION OF THE TRAIN.

THE EMPIRE HEYWOOD IS ONE OF THE BRITISH STEAMERS WHICH HAS BEEN USED FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT OF UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM PALESTINE TO CYPRUS.

(PALESTINE POLICE LAST FRIDAY DENIED REPORTS THAT TERRORIST SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN THE HOLY LAND HAD BEEN FLOWN TO KENYA COLONY FOR INTERNMENT.)

BJ308PES

30. 24- 8427

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

JERUSALEM, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-~~ONE~~ TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS ~~WAS~~ WERE KILLED AND ~~THREE~~ FIVE INJURED EARLY TODAY WHEN AN ARMED BAND ATTACKED THE HEADQUARTERS OF BRIG. EDMUND DAVIES, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF JEWISH DISTRICTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM, WITH MORTARS AND MACHINEGUNS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE HEADQUARTERS -- FORMERLY A SYRIAN ORPHANAGE -- WAS BADLY DAMAGED.

(IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED WHETHER DAVIES WAS IN HIS HEADQUARTERS WHEN THE ASSAULT TOOK PLACE.)

FIRST INTIMATION X X X 2ND GRAF (ELIMINATING 3RD GRAF BEGINNING "AN OFFICIAL, ETC., X X X SECURITY ZONE)

DAVIES SAID THE ATTACKERS BLASTED A HOLE IN A 15-FOOT STONE WALL AND THEN PLACED EXPLOSIVES AGAINST A BUILDING IN WHICH ROYAL PAY CORPSMEN WERE SLEEPING. AT LEAST TWO OF THOSE WOUNDED WERE IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

THE ATTACKERS WERE SAID TO HAVE LEFT TWO RUCKSACKS FILED WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AT THE SCENE.

A CAP, APPARENTLY BELONGING TO ONE OF THE RAIDERS, WAS FOUND AFTER THE ATTACKERS FLED AND BLOODHOUNDS WERE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN AN EFFORT TO TRACK THEM DOWN.

MAR 1947

DAVIES ANNOUNCED IMPOSITION OF A CURFEW IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ATTACK AND SAID IT WOULD BE KEPT IN FORCE DURING THE SEARCH.

FIRST INTIMATION OF THE ATTACK WAS A SERIES OF HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WHICH WERE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE CITY AT 4:18 A.M. (9:18 PES TUESDAY). THE BLASTS WERE QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY THE WAILING OF ALARM SIRENS AS BRITISH TROOPS RUSHED TO THE TROUBLE ZONE, WHICH WAS BRIGHTLY ILLUMINED BY FLARES.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IDENTIFIED THE TARGET OF THE ATTACK AS A FORMER SYRIAN ORPHANAGE, RECENTLY USED AS A MILITARY DEPOT, SITUATED IN THE BRITISH SECURITY ZONE. #

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, MARCH 11-(AP)-LAND MINES AND HAND GRENADES BLASTED THE SILENCE OF JERUSALEM LAST NIGHT BUT ALTHOUGH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF BRITISH TROOPS SEARCHED THE NORTHEAST SECTION OF THE CITY THEY WERE UNABLE TO DISCOVER THE EXACT LOCALE OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

AN ARMY STATEMENT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BLASTS, WHICH WERE FOLLOWED BY THE RATTLE OF RIFLE FIRE.

AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT SAID ONE JEW WAS KILLED EARLIER IN THE EVENING WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THE CURFEW IN THE JEWISH MEA SHEARIM SECTION OF THE CITY, WHICH IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

M750AES

A153FX

SHANGHAI,WEDNESDAY,MARCH 12-(AP)-CHINESE AUTHORITIES ARRESTED FIVE CHINESE TODAY AND ACCUSED THEM OOF BEING SENT HERE FROM YENAN COMMUNIST CAPITAL, TO CARRY ON UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES. THEY SAID ONE WAS LT.GEN.CHIU TIEN-SHIH, MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN COMMUNIST REGIONS OF CENTRAL CHINA.

UM1037PPS NM

NIGHT LEAD FORMOSA (250)

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

MAR 1947

NANKING,MARCH 11-(AP)-FORMOSA WAS A HOT SPOT TONIGHT.

COMPETENT OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE RECENT UPRISING OVER CHINESE ADMINISTRATION IS FAR FROM SETTLED. A SLIGHT MOVE MIGHT TOUCH OFF BITTER, ARMED REBELLION.

GUNFIRE IS HEARD FREQUENTLY IN THE STREETS OF TAINAN, REPORTEDLY A "DEAD CITY." SHOPS ARE CLOSED. RESIDENTS, REPORTS HERE SAY, FEAR TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES EVEN TO GET FOOD BECAUSE OF RECURRING CLASHES BETWEEN FORMOSAN BANDS AND CHINESE TROOPS OF GOVERNOR GENERAL CHEN YI.

WITH THE ARRIVAL OF 12,000 REGULAR CHINESE TROOPS FROM SHANGHAI, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL HAS ORDERED RIGID MARTIAL LAW AND ORDERED DISSOLUTION OF CERTAIN "ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS."

DEFENSE MINISTER GEN. PAI CHUNG-HSI, ONE OF PREMIER CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ACE TROUBLE SHOOTERS IS MAKING READY TO FLY TO FOMORA.

HE IS EXPECTED TO PRESENT DEFINITE PROMISES OF REFORM TO ANGRY FORMOSANS WHO DEMAND THE OUSTER OF WHAT THEY CALL CHEN YI'S "CARPETBAG GOVERNMENT." PAI REFUSED A REQUEST TO PERMIT FOREIGN NEWS CORRESPONDENTS TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO TAINAN.

LITTLE INFORMATION IS REACHING NANKING EXCEPT FROM TAINAN WHERE AN ESTIMATED 400 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED WOUNDED IN STREET FIGHTING SINCE FEB. 28. A FORMOSAN DELEGATION WHICH CAME TO NANKING TO CONFER WITH PAI PLACED THE TOTAL "MASSACRED" AT IN EXCESS OF 3,000.

SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH THE SITUATION SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOW OF STRENGTH WITH A FULL ARMY DIVISION AND A NAVAL DESTROYER MIGHT PROVOKE THE NATIVES TO EVEN GREATER VIOLENCE AGAINST THE UNPOPULAR ADMINISTRATION OF CHEN YI.

THE U.S. EMBASSY IN NANKING SAID THERE WERE NO PRESENT PLANS FOR EVACUATING AMERICANS FROM FORMOSA.

FJ444PCS

A152FX

FOLLOW NANKING CHINESE (110)

SHANGHAI,WEDNESDAY,MARCH 12-(AP)-RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL TO PLACE CHINA ON THE AGENDA OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE DREW ANGRY COMMENT TODAY FROM SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS WHICH CALLED IT AN INSULT TO THIS COUNTRY.

"WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE WORLD'S CONCERN ABOUT CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE," SAID THE PRO-GOVERNMENT SIN WAN PAO, "BUT CONCERN AND INTERVENTION ARE TWO DIFFERENT THINGS."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD "NOT BE BOUND BY ANY DECISIONS OR INTERVENTION TAKEN WITHOUT ITS CONSENT."

THE SHUN PAO, CONTROLLED BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KUOMINTANG PARTY, DECLARED THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL "HAS NOT ONLY AROUSED INDIGNATION IN CHINA" BUT IN THE REST OF THE WORLD AND "WE PROTEST AGAINST" THE "INSULT TO OUR COUNTRY."

UM1036PPS

(AMS IN) (150)
NANKING, MARCH 12-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KUOMINTANG PARTY WOULD MOVE SHORTLY TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNISTS AS A POLITICAL PARTY AND TREAT THEM AS OPEN REBELS.

THEY REPORTED THAT A RESOLUTION WOULD BE SUBMITTED AT THE FORTHCOMING PLENARY SESSION OF THE KUOMINTANG'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLING FOR AN ULTIMATUM TO THE COMMUNISTS TO WITHDRAW TO CERTAIN AREAS.

REJECTION OF THIS ULTIMATUM, THEY ADDED, WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION OUTLAWING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND BY A "PUNITIVE CAMPAIGN TO QUELL THE COMMUNIST REBELLION."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO FAVOR THE RESOLUTION SAID ITS ADOPTION WOULD STIMULATE MORALE OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS, WHO DO NOT REALIZE THEY ARE FIGHTING TO PUT DOWN A REBELLION AGAINST THE STATE.

OPINION WAS DIVIDED AMONG OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, AS TO WHETHER THE PROCLAMATION WOULD BE APPROVED BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS.

MAR 1947

HF1218APS

NANKING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE LAST LINK BETWEEN U.S. OFFICIALS IN CHINA AND THE COMMUNISTS WAS CUT YESTERDAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THREE AMERICAN LIAISON OFFICERS FROM YENAN, COMMUNIST CAPITAL.

THE THREE RETURNED IN THE PLANE WHICH HAD BEEN SENT AHEAD TO GIVE RADIO GUIDANCE TO FOUR TRANSPORT PLANES CARRYING COMMUNIST OFFICIALS BACK TO THEIR OWN TERRITORY.

THEY REPORTED THAT AS THEIR PLANE LEFT YENAN, COMMUNIST LABORERS BEGAN DESTROYING THE AIR FIELD, THE ONLY ONE AT THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL.

UM1033PPS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, MARCH 11-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW 50 YEN TO $1 EXCHANGE RATE FOR U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL AND AMERICAN WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

NEW MILITARY CURRENCY, BASED ON THAT RATE, WILL BE ISSUED AT MIDNIGHT TO COMPLETE CONVERSION OF THE OLD 15 YEN TO $1 SCRIP CALLED IN SUNDAY IN A SURPRISE, TOP SECRET MOVE ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR U.S. OCCUPATION TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MACARTHUR HAD SOUGHT WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVAL FOR THE NEW RATE FOR SOME TIME TO BRING THE EXCHANGE MORE NEARLY IN LINE WITH VALUES IN JAPAN. THE ACTUAL PURCHASING VALUE OF THE YEN IS ONLY ABOUT 100 TO $1. THE YEN STILL IS LOSING PURCHASING VALUE AS INFLATION CONTINUES.

THE NEW SCRIP RATE WILL PARTIALLY EASE MONEY TROUBLES OF SOUVENIR HUNTING YANKS. HIGH RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS PRIVATELY HAVE SAID GIS TOOK THEIR CIGARETS AND CANDY TO THE WELL PAYING BLACK MARKET BECAUSE OF THE UNFAVORABLE EXCHANGE RATE.

THE NEW RATE WILL NOT BE A CURE ALL, HOWEVER. JAPANESE STOREKEEPERS SET THEIR PRICES TO YANKS ON THE WAR BORN THEORY THAT ALL AMERICANS ARE RICH. SOUVENIR PRICES ARE EXPECTED TO RISE. THE BLACK MARKET MONEY RATE PROBABLY ALSO WILL JUMP FOR THOSE WHO HAVE DOLLARS.

THE ABRUPT CHANGE IN THE EXCHANGE RATE MEANS BANK BALANCES OF AMERICAN NEWS AGENCIES AND A FEW OTHER ORGANIZATIONS LEGALLY DOING BUSINESS IN JAPAN WILL BE LESS THAN ONE THIRD THEIR FORMER VALUE. ALL HAVE LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF YEN, ACQUIRED AT THE 15-TO-$1 RATE. THEY ARE FORBIDDEN TO CONVERT THEM INTO DOLLARS OR TO INVEST THEM IN JAPAN.

FINANCIAL OFFICIALS AT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE EXCHANGE RATE DOES NOT AFFECT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT TRADING WHEREBY JAPAN SELLS A FEW ARTICLES TO THE UNITED STATES AND IMPORTS NECESSITIED.

HOWEVER, THE NEW RATE MAY BE THE PRELUDE TO LIMITED PRIVATE TRADE. FISCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT PRIVATE BUYERS WOULD NOT BE INTERESTED IN THE OLD 15 TO $1 RATE.

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THE MILITARY RATE HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON JAPAN'S ECONOMY. AMERICAN USE OF THE YEN IS LIMITED TO BUYING SOUVENIRS AND OCCASIONAL PAYMENTS TO SERVANTS AND SIMILAR EXPENSES.

VR708ACS NM

TOKYO, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY A SECOND GI DIED FROM DRINKING ANTIFREEZE IN A STOCKADE. TWO OTHERS OF THE 13 WHO IMBIBED THE POISONOUS CONCOCTION ARE IN A CRITICAL CONDITION. ALL NAMES WERE WITHHELD.

X409APS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE DEFENSE TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT 62 JAPANESE CABINET MINISTERS FROM 1928 TO 1945 -- THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE PROSECUTION ALLEGES JAPAN CONSPIRED TO WAGE AGGRESSIVE WAR -- WERE ALIVE BUT NOT INDICTED.

THE DEFENSE OFFERED A STATEMENT ON THE 62 IN AN ATTEMPT TO REFUTE THE PROSECUTION CHARGE THAT SINCE 1928 THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN NOMINATED BY "THE MILITARISTIC, NATIONALISTIC CLIQUE."

THREE OF THE 28 ORIGINALLY INDICTED--17 OF THEM FORMER CABINET MEMBERS--WERE ABSENT FROM THE DOCK. ONE OF THE 28 IS DEAD.

HIDEKI TOJO, THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, REMAINED IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL WITH BRONCHITIS AND ATTENDANTS SAID HIS CONDITION WAS UNCHANGED.

SADAO ARAKI, WAR-MINISTER AT THE TIME OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT IN 1931, WAS ILL WITH A COLD IN SUGAMO PRISON. SHUMEI OKAWA, WHO ONCE STARTLED THE TOJO TRIAL BY SLAPPING THE FORMER PREMIER ON HIS HEAD, WAS REPORTED BEING GIVEN NEW TESTS BY PSYCHIATRISTS AT AN ASYLUM TO DETERMINE IF HIS MENTAL CONDITION HAD CHANGED.

EJ1021PCS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PLEBISCITE

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS INVITED U.S. CAPITAL TO THE PHILIPPINES TODAY AS RETURNS INDICATED THAT FILIPINOS HAD BACKED OVERWHELMINGLY THE AMERICAN PARITY AMENDMENT.

ROXAS, OBJECT OF A HAND GRENADE HURLED BY A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN AS THE CAMPAIGN ENDED, THANKED THE PEOPLE FOR THEIR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND ASKED U.S. CAPITAL AND SCIENCE TO RESPOND "TO OUR TRSUT."

"OUR PEOPLE," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT, "HAVE AFFIRMED BEYOND QUESTION THEIR UNLIMITED AND EXCLUSIVE FAITH IN AMERICA, A FAITH WHICH LIKEWISE EMBRACES OUR BELIEF IN OUR OWN FUTURE AND IN A DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE."

THE BALLOTING IN YESTERDAY'S PLEBISCITE ON GIVING AMERICANS EQUAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS FOR THE NEXT 27 YEARS APPARENTLY WAS CARRIED OUT WITHOUT INCIDENT DESPITE THE FERVOR OF THE OPPOSITION.

MANILA ELECTION OFFICIALS LOCKED UP AND WENT HOME EARLY TODAY WITH

30 PRECINCTS UNCOUNTED AFTER PRELIMINARY CANVASSING SHOWED 45,015 FOR THE AMENDMENT AND 16,252 AGAINST. ELECTION COMMISSION SPOKESMEN SAID SCATTERED RETURNS SHOWED THE MEASURE CARRYING IN THE PROVINCES BY A MARGIN OF FOUR TO ONE.

BUT OPPONENTS X X X THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD (B8KX)

EJ1120PCS

ROXAS-PARITY (350) MAR 1947

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, MARCH 11-(AP)-UNPERTURBED BY LAST NIGHT'S ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WHICH HE SHRUGGED OFF AS "THE WORK OF AN AMATEUR," PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS THIS MORNING CAST HIS BALLOT IN FAVOR OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR AMERICAN INVESTORS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HIS POLLING PLACE, AT THE OLD ROXAS FAMILY HOME, WAS HEAVILY GUARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL PALACE SECURITY GUARDS ARMED WITH CARBINES AND TOMMYGUNS AS WELL AS BY MANILA POLICE.

DRESSED IN IMMACULATE WHITE, WITH A SPRIG OF FLAMING BOUGAINVILLEA IN HIS LAPEL AND SWINGING A THIN MALACCA CANE, THE SMILING PRESIDENT WAITED HIS TURN AT THE POLLS. CHATTING WITH NEWSMEN, HE TERMED THE WOULDBE ASSASSIN AN AMATEUR, WHO DIDN'T WAIT LONG ENOUGH AFTER PULLING THE PIN OF HIS AMERICAN-MADE GRENADE.

ROXAS SAID HE WAS LIGHTING A CIGARET WHEN THE GRENADE BOUNCED ON THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM A FEW FEET AWAY. HE FIRST REALIZED HE WAS IN DANGER, HE RELATED, WHEN BRIG.GEN.MARIANO CASTANEDA AND SENATE PRESIDENT JOSE AVELINO KICKED THE GRENADE INTO AN AISLE AND SHOUTED "DUCK!"

ROXAS PUSHED HIS WIFE INTO A CHAIR WHILE CASTANEDA, THE MILITARY POLICE PROVOST MARSHAL, AND AVELINO SHIELDED THEM FROM THE BLAST.

"IT'S ALL PART OF THE GAME, I SUPPOSE," THE PRESIDENT SAID WITH A WRY SMILE.

BEFORE VOTING, ROXAS CALLED AT NORTH HOSPITAL WHERE PHOTOGRAPHER EMILIO MAGALANG, WOUNDED BY THE GRENADE, WAS REPORTED OUT OF DANGER.

A MANILA BARBER WHO RELATED FREELY AND IN PRECISE DETAIL HOW HE HAS THROWN THE GRENADE WAS HELD IN BILIBID PRISON. MANILA POLICE SAID HE WAS "A CRANK," RATHER THAN A MEMBER OF ANY ANTI-ADMINISTRATION CONSPIRACY.

THE BARBER, IDENTIFIED BY POLICE AS JULIO GUILLEN Y CUERPO, 50, READILY TOLD OFFICERS AND NEWSMEN HE HAD HIDDEN THE GRENADE IN A BAG OF PEANUTS AND HAD THROWN IT AT ROXAS BUT "UNFORTUNATELY, MY CHAIR WOBBLED AND MY AIR WAS NOT SO ACCURATE."

TAKEN LATER TO THE PALACE WHERE PRESIDENT ROXAS HIMSELF CONFRONTED HIM, THE BARBER WAS REPORTED UNREPENTENT. ONE SOURCE SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT HE'D DO IT AGAIN IF HE COULD AND THAT HE BLAMED THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC ILLS UPON THE ROXAS ADMINISTRATION.

HIS GRENADE INJURED PHOTOGRAPHER MAGALANG, COL.JOSE TANDO OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE GUARDS, AND FIVE OTHERS. IT WAS THROWN TO THE SPEAKERS PLATFORM AS ROXAS CONCLUDED AN APPEAL TO THE CROWD OF 50,000 TO SUPPORT THE PARITY AMENDMENT.

A VOTE OF ABOUT HALF THE 3,116,000 REGISTRATION WAS EXPECTED IN TODAY'S ELECTION.

X253APS NM ROXAS

30. 24- 8429

FIRST LEAD BEHRMAN

BATAVIA, JAVA, MARCH 11-(AP)-THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT TODAY PROCLAIMED AN "OPEN DOOR" POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN CAPITAL AND FOREIGN TECHNICIANS BUT ANNOUNCED THAT NEITHER THE NETHERLANDS NOR ANY OTHER NATION COULD EXPECT A TRADE MONOPOLY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID ECONOMICS MINISTER A.K.GANI'S FORMAL STATEMENT WAS INSPIRED BY DUTCH SEIZURE OF THE $3,000,000 CARGO FROM THE U.S. LIBERTY SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN, WHICH WAS LOADED AT THE REPUBLICAN PORT OF CHERIBON.

THE STATEMENT COINCIDED WITH A DISCLOSURE BY JAMES M.RYAN, COUNSEL FOR THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, OPERATORS OF THE BEHRMAN, THAT HE HAD PROTESTED TO GEN.MAC ARTHUR THE USE BY DUTCH AUTHORITIES OF JAPANESE PERSONNEL TO UNLOAD THE DISPUTED CARGO.

GANI ANNOUNCED THAT "THE DE FACTO AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC ENTITLES HER TO CARRY ON TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

"THE DUTCH NOW OBVIOUSLY ARE TRYING TO CONTROL ALL TRADE, BOTH INTERINSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL, THE SAME WAY AS THEY DID DURING THE PRE-WAR COLONIAL PERIOD, WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD OF THE REPUBLIC'S EXISTENCE," HE SAID.

THE JAPANESE X X X ETC., SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS. (A18) MAR 1947

BY CLARKE BEACH

ABOARD U.S.S.TACONIC IN CARIBBEAN, MARCH 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE MOCK BATTLE OF CULEBRA ISLAND OPENED TODAY AS CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT TAKING PART IN ATLANTIC FLEET MANEUVERS DIVE BOMBED A PENINSULA OF THE HILLY CORAL ISLAND, 18 MILES EAST OF PUERTO RICO.

THE LITTLE PLANES UP AMONG THE FLEECY CLOUDS PEELED OFF AGAIN AND AGAIN FROM FLEECY CLOUDS INTO DIVES. LITTLE FLASHES OF LIGHT AND PUFFS OF SMOKE ON THE PALM FRINGED ISLAND MARKED THEIR BOMB HITS.

OFFICERS HERE SAY THE NATIVE FOLK ON THE ISLAND ARE NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THIS BOMBARDMENT. IT IS AN ANNUAL AFFAIR WITH THEM. IT BRINGS BUSINESS AND NOBODY EVER GETS HURT. THE BOMBING AREA ITSELF IS CLEARED OF PEOPLE.

LIEUT.GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS, COMMANDANT OF THE ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE, WAS AMONG THE OBSERVERS ON THE SUN DECK OF THIS VESSEL, FLAGSHIP OF THE JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WHICH IS CONDUCTING AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION AGAINST CULEBRA AS THE CLIMAX OF THE ANNUAL FLEET EXERCISES.

EMMONS SAID THAT MOST OF THE FACULTY AND ALL 150 STUDENTS AT HIS COLLEGE ALSO WERE ON THIS OR OTHER SHIPS OF THE TASK FORCE AS OBSERVERS.

THE STUDENTS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED ARMY NAVY MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD OFFICERS. THEY ARE TRAINED FOR FIVE MONTHS IN JOINT COMMAND. THE COLLEGE, LOCATED AT NORFOLK,VA., STARTED CLASSES IN FEBRUARY.

FR819AES

NIGHT LEAD MANEUVERS (300)
BY CLARKE BEACH

(WX) ABOARD USS TACONIC IN THE CARIBBEAN, MARCH 11-(AP)-WE'VE TAKEN A TERRIFIC WALLOPING TODAY. BY ALL RIGHTS WE SHOULD BE FLOUNDERING AROUND IN THE SEA AMONG THE BARRACUDA.

WE WERE "BOMBED" BY TWO FIGHTERS PLANES LAST NIGHT AND SUBMARINES, SNEAKING THROUGH OUR ESCORT SCREEN, "TORPEDOED" US THIS MORNING AND AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON.

THE THEORETICAL EFFECT IS HEIGHTENED BY THE FACT THAT THIS IS THE TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP IN CURRENT WAR GAMES, A BEEHIVE OF COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES; AND THE BRIDGE IS CRAMMED WITH A VERITABLE GALAXY OF STARS AND GOLD BRAID.

THE OFFICERS ARE NOT UNDULY CONCERNED OVER THE "SINKING" OF THE SHIP. MAR 1947

"SOMEBODY MADE A MISTAKE, OF COURSE," SAID ONE STAFF MEMBER, "BUT IF WE DIDN'T MAKE MISTAKES, THERE WOULDN'T BE ANY POINT IN HAVING THE TRAINING CRUISES."

THE TASK FORCE IS CARRYING ON THROUGH THE SECOND DAY OF AN AERIAL ATTACK AND BOMBARDMENT AGAINST CULEBRA ISLAND, UNDISMAYED BY THE FACT THAT ITS FLAGSHIP IS THEORETICALLY RESTING ON THE BOTTOM. ONE MORE DAY OF SOFTENING UP, AND WE'LL MAKE AN AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON THE IMAGINARY ENEMY'S BEACH, THE FINAL EVENT IN THE ATLANTIC TASK FLEET'S ANNUAL MANEUVERS.

ONE CURIOUS THING ABOUT THIS SHIP AND THE TASK FORCES IS THAT LAND-LUBBERS ARE HOLDING DOWN SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL JOBS. FOR TRAINING IN JOINT ARMY-NAVY OPERATIONS, A NUMBER OF ARMY OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED NINE OR TEN MONTHS AGO TO THE COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, U.S.ATLANTIC FLEET, WHO IS REAR ADMIRAL R.O.DAVIS, THE LEADER OF THIS JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MAJ.FRANK J.ROBERTS, AN ARMY ARTILLERY MAN, IS ONE OF THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ABOARD. ONE OF HIS SPECIALTIES IS TIDE, SUN AND MOON TABLES.

CAPT.KENNETH G.KRAETZER, AN ARMY MAP EXPERT, IS ON CARTOGRAPHIC WORK.

ARMY CAPT.GRIFFITH E.COOK IS THE FORCE'S ASSISTANT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER.

THE CORRESPONDENTS ABOARD HAD A TALK TODAY WITH MAJ.GEN.LEMUEL C.SHEPHERD, JR., ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS, A LEADER OF VICTORIOUS MARINES ON CAPE GLOUCESTER, GUAM AND OKINAWA. HE RECALLED MARINE AMPHIBIOUS EXERCISES IN THIS PART OF THE CARIBBEAN IN 1938 AND 1939. IT WAS THEN, HE SAID, THAT THE MARINES POLISHED UP THE LANDING TECHNIQUES WHICH THEY LATER USED SO SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST THE JAPS.

LT1028PES

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MARCH 11-(AP)-BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES HAS ASSURED BERMUDA'S HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY THAT BRITAIN HAS NO INTENTION OF TRANSFERRING BERMUDA OR ANY OTHER "BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE" TO AMERICAN OWNERSHIP.

"YOU MAY SAY QUITE EMPHATICALLY," CREECH JONES INFORMED GOVERNOR SIR RALPH LEATHAM, "THAT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DO NOT CONTEMPLATE ANY TRANSFER OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

THE BRITISH SECRETARY EXPLAINED THAT THE QUESTION WAS RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY NORMAN SMITH, LABORITE MP, WHO PROPOSED THE TRANSFER OF SOME WESTERN COLONIES IN EXCHANGE FOR NEEDED SUPPLIES. SMITH, HE SAID, WAS SUPPORTED BY ONLY ONE OTHER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN HIS PROPOSAL.

LEATHAM'S REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE QUESTION WAS INSTIGATED BY MEMBERS OF THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY, WHO UPON HEARING RUMORS OF SUCH A TRANSFER, ASKED ASSURANCE THAT SUCH NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOT UNDER WAY.

M332AES

FOREIGN MAR 1947

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-AT A GRAVE AND UNEASY MOMENT IN WORLD AFFAIRS--ACCENTUATED BY RUSSIA'S SUDDEN RECALL OF HER AMBASSADOR FOR "CONSULTATIONS"--PRESIDENT TRUMAN CARRIES TO CONGRESS PERSONALLY TODAY HIS PLANS AND HOPES FOR BULWARKING DEMOCRACY AGAINST COMMUNISM IN GREECE AND TURKEY.

A HISTORY-SHAPING REVISION OF TRADITIONAL AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY PLAINLY WAS IN THE MAKING AS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PREPARED TO ADDRESS A JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE AT 1 P.M., (EST), FOR A REVIEW OF DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE WIDELY DESCRIBED AS OF SELDOM-PARALLELED SERIOUSNESS.

MR.TRUMAN'S INTIMATES SAID HIS MESSAGE WOULD BE "FRANK AND CANDID" IN DEALING WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION WHICH HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED BY IMPOVERISHED BRITAIN'S DECISION TO CAST OFF HER COMMITMENTS IN AN AREA THAT HAS BECOME THE ARENA FOR A SHOWDOWN STRUGGLE BETWEEN WESTERN DEMOCRACY AND RUSSIAN COMMUNISM.

WHILE THERE WAS NOTHING ON THE SURFACE TO INDICATE THAT TOMORROW'S SCHEDULED DEPARTURE FOR HOME OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR NIKOLAI V.NOVIKOV HAD ANY DIRECT BEARING ON THE ISSUE, THERE APPEARED LITTLE DOUBT BUT THAT THIS COUNTRY'S NEWLY-FORMING POLICY WILL BULK LARGE IN HIS REPORT TO THE KREMLIN.

WORD OF THE DIPLOMAT'S IMPENDING DEPARTURE CAME WITH DRAMATIC SUDDENNESS. A NOTE FROM THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY SIMPLY ADVISED THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT NOVIKOV WILL LEAVE THURSDAY AND THAT CHARGE D'AFFAIRES S.K. TSARAPKIN WILL BE IN CHARGE DURING HIS ABSENCE.

THE EMBASSY ITSELF WAS SILENT.

EVEN IN ADVANCE OF MR.TRUMAN'S APPERANCE, MANY LAWMAKERS SOUGHT TO WEIGH THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANTICIPATED RECOMMENDATIONS ON WORLD AFFAIRS IN GENERAL AND ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IN PARTICULAR.

SPECIFICALLY MR.TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS WERE EXPECTED TO SEEK:

1. A TOTAL OF $250,000,000 IN AID FOR GREECE. THIS WOULD BE DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S ARMY FOR AN ALL OUT CAMPAIGN TO END CIVIL WARFARE, AND TO FINANCE GREECE'S INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

2. A TOTAL OF $150,000,000 IN CREDITS FOR NEIGHBORING TURKEY TO EASE THE BURDEN SHE HAS BORNE IN THUS FAR RESISTING RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR A DIRECT SHARE IN THE CONTROL OF THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES.

3. A CONGRESSIONAL PLEDGE--BACKED UP BY DIRECT INTERVENTION IN THOSE TWO COUNTRIES--THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL USE ITS PRESTIGE, MATERIAL AND MONEY TO PREVENT WELL-ORGANIZED COMMUNISTIC MINORITIES

30. 24- 8431

FROM CAPITALIZING ON WAR WEARINESS AND HUNGER AND SEIZING CONTROL OF TRADITIONALLY DEMOCRATIC LANDS.

A3WX

MAR 1947

THE IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH A PROGRAM WERE PLAIN.

IT WOULD MEAN A DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONAL UNITED STATES POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION DURING PEACETIME IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY, ASIDE FROM RELIEF AID AND INSISTENCE UPON FREE ELECTIONS.

IT WOULD ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT FOR SIMILAR ACTION ELSEWHERE IN THE TROUBLED WORLD--A POINT WHICH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE BEEN QUICK TO NOTE IN CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF EVEN FURTHER BRITISH RETRENCHMENTS.

IT COULD FORCE A DETERMINATION--PERHAPS BY THE UNITED STATES ALONE, PERHAPS BY THE WESTERN POWERS ACTING COLLECTIVELY--ON WHERE TO CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS OF RESOURCES.

IT SEEMED SURE TO PROVOKE A BITTER DEBATE WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS OVER AN AMERICAN DECISION TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

AND IT APPEARED INEVITABLE THAT, IN COMING WEEKS, THE MOVE WILL PRECIPITATE HISTORIC CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE AND DECISIONS WHICH WILL AFFECT DIRECTLY THE NATION'S ECONOMY AT HOME AS WELL AS ITS FORTUNES ABROAD.

TALKING WITH NEWSMEN IN ADVANCE OF MR.TRUMAN'S APPERANCE, REP. EATON (R-NJ), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE "TO TAKE A SQUARE LOOK AT THE WORLD SITUATION AND THE CHOICE WHICH MUST BE MADE BETWEEN A WORLD CIVILIZATION BASED UPON SLAVERY OR A WORLD SITUATION BASED UPON FREEDOM."

"IF AMERICANS WISH TO CONTINUE TO LIVE AS FREE MEN IN A FREE WORLD," EATON SAID, "WE'VE GOT TO ASSUME AND DISCHARGE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT ADHERE IN OUR STRENGTH." HE SPOKE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF TWO SECRET CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCES AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT OUTLINED THE PROBLEMS.

BUT REP. MUNDT (R-SD), A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID HE WILL ASK THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S FIRST WITNESS WHEN ANY BILLS COME UP FOR HEARING TO PRODUCE AT ONCE "THE COMPLETE TEXTS OF THE YALTA, TEHRAN, CAIRO AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS." HE SAID THEY NEVER HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED CONGRESS.

"THEY ASK US TO BUY A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR FOREIGN POLICY WITHOUT TELLING US WHAT STEPS THEY'VE TAKEN ALREADY," MUNDT COMPLAINED. HE SAID HIS SECOND QUESTION WOULD BE: "WHAT ARE THE ARGUMENTS FOR DOING IN GREECE WHAT WE HAVE DECIDED TO DESIST FROM DOING IN CHINA? BOTH HAVE THE SAME AGGRESSIVE NATION AS A NEIGHBOR."

REP. COLMER (D-MISS), ALSO A COMMITTEE MEMBER, DECLARED THE SITUATION "MUST BE DEALT WITH AS A WORLD PROBLEM, NOT ON A PIECEMEAL BASIS. WE'VE GOT TO STICK OUR HEAD ALL THE WAY OUT, OR WITHDRAW INTO OUR SHELL."

A4WX

SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST DEAL "OPENLY AND FRANKLY" WITH THE SOVIET UNION, COLMER SAID "I DON'T THINK RUSSIA WANTS WAR ANY MORE THAN WE DO, BUT SHE HAS BEEN TRYING TO GRAB OFF ALL SHE CAN BY DIPLOMATIC WARFARE, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR DESIRE FOR PEACE."

DEMOCRATIC WHIP MCCORMACK OF MASSACHUSETTS, COMMENTING THAT "THE PARAMOUNT INTERST WE SHOULD ALL HAVE IS THE NATIONAL INTEREST OF OUR COUNTRY," DECLARED: "IT IS DISTINCTLY IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST TO RENDER HELP TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND TO HELP ANY OTHER COUNTRY THAT WILL STOP THE SPREAD OF ATHEISTIC COMMUNISM." HE, TOO, SAT IN ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

REP. CANNON (D-MO), RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID THE ISSUE "INVOLVES ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS DIPLOMATIC DECISIONS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

AND FROM REP. GOODWIN (R-MASS), CAME THE OPINION: "I THINK WE ARE GOING TO DO IT, BUT I THINK IT MARKS THE BEGINNING OF GOING IN TO WHERE WE CAN'T GET OUT."

GW233AES

A53WX (REFUGEES)

MAR 1947

(275) NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 11-(AP)-SENATORS VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND CONNALLY (D-TEX) TEAMED UP TODAY TO WIN UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FROM THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION.

IRO IS THE "TEMPORARY SERVICE" AGENCY SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO HANDLE THE JOB OF FEEDING, CLOTHING, SHELTERING AND EVENTUALLY FINDING PERMANENT HOMES FOR MORE THAN 1,000,000 REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS LEFT IN EUROPEAN WAR ZONES.

CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SAID THE COMMITTEE INSERTED TWO RESTRICTIONS IN THE BILL HE AND CONNALLY SPONSORED BUT ADDED THESE WOULD NOT CAUSE DIFFICULTY.

"WE WILL BRING THIS UP IN THE SENATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," VANDENBERG TOLD REPORTERS AFTER THE UNANIMOUS COMMITTEE ACTION AT A CLOSED-DOOR SESSION.

ONE RESTRICTION WOULD LIMIT THE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO IRO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR THAT BEGINS JULY 1 TO $75,000,000, OR ABOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL. VANDENBERG SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT PLANNED TO ASK CONGRESS FOR NOT MORE THAN $73,000,000.

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PLANNED TO ASK CONGRESS FOR NOT MORE THAN $73,000,000.

THE SECOND WOULD MAKE IT "VERY CLEAR" THAT NO CHANGE IS MADE IN THE IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR IN ANY OTHER LAWS, AGREEMENTS OR TREATIES, VANDENBERG SAID.

DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE VANDENBERG-CONNALLY BILL, SEVERAL SENATORS EXPRESSED FEAR THAT PARTICIPATION IN IRO MIGHT BYPASS OR CIRCUMVENT THE IMMIGRATION QUOTA LAWS.

SENATORS HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) AND WILEY (R-WIS) SUGGESTED THAT THE PRESIDENT OR SOME OTHER OFFICIAL MIGHT AGREE TO OPEN THIS COUNTRY'S GATES TO AS MANY AS A HALF MILLION OF THE WAR VICTIMS.

BUT VANDENBERG AND CONNALLY ASSURED FELLOW LAW-MAKERS THIS WAS NOT INTENDED.

IRO IS EXPECTED TO CENTRALIZE THE REFUGEE WORK NOW BEING HANDLED BY OCCUPYING ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS AS WELL AS UNRRA, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE BY JULY 1.

GG750PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11-(AP)-ROBERT SHERWOOD, PLAYWRIGHT AND WARTIME OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION OFFICIAL, TOLD 200 CONGRESSMEN AT AN AMERICAN LEGION BANQUET TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD BE "THE GREATEST MISTAKE TO ENTRUST OURSELVES TO A POLICY OF APPEASEMENT" TOWARD RUSSIA.

SHERWOOD SAID HE SPOKE AS AN "ON THE RECORD FRIEND OF RUSSIA." NEVERTHELESS, HE SAID:

"CONGRESS AND THE NATION TODAY FACE THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN ALL OUR HISTORY, NOT EXCLUDING THE FIRST OR SECOND WORLD WAR. IT I

"CONGRESS AND THE NATION TODAY FACE THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN ALL OUR HISTORY, NOT EXCLUDING THE FIRST OR SECOND WORLD WAR. IT IS A CATASTROPHIC SITUATION INVOLVING THE WHOLE FABRIC OF OUR CIVILIZATION.

"I BELIEVE WE CAN GET ALONG WITH THE SOVIET UNION, BUT AT THE MOMENT WE ARE CONFRONTED BY A SITUATION AS SERIOUS AS WE DID AT THE RISE OF HITLER.

"IT WOULD BE THE GREATEST MISTAKE TO REPEAT THE ERROR OF NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN."

CHAMBERLAIN WAS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICH PACT WITH HITLER.

GW1156PES NM

MAR 1947

JEWELS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11-(AP)-DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ASKED TODAY FOR THE RECALL OF PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GREECE AS A WITNESS IN COL. JACK DURANT'S MILITARY TRIAL FOR THEFT OF THE HESSE CROWN JEWELS.

THE REQUEST WAS MADE AFTER MAJ. JOSEPH ROBINSON, TRIAL PROSECUTOR, ANNOUNCED HE IS ABOUT READY TO WIND UP THE ARMY'S CASE AGAINST THE 38-YEAR-OLD AIR FORCE OFFICER. DURANT IS CHARGED WITH STEALING THE MULTI MILLION DOLLAR HESSE GEMS FROM A GERMAN CASTLE, FORMERLY USED AS AN ARMY REST CAMP.

VAPT. GLENN V.BRUMBAUGH, DEFENSE COUNSEL, TOLD THE COURT HE WANTED TO FURTHER CROSS EXAMINE PRINCESS SOPHIA, A MEMBER OF THE HESSE FAMILY BY MARRIAGE.

BRUMBAUGH SAID THE PRINCESS, NOW IN EUROPE, APPEARED AS A WITNESS BEFORE THE TRIAL WAS SHIFTED FROM GERMANY TO THIS COUNTRY. HE CONTENDED THERE WAS AN UNDERSTANDING THAT SHE COULD BE RECALLED LATER.

THE MILITARY COURT ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY AFTER A QUARTER-HOUR SESSION WITHOUT RULING ON THE DEFENSE PLEA. IF GRANTED, THE TRIAL PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE TO BE MOVED AGAIN TO EUROPE TO GET THE PRINCESS' TESTIMONY, THEN BE RETURNED HERE FOR TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN DEFENSE WITNESSES.

ROBINSON OPPOSED RECALLING THE PRINCESS, SAYING THAT DEFENSE HAD HAD FULL OPPORTUNITY TO CROSS EXAMINE HER AND NOW IS ONLY ATTEMPTING TO "STALL" THE PROCEEDINGS.

SU1056AES

(170) WASHINGTON,MARCH 11-(AP)-SAVA N.KOSANOVIC, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOOK ISSUE TODAY WITH STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS THAT "THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS REPEATEDLY AND PUBLICLY STATED ITS SUPPLIES OF FOOD ARE ADEQUATE TO MEET ESSENTIAL DEMANDS UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST."

THE DEPARTMENT HAS RULED THAT YUGOSLAVIA MUST PRESENT "CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT A REAL NEED NOW EXISTS" BEFORE GETTING AUTHORITY TO BUY GRAIN FROM THIS COUNTRY.

KOSANOVIC SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT ON FEB.13 HE PRESENTED A MEMORANDUM TO UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON "EXPRESSING OUR GRAVE CONCERN OVER THE FOOD SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THE UNRRA MISSION IN YUGOSLAVIA HAD MADE IT CLEAR "AT ALL TIMES, IN CAREFULLY DOCUMENTED FINDINGS, THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF DROUGHT IS CRITICAL."

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE BELGRADE NEWSPAPER POLITIKA PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE ON JAN.25 STATING THAT THE FOOD SITUATION WAS "NOT ONE OF EXTREME CRISIS," BUT DECLARED THAT THE NEWSPAPER ACTED "IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID UNDUE PUBLIC ALARM."

LT1040PES

MAR 1947

U.N.

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 11-(AP)-THE MAIN ISSUES IN THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR WORLD ATOMIC CONTROL WERE BACK TODAY WHERE THEY STARTED NINE MONTHS AGO, WITH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES STILL LOCKED IN DISAGREEMENT.

THE PROBLEM WAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION LAST NIGHT BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH ASKED THE COMMISSION TO CONTINUE SEARCHING ALL PHASES OF THE QUESTION AND, "IN DUE COURSE," BEGIN DRAFTING "ULTIMATE PROPOSALS."

THESE PROPOSALS WOULD HAVE TO BRIDGE THE VITAL AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT POWERS WHICH BECAME APPARENT ALMOST AS SOON AS BERNARD M. BARUCH LAID THE AMERICAN NO-VETO PLAN BEFORE THE COMMISSION LAST JUNE 14.

THE ATOMIC PROBLEM WAS REFERRED BACK TO THE COMMISSION WHEN, WITH A RARE DISPLAY OF UNANIMITY UNMARRED EVEN BY ABSTENTIONS, THE COUNCIL DECIDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE MAJORITY-BACKED UNITED STATES ON HOW TO UNIVERSALIZE ATOMIC ENERGY WITHOUT MENACING PEACE.

THE COUNCIL RETURNED THE "PROGRESS REPORT" THE COMMISSION HAD APPROVED LAST DECEMBER BY A 10-0 VOTE, WITH RUSSIA AND POLAND ABSTAINING, AND WITH IT SENT A RECORD OF THE COUNCIL'S DEBATES ON ATOMICS AND AN ADDED REQUEST FOR A SECOND INTERIM REPORT BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN NEW YORK NEXT SEPTEMBER.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO, WHO HOLDS THE ATOMIC COMMISSION CHAIRMANSHIP FOR THE CURRENT MONTH UNDER ALPHABETIC ROTATION OF THE GAVEL AMONG THE 12 MEMBER NATIONS, SAID HE WAS UNDECIDED WHEN HE WOULD CALL A FORMAL MEETING TO RECEIVE THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

THE UNITED STATES HAS A NEW DEPUTY DELEGATE, FREDERICK OSBORN OF NEW YORK, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FORMER ARMY MAJOR GENERAL, READY FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE ATOMIC DISCUSSIONS IN THE COMMISSION.

WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, INITIATED THE MOVE TO SEND THE ATOMIC REPORT BACK TO THE COMMISSION IN THE FACE OF UNCOMPROMISING RUSSIAN OPPOSITION TO WAIVING THE BIG POWER VETO ON ATOMIC VIOLATIONS AND PUNISHMENTS.

AUSTIN'S MOVE WAS BEGUN BEFORE GROMYKO LAST WEDNESDAY WIDENED THE AREA OF DISAGREEMENT IN A 78-MINUTE SPEECH ATTACKING UNRESTRICTED INSPECTIONS WHICH MIGHT VIOLATE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND CHARGING THAT AMERICAN ATOMIC POLICY WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE INDEPENDENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

more

30. 24- 8433

AUSTIN YESTERDAY DENIED GROMYKO'S ADDED CHARGE THAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDED TO KEEP A MONOPOLY ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND SHARPLY CHALLENGED THE RUSSIAN COUNTER-PLANS FOR ATOMICS.

"THEY DO NOT PROVIDE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AT ALL," AUSTIN SAID. "THEY PROVIDE FOR A SYSTEM WHICH AT BEST WOULD GIVE NO SECURITY, AND AT WORST WOULD BE A CONSTANT INCENTIVE TO DISTRUST AND WAR."

THE SOVIET PLAN OFFERED SOON AFTER BARUCH'S ORIGINAL PROPOSALS WERE MADE WOULD KEEP MAJOR POWER VETO CONTROL OVER ATOMICS IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WOULD ABOLISH THE ATOM BOMB FIRST AND THEN SET UP A CONTROL AGENCY WITH POWERS ON A RESTRICTED SCALE FOR MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTIONS AGAINST ABUSES.

THE UNITED STATES, LIKEWISE UNYIELDING BUT WITH MAJORITY SUPPORT FOR ITS PLAN, INSISTS ON DISCARDING THE VETO ON ATOMIC MATTERS ONLY, AND THEN WOULD GRADUALLY RELEASE THE ATOMIC SECRETS APACE WITH THE EFFECTIVE SETTING-UP OF A WORLD-WIDE ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WHICH WOULD SAFEGUARD AND CONTROL THE ATOM.

"BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT NATIONAL RIVALRIES WOULD CREATE SECRECY, SUSPICION AND FINALLY PREPARATION FOR THE HORRORS OF ATOMIC WAR," AUSTIN SAID YESTERDAY, "IT HAS PROPOSED TO TURN OVER IN DUE COURSE ALL ITS KNOWLEDGE, ITS FACILITIES AND ITS SCIENTIFIC SKILLS TO AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY UNDER NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS."

BELGIUM AND COLOMBIA, WHICH JOINED THE COUNCIL LAST JAN.1, MADE KNOWN THEIR APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR THE FIRST TIME, ASSURING THE UNITED STATES A MAJORITY BACKING OF AT LEAST NINE MEMBERS OF THE 12-NATION ATOMIC COMMISSION AND EIGHT OF THE 11 IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

CHINA AND FRANCE REITERATED THEIR ENDORSEMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES, AND ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE TOLD THE COUNCIL HE CONSIDERED GROMYKO'S ATOMIC "MONOPOLY" CHARGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WAS A REFLECTION ON THE TEN MEMBERS OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION WHO APPROVED ITS REPORT LAST DECEMBER.

M315AES

U.N. - PALESTINE (400)

MAR 1947

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 11-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS PRIVATELY FEAR THAT INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPLOSIVE PALESTINE PROBLEM HERE WILL BRING A SERIES OF UNPRECEDENTED HEADACHES TO THE YOUNG PEACE AGENCY.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THE U.N. BEEN CALLED UPON TO HANDLE A QUESTION CUTTING SUCH A WIDE PATH ACROSS RELIGIOUS, RACIAL AND NATIONAL LINES.

QUESTIONS STRICTLY BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS HAVE TURNED UP MANY PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS, BUT MOST OF THESE COULD BE SOLVED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF U.N. RULES AND REGULATIONS. PALESTINE BRINGS NEW MAJOR ISSUES SUCH AS THESE:

1--WHO WILL SPEAK FOR THE JEWS? THERE IS NO JEWISH GOVERNMENT AND ONLY SOVEREIGN NATIONS MAY ARGUE OFFICIALLY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECURITY COUNCIL OR TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. THIS ISSUE IS POINTED UP BY THE FACT THAT THE ARABS WILL HAVE A GALAXY OF SPOKESMEN THROUGH THE PRESENCE OF FIVE ARAB STATES IN THE ASSEMBLY AND ONE EACH IN THE SECURITY AND TRUSTEESHIP COUNCILS.

2--WHAT STATES SHALL BE DECLARED "NEUTRAL?" THIS PROBLEM CAME TO THE FRONT EARLY THROUGH A SUGGESTION FOR A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF THE BIG FIVE AND SMALL "NEUTRAL" STATES TO STUDY THE WHOLE CONTROVERSY. THE ARABS IMMEDIATELY CONTENDED THAT THEY WERE AS "NEUTRAL" AS THE UNITED STATES OR GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH WOULD HAVE SEATS ON THE BODY.

IN REGARD TO THE FIRST QUESTION, THE JEWS APPARENTLY CAN TAKE ONE OF TWO COURSES--EITHER GET SOME COUNTRY TO SPONSOR THEIR STATEMENTS TO MAKE THEM ACCEPTABLE OFFICIALLY OR CIRCULATE DIRECTLY TO DELEGATES THROUGH A LIST OF HOME ADDRESSES.

UNDER CURRENT REGULATIONS ANY MEMBER GOVERNMENT MAY USE THE FACILITIES OF THE U.N. TO CIRCULATE STATEMENTS WITH THE SOLE STIPULATION THAT SUCH DATA MUST DEAL WITH AN ISSUE BEING CONSIDERED BY THE WORLD AGENCY. THUS ANY MEMBER OF THE ARAB LEAGUE HAS THE RIGHT TO CALL UPON THE U.N. TO PASS OUT AS MUCH MATERIAL AS DESIRED ON AN OFFICIAL BASIS.

MAR 1947

B10 (S E C G)

AT PRESENT THERE ARE 18 JEWISH GROUPS REGISTERED WITH THE U.N. AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. THIS BRINGS THEM PERMANENT SPECTATOR SEATS FOR MEETINGS, ACCESS TO OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND THE RIGHT TO ATTEND SPECIAL BACKGROUND CONFERENCES HELD BY THE U.N. ITSELF.

THE GROUPS HAVE NO RIGHT, HOWEVER, TO CIRCULATE DOCUMENTS TO DELEGATES AND TO THE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS. THE ORGANIZATIONS MAY FORWARD SUCH COMPLAINTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WHO MAY LIST THEM IN MEMORANDA TO THE 55 NATIONS. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION CAN FOLLOW ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF A GOVERNMENT.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE AND THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR CATEGORY B RIGHTS AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. THIS WOULD GIVE LITTLE ADDITIONAL RIGHTS EXCEPT THAT OF BEING INVITED BY THE COUNCIL TO CONSULT ON ISSUES AFFECTING THEM DIRECTLY.

HOWEVER, EVEN THIS PRIVILEGE WOULD NOT EXTEND TO THE ASSEMBLY OR OTHER TWO COUNCILS, ONE OF WHICH APPARENTLY WILL DEAL WITH THE WHOLE ISSUE OF THE HOLY LAND.

BESIDES THE JEWISH AGENCY AND THE WORLD CONGRESS, THE ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED WITH THE U.N. INCLUDE:

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, B'NAI BRITH, HADASSAH, JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE, JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION, AGUDATH ISRAEL YOUTH COUNCIL OF AMERICA, AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM, AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE, NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, UNION OF SEPHARDIC CONGREGATIONS, CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS, AND COOPERATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH AGENCIES.

MK355AES

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 11-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WAS CONFIDENT TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD AGREE TOMORROW TO PLACE THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS UNDER U.N. TRUSTEESHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AS ADMINISTERING POWER.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT NO SERIOUS OBSTAC KMRLIN TH

MAR 1947

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT NO SERIOUS OBSTACLE STOOD IN THE WAY OF FINAL ACTION.

THE ONLY DIFFICULTIES WERE TWO MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND ONE BY THE SOVIET UNION BUT INFORMED QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF NEITHER WOULD PRESS HIS VIEW TO THE POINT OF INVOKING THE BIG POWER VETO.

THE TWO BRITISH AMENDMENTS PROPOSE:

1. THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N. BE GIVEN THE SAME COMMERCIAL RIGHTS AS THE UNITED STATES IN THE ISLANDS, WHICH INCLUDE THE MARSHALLS, MARIANAS AND CAROLINES.

2. THAT THE UNITED STATES BE REQUIRED TO GIVE NOTICE BEFORE IT EXERCISES ITS RIGHT TO CLOSE ANY OF THE ISLAND AREAS FOR SECURITY REASONS.

THE SOVIET AMENDMENT PROVIDES THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO AMEND OR TERMINATE THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE ISLANDS WILL BE ADMINISTERED.

THIS PROVISION WOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE U.S. PROPOSAL THAT NO CHANGES WOULD BE MADE WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINAL ACTION WAS POSTPONED LAST WEEK PRIMARILY BECAUSE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK INSISTED THAT INDIA, NEW ZEALAND AND OTHER PACIFIC STATES NOT ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THE U.S. PROPOSAL.

AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY NONE OF THESE STATES HAD TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT ANY COMMENT AND THAT, AS A RESULT, IT WAS ASSUMED THEY HAD NO OBJECTIONS.

WW653PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 11-(AP)-RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, LEFT BY PLANE FOR PALESTINE TODAY AFTER DECLARING IT IS "HIGH TIME" THE UNITED STATES TOOK "THE INITIATIVE IN THE SOLUTION OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM."

SILVER, ALSO CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE, WILL ATTEND AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE AGENCY.

THE RABBI SAID BRITISH MARTIAL LAW WAS "INTERFERING WITH THE ECONOMIC LIFE AND CAUSING ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN PALESTINE" BUT, WHEN ASKED HOW LONG HE THOUGHT IT WOULD REMAIN IN EFFECT, REPLIED:

"I CAN'T BE A PROPHET. THE WAYS OF THE BRITISH ARE UNPREDICTABLE."

THE ZIONIST LEADER SAID BRITISH "REFERRAL" OF THE PALESTINE QUESTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS IS "ANOTHER ONE OF THE PROCRASTINATING DEVICES AT WHICH MR. BEVIN IS SO EXPERT."

"IT IS HIGH TIME," HE SAID, "FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS GOING INTO THE MIDDLE EAST IN A BIG WAY, TO BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE UP PART OF THE BURDENS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE SOLUTION OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM...IF GREAT BRITAIN FEELS THAT SHE CANNOT CARRY OUT THE MANDATE ANOTHER FORMULA SHOULD BE DEVISED UNDER WHICH THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE SHOULD BE CONSERVED."

DA828PES

NIGHT LEAD (210)

NEW YORK, MARCH 11-(AP)-SERGE RUBINSTEIN, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER BEING TRIED ON DRAFT EVASION CHARGES, WAS CALLED A "YELLOW SLACKER" BY A COURTROOM SPECTATOR TODAY WHO LAUNCHED A TIRADE OF ABUSE AT THE RUSSIAN-BORN BUSINESSMAN BEFORE THE SPECTATOR COULD BE EJECTED FROM THE CHAMBER.

RUBINSTEIN WAS SEATED AT THE COUNSEL TABLE AFTER THE FEDERAL COURT HAD RECESSED WHEN AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN, WEARING A DISCHARGE BUTTON, RUSHED TOWARD THE RAILING AND SHOUTED:

"YOU AND YOUR MILLIONS AND YOUR LAWYERS WHO DEFEND YOU. YOU'LL WALK OUT OF HERE FREE!"

A MOMENT LATER, HE WAS CAUGHT IN A KNOT OF SPECTATORS AND TAKEN IN CHARGE BY COURT ATTENDANTS. AS HE STRUGGLED WITH THE BAILIFFS, HE SHOUTED AGAIN: "I'LL KILL YOU MYSELF!"

RUBINSTEIN BLANCHED AS THE OUTBURST BEGAN, THEN FLUSHED AS THE TIRADE, SPRINKLED WITH PROFANITY AND OBSCENITY, CONTINUED.

THE 38-YEAR-OLD FINANCIER AND HIS ATTORNEY REMAINED IN THE COURTROOM UNTIL THE MAN WAS ESCORTED FROM THE BUILDING AND RELEASED.

RUBINSTEIN AND TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS ARE ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF FALSIFYING THE FORMER'S DRAFT STATUS BY ATTESTING THAT HIS BUSINESS ACTIVITIES WERE NECESSARY TO THE WAR EFFORT AND HIS RELATIVES WERE DEPENDENT UPON HIS INCOME FOR SUPPORT.

THE CO-DEFENDANTS ARE JAMES C.HART, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE TAYLOR-CRAFT AVIATION CORPROATION, AND ALLEN FOSTER, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE PANHANDLE PRODUCING AND REFINING CORPORATION.

THE TRIAL NOW IS IN ITS SECOND WEEK.

MAR 1947

WW807PES

N EW YORK, MARCH 11--(AP)--THE HEADQUARTERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, CONSIDERING PLANS FOR THE NEW WORLD CAPITAL HERE, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ADVANCE $1,225,000 FOR WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE ~~$1,000,000 FOR DEMOLITION, ETC AVIATION AND~~ RELATED WORK ON THE UNITED NATIONS SITE.

AT A CLOSED MEETING HERE, THE COMMITTEE PROPOSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL THAT HE USE HIS AUTHORITY TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING COMMITMENTS TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF PLANNING THE U.N. BUILDINGS:

30. 24-8435

1. ADVANCE TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK $125,000 FOR PLANNING CHANGES IN THE EAST RIVER DRIVE FROM 42ND ST TO 46TH ST.

2. ADVANCE $200,000 AS AN ADDITION TO THE BUDGET OF THE DIRECTOR OF PLANNING.

3. ADVANCE $1,000,000 FOR DEMOLITION AND OTHER RELATED WORK

MAR 1947

PWC CAG FONE 942P

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, (MARCH 8-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S FEBRUARY COAL AND POWER CRISIS LEFT THE NATION AT LEAST £75,000,000 ($300,000,000 OUT OF POCKET.

THIS FIGURE INCLUDES A POSITIVE LOSS OF $200,000,000--AN ESTIMATE WHICH A GOVERNMENT ECONOMIST SAID WAS "PROBABLY LOW"--PLUS $100,000,000 IN ESTIMATED LOSSES TO INDUSTRIES FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

THE LOSSES COVER ONLY THE STORM-SWEPT THREE WEEKS BEGINNING FEB. 8 DURING WHICH BRITISH INDUSTRY WAS FORCED TO SHUT DOWN BECAUSE OF SHORTAGES OF COAL AND POWER. THE INDUSTRIAL COST OF THIS WEEK'S MARCH BLIZZARD HAS NOT BEEN CALCULATED.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE KNOWN MAJOR FEBRUARY LOSSES:

MOTOR OUTPUT--$78,000,000.

WAGES--$67,000,000.

MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINERY--$38,000,000.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--$22,000,000.

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION--$8,000,000.

COTTON TEXTILES--$8,000,000.

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LOSSES IN SUCH INDUSTRIES AS RAILROADS, FURNITURE, POTTERY, FOOD PRODUCTION AND CUTLERY CANNOT BE ASSESSED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, GOVERNMENT EXPERTS SAID.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT FROM THE TIME A MOTOR CAR OR MACHINE TOOL ROLLS OFF THE PRODUCTION LINE TO THE DAY IT SHOWS UP IN EXPORT FIGURES SEVERAL MONTHS OFTEN ELAPSE. THE LONG-DRAWN OUT EFFECT OF THE CRISIS MAY RESULT IN A LOSS OF ALL TYPES OF EXPORTS OF MORE THAN $200,000,000.

EVERY DAY OF LOST PRODUCTION MEANS BRITAIN WILL HAVE THAT MUCH TOUGHER A JOB TO KEEP HER PLACE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR WORLD MARKETS. BRITISH MOTOR MAKERS NOW ARE TAKING NOTE OF REPORTS THAT RECENTLY FOR EVERY BRITISH MOTOR CAR IMPORTED BY SOUTH AFRICA, FOUR AMERICAN CARS HAVE BEEN IMPORTED.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS STRESS THAT INDUSTRY CANNOT GET BACK ON ITS FEET BY ANY PROCESS SO SIMPLE AS THROWING A SWITCH.

STEEL MEN THINK THE CLIMB-BACK WILL BE SLOW.

"IT WILL BE A NUMBER OF WEEKS BEFORE WE GET BACK TO FULL-TILT OUTPUT," A LEADER IN THAT FIELD SAID. "AT THE TIME OF THE SHUTDOWN A NUMBER OF FURNANCES WERE PUT INTO REPAIR. THIS WILL PAY OFF IN THE LONG RUN BUT IT'S BOUND TO MAKE THE COMEBACK SLOW. WHAT WE'D LIKE IS STEEL FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT VERY LITTLE IS COMING IN. WE MIGHT GET SOME BY SUMMER OR LATE AUTUMN."

BUILDING--ANOTHER OF BRITAIN'S POST-WAR PROBLEMS--HAS TAKEN A BAD BUMP IN THE CRISIS. LATEST GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT THE BUILDING PROGRAM HAS BEEN RETARDED BY SOME 40,000 HOUSES.

THEY LOOK FOR QUICK REBOUNDS IN WHAT THEY CALL THE "SIMPLE" INDUSTRIES--LIKE LIGHT ENGINEERING, TEXTILES AND FURNITURE MAKING.

THE "COMPLEX" ONES--THOSE CALLING FOR A SMOOTH FLOW OF POWER AND NEEDING THE RIGHT PARTS IN THE RIGHT PLACES AT THE RIGHT TIME--WILL FIND THE SLEDDING ROUGH AND JERKY. PROBABLE LAGGARDS INCLUDE MOTORS, ENGINEERING PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR ONE OF BRITAIN'S BIGGEST MOTOR MAKERS PUT IT THIS WAY:

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"WE ARE LIVING ON THE EDGE OF A SHUT-DOWN. THOUGH IT'S EASY ENOUGH TO CALCULATE THE RECENT LOSSES THERE'S NO WAY TO TELL HOW DEEP THE LONG-TERM LOSSES WILL BE. ONE OF OUR BIGGEST PROBLEMS WILL BE TO GET PARTS--GLASS, WHEELS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--FROM PLANTS WHICH ALSO HAD TO SHUT DOWN."

COAL OUTPUT--THE KEYSTONE IN THE NATION'S RECOVERY EFFORTS--HAS BEEN AN EXCEPTION TO DECLINES IN OTHER INDUSTRIES. LATEST FIGURES SHOWED A RISING TREND.

IN THE WEEK ENDED FEB.22 OUTPUT WAS 4,000,000 TONS. NEVERTHELESS NATIONAL COAL BOARD OFFICIALS REMAIN WORRIED. CONSUMPTION, THEY POINT OUT, IS RUNNING SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ARE PERILOUSLY LOW.

AROUND THE TREASURY AND OTHER PLACES WHERE HIGH POLICY IS MADE BROWS ARE FURROWED OVER WHAT GOVERNMENT MEN FRANKLY CALL "THE INFLATION PROBLEM."

BRIEFLY THE PROBLEM IS THAT IN RELATION TO THE AMOUNT OF GOO

BRITAIN'S SHELVES THERE IS TOO MUCH LOOSE MONEY LYING AROUND--MOSTLY FROM WAR SAVINGS AND OVERTIME EARNED IN WAR PLANTS.

HOLDERS OF THIS MONEY ARE ITCHING TO EXCHANGE IT FOR RADIOS, CARS, HOUSES, BUT THE PRODUCTION DIP HAS CUT INTO SUPPLIES AND WIDENED THE GAP BETWEEN THE SUPPLY OF MONEY AND THE SUPPLY OF GOODS. ON THE ONE HAND IS A SMALL PILE OF GOODS. ON THE OTHER A BIG PILE OF MONEY. THE DANGER, THEY SAY, IS THAT THE LARGE SUPPLY OF MONEY MAY START VIGOROUS BIDDING FOR THE SMALL SUPPLY OF GOODS AND SWEEP PRICES HIGHER.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 9--MOVED MARCH 7) 1947

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TRUMAN ACTS TO SPRAG COMMUNISM

Requests $400 Million for Greece, Turkey

Vandenberg Calls For Quick Action

Balkan Nations Need Money, Military Aid, Congress Told

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—In a historic turning point of American foreign policy, President Truman called on the nation today to devote money, materials and military skill to halt the world march of Communism.

Addressing a joint session of Congress, the President specifically requested $400 million to aid Greece and Turkey, hard-pressed Mediterranean bulwarks against the totalitarian tide.

A great, heart-searching debate began immediately on Capitol Hill. Some Congress members expressed fear of eventual war with Russia, others spoke sadly of the blow to attempts at domestic economy.

But from influential Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), presiding officer of the Senate and Chairman of its foreign relations committee, came this statement:

"We cannot fail to back up the President at such an hour—even though many critical details remain to be settled in consultation with Congress."

Vandenberg called a session of the Foreign Relations Committee for tomorrow to hear Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State, on details of the President's program.

In response to reporters' queries as to how soon a congressional decision might be expected, Vandenberg said Congress should be able "to do what the President wants by March 31."

But he called for the development of a "total policy" which would avoid imperialism, "primarily consult American welfare" and "keep faith with the pledges to the charter of the United Nations."

"It is very essential," he said, "that our foreign policy be put in gear all around the world so that it achieves the same results everywhere."

In later afternoon a group of Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee went into a private conference. Asked what they discussed they said:

"The general world situation."

Word that budget plans had been "knocked askew" by the President's program came from Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.. He said the new $400 million request would have to be taken into consideration by legislators trying to cut Mr. Truman's $37½ billion budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The development threw a further hurdle in the path of the drive, being pushed by some Republicans, for a 20 per cent cut in income taxes.

Mr. Truman, in his speech, served notice that he would not hesitate to ask for more than $400 million if necessary "to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes."

He said:

"If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation."

Before his taut-faced, tense and anxious audience, he laid a request for:

1. Permission to spend $400 million in Greece and Turkey for the period ending June 30, 1948.

2. The right to send civilian personnel and military men to the two countries to assist in reconstruction and to supervise use of the aid.

3. Legislation giving the administration scope in making the "speediest and most effective use" of the funds in terms of "needed commodities, supplies and equipment."

4. Authority to provide for the instruction and training of "selected" Greek and Turkish personnel. In the absence of more specific information, this could mean military training in the United States such as was provided during the war for British aviators.

The nation's lawmakers, as they followed the President's words, reflected his grave mood. Only thrice did they punctuate the address with applause—once when he served notice that the aid must be "supervised," again when he lashed out at "totalitarian regimes," a third when he said the alternative to direct aid "is much more serious."

The immediate reaction of the members of Congress can be spelled out in few words—anxious but serious. They pondered the impact of his requests upon their long cherished hopes for peacetime economies, tax cuts and debt reductions.

White House aides were reported to have drafted bills breaking down the $400 million request into two sums—$250 million for Greece and the balance for Turkey.

As he dealt in detail with the plight of Greece and Turkey in their efforts to maintain their independence, Mr. Truman spoke in mild tones of sympathy.

But his voice hardened as he struck out at "aggressive" totalitarianism.

Not once did Mr. Truman refer to Russia by name. But his meaning was obvious.

He said that the United States has made "frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta Agreement, in Poland, Romania and Bulgaria."

These are countries which, since war's end, have fallen within the spheres of Russian influence—examples of what Mr. Truman, by his move today, would seek to prevent.

And he added: "I must also state that in a number of other countries there have been similar developments." He did not identify them.

He did, however, refer to Yugoslavia, which under Marshal (Tito) Broz—protege of Premier Stalin—is working in close collaboration with Russia.

"The very existence of the Greek state," he said, "is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the Government's authority at a number of points, particularly along its northern borders."

"A commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in northern Greece and alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other."

It was against this background that Mr. Truman, facing perhaps his most important assignment since taking over the Presidency, hammered out, point by point, the difficulties and decisions confronting this nation since impoverished Britain served notice of her intention of casting off commitments in the Southern Mediterranean.

Succinctly, he summed up the situation in widely spaced paragraphs in his 2,500 word address.

Reaffirming America's goal of "lasting freedom and independence" for all nations, he asserted:

"Totalitarian regimes imposed upon free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States."

Truman's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's message to Congress today on the Mediterranean situation follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Congress of the United States:

The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.

The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved.

One aspect of the present situation, which I wish to present to you at this time for your consideration and decision, concerns Greece and Turkey.

The United States has received from the Greek government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American economic mission now in Greece and reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free nation.

I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek government.

Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet. Since 1940 this industrious and peace-loving country has suffered invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation and bitter internal strife.

When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five per cent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings.

Political Chaos Created

As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible.

Greece is today without funds to finance the importation of those goods which are essential to bare subsistence. Under these circumstances the people of Greece cannot make progress in solving their problems of reconstruction. Greece is in desperate need of financial and economic assistance to enable it to resume purchases of food, clothing, fuel and seeds. These are indispensable for the subsistence of its people and are obtainable only from abroad. Greece must have help to import the goods necessary to restore internal order and security so essential for economic and political recovery.

The Greek government has also asked for the assistance of experienced American administrators, economists and technicians to insure that the financial and other aid given to Greece shall be used effectively in creating a stable and self-sustaining economy and in improving its public administration.

The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries. A commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in northern Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other.

Army Poorly Equipped

Meanwhile, the Greek government is unable to cope with the situation. The Greek army is small and poorly equipped. It needs supplies and equipment if it is to restore the authority of the government throughout Greek territory.

Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy.

The United States must supply that assistance. We have already extended to Greece certain types of relief and economic aid but these are inadequate.

There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn.

No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government.

The British government, which has been helping Greece, can give no further financial or economic aid after March 31. Great Britain finds itself under the necessity of reducing or liquidating its commitments in several parts of the world, including Greece.

We have considered how the United Nations might assist in this crisis. But the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action, and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of the kind that is required.

It is important to note that the Greek government has asked for our aid in utilizing effectively the financial and other assistance we may give to Greece, and in improving its public administration. It is of the utmost importance that we supervise the use of any funds made available to Greece, in such a manner that each dollar spent will count toward making Greece self-supporting, and will help to build an economy in which a healthy democracy can flourish.

Government Not Perfect

No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected. The government of Greece is not perfect. Nevertheless it represents 80 per cent of the members of the Greek Parliament who were chosen in an election last year. Foreign observers, including 692 Americans, considered this election to be a fair expression of the views of the Greek people.

The Greek government has been operating in an atmosphere of chaos and extremism. It has made mistakes. The extension of aid by this country does not mean that the United States condones everything that the Greek government has done or will do. We have condemned in the past, and we condemn now, extremist measures of the Right or the Left. We have in the past advised tolerance, and we advise tolerance now.

Greece's neighbor, Turkey, also deserves our attention.

The future of Turkey as an independent and economically sound state is clearly no less important to the freedom-loving people of the world than the future of Greece. The circumstances in which Turkey finds itself today are considerably different from those of Greece. Turkey has been spared the disasters that have beset Greece. And during the war the United States and Great Britain furnished Turkey with material aid. Nevertheless, Turkey now needs our support.

Since the war, Turkey has sought financial assistance from Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of effecting that modernization necessary for the maintenance of its national integrity.

That integrity is essential to the preservation of order in the Middle East.

The British government has informed us that, owing to its own difficulties, it can no longer extend financial or economic aid to Turkey.

As in the case of Greece, if Turkey is to have the assistance it needs, the United States must supply it. We are the only country able to provide that help.

Aware of Implications

I am fully aware of the broad implications involved if the United States extends assistance to Greece and Turkey, and I shall discuss these implications with you at this time.

One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion. This was a fundamental issue in the war with Germany and Japan. Our victory was won over countries which sought to impose their will, and their way of life, upon other nations.

To insure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations. The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free people to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will. The government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria. I must also state that in a number of other countries there have been similar developments.

Alternative Ways of Life

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one.

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guaranties of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion and freedom from political oppression.

The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

The world is not static, and the status quo is not sacred. But we cannot allow changes in the status quo in violation of the charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuges as political infiltration. In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the charter of the United Nations.

Greece's Survival Vital

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East.

Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war.

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world. Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far-reaching to the West as well as to the East.

We must take immediate and resolute action.

I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of $400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948. In requesting these funds, I have taken into consideration the maximum amount of relief assistance which would be furnished to Greece out of the $350,000,000 which I recently requested that the Congress authorize for the prevention of starvation and suffering in countries devastated by the war.

In addition to funds, I ask the Congress to authorize the detail of American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries, to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial and material assistance as may be furnished. I recommend that authority also be provided for the instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel.

Asks Early Use of Funds

Finally, I ask that the Congress provide authority which will permit the speediest and most effective use, in terms of needed commodities, supplies and equipment, of such funds as may be authorized.

If further funds, or further authority, should be needed for purposes indicated in this message, I shall not hesitate to bring the situation before the Congress. On this subject the executive and legislative branches of the government must work together.

This is a serious course upon which we embark.

I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious.

The United States contributed $341,000,000,000 toward winning World War II. This is an investment in world freedom and world peace.

The assistance that I am recommending for Greece and Turkey amounts to little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of this investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure that it was not in vain.

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died.

We must keep that hope alive.

The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.

If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events.

I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.

Truman's Reasons

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—Here, in brief, are the reasons for aiding Greece and Turkey as outlined today by President Truman:

1. A primary objective of U. S. policy is creation of conditions in which all nations can live free of coercion.

2. The existence of the Greek state is threatened by Communist-led terrorism. Turkey also needs help.

3. Britain no longer is able to help. The United Nations is not in position to move with needed speed.

4. It is, therefore, up to the U. S. A.

Truman's Speech Radioed To Russia

Washington, March 12 (AP)—United States shortwave transmitters beamed to the Russians today the full text of President Truman's address to Congress.

The "Voice of America" also blanketed the world with the complete speech in 25 languages.

But listeners in Greece and Turkey, for whom Mr. Truman requested help, will hear the speech only in English. The department said the "Voice of America" does not broadcast in the languages of those countries.

MOSCOW EXPECTED TO ATTACK SPEECH

Charge Of Truman Interference Predicted In Capital

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, March 12 (AP)—It is to be expected that President Truman's request for $400,000,000 to aid Greece and Turkey will be branded here as United States interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Mr. Truman's message has not yet been published by the Soviet press or broadcast for the home radio. But Soviet writers and officials doubtless will repeat previous charges of dollar diplomacy.

Serious Concern Forecast

Russians unquestionably will take a serious view of the American President's proposal. It can be said that no single action by the United States in many months, perhaps years, has caused such concern among the Russians as this one will. It is sure to be regarded as aimed at Russia.

The Russian people, it is to be expected, will be amazed by the President's appraisal of today's situation as grave. They will not be surprised, however, by the proposal for aid to Greece and Turkey, for they have been accusing the United States of such intentions in other countries for a long time. Nevertheless, the President's statement is bound to cause disappointment among the Russian people.

Greeks Like It—But Not Communists

ATHENS, March 12 (AP).—President Truman's eagerly awaited speech on financial aid to Greece was received here with the most profound satisfaction everywhere except in Communist circles.

Every radio in Athens was tuned in to hear the President's address to Congress, and a feeling of renewed confidence in the Greek future as an independent eastern Mediterranean outpost of democracy was already apparent.

This promised financial and moral assistance, coupled with its obvious motives of preserving Greece and Turkey from Communist dictatorship and Slav intervention in domestic affairs, is, political sources said, a most welcome milestone along Greece's rocky road to political and economic recovery.

Voicing the government's views, Minister of the Interior George Papandreou told newsmen that "we wish to express the profound gratitude of the nation for the most significant words of President Truman and for his expression of concern for the independence, freedom and welfare of the Greek people.

"We feel sure that the policy which the President of the great American republic is inaugurating will be a valuable contribution to world peace and restoration of normal conditions in this disturbed area of the eastern Mediterranean. After President Truman's message Greece's hope of future security is reinforced."

A noted Greek historian who asked not to be quoted by name said that "for 150 years we have been accustomed to consider Great Britain as the power which guaranteed peace and security of the Eastern Mediterranean. This function now seems to have passed into the hands of the United States. The Middle East is entering a new historic era."

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Foreign Minister Constantin Tsaldaris sent the following message to President Truman:

"With a feeling of true relief, the Greeks heard your momentous message to the American people and Congress. At this historic hour I recollect with profound emotion our personal contact in December last and the assurances which you were kind enough to give when on Greece's behalf I laid before you her great problem.

"Those assurances of yours are now becoming reality. And the Greek people, who had been so sorely tried, can confidently look forward to a better future which they are entitled to. At the start of this new epoch of my country, we anticipate with equal optimism a development in international relations through the policy which you are inaugurating by your inspired message.

"I venture to forecast that like that historic Lend-Lease Act which marked the starting point toward final victory, so your today's message will prove equally decisive in winning the peace and democracy."

Welcomed In London

London, March 12 (AP)—The Foreign Office welcomed tonight President Truman's proposal to send military and economic aid to Greece.

The Foreign Office also confirmed reports that Britain has waived repayment by Greece of a debt amounting to some "millions" of pounds.

A spokesman said Sir Clifford Norton, British Ambassador in Athens, informed the Greek Government of the British decision "within the past day or two."

The debt—estimated at between three million and four million pounds ($12,000,000 to $16,000,000)—was incurred for foodstuffs and other goods delivered to liberated Greece before UNRRA began operations there.

Welcoming Truman's "generous offer," Government quarters also expressed "great appreciation" for the President's "wise recognition of wider issues involved in the present Greek situation."

Truman's stand against imposition of minority governments in Europe, they said, did not conflict in any way with Britain's views expressed in recent notes to Communist-dominated Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

The New York *Times* said in its editorial that "this was a speech comparable with President Roosevelt's famous 'quarantine' speech against aggressors, a speech made under analagous circumstances in 1937. But President Truman was more blunt, and he called unmistakably for action which will launch the United States on a new and positive foreign policy of world-wide responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order. . . .

"We believe that there can be no doubt that the American people can stand behind this warning."

Urges "Adequate Conditions"

The Chicago *Sun* commented that "the President's request should not be granted without adequate conditions which assure that we are really helping a free and democratic Greece and not a fascist Greece. * * * if the Greek Government really represents its people why is it now in peril of collapse unless rescued by us?

"For two years the rightists have been ruling by persecution of the people and with the unstinted aid of British armed night. . . . The American people did not fight the war for that kind of imperialism and they will not support such a policy which, if applied to Greece, must logically be applied clear around the world."

The Chicago *Tribune* declared that "Mr. Truman made as cold a war speech yesterday against Russia as any President has ever made except on the occasion of going before Congress to ask for a declaration of war. . . . The outcome will inevitably be war. It probably will not come this year or next year but the issue is already drawn. . . .

Two Systems In Opposition

"Two worlds and two systems are in opposition. In the nature of things as Mr. Truman has shaped that nature, they must in the end come to grips. . . . Congress must cease being a catspaw for this movement and think of America's interest first, even exclusively."

The St. Louis *Post Dispatch* declared that "the struggle for world power between the United States and Soviet Russia was brought completely into the open by President Truman . . .

"Congress may ponder and debate but the President's address has committed the nation to all-out diplomatic action just as a declaration of shooting war must necessarily follow when the President asks for it."

Viewed As Down Payment

The Los Angeles *Times* said "the $400,000,000 would not be a purchase price: It would be a down payment, the first premium on an insurance policy which would operate by blocking Russian expansion at all key points. This is what the American people must understand, for it is from this point that they must make their decision."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* said "fully aware that President Truman is right when he says the course he proposes is serious, we think he is also right when he says the alternative is more serious."

The Omaha *World-Herald* commented that "the opinion may be ventured that Mr. Truman's is the most breath-taking statement ever made in time of peace by any American president or statesman. In addition, the most admonitory, indeed the most defiant, challenge of the policy and conduct of another great power—the last great power on earth beside our own.

Challenge Termed Belated

"Breath-taking is the challenge as it comes now, belatedly. And breathlessly the people of America and of all the world will await reactions and developments."

The Atlanta *Constitution* said that "we must choose between not as much economy as we had anticipated, or letting the Communist political aggression have a free field in which to play. We must choose between assisting Greece and Turkey . . . or of allowing the slow flood of communism, which thrives on political chaos and national hunger and insecurity, to have its free way, unimpeded by dams of democratic feeling and strength."

Likened To 1938 And 1939

The Buffalo *Courier Express* said that "if Congress heeds Mr. Truman's statesmanlike advice there may be no World War III—or at least it will not originate in the region where the danger of war is greatest right now.

"If American public opinion had been ready to support in 1938 and 1939 a declaration of policy such as was placed before Congress yesterday, President Roosevelt might have been able to head off World War II. His successor had the support of a public opinion which had been aroused by that tragedy of the last decade and enlightened by a realization of America's opportunity for world leadership."

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times Union* declared that "President Truman himself pointed to the gravity of the issues involved in his proposal. Congress, too, will recognize them, and the debate that follows will serve to clarify America's postwar foreign policy, something that has been needed throughout the Truman administration."

The *Oregon Journal* commented, "Russia is not given cause of war by American effort to save the majority government in Greece and Turkey from imposition of the will of armed minorities. The further hope will then be the attainment of a United Nations ideal—democratic self-determination."

"Fighting Fire With Fire"

The situation, said the *Oregonian*, "Resolves itself into a matter of fighting fire with fire." The newspaper added:

"The heartbreaking part of this is that the United States still is too ineffectual to protect, economically or militarily, a small nation being absorbed or dominated by a large nation. It is a question of accepting the lesser of two evils. That choice, we think, will be to help Greece and Turkey to withstand the pressure from the east."

Asserting that "either America or Soviet Russia will step into Greece in place of Britain," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* said:

"Americans should avoid the misconception that Mr. Truman's proposals are 'playing a British game.' The United States is not called upon to support commitments of the British Empire indiscriminately all around the world and will not do so. But we are called upon in our own interests to lead the hosts of human freedom and democratic government."

World Future Considered

A signed editorial by Publisher Frank Gannett in the Rochester (N.Y.) *Democrat And Chronicle* said "it was the declaration of a foreign policy that may, if carried out, decide not only our future but the future of the whole world. It might conceivably mean ultimately war with the Soviets . . . For my part I believe we must check teh spread of communish and the totalitarian government that aggressively has been fostering it."

The Portland (Maine) *Press Herald* said Mr. Truman ". . . has given the politburo in Moscow what plainly is an ultimatum—that the United States will not willingly permit the taking over of Greece and Turkey by Russia. Mr. Truman has talked strongly and well. Let the Congress back him to the limit."

Editorial Views On Message

New York, March 12 (AP)—Editorial comment in some of the nations newspapers on the President's message to Congress follows:

Congress Awaits Plan To Thwart Reds In Near East

MAR 1947

Washington, March 12 (AP)—At a grave moment in world diplomatic affairs, President Truman lays before Congress today his plans for bolstering Greece and Turkey against encroaching communism—even as Russia ordered home her Ambassadors to the United States and Britain.

Moscow's recall of Nikolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, and Georgi Zarubin, its diplomatic chief in London, for "consultations" remained officially unexplained.

But it served to heighten the tension gripping Washington as Congress awaited the Chief Executive's address before a joint session of the House and Senate.

Two Explanations Offered

Lacking such an explanation, the move could be explained by a possible desire on the part of Premier Stalin for a first-hand report on the Anglo-American attitude in the light of Britain's decision to cast off some of her long-standing commitments in the Mediterranean area.

Or it could have stemmed from a need for Novikov's and Zarubin's advice at the current Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

A history-shaping revision of traditional American foreign policy appeared plainly in the making.

Mr. Truman's intimates said his message would be "frank and candid" on the Mediterranean situation, intensified by impoverished Britain's decision to cast off her commitments in this arena for a showdown struggle between Western democracy and Russian communism.

Note From Russ Embassy

While nothing openly indicated that tomorrow's scheduled departure of Soviet Ambassador Novikov had any direct bearing on the issue, this country's newly forming policy was seen bulking large in his report to the Kremlin.

Word of the departure came in a note from the Russian Embassy to the State Department. Charge d'Affaires S. K. Tsarapkin will be in charge during his absence.

Many lawmakers meanwhile sought to weigh the potential impact of the President's expected recommendations.

Credits And Pledge

Specifically, Mr. Truman's recommendations were seen as:

1. A total of $250,000,000 in aid for Greece, to strengthen the Greek Government's army for an all-out campaign to end civil warfare, and to finance Greece's industrial and economic rehabilitation.

2. A total of $150,000,000 in credits for neighboring Turkey, which has thus far resisted Russian demands for a share in controlling the Dardanelles.

3. A Congressional pledge—backed up by direct intervention in those two countries—that the United States will use its prestige, material and money to prevent well-organized communistic minorities from capitalizing on war weariness and hunger and seizing control of traditionally democratic lands.

Possible Consequences

The implications of such a program were plain.

It would mean a departure from the tradition of peacetime nonintervention in the internal affairs of a foreign country, aside from relief aid and insistence upon free elections.

It would establish a precedent or similar action elsewhere.

It could force a determination, by the United States or the Western powers collectively, on where to concentrate their efforts within the limitations of resources.

It seemed sure to provoke a bitter debate within the United Nations.

And it appeared inevitable that the move would precipitate historic congressional debate and decisions directly affecting domestic economy as well as fortunes abroad.

Truman's Step By-Passes U. N.; Veto Is Recalled

He Cites Need for Action; Vandenberg Bids U. S. Spur U. N. Police Force

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—President Truman all but by-passed the United Nations today in calling for quick United States action to protect independent nations from totalitarian aggression.

"We have considered how the United Nations might assist in this crisis," he said. "But the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action, and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of the kind that is required."

Some members of Congress said U. N. prestige and usefulness suffered a damaging blow. Representative Thomas L. Owens, Republican, of Illinois, went so far as to tell reporters: "The United Nations died today."

But others said that Mr. Truman is trying to attain the very principles for which the United Nations was founded.

"As I understand the speech," Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, said on the Senate floor, "the President was talking about the objectives of the San Francisco (United Nations) Charter and whether they become realities. Unless these become realities the chances for peace in the world are nil."

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, asked Senator Morse whether by his references to the U. N. Charter he meant "removal of spheres of influence" and an end to the domination of "weaker nations" for commercial and political exploitation.

Senotor Morse agreed.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg,

Republican, of Michigan, in a statement, urged that the United States proceed "as fast as possible" within the United Nations, but added that it is not practical to extend relief to hard-pressed nations through that organization because it has no funds for the purpose. Neither, he said, has it concluded any agreements with member nations for military support of its policies. He said the United States ought to insist on steps to that end being taken at once.

Mr. Truman, in his speech, made no direct mention of Russia. Neither was there any mention of the fact that Russia has a veto power in the United Nations which could stall off indefinitely any such program as Mr. Truman asked.

The United States Congress can act much quicker. But a big question is just how speedily it will act. The tone of informal comments indicated that the debate may last for weeks, at least.

pact to destroy major German warships. He accused Russia of failing also to live up to an agreement to treat Germany as an economic unit, and of failing to report the number of German prisoners of war held outside of Germany. And he demanded that Russia account for what she has moved out of eastern Germany.

Marshall Backs Bevin.

Molotov agreed under Bevin's challenge—which Secretary of State Marshall supported—to give the Foreign Ministers data on the number of German prisoners held in Russia, and conceded that Russia had been tardy in carrying out the Potsdam commitment to destroy certain German naval vessels relegated to her for that purpose. He also promised to fix a date soon for the destruction of the warships.

His promise of data on the war prisoners stipulated that the United States, Britain and France likewise report on their prisoners. Bevin and Marshall agreed, and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, raised no objection. Bidault, the chairman of the day, stayed largely out of the discussions.

The session was taken up almost exclusively by the Bevin-Molotov debate which was carried on generally in a friendly atmosphere though the exchanges were sometimes sharp, informed persons said.

Agree on Peace Potential.

Evidently stung by Molotov's charges last night that Britain was keeping German armed forces in her zone and was failing down on demilitarization, Bevin answered these accusations by point, and then made his own accusations. He declared that the question of the German prisoners in Russia cause him a great deal of concern. "It has been rmeported that their number runs into many millions," he was quoted as saying. "I should live to refer to reports that a number of them have been induced to serve with the Soviet armed forces."

Bevin said he had been seeking information for several months about the destruction of German capital ships, aircraft carriers, submarines and other vessels and had received only a "vague reply." He demanded also a full accounting of industrial removals from the Soviet zone to Germany, saying that this was an "essential piece of information" for further studying the future level of German industry.

Notably Bevin won Molotov's agreement that the German people must be left what Bevin called an "adequate peace potential."

No Tension Noted.

The session, which began at 4 P. M. and lasted until 7:15 P. M. (11:15 A. M., New York time), did not reflect any greater tension in the diplomatic situation created by President Truman's strong speech in Washington asking Congress for $400,000,000 military advice and material for Greece and Turkey.

There seemed no doubt, however, that the development of a much tougher American policy toward Russia will influence future sessions. Every indication here was that Marshall is attempting to conduct American diplomacy on the basis of the real power of the United States.

Meanwhile, today the Deputy Foreign Ministers continued work on the Austrian treaty, which many expect to see completed in Moscow. The deputies appeared to be at odds on minor points. On one of the major ones—the question of German assets in Austria—a special committee was examining a French proposal today.

Sterner U. S. Policy Seen.

Behind the American drive for economic unification of the Reich was an implied warning that if the Russians failed to go along, they would get fewer industrial plants for reparations. This trend in American policy, closely parallel to the British, became apparent as the Council began probing the complex problem of Germany, with the eastern and western Powers badly split at the outset.

On the other hand Marshall was reliably stated to be developing a much sterner policy toward Russia all along the line and well-posted diplomats here looked to President Truman's message in Washington today to effectively reinforce Marshall's position.

Some diplomats said that the President's action was timed to coincide with Marshall's presence here, so as to tell the Russians in effect that if they want to do business on that basis, now is the time to get to work—otherwise the outlook may be gloomy.

MAR 1947

Molotov Backs Down Under Bevin's Attack

Soviet Agrees to Report on War Prisoners in Russia and to Fix the Date for Destroying German Warships.

HIGHTOWER

Moscow, March 12 (A. P.).—The Russian Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, surprisingly conciliatory, made concessions tonight in the face of a determined attack by the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, just as the news of President Truman's speech on aid to Greece and Turkey was received in this capital.

It was not believed that the softening of Molotov's position was a result of the President's outspoken remarks on the affairs of the eastern Mediterranean. However, the Russian Ambassadors to Washington and London have been recalled to Moscow, and this was taken here as an indication that the Russians knew the content of the Truman address.

Addressing the third daily session of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, Bevin accused Russia of failure to live up to her agreement under the Potsdam

Reich Economic Unity Listed As Marshall Aim

Moscow, March 12 (AP)—Secretary of State George C. Marshall was reported determined to win Soviet approval for the early economic unification of Germany as the third session of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council opened today. HIGHTOWER

At the same time, British Foreign Secretary Bevin was expected to counter Russian charges against the British zone's demilitarization program with a demand that the Russians reveal the status of their German prisoners of war.

Authoritative sources said Bevin would ask a series of questions on what the Russians were doing with their prisoners, believed to total about 3,000,000. The Russians thus far have shunted aside all questions on the subject.

Or Else, Fewer Plants

Behind the American drive for economic unification was an implied warning that if the Russians failed to go along, they would get fewer industrial plants for reparations. This trend in American policy closely paralleled that of the British, and became apparent as the ministers began probing the complex problem of Germany with the Eastern and Western powers split at the outset.

Bevin's advisers worked until the early hours of the morning to prepare what was described by one of them as a "stinging reply" to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's charges against the Western powers yesterday. Bevin himself briefed the envoys of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada this morning on the developments.

The meeting today opened at 4 P.M. (8 A.M., E.S.T.).

Austrian Deputies At Work

Deputies of the Foreign Ministers, meanwhile, worked on the Austrian treaty, which many expect will be completed at Moscow. The deputies appeared snarled on minor points, but on one of the major ones, German assets in Austria, a special committee will examine a French proposal today.

Molotov launched an immediate attack on the American and British conduct of the western zones of occupation in Germany when detailed discussions began last night, asserting flatly that demilitarization and the destruction of the German war potential, meaning heavy industry, was unsatisfactory in those zones.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France limited himself to a statement stressing his country's special interest in rendering Germany permanently powerless, and Bevin said he thought demilitarization had really gone ahead very well.

Would Need Heavy Industry

Marshall, in the lengthiest statement, said he considered the report on demilitarization from the Allied Control Council satisfactory, but agreed with Molotov that unsatisfactory progress had been made in the destruction of the German war potential in heavy industry.

Marshall added, however, that the removal of heavy industrial plants as reparations in line with decisions agreed upon at Potsdam could be completed only when the four zones of occupied Germany were unified economically. If Germany's economic disunity is continued, Marshall declared, it will be necessary to have a higher level of industry than if there is economic unity.

Contrasting Proposals

So far as the United States was concerned, this appeared to leave Molotov the choice of an economic system that would better balance German economy throughout all zones or of an American and British unwillingness to dismantle as many plants as otherwise planned.

The extent of the split between East and West on this subject was epitomized in proposals offered by Molotov and Marshall. The Russian urged the formulation of specific plans, with strict time limits, for rushing demilitarization and the destruction of the war potential, while the American proposed a terse resolution to recognize that "substantial progress" had been made on demilitarization and to urge completion of the job along established lines.

Molotov Reply Awaited

It was a continuation of the split in which Marshall, with French and British backing, yesterday blocked a Russian proposal to add the knotty Chinese question to the conference agenda. All three insisted that China be represented, if discussed, and Molotov finally withdrew the suggestion.

Still on the Council's "held-in-suspense" file was Marshall's opening-day proposal that the limitation of occupation troops in Europe be placed on the agenda. Molotov asked for more time Monday and yesterday, and Marshall did not press it.

Moscow Calls Ambassador to London Home

Zarubin's Recall Follows Novikov's; Envoy in Paris Expected to Leave

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin was recalled to Moscow today for consultations in connection with the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting, the Soviet Embassy announced. The disclosure was contained in one brief sentence and there was no elaboration.

Earlier, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov had been recalled from his post at Washington, and the Russian Embassy in Paris announced that Soviet Ambassador Alexandre E. Bogomolov may leave his post there for Moscow "in a few days."

There was no official explanation of the departure of the ambassadors except the general diplomatic phrase that they would "consult with their government." Unofficial Soviet sources here said the envoys were wanted in Moscow "for consultations in connection with the foreign ministers' conference."

Speculation on Cause

There seemed little doubt, however, that the Soviet action was closely connected with one or both of the day's history-making events—the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow and the declaration of the new United States policy in the eastern Mediterranean by President Truman.

It was noted, however, that neither Novikov nor Zarubin is an expert on German or Austrian affairs, the only question so far on the foreign ministers' agenda. Consequently there was speculation that their trip may relate to Mediterranean affairs.

British Foreign Office sources, who said they had not been informed in advance of Zarubin's departure, had no explanation of the action. These sources said, however, that it was "not unusual" for a diplomat to leave the country to which he was accredited in the absence of the foreign minister (Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is in Moscow).

Zarubin was traveling by ship and train, it was noted, and apparently in no special hurry, although Novikov was making the longer journey from Washington by plane.

No Moscow Explanation

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—There was no official Russian explanation today of the return of the Soviet ambassadors from Washington and London.

American correspondents who have lived in Russia for several years pointed out that since the foreign secretaries of Britain and the United States were in Moscow, it might only be natural for the ambassadors to those countries to be summoned home. On the other hand, the return of the ambassadors was taken as an indication in some quarters that the Russians knew that President Truman's speech was in the offing.

MAR

30-24-8441

Sky Clears (Literally) As Big 4 Meet 3d Day

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—Clear skies and a temperature of 5 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit) greeted the Big Four Foreign Ministers today as they began the third day of their conference here.

It was the first clear day since the sessions opened. On Monday there was a heavy snowfall and Tuesday intermittent snow flurries and cutting winds.

Moscow Papers Devoid Of Editorials on Big 4

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—Russian press and radio coverage of the Foreign Ministers' conference today was limited to straight factual accounts of yesterday's session, devoid of editorial comment. Only one Moscow paper—"Pravda"—printed any pictures.

The Moscow Radio's home service gave an unusually complete report of the sessions, which was repeated several times last night and this morning.

TO SEE STALIN

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—A British source said tonight that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin definitely expected to see Generalissimo Stalin sometime during the period the foreign ministers are meeting here.

Finns To Discuss Transport With Russ

Moscow, March 12 (AP)—A Finnish delegation, headed by the Minister of Transport, arrived in Moscow today to discuss what Finnish sources said was a question of transport through Porkkala Peninsula, west of Helsinki.

[Under the treaty of peace, Finland granted Russia a 50-year lease on the Porkkala Peninsula to establish a naval base.]

The delegation was met by K. V. Novikov, of the Soviet Foreign Office; F. Molochov, chief of protocol and Finnish Minister Cay Sundstrem.

ATTLEE UNDER BITTER ATTACK BY CHURCHILL

Labor Regime Accused of 'Crime Against British State and People.'

MAR 1947

NO CONFIDENCE VOTE URGED

Wartime Chief Says Rivals Put Party First—Sees Bread and Fuel Crises Avoidable.

London, March 12 (A. P.).—Conservative leader Winston Churchill charged the Attlee Labor Government today with "a crime against the British State and people" and accused its Socialist leaders of placing party interests above those of the Government.

"Before they nationalized our industries, they should have nationalized themselves," Churchill declared. "They should have set the country before party and shown that they were Britons first and Socialists only second."

The wartime Prime Minister made his most concerted attack on the Government in demanding a vote of no confidence which he will pursue in the House of Commons tonight, at the end of a three-day debate on the Government's economic recovery program.

Attlee will speak tonight, asking Commons for approval of both long and short range planning to recoup British fortunes expended during the war.

To Reassume War Powers.

An informant close to the Labor government said that the Attlee administration intended to reassume wartime powers shortly to empower a new production chief to take measures to realize production goals recently fixed by a Government White Paper. Under the plan, the Government could contact for its own needs and the needs also of private industry and allocate essential equipment to any firm inside or outside Britain.

Churchill declared that the Government has "divided this nation in its hour of serious need in a different way from which it has ever been divided in the many party conflicts I have witnessed in the past.

"In less than two years, our country has fallen from its proud and glorious position in the world to the plight in which it lies today," he said. "There is no need for a bread shortage and there was no need for a breakdown in coal. These shortages were merely marginal and could have been provided against by foresight and prudence.

"The British people today are undernourished."

Government benches shouted "Nonsense."

Churchill reiterated that the Conservatives do not desire a coalition, adding: "We do not grudge the ministers their offices."

Can't Do Both.

"One thing appeared to me to be perfectly clear," Churchill declared. "The Government cannot save the country and carry on class warfare and the Socialist program of nationalization at the same time."

Churchill pleaded: "Let us put up a fight for John Bull's food, anyhow. To run him down as low as this is a scandal."

He accused the minister of fuel and power, Emanuel Shinwell, of "total lack of foresight."

If only 5,000,000 of the 9,000,000 tons of coal exported had been saved for home use, he added, there would have been no need for the industrial power blackout last month.

Because of its policies, "the Government had no right to appeal to the spirit of Dunkirk," he said, adding: "The forty-five million people who live in these islands cannot bear everything upon their threadbare shoulders. We cannot be the blood donors to every part of the world."

ATTLEE RULE IS SUPPORTED IN COMMONS

Churchill's 'No Confidence' Motion Voted Down, 374 To 198

WILLIAMS

London, March 12 (AP)—An overwhelming Labor majority in the House of Commons smothered Winston Churchill's "no confidence" motion against the Government, 374 to 198, tonight after a three-day debate on economic affairs of the nation.

1947

The vote was taken after a bitter attack by Churchill, Conservative leader, who accused the Attlee Government of "a crime against the British state and people" and of sacrificing the nation's prosperity for "a Socialist dream or nightmare."

As the debate was winding up the Government was disclosed to be writing a new four-year plan and preparing to assume wartime powers to wage a campaign of economic recovery.

White Paper Approved

The Labor majority then approved, 371 to 204, the Government's White Paper plan for recovery for 1947.

Tonight marked the second time within the twenty months of Socialist rule that the Labor party majority had decisively beaten back an attempt to overthrow Prime Minister Attlee's Government.

On November 27, 1945, four months after the present Government took office, a Churchill-sponsored vote of censure lost by a 381-to-197 vote.

The nine Liberal party members of the House of Commons, who had submitted a milder motion of criticism than that made by Churchill, abstained tonight from voting on Chuchill's motion, but they added their meager strength in opposition to the White Paper.

Laborites Cheer

After each victorious vote the Laborites cheered. Attlee's supporters gave him an ovation as the smiling Prime Minister ambled from the chamber.

Closing the Government's appeal for support after a three-day debate on economic affairs, Attlee made this sally at Churchill:

"We all enjoy hearing him (Churchill) do his stuff but I do not think he contributed very much to the serious side of the debate."

The Prime Minister added mockingly that Churchill "is always the patriot who is superior to party."

Attlee said the debate revealed a "larger measure of agreement than might have been expected" on the country's economic plight and measures to recover from it.

Economic Prime Minister

A source close to the British Cabinet said a new production chief, a sort of economic prime minister, already had been selected to direct the nation's battle for economic recovery during the next two or three years.

A new White Paper, supplementing the recent White Paper outlining an economic plan for 1947, is being prepared which will give a four-year plan, he said.

The name of the new production chief, an industrialist with wide planning and administrative experience who had a major job in the war, will be announced next week, it was said. He will have wide powers to allocate contracts for

[illegible] essential equipment to any firm inside or outside Britain to re-equip British industry, take measures for realization of the Government's production targets and direct the output of smaller industries into channels where it is most needed.

last night that wartime power might be reassumed to divert manpower. He said 800,000 new workers were needed this year and that the Government planned to take manpower from the organized gambling industry, now estimated to employ 360,000 to 435,000 persons.

The name of the new production chief, who will be a sort of economic prime minister, will be announced next week. He already has been chosen, and is said to be an industrialist with wide experience in Government administration. During the war, he was associated with the ministries of production and supply.

Four-Year Plan

The informant said a four-year national recovery plan was being drafted by the Government's economic planning comission. A national publicity campaign will call upon the people for a united effort.

Debate Reveals Revolt

British May Restore War Laws In Crisis

MAR 1947

London, March 12 (AP)—A source close to the British Cabinet said today the Government intends to reassume special wartime powers to wage its battle for industrial recovery during the next two or three years.

The informant said the powers would enable the nation's new production chief to take measures deemed necessary to realize production goals set in the Government's recent White Paper. The production chief would be given power to allocate contracts for essential equipment to any firm inside or outside Great Britain which could do the job.

The source said the Government would not hesitate to contract for both its own needs and the needs of private enterprise, wherever goods could be produced.

Resources Survey

Resources of small industries will be examined immediately so their output may be directed into channels serving the country's greatest needs.

George Isaacs, Minister of Labor, indicated in the House of Commons

The extent of the revolt of some 160 Labor "back benchers"—rank and file MP's—who oppose Attlee's armed-forces policy, was shown during the debate last evening when Leonard Callaghan, Welsh Laborite, charged that the maintenance of big military forces during the grave manpower shortage were "crippling Britain's economic recovery."

When a Conservative member shouted, "Well, then vote against the Government," Callaghan responded:

"We shall sustain the Government with our votes and criticize them with our speeches."

Conservatives Doubtful

Not even Churchill's Conservatives expected the "no-confidence" vote to pass in the face of the Government's majority of nearly 200 members.

They have used the three-day debate on the 1947 economic policies to charge the Government with failing to anticipate a drastic coal-shortage crisis and have demanded a halt to nationalization of industry during the recovery drive.

Liner Expected To Take Britons To Australia

London, March 12 (AP)—The Australian High Commissioner's office said today an official announcement would be made in Canberra "in a few days" on negotiations to charter the 44,786-ton liner Aquitania to carry British emigrants to the dominion.

Upward of 200,000 Britons have registered for new homes "Down Under" in a special plan scheduled to go into operation March 31, a spokesman said, and a vanguard of about 400 building workers already has made the journey.

Fisticuffs Develop In French Assembly

Paris, March 12 (A. P.).—Assertions by Deputy Pierre Andre (Rightist) that the Communist leader, Maurice Thorez, had supported the Viet-Nam revolt in Indo-China and favored German unity in 1933, provoked an uproar in the National Assembly and led to fisticuffs yesterday.

After a recess, Andre complained to the Assembly that a Communist Deputy named Garcia had assaulted him in a lobby by blows and kicks. Andre's remarks were greeted with jeers from the Communist benches. Later, when the session ended, the two factions began squabbling in the cloakrooms and lobbies, and several fights developed.

French Army To Have 474,000

Paris, March 12 (AP)—The French National Assembly's finance committee, studying the military budget for the first three months of 1947, approved appropriations today for a standing army of 474,000 men for duty in France and overseas territories. This would include 82,000 for strife-torn Indo-China where French army units would be reinforced by 18,000 men.

To Ask if Italo-U. S. Peace Is Possible

Rome, March 12 (A. P.).—A member of an Italian economic mission which is to leave soon for the United States said today that one of its objectives would be to learn whether a treaty of friendship between Italy and the

United States is possible. The mission will be headed by Ivan Matteo Lombardo, a prominent member of the pro-Communist wing of the Italian Socialist party.

An Italian economic mission headed by Dr. Donato Menichella, director of the Bank of Italy, is now in London.

Regent Releases Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, March 12 (AP)—Prince Charles, regent of Belgium, accepted today the resignation of Premier Camille Huysmans and his left-wing coalition Cabinet, which has been in office since August 2.

The four Communist members of the Huysmans Cabinet resigned yesterday in a dispute over boosting the price of coal. The Premier, a Socialist, decided last night that he would be unable to continue in power without Communist support.

The Government decided last month to raise the price of coal, but the Communists fought any increases in the prices of products such as steel, which were affected by the hike in coal prices. The Communists quit after the other members of the Cabinet had refused to cut back the coal prices.

The coalition Cabinet was made up of six Socialists, six Liberals, four Communists and three Technicians without party affiliation. Huysman organized it after a 24-day political crisis during which Belgium was without a Cabinet.

Danish Leader Declares Greenland Isn't for Sale

COPENHAGEN, March 12 (AP).—Denmark does not want to sell Greenland and is not willing to negotiate with any nation on such a sale, Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen said today.

Speaking in Parliament, he repudiated recent reports that Denmark was negotiating with the United States on the sale of Greenland.

He said the United States had never offered to buy it, and added: "On behalf of the Danish government I establish that Denmark is not willing to negotiate on the sale of Greenland. It will not be sold to any nation."

Osweicim Official Caught by Yanks

Nuernberg, March 12 (A. P.).—Gerhard Haarer, deputy commissioner of infamous Osweicim concentration camp, where 3,000,000 victims were gassed or cremated by the Nazis, has been arrested by Americans after a search of a year and a half. He has been turned over to the office of Brig.-Gen. Telford Taylor, chief United States war crimes prosecutor, it was learned today.

Giese Quits Board Of Top Nazis' Jail

Berlin, March 12 (A. P.).—Major Walter C. Giese, United States member of the four-Power board of governors which administers Spandau Prison, where the major Nazi war criminals sentenced at Nuernberg will serve their terms, said today that he was leaving his post and accepting discharge from the Army.

Giese, 53 years old, who is now in the Army on a sixty-day extension of duty, said he had decided to accept redeployment and would report to Bremerhaven for embarkation to the United States on March 21. He will re-enter the postal service in Cleveland.

Capt. Henry H. Frank of 110-31 73d Road, Forest Hills, Queens, who has been serving under Giese as chief warden, has been named to succeed him temporarily as acting governor.

Maurer, Nazi Camp Official, Is Captured

Nuernberg, Germany, March 12 (AP)—Gerhard Maurer, deputy commander of Osweicim concentration camp, where 3,000,000 victims were gassed or cremated by the Nazis, has been arrested by Americans after a search of a year and a half.

He has been turned over to the office of Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, chief United States war crimes prosecutor, it was learned today. Maurer was deputy to Rudolph Hoess, commander of Oswiecim, who told the international military tribunal he presided over at least 2,500,000 deaths.

Hoess has been turned over to the Poles for trial. Oswiecim was established in occupied Poland as the biggest death chamber of all under the regime of Nazi Governor Hans Frank, who was hanged with ten other top Nazis last fall.

70 Ex-Nazis Ousted From Reich Courts

Wiesbaden, March 12 (A. P.).—The American Military Government announced today that seventy members of German de-Nazification courts in the State of Hesse had been exposed as former Nazis themselves and removed from their posts.

The reported removals occurred at intervals in the period since August 2, 1946 the announcement said.

PREMIER NAGY UPHELD

Budapest, March 12 (A. P.).—Premier Ferenc Nagy today offered his resignation when 120 members of his Small Holders party accused him of subservience to the minority left-wing bloc, but was still in office tonight after receiving a vote of confidence. The objection of the 120 members was that Nagy, at a four-party conference last night, agreed among other things to ask the resignation of three Small Holder ministers and expel from the Small Holders party five members of Parliament who have incurred left-wing disfavor.

In a speech this afternoon—following his offer to resign—Nagy told nearly 200 members of the Small Holders party gathered in Parliament that either the party agreed to Leftist demands or the country would be "driven to catastrophe."

Arpad Szakasits, Deputy Premier and Social Democrat leader, today called the recent American note protesting against Russian action in Hungary "an unfortunate intervention."

"We know," he said, "it was meant with good intentions, but the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

U.N. Probe Group Reported Barred

Athens, March 12 (AP)—A report from Phlorina in northern Greece to the press office said today that Yugoslav authorities had refused entry into Yugoslav territory of an investigating team of the United Nations Balkan inquiry commission on the grounds that they had received no instructions from their Government.

The team was to visit the village of Draga, about a mile inside Yugoslav territory. This village has been described as a center from which guerrillas raid Greece.

Kept waiting for nearly two hours, the team eventually was forced to abandon its proposed visit.

The team chairman, the report said, asked Yugoslav authorities whether they realized the gravity of their refusal to allow the team to enter Yugoslavia.

Dispatches from Kozane said that another United Nations investigating team, going westward into the Macedonian mountains for a "secret" meeting with the self-described commander in chief of the Greek guerrilla forces, "General Markos," was greeted with wild enthusiasm in villages and towns.

In Verria, Boy and Girl Scouts lined the road leading into the community. A delegation representing the team visited the cemetery where a monument has been erected in honor of 275 persons of Verria allegedly slain by Communist guerrillas in the last two years.

Bulgar Border Rejects Courier

Istanbul, March 12 (AP)—An American diplomatic courier was turned back from the Bulgarian border at the same moment a Polish diplomat from Tehran was permitted to proceed, it was learned today amid increasing speculation over just what is developing within the "restricted" Bulgar frontier.

Usually reliable informants here said they had heard that severe restrictions recently had been clamped on an area 15 kilometers (about 9 miles) deep around Bulgaria's frontiers and that all movements had been sharply curtailed.

A dependable source said the American courier arrived at the frontier post of Svilengrad early this week on a train with a man identified as Ludwik S. Bartel, whose card listed him as councilor of the Polish legation at Tehran.

At the end of a series of telephone calls to Sofia the Pole, who was accompanied by his wife and child, was permitted to go on, but border control authorities told the American they had been instructed to refuse hmi entry despite the fact that he had been granted a visa the previous day.

"There is a terrific crisis—I can't say more," a border guard was quoted as saying.

The courier protested violently but the Bulgars stood firm and the American returned to Istanbul and departed tonight for Cairo.

NEW CHINA RED PUSH REPORTED

200,000 Said To Be On Move Toward Changchun

Peiping, March 12 (AP)—Two hundred thousand Chinese Communist troops were reported by the Government's Central News Agency today to be on the move in Manchuria back toward the capital city of Changchun.

Just a week ago, the Government's commander in chief in Manchuria, Gen. Tu Li-ming, had claimed such a crushing defeat of 140,000 Communists that he said he could chase the retreating Reds and take Harbin in ten days if so ordered.

Today Central news said that the Communists had turned about on a 133 mile front 80 miles north of Changchun and had recrossed the Sungari River to the south bank. One Peiping newspaper said seven Communist divisions had reached the south side.

Party Ban Expected

In Nanking, informed quarters said that Premier Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (Government party) would move shortly to have the Government outlaw the Communist political party and treat the Communists as open rebels. Because of possible international repercussions, there was divided opinion as to whether such a move would be approved.

Russia's attempt at Moscow's Conference of Foreign Ministers to have China's problems added to the agenda drew a warning today from Nanking's *Central Daily News* "that the Chinese people cannot overlook attempted interference in Chinese politics by foreigners."

Fresh reports stirred today concerned with Russian control of Dairen. A pro-Government newspaper at Tientsin said Soviet authorities had notified the Government formally to take over at that Manchurian port but Nanking officials said there have been no developments on Dairen.

Unrest On Formosa

China also had a problem in the unrest of Formosans against the Chinese administration of that island. The Minister of Information insisted the "incident will soon be closed," but Chinese garrison headquarters suggested a tense situation with a proclamation that possession of unlicensed firearms on Formosa is punishable by death, unless these are surrendered.

The United States, meanwhile, cut its last link in China with the Communists with the arrival of three American liaison officers by plane from Yenan, Communist capital.

Reports reached here today that two United States military attachés, who were seized by the Communists March 1 during the drive on Changchun, were on their way to Harbin and would be released immediately on orders of the Communist commander in chief.

Soviet Reported Giving Up Dairen

Tientsin, March 12 (AP)—The pro-government Republican *Daily News* reported today from Mukden that Soviet authorities had sent formal notification to the Chinese Government to take over immediately in Dairen.

[At Nanking, however, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Chieh said there had been no developments on Dairen. He added that the ultimate disposition had been settled but no definite date had been fixed for the transfer.]

Even if the Russians should withdraw from the city, Chinese reports indicate that the Government would have a stiff time in taking over the city, since Chinese Communist forces have cordoned off the Kwangtung peninsula with a line between Nationalist-held Pulantien and Dairen.

Reds Report Victory In Sungari Fighting

Peiping, March 12 (AP)—A Chinese Communist counterattack was reported today to have stopped Government forces driving toward Harbin, turning them back to the south banks of the Sungari River.

The Government's official Central News admitted that Red forces had turned about on a 133-mile front, and about 80 miles north of Changchun had crossed the river and pushed to Palanshantsu, an important base on the south bank.

The independent *Shih Shieh Jih Pao* said seven Communist divisions crossed the river. Other reports said about 200,000 Red troops were involved.

[In Nanking, Misister of Information Peng Hsueh pei, commenting on Communist assertions that the civil war was nation wide, declared that military operations actually involved but six or seven of the country's 36 provinces.]

Americans To Be Released

Meanwhile, two American military attaches, seized by Chinese Communists near Changchun March 1, today were reported en route to Harbin to be released immediately by order of Chu Teh, commander in chief of Communist armies.

This information about Major A. B. Rigg and Capt. J. W. Collins was given by Communist Chief of Staff Yeh Chien-ying to Col. John K. Sells, of Lompoc, Cal., yesterday, just before Sells and two other officers of an American liaison group left Yenan for Nanking.

The Americans were advised that Gen. Lin Piao, commander of Communist armies in Manchuria, had been instrucuted to return Rigg and Collins to Nationalist lines immediately upon their arrival at Harbin. The Yenan and Harbin radios will broadcast their departure from Harbin, route of travel and expected arrival time at Nationalist lines.

FORMOSA REPORTED CALM

But Nanking Declines to Help Newsmen Visit Island

NANKING, March 12 (AP)—Chinese Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei told foreign newsmen today that the situation on Formosa, scene of recent rioting, was "rapidly being stabilized" and that the "incident will soon be closed."

He refused to assist the newsmen in reaching the island on the ground that the Government was "too busy to look after them." He said the island was not closed to correspondents "if you can get there."

Despite Mr. Peng's assurance of tranquility, it was announced here that the garrison headquarters at Taihoku, the island's capital, had issued a proclamation warning that the possession of unlicensed firearms would be punishable by death.

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Chiang To Act Soon On Reds' Status

Nanking, March 12 (AP)—Informed quarters said today that Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang party would move shortly to outlaw the Communists as a political party and treat them as open rebels.

They reported that a resolution would be submitted at the forthcoming plenary session of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee calling for an ultimatum to the Communists to withdraw to certain areas.

Rejection of this ultimatum, they added, would be followed by a Government proclamation outlawing the Communist party and by a "punitive campaign to quell the Communist rebellion."

Committee members who favor the resolution said its adoption would stimulate morale of Government troops, who do not realize they are fighting to put down a rebellion against the state.

Opinion was divided among observers, however, as to whether the proclamation would be approved because of possible international repercussions.

Chieh Backs Marshall On China Stand

Nanking, March 12 (AP)—Liu Chieh, vice minister of foreign affairs, said today the action of United States Secretary of State Marshall in blocking a Soviet proposal to discuss Chinese affairs at the Moscow conference fulfilled earlier assurances to the Chinese that they would not be subject to big four discussion.

The only Nanking newspaper to comment so far on the Russian proposal, which brought quick protest from Government officials here yesterday, was the official Central Daily *News*. It attacked the proposal as a violation of the spirit of the United Nations charter.

"We warn our allies," the paper said, "that the Chinese people cannot overlook attempted interference in Chinese politics by foreigners. If the Chinese people had been willing to subject themselves to foreign interference, there never would have been a war of resistance against the Japanese."

Says He Was Warned After School Paper Published Anti-U. S. Speech by a Communist Leader.

Tokyo, March 12 (A. P.).—A frightened young editor revealed today that he had been threatened by communists because his Japanese school paper published an account of an anti-American, anti-British speech by a member of the Japanese Communist party executive committee. The editor, Soichi Kato, said he first was offered a bribe to drop the story and then was threatened when it was published.

United States Army headquarters said that the case was being investigated, but declined further comment.

The story quoted Japanese Communist leader, Ritsu Ito, as telling students of the Tokyo Institute of Technology that "we must make the working masses of all Asia understand that their enemy is the imperialism of the United States and Great Britain." The story was published under the heading, "Enemy of Asia's Masses Is American Imperialism."

Another Communist leader, Sanzo Nozaka, denied that Ito had made such remarks and attributed the story to anti-Communists at the school. However, Masamichi Takatsu, Social Democrat party official who spoke on the same program, said the story was substantially correct and that Ito had said that "Asia must unite to fight United States and British imperialism."

Kato said that seventy students who heard the speech signed statements that his story was correct, but that fifty others said it was not. The statements, Kato said, were obtained after a United States Army counter-intelligence officer had visited the school to check on Ito's talk.

U. S. Journalists in Tokyo

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—Dr. Frank Luther Mott, dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, and Frederick Melcher, New York and Boston editor of the Library Journal and Publishers' Weekly, arrived today to serve as consultants to occupation information and education authorities. They will spend about two months here assisting in the publishing fields.

Railway Suicides Up

Tokyo, March 12 (AP)—The Transportation Ministry reported today that leaping in front of railway trains had become a favored form of suicide in the last year, and that of 1,241 who jumped, 970 were killed.

In Postwar Japan

Food Before Love

Tokyo, March 12 (AP)—Japan's public-opinion poll takers report that the pangs of hunger out-tug the pangs of love.

Among 506 single Japanese women between 18 and 26 in Tokyo, the poll found that most of them, instead of love, wanted in the way of a husband a man who had enough money to buy anything he desired in the black market.

U.S. Tanker Breaks In Two In Pacific

Honolulu, March 12 (AP)—The Maritime Commission tanker Fort Dearborn, with 43 men aboard, sent out an S O S today that she had broken in two approximately 800 miles northwest of Honolulu.

Six ships and a Navy search plane sped to the scene.

The tanker, with 110,000 barrels of diesel oil aboard, left San Francisco 4 for Shanghai.

[Tanksrs of her class normally carry a crew of 25 to 40.]

Lieut. Com. George P. Unmacht, operations officer of the Hawaiian Sea Frontier, said a general message had bee nsent to al lships within a 500-mile radius of the Dearborn to converge on the scene.

Typhoon Should Be First

The U.S.S. Typhoon was reported within 195 miles of the Dearborn and should reach the spot first. The U.S.S. El Dorado, U.S.S. Benevolence, the freighter Bald Eagle, the Army transport Gen. E. T. Collins and the DCE 900 also headed for the stricken ship from greater distances.

A Navy search plane was sent from Midway.

The Bald Eagle relayed the S O S which was picked up by Globe Wireless.

The 503-foot Fort Dearborn was built at the Kaiser yards in Portland in 1943 and is operated by the Keystone Shipping Company, of Philadelphia. The tanker's master was given as R. J. Mahoney, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Her cargo was loaded by the Associated Oil Company for Navy delivery.

JERUSALEM PUT UNDER CURFEW

British React Swiftly To Commando-Like Raids

Jerusalem, March 12 (AP)—Britain's Palestine Government reimposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Jewish quarters of Jerusalem tonight in swift reaction to a new series of commando-like attacks attributed to the Jewish underground.

With more than half of the Holy Land's 700,000 Jews already under modified martial law, the new regulation placed some 50,000 others under nightly house arrest, and banned all vehicular traffic in the predominantly Jewish north coastal plain.

The British action came after a series of events which included a daring predawn bombing of a military depot in Jerusalem by raiders in which one soldier was killed and eight others injured."

Immigration Ship Beached

Developments included the beaching on the southern coast near Gaza of the illegal immigration ship Susanna, 400 tons, largest vessel ever to run the British blockade successfully.

Eluding a pursuing British destroyer in the darkness, the Susanna ran straight for the beach, and about 700 of the nearly 1,000 passengers apparently got ashore, dispatches from the scene reported.

The army intercepted six busses and two trucks which had been drawn up to carry the refugees away from the beach, and about 500 of the immigrants were rounded up, the dispatches said. About 200 were believed to have escaped into surrounding fields, however, and the army threw a cordon around a 40-mile-square area in an effort to intercept them.

Three British Drowned

Two British seamen and an officer were drowned in the surf when their whaleboat was overturned in an effort to overtake some of the immigrants who had sailed from Italy.

An official announcement said most of the refugees who had waded ashore were rounded up and would be transferred to Haifa in a heavily guarded truck convoy.

The announcement said all would be deported to detention camps on Cyprus.

Palestine officials denied rumors that a British naval party had attempted to board the vessel before it ran ashore but was repulsed by the immigrants. The British also denied that there had been skirmishes between Arabs living in the area and some of the passengers.

The Jerusalem blast, which punched open the wall of an army pay corps barracks in a converted Syrian orphanage, was described by British Brigadier Edmund F. Davies as just like a commando attack.

A communiqué said a party of "Jewish attackers" stormed the building under cover of heavy machine-gun fire, after blasting a 15-foot hole in a stone wall surrounding the structure. Four explosions rocked the building, ripping out a section of the wall and extensively damaging the barracks.

The attackers, believed to number five or six, left behind them two rucksacks filled with 150 pounds of gelignite.

Irgun Admits Bombing

The underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi, in a telephone call to the Associated Press office here, took responsibility for the bombing, and said "all our soldiers returned safely to base."

One British soldier was seriously injured when his jeep was blown up, apparently by a road mine, near the Sarona police encampment on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

Four other minor incidents also were reported by police, but only one soldier was injured in these affrays.

Court Backs Martial Law In Palestine

Jerusalem, March 12 (AP)—The Jerusalem Supreme Court rejected today an application for an order nisi requiring the country should not be cancelled.

A Tel Aviv resident petitioned the court to act against Sir Henry Gurney, Palestine chief secretary charging that martial law was a "violation of the bill of rights, the Magna Carta and all previous jurisdiction."

Sir William Fitzgerald read the court decision which held that Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner had the right to impose martial law "whenever and wherever in Palestine he deemed it necessary to preserve order."

200 Jews Flee Ship, Escape Into Palestine

Jerusalem, March 12 (AP)—Two hundred illegal Jewish immigrants disappeared into southern Palestine near the Barren Negev (Southern Desert) early today after escaping from a refugee ship which ran the British blockade and drove aground near Gaza.

The British Army announced that 400 of the estimated 800 refugees aboard the vessel were rounded up on the beach and placed in a hastily erected compound near Ashdud, a few miles from Gaza, while another 200 were said to be still aboard the craft, identified as the 400-ton Susanna, out of Italy.

To Be Taken To Cyprus

Authorities said those held would be taken by truck to Haifa during the day and transshipped tonight to Cyprus detention camps. Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the route to Haifa in order to prevent a possible attempt to free the immigrants.

Unofficial sources said every Jewish settlement in the area bordering on the desert had been cordoned off to prevent the refugees still at liberty from finding their way into those settlements. The army was continuing its search for those who escaped.

Deny Ship Overtaken

There were reports that the British Navy had overtaken the vessel at sea during the night and put a boarding party on her, only to have it thrown off by the passengers, but this was denied officially. Also denied was a report that there had been skirmishes between Arabs living in the area and some of the escaped Jews.

Five or six Jews using machine guns and revolvers attacked headquarters of the Jerusalem martial-law area an hour before dawn killing a British soldier and wounding eight, three of them seriously

Four other incidents occurred during the night, in which another soldier was injured.

Army Camp Fired On

Police reported that "two or three armed Jews fired tommy guns into an army camp at Karkur," midway between Haifa and Tel Aviv, just before midnight. Two hand grenades were tossed and sentries fired, but there was no casualty.

The communiqué said three riflemen fired on an army truck near Tulkarm. Another vehicle was attacked by Bren gunners south of Haifa and it was there that the soldier was injured. A military jeep was blown up near Sarona, on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

Authorities searching the Sanhedriya quarter of Jerusalem arrested eighteen Jews in quizzes concerning terrorist activities. One was a woman.

Troops "Protect" Them

The Susanna was reported to have run aground at 8 A.M. on a lonely stretch of beach. Troops rushed to the scene from near-by army camps to round up the refugees, who had poured ashore from the beached craft, and, according to one officer, to "preserve order" in case the Arabs started to round them up."

Gaza is an all Arab town, the principal coastal city of southern Palestine. The whole area around it is heavily dotted with military installations.

British Soldier Killed

The beaching of the Susanna followed by only a few hours the latest outburst of violence in Jerusalem.

A party of five or six Jewish undergrounders, striking in a commando-like raid under cover of heavy machine gun and revolver fire an hour before dawn, blasted the headquarters of Jerusalem's martial-law area, killing a British soldier and wounding eight, three of them seriously.

Danger Is Seen In Bid To Curb Reds In U.S.

Washington, March 12 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's proposal to outlaw the Communist party in America stirred Congress today.

Representative Kersten (R., Wis.) heartily seconded the idea after Representative Hartley (R., N.J.),

chairman of the House Labor Committee, had promised to introduce a bill to kill the party.

But a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities said there might be two objections:

1. Delicate dealings with Russia might be upset.

2. Outlawing the party might merely drive it underground, instead of keeping it at least partly in the open where its enemies can fight it more easily.

In answer to questions by Kersten, Schwellenbach told the House Labor Committee yesterday:

"I think Communists should be excluded from any type of public activity, including the right to run for office, to sit in chambers of commerce and to hold office in trade unions.

"Advocated Overthrow"

"They have advocated the overthrow of our Government and they should not be allowed to have any part in government."

Many members of the committee have been considering a labor-law provision either to forbid unions to have Communists for officers or to bar Communists as union members.

Hartley said he saw no reason why the committee should point only to unions as objectives for an anti-Communist campaign.

In New York, Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, declared that Schwellenbach had "openly joined forces with the ultra-reactionary GOP and its Parnell-Thomas-Rankin un-American committee."

'46 Election Forgotten

He added that the Democratic party and the Truman Administration "seem to have forgotten what happened to them in the 1946 elections, when they tried to compete with the GOP reactionaries in Red baiting."

Schwellenbach, testifying on assorted bills intended to change the labor laws so as to curb some union practices said some of the changes would encourage industrial "chaos" instead of wiping it out.

He recommended that Congress leave collective bargaining processes pretty much alone.

Similar testimony came from Paul M. Herzog, National Labor Relations Board chairman, who was called back for today's session.

Russ Results Cited

The member of the Un-American Activities Committee remarked that the first nation to get a Communist Government was Russia, where the party was banned and operated underground.

"By outlawing the party in this country," he said, "we might not accomplish what we want to."

In the international field, he said he believes in "dealing very tough with Russia."

But, he said, it might make negotiations with the Soviets more difficult if we insist that Americans have an opportunity to move freely and speak freely in their country while at the same time curbing in this country those who see things as the Russians do.

MAR 1947

Truman Gets Appropriations Bill Killing OPA June 30

Washington, March 12 (AP)—Legislation to close out OPA by June 30 cleared Congress today and only the signature of President Truman is necessary to schedule the end of the wartime rationing and price-control agency.

Actually, OPA may cease operations well before June 30 for agency officials claim the slightly more than $14,000,000 finally provided for its liquidation will last at most through April. That sum is all available for operation between now and July 1, for paying off OPA employés, and closing its business.

Rider Directs Liquidation

Final congressional action came when the Senate passed the Senate-House conference report on a deficiency appropriation providing $179,645,668—including OPA's final allotment—and a rider directing OPA to liquidate.

Approval was on a voice vote, but not before Democratic Senators Pepper, of Florida, and Taylor, of Idaho, protested what they characterized as killing off an agency by indirection—through withholding of funds.

Chairman Bridges (R., N.H.) of the Appropriations Committee assured them provision would be made to administer through another Government agency whatever form of rent controls Congress may adopt.

Sugar and rice controls may be transferred to the Agriculture Department under legislation pending before congressional committees now.

Contends 14 Millions Enough

Bridges asserted the $14,000,000 should be enough to last OPA through June 30.

Going out of business along with OPA will be the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the Office of Temporary Controls.

Included in the deficiency appropriation measure—which the House passed yesterday and sent to the Senate—are funds for a number of Government agencies. The Veterans Administration gets the biggest amount, approximately $15,000,000.

Defenders Guarantee Peace, Says Patterson

Washington, March 12 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson declared today that "peace in these uncertain times is guaranteed by our armed defenders."

Patterson expressed this view in a brief statement on the forthcoming occasion of Army Day, April 6. That day, he said, will "find American soldiers stationed in the far places of the world, striving to bring order and enduring peace out of the tragic conditions attendant on the conclusion of the most destructive war in the history of mankind."

Grain Exports Top 50 Million Bu. In Month

Washington, March 12 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today the United States exported 50,588,00 bushels of grain and grain products to shortage areas during February.

This brought total shipments for the eight months, July through February, to 299,417,000 bushels.

Exports are expected to reach the Government's 1946-47 marketing year goal of 400,000,000 bushels by the end of April.

However, plans are being made to ship additional quantities—largely corn—during May and June.

Large scale exports of wheat will not be resumed until this year's wheat crop become available late in June and in July.

About one fourth of the February exports went to the occupied zones of Europe and Asia, one fourth to the UNRRA countries and the remainder to cash-paying governments.

Sabath Requests Probe Of D.C. Arab Office

MAR 1947

Washington, March 12 (AP)—Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) said today that he has asked the State Department and the FBI to investigate the seven-nation Arab office here "to find out who is behind them."

He said he assumed it was his action which led to an FBI search of the office Monday.

Sabath said the office purports to be supported by the governments of Arab nations opposed to making Palestine a Jewish national home.

Wonders About Financing

"But I'm not sure who actually is behind it and where the financing is coming from," the lawmaker added. "They are continually putting out statements down there and they seem to have unlimited funds for propaganda. I think we should find who the real backers of this office are."

Cecil Hourani, secretary of the Arab office, disclosed that two FBI agents with search warrants spent almost all Monday examining the files and papers.

Co-Operated, He Said

Hourani said he had no idea what the agents were seeking.

"We were very glad to co-operate in the search because we have nothing to conceal," he added.

A Justice Department official said yesterday "we had a complaint they were engaging in activities in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

Later T. Lamar Caudle, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, said the search "contains no implication whatever with respect to the activities" of the office.

He said the Foreign Agents Registration Act provides that agents must keep books and records open to United States inspection.

Soviet Medals Bestowed On 7 American Generals

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Soviet Embassy flowed today with warm good will, caviar and fine liquors in a lavish party for American generals.

There was a certain stiffness and uncertainty among the milling array of Army brass and Russian gold braid at the occasion, the presentation of Russian medals to the American generals for "valor and heroism" in the delivery of lend-lease airplanes to Russia and bombs to Germany during the war.

Nobody talked of the President's sharp challenge to Communist expansion.

It was, apparently, one of those ill-timed parties, scheduled weeks before the Greek developments and today's climax. Only a few minutes before the arrival of the first general, the host, Nikolai Novikov, the Russian Ambassador, had to rush off to catch a train for New York and thence to Moscow, recalled, presumably, to report on the Greek situation.

S. K. Tsarapkin, Charge d'Affaires, a young, bushy-haired diplomat in a dark suit, took over for his chief.

The American generals who received medals from the Russians today are Major General James H. Burns and Brigadier Generals Charles W. Lawrence, Dean C. Strother, Archie J. Old jr., August W. Kissner, Donald P. Booth and Irl D. Brent.

DR. BUTLER OPPOSES HAWAII STATEHOOD

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Six territorial legislators from Hawaii asked the House Public Lands Committee today to permit Hawaii to become the forty-ninth State.

Representative Herbert K. H. Lee, Democrat, of Honolulu, declared that "Statehood must not be lost in the shuffle over any subsidiary question such as the of Hawaiian public lands.

The Interior Department has recommended an amendment to the Statehood Bill to retain Federal ownership of 1,600,000 acres of Hawaiian Public Lands.

Territorial Senator William H. Heen, Democrat, opposed the amendment, saying:

"We did not come here to bargain away our birthright for Statehood."

Later he said that "Statehood is the paramount question."

The first opposition to Statehood during the hearing came from Nicholas Murray Butler, president emeritus of Columbia University, in a letter to J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, which was put into the record by Representative Dean P. Taylor, Republican, of New York.

"Under no circumstances, should Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or any other outlying island or territory be admitted as a State in our Federal Union," Dr. Butler wrote. "To do so, in my judgment, would mark the beginning of the end of the United States as we have known it.

"To add outlying territory hundreds or thousands of miles away, with what certainly must be different interests from ours and very different background, might easily mark the beginning of the end."

Truman's Plane Made Ready

Washington, March 12 (AP)—President Truman ordered his plane, the "Sacred Cow," in readiness today for a flight to Key West, Fla., and a four-day rest prescribed by his personal physician.

The Chief Executive planned to leave Washington after delivering a foreign policy address to a joint session of Congress.

It was the developing Mediterranean crisis which forced Mr. Truman to cancel his plans for a takeoff last Saturday on what had been planned as a fifteen-day absence from the capital.

In announcing the shortened version of that trip, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters today:

"The President is in tiptop shape but needs a rest."

Ordered By Physician

Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, the President's doctor, added that he had ordered the vacation to give the Chief Executive "sunshine, swimming and relaxation."

"Today's speech is his third major address in ten days," Ross said, adding that the President's three-day visit to Mexico last week had been planned in the expectation it would be followed by the rest in Florida.

Graham, who ordered the trip reinstated after Mr. Truman completed work on his message to Congress yesterday, said it would be the forerunner of frequent brief excursions.

Plans for the longer trip called for a cruise to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and a visit to the Atlantic fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean. All of these are omitted from the new schedule.

Mr. Truman will return to Washington either Sunday night or Monday morning.

Truman Plans Trip To Mississippi

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—President Truman will go to Cleveland, Miss., May 8 to attend and address the annual meeting of the Delta Cotton Council.

The White House said today that details of the trip remain to be worked out, but the President probably will fly from Washington to Memphis, Tenn., and motor south to the little Mississippi town where he will attend a noon barbecue before addressing the council.

Whether the speech will be a brief informal one or a formal address is not known at this time. He probably will start back to Washington the same day.

SNYDER SEES TAXES MEETING YEAR'S BUDGET

Reports Current Collections Are Exceeding All Expectations.

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Snyder said today that Government tax collections are exceeding expectations and expressed hope of a balanced budget for the current fiscal year.

Snyder also told a news conference:

1. He opposes any "broad cuts—that is, general cuts"—in taxes at this time. He maintains the Government cannot yet afford to reduce revenues. The House Ways and Means Committee starts hearings tomorrow on legislation to slash levies 20 per cent.

2. He favors reducing the rate of interest paid by the Government on tax refunds from 6 per cent to 3, although he believes the 6 per cent interest charged delinquent taxpayers should be maintained.

3. The Internal Revenue Bureau is setting a new record for speed in paying refunds to indi-

viduals on 1946 income tax returns. It has refunded, he said, $304,080,000 to 7,068,000 persons—an average of more than $40 each.

Snyder said that tax collections are coming in better than anticipated last January when it was estimated that Government receipts for the fiscal year would amount to $40,230,000,000. He attributes this showing to the high rate of production in recent months.

Asked, however, if receipts would go as high as $43,000,000,000—or more than $2,750,000,000 above the January estimate—Synder said that figure is over optimistic because later receipts probably will taper off. He said it will be June before it will be known definitely whether the goal of balancing the budget has been achieved. The fiscal year ends June 30.

To Testify Tomorrow.

Snyder will get a chance to amplify his views tomorrow as the first witness before the Ways and Means Committee hearing on the tax-cutting proposal—which has touched off one of the biggest controversies of the Eightieth Congress.

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), the committee chairman, announced the hearings will last only two days. This promptly brought a cry of "steamroller" from Representative Forand (R.-R. I.).

HOOVER RULES OUT U. S. RELIEF POST

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Former President Herbert Hoover said today that "under no possible circumstances" would he accept the job of administrator and co-ordinator of United States relief abroad.

"At my time in life, I have reached the stage of advice and consultation," he told White House reporters after conferring with President Truman.

The former President said that his talk with Mr. Truman was confined to questions of administration of relief. In response to a specific query he said they had not discussed the particular problems of Greece and Turkey.

In answer to another question, he said, that the overall estimate for direct relief amounted to $1,250,000,000.

$10,000,000 Credit Granted Denmark

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—The Foreign Liquidation Commission announced today that Denmark has been granted a $10,000,000 credit for the purchase of American surplus property located overseas.

Britain Draws $200,000,000 More

Washington, March 12 (A. P.).—Great Britain has drawn another $200,000,000 from her $3,750,000,000 United States loan, Treasury records showed today.

One effect of the withdrawal was to send budgetary expenditures sufficiently higher than receipts to drop the Government's operating surplus below $1,000,000,000 for the first time in many weeks.

British Navy Cadets Plan To Leave Today

Annapolis, March 12 (AP)—British Royal Navy cadets joined the officers and crew of their training ship, H.M.S. Frobisher, today in preparations for embarking on the remainder of their winter cruise tomorrow.

The light cruiser has been here since last week while 180 British cadets have paid their first visit in history to the Naval Academy.

As a climax to the visit, Capt. D. P. Evans, with six officers and 35 cadets left this afternoon with Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., Academy superintendent, for a farewell gathering in Washington.

Italian War Bride Asks For Separation

Kansas City, March 12 (AP)—Less than a year since she arrived in the United States, Mrs. Elena Bosse, 24-year-old daughter of the Baroness La Lomia of Rome, is seeking a legal separation from the small-town American soldier she wed.

Mrs. Bosse filed a petition in Circuit Court here for separate maintenance against her husband, Richard Bosse, 25. Bosse was a private when he met Elena Calasanti in Naples. They were married August 12, 1945.

Mrs. Bosse, in her suit, charged it no longer was possible for her to live with her husband and asked the court to grant her $100 a month support.

Mexico to Acquire 14 U. S. Warships

Mexico City, March 12 (A. P.).—The Mexican Navy Department reported late yesterday it would acquire fourteen warships from the United States during the year—eight destroyers, two torpedo boats, two transports, and two cruisers.

Canada Raising Sugar Ration

OTTAWA, March 12 (AP) — Finance Minister Douglas Abbott announced today an increase of 14 per cent in the individual sugar ration effective April 1. He said the standard consumer ration of seven coupons each quarter would be increased to eight coupons. Each coupon is good for one pound.

Isle Trustee Plan Near U.N. Vote

Lake Success, N.Y., March 12 (AP). The United States hoped to win final indorsement by the United Nations Security Council today of its Pacific defense plan based in Japanese-mandated islands now under American military occupation.

The only remaining obstacles to ratification of American trusteeship over the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas chains were minor modifications offered by Russia and Britain.

One Change Opposed

Australia was not completely satisfied that the interests of all the Pacific countries had been taken into account, but was not expected to offer any serious objections.

America, after compromising with Russia on two minor details, stood firm against a third Soviet amendment intended to give the Security Council alone the power to change or terminate the trusteeship agreement.

The United States held that, as sole trustee for the United Nations, it would, in effect, act as an equal party in a treaty relationship with the world organization and could not be compelled to yield unilateral rights to the United Nations.

Subject To U.S. Veto

In any case, since strategic areas are within the province of the Security Council, any effort to amend the American status in the islands could, in a showdown, be vetoed by the United States.

Britain has taken the position that the trusteeship proposal should be amended only to bring its terms in line with United Nations Charter provisions: (1) The United States should be required to give notice when an area is closed for security reasons, and (2) all members of the United Nations should share in commercial rights.

Jap Isle Decision Delayed By U.N.

Lake Success, N.Y., March 12 (AP). The United Nations Security Council delayed a decision on the Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific today after New Zealand and India came forward with surprise requests to be heard in debate.

The appeals were approved quickly and resumption of discussion was set for next Monday. At that time Canada, the Netherlands and the Philippines, other members of the Far Eastern Commission not sitting on the council, also will be given the opportunity to speak.

Requests for extended hearings came just as it appeared the council was ready to approve an American proposal to take over the Marshall, Caroline and Narianas chains in a "strategic area" trusteeship under sole United States administration.

Terms of the agreement provide authority to close the islands at will for security reasons, ban foreign aircraft and erect fortifications, and in general almost amount to annexation. The United States has made it clear that it will remain on the islands regardless of any delays in the council consideration.

President Truman first announced the United States plan last fall and notified all the Governments concerned, including those now asking to speak. The case has been discussed at several council meetings since then.

"The New Zealand Government considers that the disposition made for these islands is an essential part of any plan for the control of Japan and the peace settlement with that country," Prime Minister Peter Fraser said in a note. "It is, therefore, a matter of interest to those states who took an active part in the war against Japan."

Gromyko Listens to Speech

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council, told reporters today that he had heard the broadcast of President Truman's speech, but had no comment.

Eisler Loses Fight Against Deportation

New York, March 12 (AP)—Gerhardt Eisler, who was named by a congressional committee as the No. 1 Communist agent in the United States, lost his Federal Court fight against deportation today.

Judge Francis G. Caffey, dismissing habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Eisler, ruled he was a "native, citizen, denizen or subject of Germany" and could be excluded from the United States without judicial review.

Eisler, a veteran of the Austrian army in World War I, had contended that he was a citizen of Austria, although born in Leipzig, Germany, because he inherited Austrian citizenship from his parents.

Eisler, held by immigration authorities on a presidential warrant since his arrest February 4, probably will be turned over to the Department of Justice to face an indictment returned by a grand jury in Washington charging him with contempt for refusing to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities February 6.

30.24-8443

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD AMBASSADORS (3SO)

BY WILLIAM B. KING

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA SUDDENLY CALLED HER AMBASSA-
DORS HOME FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON WHILE THE BIG POWERS WERE WRITING
THE FUTURE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA IN MOSCOW FOR AND JUST A FEW HOURS
BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS ASKED CONGRESS FOR MONEY AND MILITARY
ADVISORS TO COMBAT ANY COMMUNIST "SUBJUGATION" OF GREECE AND TURKEY.
SOVIET EMBASSY SOURCES IN PARIS SAID THE SOVIET ENVOY THERE,
ALEXANDER BOGOMOLOV, MIGHT ALSO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW "IN A FEW DAYS."
THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADOR
NIKOLAI V. NOVIKOV FROM WASHINGTON AND AMBASSADOR GEORGI ZARUBIN FROM
LONDON EXCEPT THE GENERAL DIPLOMATIC PHRASE THAT THEY WOULD "CONSULT
WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT."
THERE SEEMED LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SOVIET ACTION WAS
CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH ONE OR BOTH OF THE DAY'S TWO HISTORY-MAKING
EVENTS--THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW AND THE DECLARATION
OF THE NEW UNITED STATES POLICY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BY
PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
UNOFFICIAL SOVIET SOURCES HERE SAID THE ENVOYS WERE WANTED IN
MOSCOW "FOR CONSULTATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS
CONFERENCE."
IT WAS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT NEITHER NOVIKOV NOR ZARUBIN IS AN
EXPERT ON GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS. THE ONLY QUESTIONS SO FAR ON
THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' AGENDA, CONSEQUENTLY THERE WAS SPECULATION
THAT THEIR TRIP MIGHT HAVE TO DO WITH MEDITERRANEAN AFFAIRS.
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF

THE TRUMAN POLICY PROBABLY WOULD CREATE "CONSTERNATION" IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. INFORMED DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WERE QUOTED IN MOSCOW AS SAYING THE TRUMAN MESSAGE PROBABLY WOULD BRING ABOUT A NEW PHASE IN AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, BUT THAT SUCH A DEVELOPMENT PROBABLY WOULD AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMBASSADORS.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES, WHO SAID THEY HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF ZARUBIN'S DEPARTURE, ALSO HAD NO EXPLANATION OF THE ACTION.

HOWEVER, THERE WERE OTHER QUESTIONS ON WHICH SOVIET OFFICIALS MIGHT WANT TO CONFER WITH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE OTHER POWERS.

A MAJOR QUESTION IS THE PROPOSED FOUR-POWER TREATY TO KEEP GERMANY UNDER 40-YEAR-CONTROL. THIS PACT WAS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND IS BACKED BY BRITAIN. MAR 1947

ANOTHER MATTER IS THE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FOR REVISION OF THEIR PRESENT 20-YEAR ALLIANCE.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID IT WAS "NOT UNUSUAL" FOR A DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO WHICH HE WAS ACCREDITED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER. ZARUBIN WAS TRAVELING BY SHIP AND TRAIN, IT WAS NOTED, AND APPARENTLY IN NO SPECIAL HURRY, ALTHOUGH NOVIKOV WAS MAKING THE LONGER JOURNEY FROM WASHINGTON BY PLANE.

W353PES

WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (140)

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE ACCOUNT CARRIED TODAY BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, OF YESTERDAY'S FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL MEETING SAID SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV DESCRIBED AS "ABSURD RUMORS" REPORTS THAT RUSSIA WAS HOLDING 3,000,000 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

TASS SAID MOLOTOV READ THE FIGURE FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPORTS TO THE BERLIN CONTROL COUNCIL. MOLOTOV SAID HE WOULD MAKE THE RUSSIAN FIGURES AVAILABLE AT THE SAME TIME AS THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE. MAR 1947

THE TASS REPORT, AS DISTRIBUTED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID MOLOTOV "CONVINCINGLY PROVED X X X THE INCONSISTENCY AND GROUNDLESSNESS" OF BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S COMPLAINTS ABOUT PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE DISPOSAL OF GERMAN FLEET UNITS HELD BY RUSSIA.

"AS REGARDS MR.MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL THAT ALL FOUR GOVERNMENTS SUBMIT INFORMATION ABOUT GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, NONE OF THE MINISTERS MADE ANY STATEMENTS," TASS SAID. "THIS QUESTION REMAINS UNSETTLED."

WW1049PES

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A RESHUFFLING OF OFFICIALS HEADING THREE MINISTRIES ESPECIALLY CONCERNED WITH RUSSIA'S VAST RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

BY DECISION OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, THE BROADCAST SAID, LAZARM KAGANOVICH HAS BEEN FREED FROM HIS JOBS OF MINISTER OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

THE BROADCAST DID NOT MENTION KAGANOVICH'S PSOTION AS A MEMBER OF THE ALL-POWERFUL COMMUNIST PARTY POLITBURO BUT SAID HE HAD BEEN FREED FROM THE OTHER TWO POSTS "IN CONNECTION WITH HIS GOING OVER TO OTHER WORK."

THE PRESIDIUM NAMED S.Z.GINSBURG TO SUCCEED KAGANOVICH AS MINISTER OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY.

OTHER CHANGES MADE BY THE PRESIDIUM, THE BROADCAST SAID, FREED M.I.SALTYKOV AS MINISTER OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND APPOINTED G.M. ORLOV, PRESENT MINISTER OF THE CELLULOSE AND PAPER INDUSTRY, TO THAT POST.

WW1019PES

A182

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE DISCUSSED GERMANY'S DISARMAMENT TODAY WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE AS CHAIRMAN.

"AT THE CONTINUATION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING TODAY, MR.BEVIN, REFERRING TO DATA QUOTED YESTERDAY BY MR.MOLOTOV ON THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES, ADMITTED THAT THESE FORMATIONS EXISTED," THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID, "BUT HE DISPUTED THEIR MILITARY CHARACTER."

THE REPORT SAID BEVIN, THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, DECLARED THE UNITS WERE LABOR CORPS USED FOR WORK SUCH ASSWEEPING MINES. MAR 1947

"AT THE SAME TIME MR.BEVIN ADMITTED THAT A DEFINITE ORGANIZATION WAS REQUIRED FOR THESE FORMATIONS, SO THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THAT ORGANIZATION COULD ENJOY AUTHORITY OVER OTHERS," THE RADIO SAID.

BEVIN SAID THAT THE FORMATIONS WERE UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION AND, "HE DECLARED THAT THIS QUESTION WAS OF NO IMPORTANCE IN MOSCOW," THE BROADCAST SAID.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL "ONLY SAID THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AGREED WITH MR. BEVIN'S STATEMENT," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

FRANCE'S GEORGES BIDAULT TOOK THE STAND THAT DEMILITARIZATION "WAS LINKED UP WITH THAT OF WAR POTENTIAL AND THE LEVEL OF GERMAN INDUSTRY," THE BROADCAST SAID, ADDING THAT BIDAULT "PROPOSED THAT THE QUESTION OF GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRY BE REFERRED TO THE MINISTERS' DEPUTIES."

LS&W304PES

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION SAID "THE EXPRESSION OF SUCH A VIEW CAME AS A SURPRISE, SINCE MR.BEVIN HIMSELF HAD STATED THAT THESE MILITARY FORMATIONS COMPJISE 81,000 MEN WHO HAD SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF HITLERITE GERMANY.

"REALIZING THE WEAKNESS OF HIS POSITION, MR. BEVIN TRIED TO DISTRICT THE ATTENTION OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING BY SUDDENLY RAISING THE QUESTION OF THE FATE OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

BEVIN "HAD TO AGREE WITH MR. MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT THAT THE AMOUNT OF INDUSTRIAL WAR EQUIPMENT REMOVED FROM THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES WAS NEGLIGIBLE AS COMPARED WITH THAT REMOVED FROM THE SOVIET ZONE," IT SAID.

BEVIN "OBJECTED TO HAVING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ISSUE ANY DIRECTIVES ON DEMILITARIZATION TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL OF GERMANY UNTIL THERE WAS A COMMON AGREED OPINION ON ALL SECTIONS OF THE REPORT OF THIS COUNCIL," IT SAID.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL "ONLY SAID THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AGREED WITH MR. BEVIN'S STATEMENT," THE BROADCAST ADDED

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MAR 1947

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TRUMAN REACTION (270)

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY BANNERED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT ON UNITED STATES AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND HAILED IT, IN THE WORDS OF LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRRESS, AS "AN UNPARALLELED EXTENSION OF AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE WORLD."

THE EXPRESS SAID EDITORIALLY THAT AMERICA'S NEW INITIATIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST MUST "BRING INTO THE OPEN A SOURCE OF DISCORD IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WHICH HAS FOR LONG EXISTED BENEATH THE SURFACE."

THEREFORE, BRITAIN'S NEW ROLE, THE EXPRRESS SAID, SHOULD BE THAT OF AN "HONEST BROKER" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO MAKE "A SOUND AND LASTING RESETTLEMENT OF THIS TROUBLED WORLD."

THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER SAID MR.TRUMAN "IS GIVING WAY TO THE WORST IMPERIALISTS, THE ATOMANIACS AND THE REST OF THE WILD CREW WHO DREAM OF WORLD DOMINATION." THE NEWSPAPER ADDED:

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"GREECE AND TURKEY ARE NOW TO BECOME COLONIAL APPENDAGES OF THE UNITED STATES."

AMERICA'S REAL PURPOSE, SAID THE DAILY WORKER, "IS TO SAVE THE TOTTERING RULERS O

AMERICA'S REAL PURPOSE, SAID THE DAILY WORKER, "IS TO SAVE THE TOTTERING RULERS OF GREECE AND THE DICTATORS OF TURKEY AND TO DRIVE BACK THE ADVANCING FORCES OF DEMOCRACY."

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID MR.TRUMAN'S "FRIENDLY GESTURE TO TURKEY WILL INEVITABLY BE SEEN IN MOSCOW AS A HOSTILE GESTURE TO RUSSIA." THE PAPER CONTINUED:

IF AMERICANS BELIEVE THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING RESTS ON AMERICAN MIGHT AS A COUNTER-FORCE TO RUSSIA'S, "THE PROSPECT OF AN ARMED CLASH BETWEEN THE TWO GREATEST POWERS ON EARTH BECOMES FRIGHTENINGLY CLEAR."

"AND SUCH A CLASH, IN THE ATOM AGE, WOULD FINALLY DESTROY OUR SICK CIVILIZATION," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID THAT IF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT "HAD ONLY SPOKEN WITH THE SAME FORTHRIGHTNESS IN 1944 THE DECISION WHICH CONGRESS HAS BEEN CALLED UPON TO MAKE TODAY MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED."

WW1045PES

COMMONS (520)

BY ROBERT HEWETT

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LAID ASIDE INTRA-PARTY FUNDS TODAY TO FORM A UNITED FRONT AGAINST A VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE" IN THE GOVERNMENT SOUGHT BY CONXERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LABOR'S BIG MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS BEEN SPLIT RECENTLY BY A SHARP CONFLICT OVER PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S DECISION TO KEEP MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES, BUT ONE OF THE CHIEF CRITICS SERVED NOTICE LAST NIGHT THAT THE PARTY RANKS WOULD BE FIRM ON A SHOWDOWN VOTE.

THE DEBATE IS SCHEDULED TO RESUME AT 2:30 P.M. (9:30 A.M. EST), WITH CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE BOTH TAKING THE FLOOR. THE VOTING IS EXPECTED ABOUT 10 P.M. (5 P.M. EST).

THE EXTENT OF THE REVOLT OF SOME 160 LABOR "BACK BENCHERS"--RANK AND FILE MP'S--WHO OPPOSE ATTLEE'S ARMED FORCES POLICY, WAS SHOWN DURING THE DEBATE LAST EVENING WHEN LEONARD CALLAGHAN, FIERY WELSH LABORITE, CHARGED THAT THE MAINTENANCE OF BIG MILITARY FORCES DURING THE GRAVE MANPOWER SHORTAGE WERE "CRIPPLING BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY."

WHEN A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER SHOUTED "WELL, THEN VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT," CALLAGHAN RESPONDED:

"WE SHALL SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT WITH OUR VOTES AND CRITICIZE THEM WITH OUR SPEECHES."

NOT EVEN CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES EXPECTED THE "NO CONFIDENCE" VOTE TO PASS IN THE FACE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY OF NEARLY 200 MEMBERS. THEY HAVE USED THE THREE-DAY DEBATE ON THE 1947 ECONOMIC POLICIES TO CHARGE THE GOVERNMENT WITH FAILING TO ANTICIPATE A DRASTIC COAL SHORTAGE CRISIS AND HAVE DEMANDED A HALT TO NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY DURING THE RECOVERY DRIVE.

ALL DURING THE THREE-DAY DEBATE GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAVE SAID THEY INTEND TO PRESS THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

LABOR MINISTER GEORGE ISAACS YESTERDAY POINTED TO INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION SINCE THE MINES WERE NATIONALIZED ON JAN.1 AND SAID HE HOPED TO ATTRACT 100,000 ADDITIONAL MEN TO THE PITS BY BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS.

DEFENSE MINISTER A. V. ALEXANDER EVOKED A STORM FROM THE CONSERVATIVE BENCHES LAST NIGHT WHEN HE CHARGED THAT "WE WERE LED INTO THE WAR BY THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY."

TURNING TO THE LABOR CRITICS WHO DEMANDED STEEPER REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES, ALEXANDER SAID "IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE FRUIT OF SEVEN YEARS INTENSIVE WAR EFFORT SHOULD NOT BE THROWN AWAY BY AN ILL-CONSIDERED JETTISONING OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES."

M447AES

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BY TOM WILLIAMS) X X X

MORE WORKERS. mined

ONE OF THE DIRECTOR'S FIRST TASKS WILL BE TO LAUNCH A NATION-WIDE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN. FLYING SQUADS OF SPEAKERS ALREADY ARE TOURING BRITAIN'S FACTORIES EXPLAINING THE NECESSITY OF MEETING GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION TARGETS.

IN HIS BITING ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT, CHURCHILL SAID THE LABORITES "DEEMED IT THEIR MISSION TO IMPOSE THEIR PARTICULAR IDEOLOGICAL FORMULAS AND THEORIES UPON ALL THE REST OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN REGARDLESS OF THE PERIL IN WHICH WE ALL STOOD, REGARDLESS OF THE URGENCY OF THE WORK TO BE DONE."

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"THIS," HE SAID,. "WAS A CRIME AGAINST THE BRITISH STATE AND PEOPLE, THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHICH HAVE HAMPERED OUR RECOVERY, DARKENED OUR FUTURE, AND NOW ENDANGERED OUR VERY LIVES."

RANGING AFIELD TO ALL THE GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC AND COLONIAL POLICIES, HE SAID THE NATION'S FOOD, FUEL AND HOUSING ALL HAD BEEN GROSSLY MISHANDLED. THE AMERICAN LOAN WAS BEING MISSPENT, HE SAID, THE ARMY PADDED WITH INEFFECTIVES, AND BLUNDERS COMMITTED IN PALESTINE, EGYPT AND INDIA.

"SCUTTLE IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY IN INDIA, EGYPT AND BURMA, BUT THE ONE THING AT ALL COSTS THAT WE MUST PRESERVE IS THE RIGHT TO KEEP OURSELVES WORLD MOCKED AND WORLD HATED OVER PALESTINE AT A COST OF 82,000,000 POUNDS ($328,000,000)," HE SAID IN A MOCKING VOICE.

"IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS OUR COUNTRY HAS FALLEN FROM ITS PROUD AND GLORIOUS POSITION IN THE WORLD TO THE PLIGHT INTO WHICH IT LIES

TODAY."

"THERE WAS NO NEED FOR A FOOD SHORTAGE AND THERE WAS NO NEED FOR A BREAKDOWN IN COAL," HE DECLARED, HAD THE GOVERNMENT NOT PLACED PARTY ABOVE NATION AND BUSIED ITSELF "PLANNING UTOPIA."

"LET US PUT UP A FIGHT FOR JOHN BULL'S FOOD, ANYHOW," HE CHALLENGED. "TO RUN HIM DOWN AS LOW AS THIS IS A SCANDAL."

IN ANSWER, ARTHUR GREENWOOD, LORD PRIVY SEAL, DECLARED THE "HARD FACTS" IN CHURCHILL'S PAST HAD NOT MARKED HIM "AS A TRUSTED DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE DAYS FOLLOWING THE WAR."

SO FAR AS LABOR WAS CONCERNED, GREENWOOD SAID, CHURCHILL WOULD NOT GET A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

JK445PES

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT BILL REQUIRING 18 MONTHS FULL-TIME MILITARY SERVICE AND FIVE AND A HALF YEARS OF PART-TIME SERVICE IN THE RESERVES FOR EACH BRITON REACHING THE AGE OF 18 WAS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IF PASSED THE MEASURE WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE AFTER JAN.1, 1949. MEANTIME CALL-UPS WILL CONTINUE UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS OF 1939 AND 1946 WHICH REMAIN IN EFFECT.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT A TOTAL OF 1,034,000 PERSONS WILL BE CON-
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IT IS ESTIMATED THAT A TOTAL OF 1,034,000 PERSONS WILL BE CONSCRIPTED UNDER THE BILL DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF ITS OPERATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO EXEMPT UNDERGROUND MINERS FROM CONSCRIPTION PROVIDED THEY CONTINUE MINING FROM 18 TO THEIR 26TH BIRTHDAYS. MCC MINERS ARE THE ONLY EXEMPT CLASS BUT DEFERMENTS MEDICAL AND DIVINITY STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES TO PERMIT UNINTERRUPTED TRAINING.

PS/V629PES

LONDON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE WELCOMED TONIGHT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECISION TO SEND MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT BRITAIN HAS WAIVED REPAYMENT BY GREECE OF A DEBT AMOUNTING TO SOME "MILLIONS" OF POUNDS.

A SPOKESMAN SAID SIR CLIFFORD NORTON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN ATHENS, INFORMED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH DECISION "WITHIN THE PAST DAY OR TWO."

THE DEBT--ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN THREE MILLION AND FOUR MILLION POUNDS ($12,000,000 TO $16,000,000)--WAS INCURRED FOR FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER GOODS DELIVERED TO LIBERATED GREECE BEFORE UNRRA BEGAN OPERATIONS THERE.

WELCOMING TRUMAN'S "GENEROUS OFFER," GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ALSO EXPRESSED "GREAT APPRECIATION" FOR THE PRESIDENT'S "WISE RECOGNITION OF WIDER ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT GREEK SITUATION."

TRUMAN'S STAND AGAINST IMPOSITION OF MINORITY GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE, THEY SAID, DID NOT CONFLICT IN ANY WAY WITH BRITAIN'S VIEWS EXPRESSED IN RECENT NOTES TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED POLLND, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.

V641PES

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY WES GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-A SPIRITED COUNTER-ATTACK BY ERNEST BEVIN EVOKED SURPRISINGLY CONCILIATORY CONCESSIONS TONIGHT FROM V.M. MOLOTOV IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS JUST AS NEWS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECLARATION OF SUPPORT TO GREECE AND TURKEY REACHED MOSCOW.

IT WAS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE SOFTENING OF THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S POSITION WAS DUE TO MR. TRUMAN'S STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE TWO MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, HOWEVER, THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS KNEW THAT THE PRESIDENT'S MOVE WAS IN THE OFFING.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL RUSSIAN EXPLANATION ON THE RETURN OF THE AMBASSADORS. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE LIVED IN RUSSIA FOR SEVERAL YEARS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ALREADY WERE IN MOSCOW, IT MIGHT ONLY BE NATURAL FOR THE AMBASSADORS TO THOSE COUNTRIES TO BE SUMMONED HOME.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE MINISTERS, AT WHICH MOLOTOV AGREED TO DISCLOSE THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELD IN RUSSIA AND TO FIX A DATE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN RUSSIAN-HELD GERMAN SHIPS, REFLECTED NO INCREASE IN TENSION, DESPITE THE NEW UNITED STATES POLICY AND THE RECALL OF THE AMBASSADORS.

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THERE SEEMED TO BE NO DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MUCH TOUGHER UNIZED SZATES POBICQTWOUGR KKUTU VV

THERE SEEMED TO BE NO DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MUCH TOUGHER UNITED STATES POLICY WOULD INFLUENCE FUTURE SESSIONS THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION HERE THAT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL INTENDED TO CONDUCT AMERICAN DIPLOMACY ON THE BASIS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS A REAL POWER.

SOME DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID MR. TRUMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH MARSHALL'S PRESENCE IN MOSCOW, AND THAT THE EFFECT WAS TO LET THE RUSSIANS KNOW THAT IF THEY WANT TO DO BUSINESS UNDER THE NEW POLICY, NOW IS THE TIME TO GET TO WORK--OTHERWISE THE OUTLOOK MAY BE GLOOMY.

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(MR. TRUMAN, IN AN ADDRESS TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES SEND $400,000,000 TO GREECE AND TURKEY, AND ASKED FOR AUTHORITY TO DETAIL CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL TO SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AID FURNISHED. HE DID NOT MENTION RUSSIA BY NAME, BUT HE SAID THAT "COMMUNISTS" WERE LEADING "TERRORIST ACTIVITIES" AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "SUPPORT FREE PEOPLE WHO ARE RESISTING ATTEMPTED SUBJUGATION BY ARMED MINORITIES OR BY OUTSIDE PRESSURE."

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(WASHINGTON OBSERVERS SAID RECALL OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN MIGHT BE INTERPRETED EITHER AS A DESIRE BY PRIME MINISTER STALIN FOR A FIRST HAND REPORT ON THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MEDITERRANEAN, OR AS A DESIRE TO HAVE THE TWO ON HAND DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.

(A DISPATCH FROM PARIS QUOTED THE SOVIET EMBASSY THERE AS SAYING THAT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, ALEXANDER BOGOMOLOV, ALSO MIGHT LEAVE FOR MOSCOW "IN A FEW DAYS.")

THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH MINISTERS CAME ON

30. 24 - 8449

THE QUESTION OF THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, AND DOMINATED TODAY'S MEETING. MARSHALL SUPPORTED BEVIN, AND FRENCH FOREIGN SECRETARY GEORGES BIDAULT, WHO PRESIDED, STAYED OUT OF THE DISCUSSION.

MOLOTOV AGREED TO DISCLOSE TO THE CONFERENCE THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS HELD IN RUSSIA, ON CONDITION THAT OTHER POWERS DO LIKEWISE. HE CONCEDED THAT RUSSIA HAD BEEN TARDY IN CARRYING OUT POSTDAM COMMITMENTS TO DESTROY CERTAIN GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS, AND PROMISED TO FIX A DATE SOON FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

THE VESSELS TO BE DESTROYED COME UNDER CATEGORY "C", AS SPECIFIED AT POTSDAM. RUSSIA HAS SEVERAL SHIPS IN THIS CATEGORY, INCLUDING THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER GRAF ZEPPELIN AND CAPITAL SHIPS.

A18

MAR 1947

BEVIN, IN AN HOUR AND A HALF LONG STATEMENT, ANSWERED MOLOTOV'S CHARGES OF YESTERDAY CONCERNING BRITAIN'S ALLEGED FAILURE TO DEMILITARIZE HER ZONE OF OCCUPIED GERMANY, AND THEN LAUNCHED THE ATTACK OF HIS OWN.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY ACCUSED RUSSIA OF FAILURE TO REPORT THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF WAR WHICH SHE HOLDS; FAILURE TO GIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN SHIPS; AND FAILURE TO CARRY OUT AGREEMENTS ON THE LEVEL OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

BEVIN AND MARSHALL BOTH MAINTAINED THAT FACTORIES CLAIMED AS REPARATIONS IN THE WESTERN ZONES COULD NOT BE COMPLETELY DESTROYED AS LONG AS THE RUSSIANS FAILED TO CONSIDER GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT AS AGREED UPON AT POTSDAM.

BEVIN DESCRIBED MOLOTOV'S CHARGE THAT THE BRITISH WERE MAINTAINING GERMAN MILITARY UNITS IN THE BRITISH ZONE AS A "BOGY OF WHICH NOBODY NEED BE FRIGHTENED."

THE BRITISH SECRETARY REPEATED HIS ASSERTION OF YESTERDAY THAT 81,350 GERMANS WERE ENGAGED IN REMOVING MINES AND PERFORMING OTHER DANGEROUS TASKS IN THE GERMAN ZONE, FOR WHICH HE WAS UNWILLING TO USE ALLIED SOLDIERS.

BEVIN ADDED THAT THE SO-CALLED ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY IN WESTERN ZONES HAD BEEN DISBANDED AND ITS MEMBERS WERE NOW DISPLACED PERSONS.

"BEFORE LEAVING THE HUMAN SIDE OF THIS QUESTION, I MUST AGAIN REFER TO A MATTER WHICH CAUSES ME A GREAT DEAL OF CONCERN," HE SAID. "THIS IS THE QUESTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR HELD OUTSIDE OF GERMANY.

"SO FAR AS THE UNITED KINGDOM IS CONCERNED, I AM PREPARED TO (PLACE ON THE) TABLE COMPLETE FIGURES OF OUR HOLDINGS AND TO DECLARE OUR PLANS FOR THEIR REPATRIATION. WE HAVE NO RELIABLE INFORMATION AS TO THE NUMBERS HELD BY THE SOVIET UNION. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THEIR NUMBER RUNS INTO MANY MILLIONS. I SHOULD LIKE TO REFER TO REPORTS THAT A NUMBER OF THEM HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO SERVE WITH THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES."

BEVIN SAID HE WANTED TO KNOW WHEN AND AT WHAT RATE THESE PRISONERS WERE BEING REPATRIATED, AND ADDED THAT GERMANY HAD "BEEN DENUDED BY WAR OF HER YOUNG MEN."

A19

"THE SITUATION HAS BEEN FURTHER AGGRAVATED BY THE TRANSFER OF VAST NUMBERS OF GERMANS, OF WHOM AN EXCEEDINGLY HIGH PROPORTION ARE NEITHER YOUNG NOR FIT FOR WORK, FROM THE EASTERN TERRITORY," BEVIN DECLARED. "SOMETHING MUST BE DONE TO REDRESS THIS UNBALANCED POSITION, AND THE RETURN OF PRISONERS OF WAR IS AN OBVIOUS STEP IN THIS DIRECTION."

BEVIN THEN WENT ON TO DEAL WITH RUSSIAN CHARGES THAT THE WESTERN POWERS HAD FAILED TO DISMANTLE FACTORIES IN THEIR ZONES.

BEFORE REPLYING, MOLOTOV ASKED FOR THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. MARSHALL SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS "IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT" WITH BRITAIN ON THIS SUBJECT. BIDAULT REPEATED FRANCE'S POSITION ASOUTLINED YESTERDAY.

MOLOTOV OBSERVED DRILY THAT THE OTHER THREE POWERS APPEARED TO BE IN AGREEMENT. THEN HE SURPRISED THE CONFERENCE BY UNEXPECTEDLY OFFERING TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ON THE PRISONERS OF WAR, IF THE OTHER POWERS WOULD DO THE SAME.

SINCE THE OTHER THREE POWERS ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR FIGURES AT ONCE, IT WAS EXPECTED RUSSIA WOULD MAKE KNOWN HER TOTAL SHORTLY.

REFERRING TO BEVIN'S STATEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY, MOLOTOV SAID THIS POSITION WAS NOT RELATED TO DEMILITARIZATION.

THE COUNCIL THEN AGREED TO HEAR ALL PHASES OF THE GERMAN QUESTION BEFORE SENDING THE PROPOSALS BACK TO THE DEPUTIES FOR RECONCILIATION.

JK515PES

CONFERENCE SEPARATE (350)

MAR 1947

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE PRINCIPAL SPECTATORS DRAWN TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ARE SMALL BOYS AND THEY DO NOT SEEM VERY EXCITED AT WHAT THEY SEE.

ONE REASON WHY THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN A CROWD-DRAWING FLOP--LESS THATN 50 SIGHTSEERS ARE USUALLY ATTRACTED--IS THAT THERE IS NOT MUCH TO SEE.

LIKE OTHER HISTORIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS IN PARIS AND NEW YORK THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE IS BARRED TO SPECTATORS. ONE RUSSIAN OBSERVER REPORTED: "I HAVE BEEN HERE TWO DAYS AND ALL I'VE SEEN ARE SOME WELL-DRESSED MEN GETTING OUT OF AUTOMOBILES AND GOING IN A DOOR."

THE MOST EXCITING EVENT FROM THE SPECTATORS' VIEWPOINT TODAY WAS THE SIGHT OF SECRETARY MARSHALL AND U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH RUSHING UP TO AVIATION HOUSE AT 50 MILES AN HOUR, TIRES SCREAMING.

THEN CAME ANOTHER LONG BUT NOT SO NEW AMERICAN PACKARD AT 20 MILES AN HOUR--SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV, DRESSED IN BACL CARACUL CAP AND BLACK COAT, WHO WALKED STIFFLY INSIDE.

"NASHA," SAID A RUSSIAN AT THIS SIGHT. THIS IS THE RUSSIAN WORD FOR "OURS."

A LONG BLACK RUSSIAN ZIOS DREW UP BEARING FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT, WHO WORE NO HAT AT ALL.

"THOSE FRENCH," SAID A RUSSIAN BYSTANDER. "ALWAYS NEW STYLES."

FINALLY BRITAIN'S HEAVY-SET FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN ARRIVED BEFORE THE FRONT DOOR. IT TOOK HIM 15 SECONDS TO UNROLL FROM THE DEPTHS OF HIS CAR, ANOTHER BLACK RUSSIAN ZIS. HE WORE A BLACK HOMBERG AND BLACK OVERCOAT.

"JUST LIKE AN ENGLISHMEN SHOULD LOOK," COMMENTED A RUSSIAN WOMAN, "ONLY HE SEEMS WELL FED. NOT LIKE THE NEWS I'VE BEEN READING ABOUT FROM BRITAIN."

"HE HAS PROBABLY BEEN FILLING UP SINCE HE GOT TO MOSCOW," HER

FRIEND REJOINED.
PUFFING, BEVIN MOUNTED THE STEPS AND GOT INSIDE JUST AS THE HANDS OF THE CLOCK STOOD AT 4 P.M., TIME FOR THE MINISTERS TO MEET.
"BEVIN IS ALWAYS LAST," SAID ONE OF THE SMALL BOYS. "I HAVE BEEN HERE THREE DAYS. BEVIN IS ALWAYS LAST."
"THE AMERICAN IS ALWAYS FIRST," OFFERED HIS SMALL FRIEND. "HE HAS BEEN FIRST EVERY DAY."
POLICE WERE THICK, NOT ALL OF THEM IN THE HOODED OVERCOATS OF THE NEW BLUE POLICE UNIFORMS. AT THE PARKING LOT WHERE I LEFT MY CAR, I TOOK OUT A CIGAR.
"WHAT HAVE YOU GOT THERE," ASKED A SUSPICIOUS MAN IN BLACK BOOTS AND BLACK OVERCOAT.
"CIGAR," I REPLIED.
"ALL RIGHT," HE SAID, SUSPICION MOUNTING. "WHY DON'T YOU SMOKE IT?"
"BECAUSE," I REPLIED, "LIKE A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE I DON'T HAVE A MATCH."
"I DON'T HAVE ONE EITHER," HE SAID, WALKING OFF AND APPARENTLY SATISFIED.
FOLKS, THAT IS SECURITY.
(EDS: 7TH GRAF READ--RUSSIAN ZIS DREW X X X ETC.)

MAR 1947

LS231PES

CONFERENCE SIDEBAR (500)
BY WES GALLAGHER
MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE IT IS DINNER AT MIDNIGHT AND LUNCH IF ANY IN MID-AFTERNOON.
IF A UNION ORGANIZER CAME ALONG WITH A PLAN FOR A 60-HOUR WEEK HE WOULD FIND PLENTY OF CANDIDATES READY TO JOIN.
THOSE DELEGATION MEMBERS WHO CAME TO MOSCOW EXPECTING TO GO SIGHTSEEING ARE FINDING THAT THE INSIDE OF THEIR HOTEL ROOMS AND THE INSIDE OF THEIR EMBASSIES ARE ABOUT THE ONLY SIGHTS THEY SEE. THE MOST WELCOME SIGHT OF ALL IS A BED.
THE LIMITED SIZE OF THE DELEGATIONS HAS MADE EVERYONE DOUBLE UP IN DUTIES. EVEN SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, WHO IS KNOWN FOR HIS HABIT OF GOING TO BED EARLY, IS STAYING UP WAY PAST HIS REGULAR HOURS. AFTER THREE DAYS OF THE CONFERENCE SOCIAL LIFE HAS BEEN NIL.
THE SCHEDULE OF A DAYS WORK IS LIKE THIS:
IN THE MORNING THE DEPUTIES FOR AUSTRIA AND GERMANY MEET, ACCOMPANIED BY ADVISORS. THIS TAKES VIRTUALLY ALL THE TOP MEN AND MOST OF THE SECRETARIES OF EACH DELEGATION. THESE MEETINGS LAST UNTIL 1 OR 1:30 P.M.
AS SOON AS THESE TWO MEETINGS ARE OVER FLEETS OF HIGH-POWERED CARS RACE FROM AVIATION HOUSE, WHERE THE CONFERENCES ARE HELD, DOWN LENINGRAD HIGHWAY TO GORKI STREET AND THE HOTEL MOSKVA WHERE THE DELEGATIONS ARE HOUSED.
AFTER A QUICK WASH THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS, INCLUDING STENOGRAPHERS, AMBASSADORS AND GENERALS, DESCEND ON THE HUGE DINING ROOM WHERE THEY TRY TO PERSUADE THE WAITERS, TO WHOM TIME IS SO MUCH LESS IMPORTANT, THAT THEY WANT LUNCH IN A HURRY.
LUNCH ENDS AROUND 3 OR 3:30 P.M. FOR MOST OF THE WORKERS. THEN THE SLEEK CARS BEGIN THE RACE BACK TO AVIATION HOUSE, MILES AWAY, WITH THE CHAUFFEURS DRIVING LIKE FRUSTRATED FIGHTER PLANE PILOTS.
COMMITTEE MEETINGS BEGIN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AT 4 P.M., BUT THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS CONTINUE LONG AFTER THE BIG FOUR BREAKS UP THREE OR FOUR HOURS LATER.

3125 (Q)
AFTER THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS WIND UP THE DELEGATIONS RACE BACK TO THE EMBASSIES TO PREPARE REPORTS ON THE DAYS BUSINESS, WHILE THE RUSSIANS RETIRE TO THE KREMLIN TO DISCUSS THE HAPPENINGS.
IF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE A TIFF--AND THEY USUALLY DO--ONE OR THE OTHER OF THEM WANTS NEW MATERIAL PREPARED FOR THE NEXT DAY. THE ADVISORS, AFTER PREPARING THEIR COMMITTEE REPORTS, USUALLY ARE GIVEN THE TASK OF FRAMING THESE PAPERS. THEY ARE LUCKY IF THEY LEAVE THE EMBASSIES AND ARRIVE AT THEIR HOTEL BY MIDNIGHT FOR SUPPER.
THE BIG DINING ROOM REMAINS OPEN FROM 8 A.M., UNTIL 3 A.M., BY MIDNIGHT OR AFTER THE DELEGATES ARE TOO TIRED TO TALK, BUT THEY COULDN'T IF THEY TRIED FOR IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM IS A HIGH BANDSTAND FROM WHICH A LARGE BAND PLAYS LOUD AND OFTEN.
THE SOLE EXCEPTION TO THESE 8 A.M., TO 2 A.M., HOURS IS ENJOYED BY THE SMALL STENGRAPHIC "POOLS." THE GIRLS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS. BUT THIS IS ONLY BECAUSE THERE IS NOT ROOM ENOUGH IN THE EMBASSY BALLROOMS FOR ALL OF THEM TO WORK AT ONCE.
EVEN SUCH TOP-RANKING MEMBERS AS U.S. AMBASSADOR ROBERT MURPHY HAVE FIVE OR SIX DESKS WITH WORKERS CROWDED INTO ONE SMALL OFFICE.
ONE OF THE EIGHT CRACK SERGEANTS BROUGHT FROM THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION CONSTABULARY IN GERMANY TO SERVE AS EMBASSY GUARDS AND COURIERS, SUMMED UP HIS OPINION THUS:
"THIS IS MORE LIKE A SWEATSHOP THAN A CONFERENCE."

LS250PES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MAR. 12-(AP)-REPORTS OF A NEW UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA HAVE REACHED MOSCOW, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE SOVIET PRESS OR RADIO. WHEN NEWS OF SUCH A POLICY IS MADE PUBLIC IT CAN BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE SOMETHING LIKE CONSTERNATION.
IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT DEFINITE ECONOMIC INTERVENTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN CERTAIN KEY AREAS OF THE WORLD WILL NOT COME AS ANY SURPRISE TO THE RUSSIANS. THEY ALREADY ARE ACCUSING THE UNITED STATES OF SUCH ACTION AND HAVE BEEN USING THE PHRASE "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" FOR A LONG TIME.
(THIS DISPATCH HAS WRITTEN BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE WAS MADE PUBLIC, BUT AFTER MUCH AUTHORITATIVE SPECULATION THAT HE WOULD ASK AID TOTALLING $400,000,000 FOR GREECE AND TURKEY AND INDICATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS TAKING ACTION TO LIMIT RUSSIAN AND COMMUNIST EXPANSION.)
SUGGESTIONS OF CREDITS TO GREECE AND TURKEY HAVE NOT GONE DOWN WELL HERE; RUSSIANS VIEW THIS PROSPECT AS ANOTHER CASE OF "ECONOMIC PRESSURE."
JK143PES

30.24 - 8451

THERE IS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THE RECALL TO MOSCOW OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADORS TO WASHINGTON AND LONDON. IT IS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT, WITH THE RESPECTIVE FOREIGN SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN MOSCOW, IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADORS TO THOSE COUNTRIES SHOULD BE HERE. MOSCOW 400 ex-people.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE FORMER AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO MOSCOW, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, (NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON), REQUENTLY LEFT THE SOVIET UNION TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

(THE FOLLOWING PORTION OF THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN SPOKE BUT AFTER MUCH AUTHORITATIVE SPECULATION THAT HE WOULD ASK FOR AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND THAT AMERICAN POLICY WOULD BE AIMED AT LIMITING RUSSIAN AND COMMUNIST EXPANSION.)

AN INFORMED SOURCE X X X AT START PREVIOUS, DELETING SECOND GRAPH, BEGINNING "(THIS DISPATCH X X X."

W418PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 12-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY THAT THE ADOPTION OF "A NEW UNITED STATES POLICY" TOWARD RUSSIA WAS TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH THE PRESENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BEFORE THE CONTENTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS BECAME PUBLIC, BUT AFTER MUCH AUTHORITATIVE SPECULATION THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD CALL FOR LOANS TOTALLING $400,000,000 TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND INDICATIONS THAT THE NEW AMERICAN POLICY WOULD BE AIMED AT LIMITING RUSSIAN AND COMMUNIST EXPANSION.)

SOVIET AUTHORITIES MAY DO NOTHING ABOUT THE NEW AMERICAN POLICY UNTIL THE ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF NIKOLAI V.NOVIKOV, RUSSIA'S AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, BUT IN THE MEANTIME IT IS HELD HERE THAT THE SESSIONS OF THE FOUR-- POWER CONFERENCE HAVE PALED IN IMPORTANCE BESIDE THE BIG ISSUE RAISED IN WASHINGTON.

(NOVIKOV HAS BEEN RECALLED TO MOSCOW FOR "CONSULTATION," AS HAS GEORGI ZARUBIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN.)

THE INFORMED SOURCE QUOTED ABOVE SAID THE AMERICAN POLICY WAS NOT AIMED AT BREAKING DOWN THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE BUT WAS MEANT TO INDICATE TO THE RUSSIANS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING A NEW LINE AND THAT SHOULD THE SOVIET UNION WANT TO DO BUSINESS ALONG THIS LINE "THE BOY TO TALK TO IS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE"---THAT IS MARSHALL.

THIS INFORMANT SAID MARSHALL AND HIS FELLOW DELEGATES KNOW ABOUT WASHINGTON'S NEW LINE, BUT REFUSED TO SAY HOW LONG THEY HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT. (MARSHALL LEFT WASHINGTON ON MARCH 5, TWO DAYS BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN CANCELLED HIS PLANNED CARIBBEAN VACATION BECAUSE OF THE GREEK CRISIS.) THE NEW POLICY, THE INFORMANT SAID, WAS EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

A217

IT WAS NOT KNOWN, OF COURSE, HOW THE NEW POLICY WAS GOING TO BE RECEIVED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV IN THE CONFERENCE, BUT SOME OBSERVERS SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE A DEFINITE EFFECT ON THE FOUR POWER MEETING.

THE INFORMED SOURCE AND OTHER OBSERVERS SAID THE POLICY WAS BOUND TO HAVE A "PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT." THIS CORRESPONDENT'S OBSERVATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS LEADS HIM TO BELIEVE THAT BECAUSE OF THEIR DISLIKE OF CONFUSING TWO DIFFERENT QUESTIONS THEY PROBABLY WOULD KEEP A PERFECTLY STRAIGHT FACE IN GOING THROUGH THE CONFERENCE ROUTINE.

INASMUCH AS THE NEW POLICY MAY BE CONSIDEREFPRIMARILY AN AMERICAN-SOVIET QUESTION, IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW IT COULD BE INJECTED INTO THE CONFERENCE. (BRITAIN, HOWEVER, IS DEEPLY INVOLVED, SINCE THE SO-CALLED "NEW POLICY" MEANS THE TAKING OVER BY THE UNITED STATES OF EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COMMITMENTS HITHERTO SHOULDERED BY BRITAIN.)

BUT MANY OBSERVERS WERE CONVINCED THAT THE NEW AMERICAN LINE WOULD HAVE AN EFFECT THAT WOULD BE REFLECTED AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN CERTAIN ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS, BUT PROBABLY NOTHING MORE DEFINITE.

NEITHER THE SOVIET PRESS NOR RADIO HAS PUBLISHED ANYTHING ON THE UNITED STATES' "NEW POLICY," BUT WHEN THEY DO THE NEWS CAN BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE SOMETHING LIKE CONSTERNATION.

JK241PES

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HERE WERE AGREED TODAY THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN BOSNIA, HERZEGOVINA AND OTHER SECTIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAD BECOME SO CRITICAL THAT, WITHOUT OUTSIDE AID, 5,000,000 PERSONS WITHIN 30 DAYS WOULD FACE THE PROSPECT OF STARVATION.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN WERE NOT WILLING TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, BUT SO OF THEM SAID THEY HAD CONCLUDED THAT, AFTER TWO DROUGHTS WHICH CUT FOOD STOCKS TO A MINIMUM, THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAD HANDLED THE SITUATION BADLY ON SEVERAL COUNTS.

THESE SOURCES ATTRIBUTED SUCH ERRORS TO INADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS, LACK OF EXPERIENCED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, CONFUSION TO THE POINT OF CONTRADICTION IN STATISTICS, AND MISDIRECTION IN THE USE OF INTERNAL PROPAGANDA ALONG POLITICAL LINES.

IT WAS LEARNED HERE THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY HAD SENT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES, FOLLOWING THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD ASKED FOR AMERICAN AID, BUT U.S. EMBASSY COUNSELLOR JOHN M. CABOT SAID HE COULD NOT REVEAL WHAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE.

IT WAS LEARNED, THROUGH UNRRA FIGURES AND FROM UNRRA MISSION CHIEF MIHAIL SERGEICHIC, THAT EVEN WHEN THREATENED WITH SHORTAGES, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAD MAINTAINED THE HIGHEST BREAD RATION IN EUROPE DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1946; THAT CONSIDERABLE UNRRA GOODS WERE DISTRIBUTED TO RICH SERBIAN AREAS WHICH, AFTER A YEAR OF RECONSTRUCTION, HAD MADE THEMSELVES VIRTUALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT.

THE CONTROLLED YUGOSLAV PRESS HAS PUBLISHED MANY ARTICLES SAYING THAT FOOD STOCKS WERE SUFFICIENT. BUT THESE ARTICLES WERE WRITTEN AS PROPAGANDA, AIMED AT CONVINCING THE PEOPLE THAT THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION WAS SUCCESSFUL. WHEN THE CRISIS CAME, THE GOVERNMENT REPUDIATED THE ARTICLES.

W316PES

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 10-(AP)-THE SELLING OF AMERICAN STOCKS ON THE AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE WAS AUTHORIZED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1941, BUT NOT A SINGLE TRANSACTION WAS CONCLUDED BECAUSE FORMAL PREPARATIONS HAD NOT BEEN FINISHED.

THE FIRST SALES ARE NOT EXPECTED BEFORE WEDNESDAY.

ALL DEALINGS WILL BE ONE-WAY TRANSACTIONS, AS ONLY SELLING AND NO BUYING WILL BE ALLOWED SO FAR AS INDIVIDUALS ARE CONCERNED.

HOLDERS OF THE APPROXIMATELY 180 AMERICAN SECURITIES THAT WILL BE ADMITTED TO TRADING, WILL BE ALLOWED TO SELL ONLY TO AUTHORIZED ARBITRAGE HOUSES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE. THESE HOUSES IN TURN MUST DISPOSE OF THE STOCKS WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD OF WEEKS IN NEW YORK.

INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS WHO SELL THEIR AMERICAN STOCKS WILL BE PAID IN GUILDERS BY THE NETHERLANDS BANK AT THE RATE OF 2.63 GUILDERS TO THE DOLLAR.

DEALERS SAID TODAY THEY DID NOT EXPECT MUCH SELLING FOR THE MOMENT, EVEN CONSIDERING PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT SELLING MIGHT BE ENFORCED IN ORDER TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT BADLY NEEDED DOLLARS.

WW511PES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MARCH 12-(AP)-QUALIFIED INFORMANTS HERE SAY THAT TURKEY MUST HAVE AMERICAN FINANCIAL AID IF SHE IS TO KEEP HER ARMY OF NEARLY 1,000,000 MEN FULLY MOBILIZED AS A BARRIER AGAINST POSSIBLE RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.

TURKEY HAS BEEN ON A FULL MOBILIZATION STATUS FOR SEVEN YEARS AND MORE THAN 60 PERCENT OF HER TOTAL NATIONAL INCOME GOES TOWARD MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMY--MOST OF WHICH STANDS GUARD ALONG THE TURKISH-RUSSIAN BORDER EAST OF THE BLACK SEA AND ON THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

THE TURKS SAY THE COST OF KEEPING SO MANY MEN UNDER ARMS IS SO HEAVY AND SUCH A DRAIN UPON THE NATION'S FISCAL RESOURCES THAT HER WHOLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS IN JEOPARDY. EVEN SO, THE TURKISH ARMY ADMITTEDLY IS NOT WELL EQUIPPED.

"A WEAK TURKEY COULD ONLY INVITE TROUBLE," ONE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTED TO NEWSMEN LAST NIGHT. "IT WOULD BE MORE FARSIGHTED AND MUCH LESS COSTLY IN THE LONG RUN TO HELP HER TODAY THAN HAVE TO TRY TO RESCUE HER ON SOME LATER DAY."

OTHER TURKS SAY THAT THE DRAIN ON THEIR FINANCES BY THE ARMY HAS CAUSED THEM TO ABANDON ALL PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES WHICH THE NATION MUST HAVE IF SHE IS TO DEVELOP A "DECENT ECONOMIC ORDER." THE BUILDING OF HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS ALSO HAS BEEN NEGLECTED AND INSUFFICIENT REVENUE HAS BARRED A NEEDED HEALTH PLAN.

THE TURKS MAINTAIN THAT THEY ARE THE ONLY NEIGHBOR RUSSIA HAS THAT HAS CONSISTENTLY AND EMPHATICALLY RESISTED ALL SOVIET PRESSURE WHICH THEY FELT TENDED TOWARD EXPANSION. THEY HAVE STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO ALLOW RUSSIA A SHARE IN DEFENSE OF THE VITAL DARDANELLES.

M453AES

TRUMAN REACTION

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT WITHHELD IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL COMMENT TONIGHT ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL FOR MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

ONE INFORMANT DESCRIBED MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE AS "REVOLUTIONARY."

PREMIER RECEP PEKER WAS IN ISTANBUL TONIGHT BUT DECLINED COMMENT UNTIL HE HAD READ THE FULL TEXT PROBABLY TOMORROW.

ONE UNOFFICIAL BUT HIGHLY INFORMED SOURCE IN ANKARA DECLARED MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH SURELY WOULD BRING "UTTER JOY" TO TURKEY.

WW1136PES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CIRCULATED HERE SAID THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MISSION AT SOFIA HAD LEFT THAT BULGARIAN CITY AND MIGHT ARRIVE IN ISTANBUL SOMETIME TODAY.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE EARLIER SAID THE FRENCH HAD PROTESTED VIGOROUSLY AGAINST ASSERTED MISTREATMENT BY THE BULGARIANS.

MEANWHILE, THE TURKISH NEWSPAPER VATAN, QUOTING DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA NOW WERE IN THE FIRST STEP OF ORGANIZING A SOUTHERN SLAV BROTHERHOOD INTO WHICH ALBANIA WOULD BE BROUGHT LATER. THIS WOULD INVOLVE A CUSTOMS UNION AND A UNIFIED MONETARY SYSTEM, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

WW1151PES

THERE WAS WIDESPREAD CONJECTURE, EVEN IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES, THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT EXTEND MARTIAL LAW AREAS TO RESTRICT EVEN FURTHER THE MOVEMENT OF JEWS. THE PRESENT MARTIAL LAW AREAS COVER THE JEWISH MEA SHEARIM SECTION OF JERUSALEM, AND TEL AVIV AND SEVERAL OTHER COASTAL PLAIN CITIES IN THAT AREA.

THE LEGALITY OF MARTIAL LAW, CONTESTED IN A CASE FILED BY A TEL AVIV RESIDENT, WAS UPHELD TODAY BY THE JERUSALEM SUPREME COURT.

MODERATE JEWS, MEANWHILE, CAME OUT STRONGLY AGAIN AGAINST UNDERGROUND VIOLENCE. THE TEL AVIV LABOR COUNCIL PASSED A RESOLUTION BLAMING IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE STERN GROUP FOR THE PRESENT TROUBLE IN PALESTINE, AND HAGANA, ARMED FORCE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, PASTED POSTERS ON JERUSALEM WALLS THREATENING LAWLESS ELEMENTS.

RW/JK355PES

30-24-8453

WITH JERUSALEM
BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

GAZA, PALESTINE, MARCH 12-(AP)-A SMALL BOAT TODAY IS NOSED HARD IN THE SAND ON A DESOLATE BEACH NEAR THIS ARAB VILLAGE.

IN HER ROTTEN BOTTON. IN A MILITARY CAMP ENCLOSURE AND HIDING AMONG DUNES AND ORANGE GROVES ARE ALMOST 1,000 JEWISH REFUGEES WHO, BRITISH ARMY OFFICIALS SAID, ALMOST SUCCEEDED IN THE "FIRST WELL ORGANIZED SCHEME" TO RUN THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION BLOCKADE.

THE VESSEL--WHICH A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER SAID "PLAYED HIDE AND SEEK WITH A DESTROYER FOR TWO DAYS"--RAN STRAIGHT FOR THE BEACH IN A RAINSTORM BEFORE DAWN. TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM THE BEACH SIX BUSES AND TWO TRUCKS WAITED IN DARKNESS.

THE VEHICLES, SAID A SUSSEX CAPTAIN WHO HAD THEM IN CUSTODY, WERE MANNED BY YOUNG JEWISH SETTLEMENT WORKERS WHO "CAME TO WELCOME REFUGEES."

ONE OF THE WORKERS WAS INSIDE THE CAMP WITH THE ROUNDED UP REFUGEES. "I WAS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY DURING THE WAR," HE TOLD NEWSMEN. "I CAME HERE TO HELP OUR CAUSE."

A MILE AND A HALF AWAY ACROSS SAND DUNES WHITE CAPS WERE TOSSING ABOUT THE BEACHED SHIP AND HER DECKS WERE LINED WITH REFUGEES. EIGHT BOYS IN SHORTS SLIPPED DOWN A ROPE INTO THE SEA AND SWAM TO THE BEACH WHERE TOMMYGUNNERS HERDED THEM TOWARD THE CAMP.

ONLY A FEW MINUTES EARLIER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL THE REFUGEES ALREADY HAD LANDED.

ON A RAISED BOW A YOUNG GIRL TESTED THE TRAILING ROPE, FASTENED ON A LIFE BELT AND EMBRACED ANOTHER GIRL. SHE LOOKED AT THE SEA THEN UNFASTENED THE BELT AND FADED BACK INTO THE CROWD.

A BRITISH POLICEMAN, DRIPPING SEAWATER, HIS TEETH CHATTERING FROM THE COLD WIND, SAID: "THERE ARE STILL HUNDREDS OF THEM ON THERE. THEY'RE PACKED IN THREE TIERS DEEP. MOST OF THEM ARE SICK WOMEN."

TWO DAMAGED WHALEBOATS AND HUNDREDS OF UNITED STATES NAVY LIFE PRESERVERS WERE PILED ON THE BEACH. THREE HUNDRED YARDS AWAY A BRITISH DESTROYER RODE AT ANCHOR.

A69

NO RESCUE WORK WAS IN PROGRESS THIS AFTERNOON.

SEARCHING SOLDIERS AND POLICE, IN ARMORED CARS AND AFOOT, WERE SCATTERED FOR MILES THROUGH ORANGE GROVES, WHEAT FIELDS AND THE DESERT. AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT PROBABLY 200 REFUGEES "STILL WERE AT LARGE." MORE THAN 500 OFFICIALLY WERE ESTIMATED TO BE HELD IN THE ARMY CAMP AND 200 ABOARD THE SHIP.

THE JEWISH "WELCOME SCHEME" FAILED "ACCIDENTALLY," AN ARMY OFFICER SAID.

"THIS CAMP IS ONLY HALF COMPLETED" THE OFFICER SAID. "NEARBY CAMPS WERE OVERCROWDED WITH MANY MEN LIVING IN TENTS. WE MOVED A FEW UNITS HERE ONLY THREE DAYS AGO."

THE OFFICER SAID MOST OF THE REFUGEES WHO SWAM ASHORE HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE WAITING BUSES AND "WALKED RIGHT INTO OUR TROOPS."

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE EMPOUNDED REFUGEES WOULD BE MOVED TO HAIFA TONIGHT FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO CYPRUS.

WW815PES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 12-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A 400-TON SHIP NAMED "SUSANNA," BELIEVED TO HAVE CARRIED A LOAD OF ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM ITALY, RAN ASHORE NEAR GAZA, IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE, EARLY TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID THERE WAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE PASSENGERS, BUT PRIVATE SOURCES SAID IT WAS BELIEVED MANY OF THEM GOT ASHORE AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE.

(LLOYD'S REGISTER DOES NOT LIST A SUSANNNA OF 400 TONS, BUT LISTS ONE OF 810 TONS, OF NORWEGIAN REGISTRY.)

M524AES

NANKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL KUOMINTANG (CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PARTY) ARRPVED TODAY A REPORT BY FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH EMPHASIZING CHINA'S STAND ATAINST A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE CHINESE PROBLEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

P1011PPS NM

TRUMAN REACTION (160)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CALL TO AMERICA TO HALT THE WORLD MARCH OF COMMUNISM WAS EXPECTED BY CHINESE OBSERVERS TODAY TO BOOST MORALE IN GOVERNMENT AREAS OF CHINA.

THEY BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES STILL WOULD HESITATE TO HELP CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT, NOW AT CIVIL WAR WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT IS DEMOCRATIZED.

OBSERVERS PREDICTED THAT THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE CONGRESS WAS LIKELY TO STIMULATE AN IDEA NOW SLOWLY CRYSTALIZING OF FORMING AN ANTI-COMMUNIST COALITION IN CHINA UNDER CHIANG'S LEADERSHIP.

SOME BELIEVED IT MEANT THAT THE U.S. MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP IN CHINA WOULD NOT BE DISSOLVED WHEN THE MARINES WITHDRAW, AS PREVIOUSLY PREDICTED.

ONE VIEW GENERALLY EXPRESSED HERE WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES IN THE FUTURE WOULD TAKE A STRONGER STAND AGAINST ANY FORM OF RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT ANYWHERE IN CHINA, INCLUDING MANCHURIA AND SINKIANG, IN THE FAR NORTHWEST.

P956PPS NM

KURE, JAPAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER HAS BEEN AWARDED TWO AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS, BRIGADIER A.G.WILSON, COMMANDANT OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH BASE AT KURE, AND LT.COL.T.F. CAPE OF THE COMMONWEALTH HEADQUARTERS ON NEARBY ETA JIMA.

BOTH ARE GRADUATES OF DUNTROON ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND SERVED WITH AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN.

FJ1126PCS

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-PVT.RUSSELL J.CRANDALL OF WYMAN, MICH., AND PVT.BURL FELKINS OF HOGSETT, W.VA., WERE CREDITED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY TODAY WITH SAVING 15 JAPANESE FROM SUFFOCATION.

HEADQUARTERS SAID THE TWO SOLDIERS WERE RIDING ON A TRAIN FROM OSAKA TO OKAYAMA WHEN THE ENGINE STALLED IN A TUNNEL AND SMOKE AND FUMES BEGAN FILLING THE PASSENGER CARS.

THE TWO SOLDIERS LEFT THE MILITARY CAR IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING, ENTERED THE JAPANESE CARS AND GAVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION TO A NUMBER OF JAPANESE SUCCUMBING TO THE FUMES.

FJ1033PCS

YOKOHAMA,MARCH 12-(AP)-LIEUT. JANSABURO TOSHINO AND EIGHT OTHERS, ALL WARTIME GUARDS ABOARD JAPANESE PRISON SHIPS ON WHICH MORE THAN 1,300 ALLIED TROOPS DIED ENROUTE TO JAPAN, WENT ON TRIAL HERE TODAY. ALL PLEADED INNOCENT TO THE CHARGES OF ATROCITY.

TOSHINO, THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT, WAS CHARGED WITH ORDERING THE BEHEADING OF SOME PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND WITH SHOOTING DOWN OTHERS ABOARD THE PRISON SHIP ORYOKU MARU AFTER THE VESSEL WAS BOMBED.

OTHER SHIPS ON WHICH ATROCITIES OCCURRED WERE THE BRAZIL MARU AND THE ENOURA MARU.

VR610ACS

TOKYO, MARCH 12-----EDWARD M. BROWNLEE TRAVELED 5,000 MILES TO JOIN THE U.S. ARMY.

BROWNLEE, 17, CAME TO JAPAN TO JOIN HIS FATHER, CAPT. J.H. BROWNLEE (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE)/ THREE MONTHS LATER HE ENLISTED.

HE HAS ANOTHER DISTINCTION. HE HAS DRAWN ONLY OVERSEAS PAY.

TOKYO,MARCH 12-(AP)-NEW CURRENCY EXCHANGE VALUES WERE IN EFFECT TODAY FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATE, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, WENT UP FROM 15 TO 50 YEN TO $1. THE BRITISH RATES INCREASED FROM 60 YEN TO 200 YEN PER POUND STERLING, 48 TO 160 YEN PER POUND AUSTRALIAN AND 12 TO 15 YEN TO ONE INDIAN RUPEE.

COMMONWEALTH TROOPS USE YEN EXCLUSIVELY IN JAPAN WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS USE YEN FOR JAPANESE PURCHASES AND OCCUPATION CURRENCY FOR PURCHASES IN ARMY AND NAVY INSTALLATIONS.

VR5ACS

BOMBAY, MARCH 12-(AP)-TRADING ON THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE WAS SUSPENDED THIS WEEK FOLLOWING THE FAILURE ON SETTLEMENT DAY OF A MEMBER TO MEET A LIABILITY INVOLVING $24,000.

REPORTS THAT IMPORTS OF BULLION TO INDIA HAD BEEN PROHIBITED WERE VERIFIED TODAY BY THE EXCHANGE CONTROLLER OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, WHO SAID THAT NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WOULD BE ISSUED.

X610PAES

MANILA, MARCH 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS CALLED ON FILIPINOS TODAY TO UNITE FOR A "DYNAMIC FUTURE" OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, IN WHICH EQUAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS FOR AMERICANS IS NOW A PART OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

LATE RETURNS FROM THE OUTLYING PROVINCES IN YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL PLEBISCITE ON PARITY FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL SHOWED THAT THE PROPOSITION HAD CARRIED BY MARGINS RANGING FROM FOUR TO ONE UP TO NINE TO BNE OVER THE REPUBLIC. IN THE PRESIDENT'S HOME TOWN OF CAPIZ THE MARGIN WAS 30 TO ONE.

IN MANILA, THE LATEST COUNT WAS 46,000 IN FAVOR OF PARITY AND 17,000 OPPOSED.

BRIG.GEN.CARLOS ROMULA, FILIPINO SOLDIER-STATESMAN, ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THE VOTE HAD AFFIRMED THREE BASIC FACTS: (1) THE FAITH OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES, (2) THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT ROXAS, AND (3) THE ABILITY OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE TO SETTLE VITAL QUESTIONS BY FREE DISCUSSION AND BALLOTING.

THE MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE JUMPED SHARPLY FROM ONE-HALF TO 10 POINTS.

ROXAS WARNED THE NATION THAT "THE ROAD AHEAD TO REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE AND PROSPERITY FOR OUR PEOPLE IS HARD AND LONG, BUT WE HAVE BROKEN THE ROADBLOCK."

JULIO GUILLEN, 50-YEAR-OLD BARBER WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE ROXAS MONDAY NIGHT WHEN HE TOSSED A GRENADE AFTER THE PRESIDENT SPOKE FOR PARITY, TODAY WAS CHARGED WITH MURDER. SIMEON VARELA, ONE OF THE SEVEN INJURED WHEN THE GRENADE EXPLODED, DIED LAST NIGHT.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS FROM THREE PHILIPPINE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS SHOWED PRESIDENT ROXAS LIBERAL PARTY CANDIDATES AHEAD IN ALL RACES.

ONE OF THOSE APPARENTLY SURE OF GAINING A SEAT IN THE HOUSE IS MRS. REMEDIOS OZAMIS FORTICH, WHO WOULD BE THE FIRST WOMAN CONGRESSMAN IN THE ISLANDS.

X605APS NM

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-A LONG-PENDING 99-YEAR MILITARY BASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES, ALONG WITH A BROAD MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT, WILL BE SIGNED TOMORROW, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE EVE OF THE DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND RETIREMENT FROM THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THREE OTHER TREATIES ARE TO BE SIGNED AT THE SAME TIME, COVERING CONSULAR CONVENTIONS, EXTRADITION AND THE ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE TAXATION FOR AMERICANS LIVING IN THE PHILIPPINES AND FILIPINOS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR A U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO ADVISE THE FILIPINO ARMY AND NAVY. THE U.S. ARMY ALSO WILL BE OBLIGATED TO FURNISH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLIES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

WHILE PROVISIONS OF THE BASE TREATY HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, IT WAS LEARNED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THERE WOULD BE 23 U.S. BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES, INSTEAD OF THE 70 ORIGINALLY ASKED.

FJ1031PCS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER J.B. CHIFLEY TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TONIGHT THAT AUSTRALIA ALWAYS HAD FAVORED BRITISH EMPIRE PREFERENCE BECAUSE IT WAS VITAL TO CERTAIN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIES.

HE ADDED THAT AMONG OTHER DOMINIONS INCLUDING CANADA AND CERTAINLY ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HER PRESENT ECONOMIC CRISIS, THERE WAS A FEELING THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE EXCLUSIVE PREFERENCE TO THE DOMINIONS.

"WE AND NEW ZEALAND CANNOT RETAIN PREFERENCE IF THE OTHER PARTIES ARE NOT PREPARED TO CONTINUE IT," CHIFLEY SAID. "THE UNITED KINGDOM BELIEVES THAT AT LEAST SOME CONCESSIONS OR MODIFICATIONS TO PREFERENCE WILL HAVE TO COME IF SHE IS TO JOIN IN A WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION."

RQ1119AES

30.24-8455

BATAVIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC WILL FLY TO INDIA MARCH 19 FOR THE INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN SAID SJAHRIR WOULD FLY TO SINGAPORE IN A CHARTERED PHILIPPINES COMMERCIAL AIR LINES PLANE, MARKING THE FIRST PUBLICIZED COMMERCIAL CONTACT BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THE ISLAND REPUBLIC.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT SJAHRIR WAS MAKING FORMAL APPLICATION TO THE BRITISH CONSULATE FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE THE JOURNEY SINCE HE DOES NOT HAVE A DUTCH PASSPORT AND THE REPUBLIC IS NOT RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONALLY.

FJ1037PCS

BY ANAND SWARUP (130)

RAWALPINDI, MARCH 12-(AP)-I SAW 14 VILLAGES ABLAZE FROM FIRES SET BY RAIDERS TODAY IN A FLIGHT OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE SURROUNDING THIS NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF INDIA'S RIOT-TORN PUNJAB.

FLYING IN AN RAF DAKOTA WITH INDIA'S DEFENSE MINISTER SARDAR BALDEV SINGH IN AN AIR RECONNAISSANCE OF 600 MILES OF ALLUVIAL PLAINS, WE AT TIMES FLEW LOW ENOUGH TO SEE RED FLAMES ROARING ACROSS DOORWAYS AND MEN HURRYING AWAY WITH BUNDLES.

THE MINISTER SAID THAT MORE TANKS AND ARMORED CARS AND TROOPS ARE MOVING INTO THE RAWALPINDI AREA.

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WE VISITED A REFUGEE CAMP WHERE SOME 5,000 SIKHS AND HINDUS, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREND, WERE. THERE THE DEFENSE MINISTER HEARD A HALF DOZEN WEEPING SIKH REFUGEES SAY THEY HAD BEEN FORCIBLY CONVERTED AND THEIR HAIR CUT AND THEIR BEARDS TRIMMED TO MOSLEM GOATEES.

THE REFUGEES SAID SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN HAD BEEN KILLED AND THEIR WOMEN-FOLK ABDUCTED.

WW837PES

KHARTOUM, THE SUDAN, MARCH 12-(AP)-A RELIABLE SUDANESE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT A MOVEMENT WAS UNDERWAY TO UNITE TWO OF THE SUDAN'S POLITICAL FRONTS, THE INDEPENDENCE AND THE NATIONAL, TO SUBMIT THE QUESTION OF THE SUDAN'S FUTURE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE SOURCE SAID IT HAD BEEN PROPOSED TO PRESENT THE ISSUE ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

(1) IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE SUDAN.

(2) FIVE YEAR RULE OF THE SUDAN BY AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, REPLACING THE PRESENT BRITISH-EGYPTIAN JOINT GOVERNMENT.

(3) SELF GOVERNMENT WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND THEREAFTER.

BRITISH-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS OVER REVISION OF THE 1936 TREATY BROKE DOWN RECENTLY ON THE SUDAN ISSUE AND PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRASHY PASHA SAID THAT EGYPT WOULD ASK THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM THE SUDAN, AS WELL AS EGYPT.

MT935AES

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CGT) ACCUSED LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TODAY OF BEING "IN THE SERVICE OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT BETRAYING THEIR OWN BROTHERS."

THE ACCUSATION WAS MADE IN A STATEMENT DENYING AN AFL DECLARATION THAT COLLABORATION WITH THE CGT WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE CGT WAS "AN INSTRUMENT" OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON.

THE CGT ALSO ATTACKED U.S.ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BUENOS AIRES, AS THE INSTIGATOR OF THE

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AFL CHARGE. THE CGT IS THE PARENT ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYES, WHICH ISSUED A SIMILAR STATEMENT YESTERDAY.

THE CGT STATEMENT SAID ITS ORGANIZATION WAS "NOT IN FAVOR OF ANY KIND OF IMPERIALISM," AND URGED LATIN-AMERICAN WORKERS TO "BREAK THE CHAINS OF DESPOTISM AND WALL STREET WHICH CONTROLS GOVERNMENTS, PRESS AND LABOR LEADERS SO THAT, IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF AMERICA, THERE CAN SHINE THE SUN OF DEMOCRACY, LIBERTY AND SOVEREIGNTY."

THE AFL REPORT WAS MADE PUBLIC SUNDAY AFTER A DELEGATION OF NINE AFL AND INDEPENDENT RAILWAY UNIONS OFFICERS HAD SPENT THREE WEEKS IN ARGENTINA AT THE INVITATION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

ONE HIGH DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID THE CGT REPLY WAS MORE AN ATTACK ON THE U.S.GOVERNMENT THAN AGAINST THE AFL.

THE CGT SAID SERAFINO ROMUALDI (WHO WAS SECRETARY OF THE VISITING AFL DELEGATION) "IS THE VISIBLE EXECUTOR" OF BRADEN'S ORDERS.

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"THE NORTH AMERICAN DELEGATES PREVENT THE TRUTH WHEN THEY SAY THEIR MISSION HERE WAS TO OBSERVE THE SITUATION OF ARGENTINE WORKERS," IT SAID. "THEIR MISSION HERE WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUTTING INTO EFFECT BY ALL MEANS POSSIBLE THE WHOLE OF THE IMPERIALISTIC PLANS OF PENETRATION BY THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT, ONE OF WHOSE ESSENTIAL AIMS XXX WAS TO TRY TO DIVIDE AND UNDERMINE THE WORKERS MOVEMENT IN OUR COUNTRY FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOME COMPLETELY UNSCRUPULOUS LABOR LEADERS HERE. ONCE THIS WAS ACHIEVED, GEN.PERON WOULD BE CUT ADRIFT FROM THE LABOR UNION MOVEMENT. THUS BRADEN WOULD HAVE GAINED REVENGE AFTER HAVING BEEN BEATEN SHAMEFULLY IN THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC FIELDS."

RQ1126AES

ABOARD USS TACONIC, CARIBBEAN SEA, MARCH 12-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.DELOS C.EMMONS, COMMANDANT OF THE ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE, BECAME ILL ABOARD THIS SHIP TODAY AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER VESSEL FOR EVACUATION TO A SHORE HOSPITAL.

THE TACONIC, FLAGSHIP OF THE JOINT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE NOW CONCLUDING ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES, WAS ABOUT FOUR MILES OFF THE LITTLE ISLAND OF CULEBRJON

SZIFTEEAWUE EOMWHAT CHOPPY

ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES, WAS ABOUT FOUR MILES OFF THE LITTLE ISLAND OF CULEBRA AND THE SEA WAS SOMEWHAT CHOPPY WHEN THE TRANSFER WAS EFFECTED.

THE GENERAL, CARRIED IN A STRETCHER, WAS TRANSFERRED IN A SMALL BOAT FROM THIS SHIP TO THE USS BURKE, CONVERTED DESTROYER ESCORT. THE BURKE WILL TAKE HIM TO SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, FOR TREATMENT AT THE FORT BROOKE ARMY HOSPITAL. NAVY PHYSICIANS DIAGNOSED HIS CONDITION AS "A FEVERISH COLD."

GENERAL EMMONS WAS OBSERVING THE FLEET MANEUVERS WITH MOST OF HIS FACULTY AND ALL THE STUDENTS OF THE STAFF COLLEGE AT WHICH ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS ARE TRAINED IN JOINT OPERATIONS.

J922PES

COMMUNISTS-TACTICS

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-A U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT SAID TONIGHT THAT COMMUNISTS USE EVERY MEANS THEY CAN, EVEN TO HAVING WOMEN SEDUCE THEIR FOES, IN WRESTING CONTROL OF LABOR UNIONS.

THE REPORT SAID:

"FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT, CHARACTER ASSASSINATION IS PRACTICED AGAINST THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION. RUMORS ARE SPREAD TO UNDERMINE THEIR INFLUENCE.

"EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO CREATE TROUBLE WITHIN THE HOME. ANONYMOUS LETTERS AND PHONE CALLS REACH THEIR WIVES, HINTING THAT ABSENCES FROM HOME ARE NOT REALLY ON MATTERS OF UNION BUSINESS.

"COMMUNIST WOMEN ARE PREPARED TO SEDUCE ANY OPPONENT WHO IS WEAK ENOUGH TO FALL FOR THEIR WILES.

THEN BLACKMAIL EFFECTIVELY SILENCES OPPOSITION FROM THIS QUARTER.

"WHEN THE COMMUNISTS DECIDE TO CAPTURE A LOCAL, THEY SEND A SMALL GROUP OF THEIR MEMBERS TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT IN A PLANT.

"WHEN EMPLOYED EACH OF THESE BECOMES EXTREMELY ACTIVE IN UNION AFFAIRS WITH THE HOPE THAT HE CAN ATTRACT A FOLLOWING.

"AT THE SAME TIME, THESE MILITANT AGITATORS SEEK TO CULTIVATE AMBITIOUS UNION MEMBERS WHOMPPIRE TO LEADERSHIP. BUILD UP THE EGO OF THESE INDIVIDUALS AND INDUCE THEM TO SEEK OFFICE.

"IF NECESSARY THE COMMUNISTS WILL SUPPLY THEM WITH IDEAS AND ISSUES. AT THE SAME TIME THE RED CAUCUS WILL URGE EACH OF THE PROTEGES TO WELD HIS PERSONAL FOLLOWING INTO A COMPACT VOTING GROUP.

"THE NEXT STEP IS TO UNITE THESE SEVERAL PROTEGES IHTO A DISCIPLINED CAUCUS. THIS GROUP MEETS INFORMALLY AND PREPARES ITS PROGRAM IN ADVANCE FOR REGULAR UNION MEETINGS.

"THE INNOCENTS ARE AIDED IN PICKING ISSUES, AND THEIR SPEECHES ARE WRITTEN FOR THEM IF NECESSARY.

B118WX

"IF THEY ARE TIMID IN GAINING THE FLOOR, AN EXPERIENCED COMMUNIST PARLIAMENTARIAN WILL GAIN IT FOR THEM AND TURN IT OVER TO THEM. COMMUNISTS WILL SECOND THE MOTIONS AND MAKE FAVORABLE SPEECHES.

"THE CAUCUS AND ITS FOLLOWERS WILL BE SCATTERED RATHER WIDELY THROUGHOUT THE HALL AND UPON SIGNAL WILL JOIN IN WITH LOUD APPLAUSE AND LUSTY SHOUTING.

"IN NO TIME, THE MOTION IS RAILROADED THROUGH AGAINST DISORGANIZED AND UNPREPARED OPPOSITION.

"IF SERIOUS OPPOSITION FORMS, THE MEETING IS DELAYED OR PROLONGED UNTIL OPPONENTS TIRE, GIVE UP THE FIGHT, LEAVE THE HALL, AND GO HOME.

"ONCE CONSOLIDATED INTO POWER, THE COMMUNISTS HANG ON BY RUTHLESS AND DICTATORIAL METHODS. IF POSSIBLE, THE VOCAL AND CONSISTENT OPPOSITION IS EXPELLED ON TRUMPED UP CHARGES.

"ELECTIONS ARE FRAUDULENT IN THE EXTREME. MEMBERSHIP CARDS ARE OFTEN DISTRIBUTED TO OUTSIDERS FROM OTHER COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED UNIONS, SO THAT THEY CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS. BALLOT BOXES ARE STOLEN OR STUFFED.

"AS A RESULT, THE OPPOSITION OFTEN GIVES UP. THE MEMBERSHIP BECOMES APATHETIC, BUT IT IS CONSTANTLY BEING EXPLOITED INTO HATRED OF THE EMPLOYER AND DISRUPTIVE TACTICS. PRODUCTION AND MORALE SUFFER, AND COSTS MOUNT."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 13)

PF203PES

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR $400,000,000 TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY: (ABOUT 350)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FACES FACTS AND SO MUST CONGRESS. THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY MUST BE PRESERVED, NOT ONLY FOR THEIR OWN SAKES BUT ALSO IN DEFENSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY FOR ALL OF US. IN SUCH A CRITICAL MOMENT THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS MUST BE UPHELD. ANY OTHER COURSE COULD BE DANGEROUSLY MISUNDERSTOOD. BUT CONGRESS MUST CAREFULLY DETERMINE THE METHODS AND EXPLORE THE DETAILS IN SO MOMENTOUS A DEPARTURE FROM OUR PREVIOUS POLICIES.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM MAY BE TREATED BY ITSELF. BUT IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT ALSO TO FRANKLY WEIGH IT FOR THE FUTURE. WE ARE AT ODDS WITH COMMUNISM ON MANY FRONTS. WE SHOULD EVOLVE A TOTAL POLICY. IT MUST CLEARLY AVOID IMPERIALISM. IT MUST PREMARILY CONSULT AMERICAN WELFARE. IT MUST KEEP FAITH WITH THE PLEDGES TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH WE ALL HAVE TAKEN.

WE SHOULD PROCEED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT THAT IS NOT PRACTICAL AT THE IMMEDIATE MOMENT BECAUSE UN HAS NO RELIEF FUNDS; AND IT HAS NOT YET CONCLUDED AGEEMENTS WITH MEMBER NATIONS FOR MILITARY SUPPORT. WE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INSIST IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THESE LATER PLANS BE CONSUMMATED. WE SHOULD ALSO SEEK IMMEDIATE REPORT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION INVESTIGATING ALLEGED EXTERNAL INVASIONS OF GREEK SOVEREIGNTY.

THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS ARE AT THE CORE OF THIS WHOLE PROBLEM. EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO TERMINATE THESE CONTROVERSIES. THIS EFFORT MUST OCCUR IN PLAIN UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH WE SHALL NOT SURRENDER.

I REPEAT MY OWN BELIEF THAT IT OUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE FOR MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON TO "LIVE AND LET LIVE" SINCE NEITHER WANTS ANYTHING LIKE WAR. YET WE FIND OURSELVES IN CONSTANT DISAGREEMENT RESPECTING OUR MUTUALLY PLEDGED OBJECTIVES. THERE SHOULD BE FRANK CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN US--WITH ALL THE CARDS FACE UP ON THE TABLE--IN FINAL SEARCH FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. NOW, IF EVER, WE MUST SAY WHAT WE MEAN AND MEAN WHAT WE SAY. OUR PERSISTENT OFFER OF AN ANTI-NAZI ALLIANCE CLEARLY PROVES OUR OWN GOOD FAITH.

B13WX

WE CANNOT FAIL TO BACK UP THE PRESIDENT AT SUCH AN HOUR--EVEN THOUGH MANY CRITICAL DETAILS REMAIN TO BE SETTLED IN CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.

MEANWHILE, WE MUST REVIEW OUR OWN FOREIGN POLICY IN OTHER DIRECTIONS AND MAKE IT CONSISTENTLY EFFECTIVE. WE MUST PROCEED WITH CALM BUT DETERMINED PATIENCE TO DEAL WITH PRACTICAL REALITIES AS THEY UNFOLD. WE MUST EITHER TAKE OR SURRENDER LEADERSHIP.

(END TEXT)

PF5A8PES

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30.24-8457

GREECE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAS GRANTED GREECE, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, MORE THAN PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED FROM CONGRESS TODAY.

SINCE V-E DAY DIRECT AMERICAN AID TOTALS $125,000,000, INCLUDING CREDITS OF $25,000,000 FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, $45,000,000 FOR PURCHASE OF SHIPS THROUGH THE MARITIME COMMISSION AND $55,000,000 TO ACQUIRE SURPLUS PROPERTY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS PAID 72 PER CENT OF OUTLAYS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION WHICH ALLOTTED SUPPLIES COSTING $354,000,000 TO GREECE.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS REPRESENTED OFFICIALLY IN GREECE BY AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MACVEAGH AND HIS EMBASSY STAFF. AN ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION OF ABOUT A DOZEN MEMBERS HEADED BY FORMER OPA ADMINISTRATOR PAUL A. PORTER HAS BEEN ON THE SCENE SINCE JANUARY AND IS EXPECTED BACK IN MID-APRIL.

POSTWAR AMERICAN AID TO TURKEY HAS BEEN FAR LESS. AN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CREDIT OF $5,000,000 WAS EXTENDED TO FINANCE THE PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVES IN THIS COUNTRY.

IN NEITHER COUNTRY IS THERE AN AMERICAN MILITARY OR NAVAL MISSION. PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED CONGRESS LAST YEAR FOR AUTHORITY TO SEND SUCH MISSIONS TO ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY REQUESTING THEM AND THE REQUEST IS EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED AGAIN AT THIS SESSION.

GW1110PES

RUSSIA (180)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-SENATOR BROOKS (R-ILL) TOLD THE SENATE TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES NOW MUST "FIGHT RUSSIA" AFTER POURING OUT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF LEND-LEASE AID FOR THE SOVIET DURING THE LAST WAR.

BROOKS SAID THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD ASKED $400,000,000 "TO STOP RUSSIA IN GREECE AND TURKEY" AND SUGGESTED REPUBLICANS MIGHT HAVE BEEN WISE TO PREVENT LEND-LEASE AID TO THE SOVIET DURING THE RECENT WAR.

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BROOKS MADE HIS REMARKS IN A SHARP EXCHANGE WITH SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) AS PEPPER WAS LAUDING THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OPPOSING A LIMIT UPON PRESIDENTIAL TENURE.

PEPPER WAS CHIDING REPUBLICANS FOR VOTES AGAINST LEND-LEASE, EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, REVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND OTHER PRE-WAR MEASURES IN 1940 AND 1941 ASKED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BROOKS, ASKING PEPPER TO YIELD THE FLOOR SAID HE VOTED AGAINST BOTH LEND-LEASE AND AID TO RUSSIA AND THAT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS INDICATE HE WAS RIGHT.

AFTER POURING OUT $340,000,000,000 OF LEND-LEASE AID, BROOKS SAID, "NOW WE'VE GOT TO FIGHT RUSSIA."

BROOKS SAID IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WISE TO LET GERMANY OVERRUN AND "EAT UP RUSSIA" RATHER THAN AID THE SOVIETS AND FACE THE MENACE OF WORLD COMMUNISM NOW.

RZ826PES

TRUMAN-GREEK

WASHINGTON,MARCH 12-(AP)-THE GREEK EMBASSY TODAY DECLARED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WOULD GIVE NEW HEART TO THE FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES PAUL ECONOMOU-GOURAS, WHO WAS AMONG THE DIPLOMATS ATTENDING THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL SESSION, TOLD A REPORTER:

"THE GREEK PEOPLE WILL BE DEEPLY MOVED, AS I HAVE BEEN, BY THE RESPONSE WHICH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE HAS GIVEN TO THE APPEAL FROM OUR GOVERNMENT."

LT826PES

GREEK

BOSTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR 15 NATIONAL GREEK-AMERICAN GROUPS SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE ON GREECE WOULD MAKE "THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR SATELLITES FOLD BACK INTO THEIR OWN SHELLS" AND ADDED THAT HE SAW "X X X A HOPE THAT EVEN AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD GO INTO GREECE IF NECESSARY."

HARRIS J.BOORAS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL "JUSTICE FOR GREECE" COMMITTEE, WHICH HE SAID INCLUDES 15 NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATIONS, WIRED THE PRESIDENT "OUR GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION" AND SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"THIS IS A DECLARATION OF AGGRESSIVE ACTION IN A LANGUAGE THAT THE RUSSIANS UNDERSTAND. X X X

"IT WOULD NOT BE A FAR-FETCHED PROPOSITION TO HOPE FOR THAT EVEN AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD GO INTO GREECE IF NECESSARY. I DON'T THINK THAT WILL BE NECESSARY, THOUGH."

BOORAS, WHO IS ALSO SUPREME PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ORDER OF AHEPA, WHICH HE SAID NUMBERS 400,000 IN THE U.S. INCLUDING PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS "A REGULAR MEMBER," CALLED THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS "THE GREATEST DECLARATION OF POLICY SINCE THE TIME OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

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"IT WILL DRIVE OUT OF GREECE," HE SAID, "THE INFILTRATION OF COMMUNIST BANDS AND COMMUNIST ELEMENTS FROM THE NORTH X X X FROM SOVIET-DOMINATED SATELLITE COUNTRIES.

"FROM IT THE REST OF THE BALKANS, YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA AND EVEN ITALY WILL TAKE COURAGE TO RESIST EVEN THE PRESSURE OF SUCH DICTATORSHIPS AS TITO'S," BOORAS ADDED.

AJ849PES

FOLLOW BELGRADE-GRAIN (B128)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY PLEAS BY YUGOSLAVIA FOR ALLOCATION OF GRAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE BEING CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF "COMMENTS" FORWARDED BY JOHN M. CABOT, AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BELGRADE.

THE YUGOSLAV PLEAS HAVE BEEN REGARDED WITH RESERVE THUS FAR SINCE MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT HAS STATED PUBLICLY THAT FOOD SUPPLIES WERE ADEQUATE AND LAST FALL YUGOSLAVIA WAS ABLE TO EXPORT GRAIN TO NEIGHBORING RUMANIA AND ALBANIA PRIOR TO ELECTIONS IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT EMBASSY OFFICIALS HAD INDICATED NO RECOMMENDATION FAVORING GRAIN ALLOTMENT COULD BE MADE "WITHOUT CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT A REAL NEED NOW EXISTS."

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TRUMAN-POLISH

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS MISINFORMED WHEN HE TOLD CONGRESS THAT POLAND HAD A TOTALITARIAN REGIME FORCED UPON IT.

A SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS THAT MR.TRUMAN, IN HIS SPEECH TO CONGRESS "MADE HIS DECLARATION ON POLAND WITHOUT A CLEAR APPRECIATION OF THE SITUATION AND BASED HIS DECLARATION ON INCOMPLETE FACTS."

"WE THINK THAT A NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND WOULD BE ABLE TO GATHER MORE FACTS," HE COMMENTED.

AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY CRITICIZED IN POLAND. HE SAID ON HIS RETURN LAST WEEK HE DID NOT PLAN TO GO BACK.

RZ1106AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-A FORMER GERMAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL TESTIFIED TODAY HE LEFT A BUNDLE CONTAINING "BETWEEN $10,000 AND $15,000" IN A NEW YORK HOTEL ROOM OCCUPIED BY DOUGLAS M. STEWART, FORMER EDITOR OF SCRIBNERS COMMENTATOR.

STEWART IS ON TRIAL IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT ON CHARGES OF PERJURY IN STATEMENTS TO A GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING WARTIME SEDITION. THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDS HE TOLD THE GRAND JURY HE FOUND $15,000 IN HIS LAKE GENEVA, WISC., HOME AND DID NOT KNOW WHERE IT CAME FROM.

BARON HERIBERT (CQ) VON STREMPEL, FORMER FIRST SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, TOLD THE JURY HE WENT TO STEWART'S HOTEL ROOM (PENNSYLVANIA) BY PRE-ARRANGEMENT IN THE FALL OF 1941 AND LEFT THE BROWN PAPER-WRAPPED BUNDLE ON A TABLE WITH A STATEMENT THAT IT WAS A CONTRIBUTION FOR A PROPAGANDA MAGAZINE. HE ADDED THAT STEWART DID NOT OPEN THE PACKAGE WHILE HE WAS THERE.

THE TALL, RED-FACED FORMER DIPLOMAT, ADDED THAT PRIOR TO MEETING STEWART HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED BY DR. HANS THOMSEN, FORMER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY TO ARRANGE PUBLICATION OF MAGAZINE TO COUNTERACT SOVIET RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES AND PREVENT UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE MONEY HE TOOK TO NEW YORK, VON STREMPEL SAID, WAS "TO FINANCE A DUMMY OF THE MAGAZINE"--A SAMPLE COPY. HE ADDED THAT HE GOT THE MONEY FROM THE CASHIER OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

PE216PES

U.N.-TRUMAN

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS TODAY FOR AMERICAN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY WAS CONSIDERED "TOO HOT" FOR COMMENT BY TOP UNITED NATIONS AUTHORITIES AND WAS MET HERE BY WHAT ONE INFORMED QUARTER DESCRIBED AS "APPREHENSIVE" SILENCE.

MANY LISTENED TO THE BROADCAST FROM WASHINGTON AND OTHERS SENT URGENTLY FOR TEXTS AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WHO LISTENED TO THE BROADCAST, HAD NO COMMENT.

THE ATTENTION OF U.N.SECRETARIAT LEADERS WAS CENTERED PARTICULARLY ON ONE PARAGRAPH IN WHICH MR.TRUMAN SAID:

"WE HAVE CONSIDERED HOW THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT ASSIST IN THIS CRISIS, BUT THE SITUATION IS AN URGENT ONE REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ACTION AND THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS RELATED ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO EXTEND HELP OF THE KING THAT IS REQUIRED."

IMMEDIATE REACTION WAS LACKING IN HIGH SECRETARIAT CIRCLES BUT ONE INFORMED SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT SUCH AID AS PROPOSED BY MR.TRUMAN WAS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT PRESENT.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDRE A.GROMYKO TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD HEARD THE BROADCAST OF THE SPEECH BUT HAD NO COMMENT.

AN AMERICAN DELEGATION SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS WOULD NOT CONFLICT IN ANY WAY WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL'S BALKAN INQUIRY COMMISSION NOW STUDYING FRONTIER CONDITIONS IN GREECE, ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THIS SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMISSION INQUIRY HAD BEEN PROPOSED ORIGINALLY BY THE UNITED STATES, HAD BEEN VETOED BY RUSSIA LAST FALL AND HAD BEEN REVIVED AND APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY IN THE COUNCIL LAST DEC.19.

HE SAID THE INQUIRY, WHICH BEGAN IN GREECE EARLY LAST MONTH, WOULD TEND TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR GREECE.

THE PRESENCE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S COMMISSIONS WOULD HAVE A "STABILIZING INFLUENCE" IN THE BORDER REGIONS AND WOULD TEND TO THWART PROPAGANDA AGAINST MEMBERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS WHO WOULD BE SENT TO GREECE UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN, THE AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID.

ONE SOURCE POINTED OUT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH A 1947 OPERATING BUDGET OFS$26,000,000, WAS OBVIOUSLY INCAPABLE OF OFFERING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ANY NATION AND THAT IT HAD NO MILITARY FORCE TO UNDERTAKE POLICE DUTIES EVEN IN THE HIGHLY IMPROBABLE EVENT THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD DETERMINE ON ANY COURSE FOR FORECUL ACTION TO KEEP PEACE.

TWO MAIN FACTORS STOOD OUT AS BARRIERS TO ANY U.N.EFFORTS TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION IN THE BALKANS AT THIS TIME:

1--THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE HAS YET TO COME UP WITH EVEN A NEBULOUS PLAN FOR THE POLICE FORCE WHICH EVENTUALLY WOULD BE READY FOR QUICK AND DECISIVE ACTION.

2--THE WESTERN POWERS AND RUSSIA COULD BE EXPECTED TO DISAGREE ON ANY EFFORT TO HALT THE AMBITIONS OF THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED BALKAN STATES IN THE BORDERLANDS OR WITHIN THE WOBBLING GREEK GOVERNMENT.

THE U.N.INQUIRY COMMISSION REPRESENTS THE 11 SECURITY COUNCIL NATIONS AND THE FOUR COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

PS625PES

FIRST LEAD U.N.

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 12-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FOR A DIRECT VOICE IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE AMERICAN PLAN TO TAKE OVER THE JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC UNDER A U.N. "STRATEGIC AREA" TRUSTEESHIP.

THE SURPRISE REQUEST WAS HANDED TO THE COUNCIL JUST WHEN IT APPEARED THAT DELEGATES WOULD SANCTION THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL, FIRST ADVANCED LAST FALL BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ALREADY DEBATED AT SOME LENGTH BY THE COUNCIL.

THE NEW ZEALAND NOTE ALSO ASKED THAT THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA, INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES, OTHER STATES "WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN," SHOULD BE HEARD. NONE OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

"THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CONSIDER THAT THE DISPOSITION MADE OF THESE ISLANDS IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF ANY PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF JAPAN AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT WITH THAT COUNTRY," PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER SAID IN THE NOTE. "IT IS THEREFORE A MATTER OF INTEREST TO THOSE STATES WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN."

FRASER THEN POINTED OUT THAT HIS OWN COUNTRY AND THE OTHER FOUR NAMED WERE MEMBERS OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND SAID ALL SHOULD

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BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATE.
UNTIL RECEIPT OF FRASER'S COMMUNICATION, THE ONLY REMAINING OBSTACLES TO RATIFICATION OF AMERICAN TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE MARSHALL, CAROLINE AND MARIANA CHAINS WERE MINOR MODIFICATIONS OFFERED BY RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.
AUSTRALIA WAS NOT XXX PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH PMS BUDGET (A19).
W343PES

LAKE SUCCESS-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD U.N. XXX GREAT BRITAIN.
A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE NEW ZELAND NOTE WAS READ TO THE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN OSWALDO ARANHA OF BRAZIL ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A SIMILAR REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUSTRALIA WAS ETC. XXX THIRD GRAF ORIG.
W354PES

COMMUNISTS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID TONIGHT THAT "WE MAY BE IN FOR" AN ERA OF COMMUNIST-LED STRIKES SPRINGING FROM DIFFERENCES WITH RUSSIA ON FOREIGN POLICY.

THE CHAMBER TOOK THIS VIEW IN A REPORT ENTITLED "COMMUNISTS WITHIN THE LABOR MOVEMENT." IT URGED BOTH EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS TO WORK TOWARD OUSTING COMMUNISTS FROM UNION LEADERSHIP.

"CLEANSING OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF COMMUNISM," THE REPORT SAID, "WILL LEAD TO SOUNDER, MORE PEACEFUL AND MORE REASONABLE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS.

"FURTHERMORE, IT WILL HURT THE COMMUNISTS BADLY IN THEIR FIFTH COLUMN WORK FOR THE SOVIET UNION."

THE CHAMBER'S REPORT WAS PREPARED AND RELEASED BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH OF TODAY WAS MADE PUBLIC.

THE REPORT SAID AMERICAN COMMUNISTS GET THEIR DIRECTIONS FROM MOSCOW AND PENETRATE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN WAGING "A WAR TO THE FINISH WITH THE (AMERICAN) BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE."

IT SAID THAT "POSSIBLE FUTURE EVENTS" MAY MAKE 1946 "SHORTAGES, INCONVENIENCES AND SUFFERINGS X X APPEAR TRIVIAL" BECAUSE:

"IF THE FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES CONTINUE TO DIVERGE FROM THOSE OF THE SOVIET UNION, WE MAY BE IN FOR AN ERA OF THINLY DISGUISED POLITICAL STRIKES. MAR 1947

"STRIKES OF THIS NATURE ARE BASICALLY SABOTAGE. THEY WILL NOT BE SETTLED IN ANY EASY FASHION."

NOTING THAT MANY UNIONS NOW ARE FIGHTING DOWN COMMUNIST ELEMENTS WITHIN THEIR RANKS, THE REPORT SAID THAT EMPLOYERS SHOULD HELP THE ANTI COMMUNIST BLOCS ALL THEY CAN WITHOUT "RUNNING AFOUL OF THE WAGNER ACT." IT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE ANTI-RED JOB WAS "MAINLY A TASK FOR THE WORKERS THEMSELVES."

THE WAGNER ACT FROWNS ON INTERFERENCE IN A UNION'S AFFAIRS.

"IN THIS STRUGGLE, THE EMPLOYER CAN HELP SUBSTANTIALLY, EVEN THOUGH INDIRECTLY," THE CHAMBER MAINTAINED. "IF HE IS ALERT TO COMMUNIST TACTICS, VIGILANT IN AVOIDING THEIR TRAPS, AND CAREFUL NOT TO GIVE THEM HELP, HE WILL ENCOURAGE THE DECENT ELEMENT IN THE UNION TO REMOVE SUBVERSIVE LEADERS."

THE REPORT SAID EMPLOYERS OFTEN MAKE A MISTAKE OF BRANDING "HARD-BARGAINING" UNION LEADERS AS COMMUNISTS WHEREAS "DECENT OFFICIALS ARE NOT OF NECESSITY DOCILE OR PLIANT TO EVERY COMPANY WISH."

"OFTEN THE EMPLOYER HIMSELF IS AT FAULT THROUGH THE FAILURE TO GRANT OPPORTUNE AND FACE-SAVING CONCESSIONS TO OPPONENTS OF THE COMMUNIST FACTION," THE REPORT SAID.

"THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD DOES NOT ALLOW DIRECT INTERVENTION IN UNION AFFAIRS. BUT IF THE EMPLOYER IS NOT FREE TO PICK THE (UNION) OFFICERS HE LIKES, THE LEAST HE CAN DO IS ABSTAIN FROM ACTIONS WHICH HURT THEM. HE DOES NOT NEED TO EMBARRASS AND PUNISH THE DECENT ELEMENT JUST TO PROVE THAT HE IS IMPARTIAL."

THE CHAMBER SUGGESTED A PRIVATE DINNER TOGETHER BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND UNION LEADER "CAN BE PRODUCTIVE OF REAL CANDOR." IT SAID READING OF THE "DAILY WORKER" AND OTHER COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS WILL HELP "SHARPEN AN EXECUTIVE'S PERCEPTION OF KEY COMMUNIST ISSUES AND PERSONNEL."

THE REPORT SAID THAT:

(1)"WHERE A COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED UNION ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE A PLANT THE EMPLOYER SHOULD USE "EVERY LEGITIMATE STEP" TO PERSUADE WORKERS OF THEIR POSSIBLE DANGER;

(2) WHERE COMMUNISTS SEIZE A UNION ALREADY UNDER CONTRACT TO A PLANT THE EMPLOYER'S "SILENCE NORMALLY IS THE BETTER RULE." BUT HE SHOULD INSIST ON A "TIGHT CONTRACT" WITH "AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE LEFT TO GOOD WILL OR THE APPLICATION OF COMMON SENSE."

IN DEALING WITH A UNION WHICH AN EMPLOYER MAY FEEL SURE HARBORS COMMUNISTS THE CHAMBER ADVISED:

"CONCURRENT WITH A FAIR BUT STRICT POLICY IN NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD BE CONSTANT EFFORTS TO BUILD UP GOOD WILL AMONG THE WORKERS.

"IF THE EMPLOYER REMOVES REAL CAUSES OF GRIEVANCES, HAS WELL-TRAINED SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL, AND A REASONABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WORKERS, COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AGAINST HIM WILL EVENTUALLY BOOMERANG.

"THE UNION MEMBERS WILL REALIZE THAT THE EMPLOYER IS TRYING TO DO THE RIGHT THING, AND THAT THEIR OWN LEADERS ARE HINDERING THE PROCESS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 13) 1947

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U.N. STAFF (500)
BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 12-(AP)-WHEN BYRON PRICE REPORTS FOR WORK HERE NEXT WEEK AS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HE WILL INHERIT A SERIES OF MANAGEMENT HEADACHES THAT HAVE BEEN PILING UP FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

PRICE, TAKING OVER A $22,000 POST UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WILL HANDLE THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES REPLACING THE RESIGNED JOHN B. HUTSON.

THE BULK OF THE U.N. DIFFICULTIES WITH ITS STAFF STARTED LAST FALL WHEN AN ECONOMY-MINDED GENERAL ASSEMBLY SLASHED THE BUDGET FROM $30,000,000 TO $27,000,000. WITH STAFF EXPENDITURES EATING UP A BIG SHARE OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAY, THIS MEANT THE BURDEN OF THE CUT WOULD FALL ON THE NEARLY 3,000 EMPLOYES. MAR 1947

LIE HAS NOW TAKEN TWO DRASTIC STEPS TO SAVE MONEY. HE LET IT BE KNOWN THAT UP TO 500 PERSONS WOULD BE DROPPED FROM THE PAYROLL AND THAT PER-DIEM ALLOWANCES WOULD BE CUT SHARPLY.

THE GENERAL UNREST CAME TO A CLIMAX LAST NIGHT WHEN NEARLY 2,000 STAFF MEMBERS HELD A MASS MEETING. THERE LIE FLATLY REJECTED A DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE PAY INCREASE IN THE LOWER BRACKETS. HE ALSO PUT ASIDE TWO OTHER "MINIMUM DEMANDS" OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS (CAPS), AN EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION, FOR UPWARD

REVISION OF THE WHOLE SALARY SCALE AND INCREASED ALLOWANCES BY JUNE 15.

LIE THEN LITERALLY DUMPED THE WHOLE PROBLEM INTO PRICE'S LAP WITH THIS STATEMENT:

"I HOPE BYRON PRICE CAN TAKE OVER ALL YOUR PROBLEMS."

IN MOVING TO CUT THE STAFF, LIE SAID HE WAS FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ASSEMBLY FOR A "30 PER CENT REDUCTION." HE ALSO SAID THAT FRANCE AND BELGIUM SPECIFICALLY HAD OBJECTED TO THE OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF AMERICANS ON THE PAYROLL. MOST OF THE DISMISSALS WERE SCHEDULED IN THE LOWER-PAY BRACKETS WHERE AMERICANS ARE PREDOMINANT, IT WAS LEARNED.

PERSONNEL ALLOCATION ON A GEOGRAPHIC BASIS HAS BEEN DIFFICULT FROM THE FIRST BECAUSE IT WAS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO GET PERSONS TO COME HERE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES FOR THE LOWER PAID JOBS. HOWEVER, THE U.N. HAS SUCCEEDED IN REDUCING THE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS ROUGHLY FROM 70 TO 40.

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE STAFF INCLUDE THESE:

1-SALARIES ARE TOO LOW AND HAVE NOT KEPT UP WITH ADVANCING LIVING COSTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

2-ABOLISHING OR CUTTING THE PER DIEM ALLOWANCE OF $7 FOR NON-RESIDENTS WILL FORCE EMPLOYES TO DIG INTO SAVINGS TO LIVE.

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3-TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS ARE POOR TO THE HEADQUARTERS HERE, WHICH IS NOT ON THE RAILROAD OR REGULAR BUS LINES.

4. THE WORKING CONDITIONS ARE POOR IN THE SPRAWLING FORMER FACTORY BUILDING, WHICH IS WITHOUT DAYLIGHT.

5-THE SOLE CAFETERIA IN THE BUILDING IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

6-HOUSING CONDITIONS ARE INADEQUATE BECAUSE U.N. EMPLOYES CAN'T AFFORD TO LIVE IN THE APARTMENTS BEING MADE AVAILABLE UNDER U.N. AUSPICES.

7-THERE IS NO WORKABLE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.

8-AN ACCEPTABLE PROMOTION SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

IN DEFENDING HIMSELF AT THE RALLY, LIE MAINTAINED THAT HE HAD FOUGHT "ALONE" IN VAIN AGAINST THE REDUCED BUDGET AND APPEALED FOR A HALT TO "CORRIDOR RUMORS ABOUT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL."

"I AM NOT A TYRANT," HE SHOUTED. "WE HAVE 55 EMPLOYERS. IF YOU ATTACK ME YOU WILL NEVER SUCCEED."

LIE SAID THE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS HAD BEEN TAKING UP SO MUCH OF HIS TIME THAT HE HAD NEGLECTED SUCH ISSUES AS PALESTINE AND OTHER PRESSING POLITICAL MATTERS. HE ADDED HE HAD "BEEN CRITICIZED IN THERE" (POINTING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL CHAMBER).

LIE SAID HE HOPED ALL THAT WOULD BE OVER WITH PRICE'S ARRIVAL AND SUGGESTED THAT THE EMPLOYES IMMEDIATELY ARRANGE A MEETING WITH HIS NEW ASSISTANT.

THE STAFF TOOK ONE FORMAL STEP AT THE CLOSE OF ITS MEETING, ASKING LIE TO ADVISE THE 55 MEMBER GOVERNMENTS ABOUT THE CURRENT SITUATION.

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NASH, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, COMMENTED THAT NEW ZEALAND WOULD AGREE TO THE WHOLE PROPOSAL WITH PERHAPS SOME MINOR CHANGES.

PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA THEN PROPOSED AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD MAKE ANY COUNCIL DECISION SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY THE POWERS AT WAR WITH JAPAN.

WARREN R. AUSTIN, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT AGREE WITH SOME OF THE STATEMENTS IN FRASER'S NOTE AND INDICATED HE WOULD SPEAK MORE FULLY LATER. HE REJECTED AUSTRALIA'S CONFIRMATION SUGGESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN TOSSED IN TWO MORE AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT. ONE WOULD REQUIRE THE UNITED STATES TO NOTIFY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN IT WAS CLOSING THE ISLAND. THE OTHER WOULD ALLOW ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N. TO SHARE IN COMMERCIAL RIGHTS TO THE ISLANDS.

STILL HANGING WAS AN OLDER RUSSIAN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD GIVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALONE THE POWER TO CHANGE OR TERMINATE THE AGREEMENT. UNDER PRESENT TERMS THE UNITED STATES, AS SOLE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY, HAS THAT RIGHT.

MEANWHILE, A THREE-NATION COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING BRITISH MINE-LAYING CHARGES AGAINST ALBANIA SAID IT WOULD HAVE ITS REPORT READY TOMORROW. IT THEN WILL BE CIRCULATED TO DELEGATES AND GO BEFORE THE FULL COUNCIL NEXT WEEK.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO OF RUSSIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE 12-NATION ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, SAID THAT BODY MIGHT BE CALLED INTO SESSION NEXT WEDNESDAY TO TAKE UP THE ATOMIC REPORT RECENTLY TOSSED BACK BY THE COUNCIL.

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NASH SAID HE HAD BEEN READY TO SPEAK TODAY IF THE COUNCIL HAD REQUESTED HIM.

"I'VE STUDIED THE TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES VERY CLOSELY AND I SEE NO OBJECTION TO IT," HE SAID.

POINTING OUT THAT NEW ZEALAND FELT IT WAS PERHAPS PREMATURE TO ACT BEFORE THE PEACE SETTLEMENT IS MADE, NASH SAID "WE ARE SATISFIED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS THE POWER THAT OUGHT TO BE THE TRUSTEE OF THOSE AREAS."

NASH SAID NEW ZEALAND HAD MADE ITS REQUEST BECAUSE NEW ZEALANDERS FLET THEY HAD THE RIGHT SINCE "WE WERE FAIRLY ACTIVE BELLIGERENTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE WAR."

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Marshall Confronts Molotov With Charge of Aiding Nazis

MAR 47

Bares Report Hitlerites Are Acquitted if They Join Red Party in Eastern Zone —Bevin Names 5 in High Jobs.

Moscow, March 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall, speaking on de-Nazification, declared before the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers today that the United States has "been disturbed by frequent reports in the Soviet zone of Germany that former active Nazis may be cleared by joining the Socialist Unity (Communist) party."

Intending, apparently, to forestall an expected Soviet attack on de-Nazification in the American zone, Marshall read a three-page statement asserting that 12,000,000 persons have been registered for investigation, 200,000 tried and 370,000 removed from office in the American zone, and that de-Nazification there has gone far beyond the directives of the Allied Control Authority. "There is nothing to conceal," the statement bluntly added.

The Allied Control Council, however, has not received full reports on de-Nazification in the Soviet zone, Marshall continued, and "my Government opposes the use of de-Nazification in favor of any political party." Lack of uniformity in de-Nazification procedure and practices, he said, led to distrust among the occupying Powers. He therefore recommend that the Foreign Ministers direct the Allied Control Council to adopt uniform laws on de-Nazification.

Bevin Backs Up Attack.

Foreign Secretary Bevin then told the council that the British have a list of forty high Nazis who are holding important positions in the Soviet zone. He named five of these, adding that he desisted from naming the rest in order to show Allied unity. This evoked some laughter and a witness said that even the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov grinned.

All the ministers made statements on de-Nazification and democratization. Molotov expressed general dissatisfaction with the progress of both programs in the Western zones. He specifically denied Marshall's reference to Nazis in political parties, declaring that he knew of no case where a Nazi had been permitted to join the Socialist Unity party.

Mainly, however, Molotov assailed the principle of mass de-Nazification as it was carried out in the American zone, adding that he thought this system worked hardships on the people generally and let some big Nazis slip through. In the Soviet zone, he said, the authorities concentrate on removing Nazis from public and private offices, and 390,478 persons have been removed from such positions there. This was more, he said, than in any other zone.

Molotov said that Nazis were working throughout the judicial system in all three western zones. He asserted that judicial officers in the American zone are 35 per cent Nazi, in the British zone 43 per cent, and in the French zone 50 per cent. He thereupon listed five persons whom he described as holding important positions in the British zone. Since Molotov spoke first, this presumably was what gave Bevin his basis for reading five and only five names from his list.

Molotov Still Agreeable.

Molotov called upon the council to direct the control authorities in Berlin to grant democratic parties and free trade unions the right to organize on a national basis and to operate with central organizations, with newspapers and with representation through all zones without any barriers.

Referring to Marshall's proposal to make uniform all de-Nazification procedures throughout Germany, Molotov said in the agreeable manner characteristic of his attitude throughout this conference, that he thought Marshall's proposition was acceptable in principle but that he wanted to think it over.

In the main, all four Ministers restated familiar positions on de-Nazification and demilitarization and urged that the work be advanced.

Persons present at the conference said that there was no mention of President Truman's speech on Greece and Turkey, and that there was no evidence of its having had any effect on the council or the ministers themselves.

Marshall on the Offensive.

Earlier today top-level American diplomats here said that Marshall was determined to put American foreign policy on the offensive and keep it there from here on in.

There can no longer be any doubt that the highest American officials—acting on their declared belief in the existence of a Soviet expansionist and aggressive attitude toward the rest of the world—are now moving to pit American power and prestige against Russian power and prestige in an effort to check that expansion.

Marshall's Statement at Moscow on De-Nazification Policy

MAR

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP).—The complete text of a statement by Secretary of State George C. Marshall today at the Foreign Ministers' conference:

Since the beginning of the occupation of Germany, de-Nazification has been a basic objective of the United States government.

In their determination to stamp out Nazism in the United States zone, American officials went far beyond the requirements laid down by the Control Council directive. Every possible effort is being taken to apprehend war criminals and other persons who have committed crimes against peace and humanity and to bring them to trial. Five thousand suspects are now being held by the United States Military Government for investigation. No members of organizations convicted by the international military tribunal have been released pending final determination of their cases by de-Nazification tribunals. At present, 48,000 or more members of the S. S., the corps of political leaders, the Gestapo and other Nazis are interned awaiting trial.

German law for the liberation from National Socialism and militarism by the three Laender, or provinces, of the United States zone is just as strict and comprehensive in its scope and application, we think, as the de-Nazification procedures in other zones. The law is administered by some 450 tribunals, staffed with persons known to be anti-Nazis, who to date have tried more than 200,000 persons. It is enforced by more than 14,000 persons and closely supervised by the United States Military Government officials. Under this law, about 12,000,000 persons were registered for investigation.

The law observes the principles of justice by providing for fair and effective procedure for judging every individual according to the degree of his responsibilities for wrongs committed during the Nazi regime; imposes definite sanctions designed to prevent persons found guilty from holding any position other than that of ordinary labor; and it grants opportunities for rehabilitation of lesser offenders and reintegration into the community of merely nominal participants in the Nazi movement.

No exceptions are made because of individual administrative efficiency or reasons of political expediency; the number of persons removed and excluded from public and important private offices because of Nazi affiliations exceeds 370,000; screening of the entire adult population insures that no active Nazi can escape the punishment he deserves.

In the United States zone, former Nazis are not allowed to join political parties, nor are exceptions allowed for former Nazis who now are willing to co-operate actively with the present system in Germany. Furthermore, all members of the Nazi party have been removed from public office and positions of influence in private enterprise.

The law is supported in our zone by all political parties and by the trade unions; it was cited as a model of justice by the international military tribunal and its substantive provisions were adopted by all four powers of the occupation, embodied in Control Directive No. 38.

American policy has been consistent, and the program severe but just. Amnesties recently enacted in the American zone did not constitute a relaxation in our efforts to stamp out Nazism. These measures apply only to youths, invalids and other people of the lowest income group who did not profit from the Nazi movement and cannot be regarded as Nazis in the meaning of the Control Council directive.

There is nothing to conceal. Monthly reports submitted to the Control Council analyze in detail the progress made in the field of de-Nazification in the United States zone. In addition, United States zonal directives and instructions were furnished to the other powers. The Control Council has not received complete information regarding the implementation of quadripartite directives in the eastern zone, nor full reports regarding results of de-Nazification in that part of Germany.

My government is opposed to the use of de-Nazification as a political instrument to favor any German political party. In the American zone, active Nazis are prohibited from joining political parties, but we have been disturbed by frequent reports that in the Soviet zone, former active Nazis may be cleared by the process of joining the Socialist Unity party.

The Control Council report to the Council on Foreign Ministers on De-Nazification reveals that de-Nazification laws and directives have been varyingly implemented in the zones of occupation and in accordance with each zone commander's interpretation of quadripartite policies and pronouncements upon the subject. This has resulted in a lack of uniformity, both in procedures and in the severity of the sanctions and restrictions imposed. Under the circumstances there is distrust among the occupying powers as to the sincerity of the de-Nazification efforts of the others, a reluctance to give full faith and credit to de-Nazification decisions made in other zones and a tendency for incriminated persons to migrate from one zone to another in which de-Nazification is believed to be less strict.

To remedy the situation the United States delegation wishes to submit the following resolution for adoption by the Council of Foreign Ministers:

"The Council of Foreign Ministers notes the report of the Control Council on De-Nazification and concludes that uniformity of de-Nazification practices and procedures throughout Germany is imperative. It instructs the Allied Control Council to direct appropriate German authorities to enact a uniform German law based upon Control Council Directive No. 38 to assure equal and just treatment of all persons in accordance with the degree of their responsibility, said German legislation to be effective unless disapproved by the Allied Control Council."

Not Yet Published In Moscow

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, March 13 (AP)—Neither *Pravda* nor *Izvestia*, the Soviet Union's two principal newspapers, today published President Truman's speech or any excerpts from it.

The papers did carry, however, two Tass dispatches from Washington concerning the proposed financial and other aid for Greece and Turkey. One story concerned statements by Senator Jenner (R., Ind.) on the subject.

[Jenner, commenting in Washington last night on the President's speech, said: "Where are we going next? Is it to be recurring? The President failed to tell the whole story. This is an entirely new departure in our foreign policy."]

May Publish It Later

The second dispatch concerned the attitude of Senator Johnson (D., Col.) and said he had "censured" Truman's plan.

[Johnson was quoted in Washington last night as saying that the speech "sounded to me like an undeclared declaration of war."]

This does not mean that the Russian papers will not later carry the President's speech and there is nothing unusual in the fact it was not published today. It may be published tomorrow, or may take still another day.

Broadcast Reception Poor

The broadcast of the Truman statement by the United States station in the Russian language was hardly understood, if even heard here.

Three Russian sources, when queried by this correspondent, replied that atmospheric conditions were so bad they were unable to listen to much of what was being said and when it did come through in parts it was hard to tell what was being said.

In other words, the Russian people know practically nothing about the President's speech at the moment, but it most surely will be laid before them before long.

Reaction Still Unpredictable

There can be no doubt about the fact that Soviet officials, including Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov, have by now read Truman's speech. It also can be

safely assumed that the President's words are now known to the Politburo of the Communist party.

[The Politburo is the powerful policy-making bureau of the party headed by Stalin.]

There has been no public or official reaction and it is difficult at present to say what form reaction may take.

Molotov may talk over the statement with Secretary of State George C. Marshall in private, or Stalin may even discuss it with Marshall when he sees him.

language were hardly understood if they even were heard in Moscow. Three Russian sources said that atmospheric conditions were so bad they were unable to listen to much of the broadcast, and that when it did come through in parts it was hard to tell what was being said.

Tass Says U.S. Control of Greece Is Indicated in Truman Speech

First Russian Reaction Is Given; Broadcast From America Full of Static

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, March 13.—The first Soviet reaction to President Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communist pressure came tonight in a Tass dispatch which described the President's message as "frankly directed against the democratic elements in Greece."

Tass, Soviet official news agency, also declared that Mr. Truman "let Congress understand that assistance offered the Greek government would be followed by establishment of American control over Greece.

More than twenty-four hours elapsed after Mr. Truman spoke before the agency circulated its account to Russian newspapers. It was assumed that the Tass account, which on the whole was a comprehensive news report, would be published in morning papers and would be accompanied or followed by full editorial reaction.

The part of the Tass story dealing with Turkey was devoted entirely to quotations from the President's message.

Broadcasts of Mr. Truman's message by the American short-wave radio station in the Russian

Mr. Truman spoke before the official Soviet news agency circulated its account to Russian newspapers.

It was assumed that the Tass account, which on the whole was a comprehensive news report, would be carried in the morning papers and would be accompanied or followed by full editorial reaction.

Then for the first time the great mass of the Russian people will learn of Mr. Truman's outline of a new foreign policy for the United States.

Broadcasts Not Understood

Broadcasts of Mr. Truman's message by the United States station in the Russian language were hardly understood if they even were heard in Moscow. Three Russian sources said atmospherics were so bad they were unable to listen to much of the broadcast and when it did come through in parts it was hard to tell what was being said.

It was difficult to say what form further Russian reaction to the speech would take. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, may talk over the statement with Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, in private or Stalin may even discuss it with Marshall should he see him.

HIS ADDRESS RELEASED TO SOVIET PRESS

Agency Calls It 'Directed Against Democratic Elements' There

Moscow, March 13 (AP)—The first official Soviet reaction to President Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey against communist pressure came tonight in a Tass dispatch which described the President's message as "frankly directed against the democratic elements in Greece."

Tass also declared that Mr. Truman in his speech to the United States Congress "let Congress understand that assistance offered the Greek Government would be followed by establishment of American control over Greece."

Notes Message Liberally

Quoting liberally from the President's message, the Tass story began with a simple news statement of his request for funds and the right to send civilian and military personnel into Greece and Turkey.

Then it said:

"Mr. Truman's message was frankly directed against the democratic elements in Greece, which are defending democratic institutions in that country and which were described in the message as 'a military minority.' "

24 Hours Elapsed

More than 24 hours elapsed after

MOSCOW ASSAILS TRUMAN PROGRAM

Izvestia Accuses United States of 'New Interference' in Other Nations' Affairs

'CONTROL' OF GREECE SEEN

Soviet Broadcast for Athens Charges American 'Threat to Greek Freedom'

MOSCOW, Friday, March 14 (AP)—Foreign delegates to the Council of Foreign Ministers read in Izvestia today a front-page editorial attack on President Truman's speech, in which the United States was accused of "new interference in the business of other states."

"Claims of the United States for leadership in international affairs," said the Soviet Government newspaper's editorial, "grow in keeping with the appetites of interested American circles."

"However," it continued, "American leaders, acting on a new historical situation, do not take into consideration that the old methods of colonizers and hard-headed politicians have already outlived this century and are doomed to failure. In this is the principal weakness of Truman's speech."

Izvestia said "Truman did not take into consideration either the international situation or the sovereignty of Greece."

As to 'Greece's Sovereignty'

"And really, what will be left of Greece's sovereignty after the American military and civilian personnel will sit on the heads of the Greek rulers and when this personnel commences the direction of Greece with the aid of 250,000,000 imported American dollars," it asked.

United States and British delegations rolled translators out of bed to do the full text of the editorial.

The Izvestia comment was the first real editorial reaction to President Truman's request for financial and other aid for Greece and Turkey. Izvestia probably is more of a Government organ than any other paper in Moscow.

Last night the first Soviet press reaction to President Truman's address to Congress had come in a Tass dispatch, which described the President's message as "frankly directed against the democratic elements in Greece."

Tass also declared that Mr. Truman in his address to the United States Congress "let Congress understand that assistance offered the Greek Government would be followed by establishment of American control over Greece."

[Mr. Truman in his message defined the purpose of his plan as to "assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way."]

"Mr. Truman's message," Tass went on, "was frankly directed against the democratic elements in Greece, which are defending democratic institutions in that country and which were described in the message as 'a military minority.' "

[Referring to the war damages suffered by Greece, Mr. Truman said: "As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible."]

Supporting its assertion regarding "establishment of American control over Greece," Tass cited Mr. Truman's appeal for authority to send administrators and technicians and others into the country.

The section of the Tass story dealing with Turkey was devoted entirely to quotations from the President's message.

"Subservient to American Capital"

The Moscow radio in a broadcast to Greece last night denounced President Truman's message, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a broadcast monitored here by the National Broadcasting Company.

The Russian broadcast, beamed to Greece and picked up by British monitors, said the President's proposal covering United States aid to Greece was "a danger to the reestablishment of peace and harmony among the nations of the world." Moscow called it "an attempt to keep in power the present reactionary regime and make Greece subservient to American capital." It characterized the Truman proposal as "a direct threat to Greek freedom and independence."

The Truman speech, Moscow continued, was the signal for a new "wave of pro-fascistic Government terror against the democratic elements." It charged that "in the last few days the [Greek] Minister of Public Order, Gen. Napoleon Zervas, a reactionary Fascist well known for his collaboration with the Germans, has arrested 600 Greek democrats," and indicated that the alleged arrests were continuing.

RUSSIA INSISTS POWERS DISCUSS CHINA QUESTION

U. S. Seen Willing to Confer if Nanking Government Participates.

BRITAIN SILENT

Big 4 Ministers Clash on Problem of Denazification in Germany.

MOSCOW, (Friday), March 14—(AP) Russia sent notes to the American and British foreign secretaries last night asking for a discussion of the Chinese situation, and authoritative sources said early today that the United States would engage in such informal discussions if the Chinese government likewise participates.

It was believed that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin also would agree to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's note. Official word from the British was lacking, however.

According to informants, U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall had not yet formally replied to Molotov's note up to an early hour today.

Note's Wording Vague

The somewhat vague wording of the Russian note left in some doubt exactly when the meeting would be held, and it was not clear whether the Chinese government had yet been invited.

The Chinese embassy said that no invitation had been received by China. For these reasons there was a strong probability that some sort of interim note would be returned by the United States asking Molotov to make his proposal more explicit.

There was no doubt, however, that regardless of how the note was worded Molotov intends the meeting to take place during the present foreign ministers' council in Moscow.

Molotov's insistence on the controversial China question after he was rebuffed on the same issue on Monday was interpreted by conference observers as another gun in the Soviet propaganda campaign against the foreign policy of the United States.

The development on the Chinese situation came as Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, circulated to the Russian press the first account of President Truman's speech on Greece and Turkey. Mr. Truman's message to Congress, Tass declared, "frankly is directed against democratic elements in Greece."

"Mr. Truman let Congress understand that assistance offered the Greek government would be followed by establishment of American control over Greece," Tass said.

Clash on Denazification

The visiting foreign ministers engaged with Molotov yesterday in a series of exchanges in which they sought to pluck dirty Nazi linen out of one another's closets for a public washing.

Assuming the initiative on the question of denazification in Germany, apparently to forestall an expected Soviet attack on that subject, Marshall read a three-page statement citing progress in the American zone and raising the question of the entry of active Nazis in the Soviet-sponsored party.

"My government opposes the use of denazification in favor of any political party," he declared.

Marshall then proposed that a directive be issued to the Allied control council to make denazification policies uniform throughout Germany. Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, in an agreeable manner characteristic of his attitude throughout the session, said he thought the proposal was acceptable in principle, but wanted time to think it over.

Molotov denied the reports cited by Marshall, saying he knew of no case where a Nazi had been permitted to join the Socialist unity party, which is a coalition of Communists and Social Democrats in the Soviet Zone.

Stalin Talk With Parley Chiefs Seen

Moscow, March 13 (AP)—Speculation increased today among delegates to the four-power Foreign Ministers Council as to when Prime Minister Stalin would receive the three visiting statesmen. Some, basing their guesses on past procedure, predicted it would be the coming week end.

[Such a meeting might give United States Secretary of State Marshall an opportunity to discuss with the Soviet leader the new policy of the United States as outlined by President Truman yesterday in his declaration on aid to Greece and Turkey.]

Delegates recalled that at the Big Three Foreign Ministers meeting of December, 1945, James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were here nine days before they were received by Stalin at the Kremlin.

Bevin has been in Moscow five days now; Secretary Marshall and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault four days.

Moscow, March 13 (AP) — Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, told the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight that a Mr. Augustin, designer of the famed German tiger tank and a leading personality in the German army's weapons department, now is deputy head of the technical office of the automobile department for the U.S.S.R. at Malsdorf, Berlin.

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Britain Hails Truman Speech

MAR 1947

Foreign Office Stresses Own Parallel Views —Greeks and Turks Express Joy.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—Britain today officially welcomed President Truman's declaration on Greece and Turkey. At the same time the President's urgent recommendations to Congress were received in Greek and Turkish official circles here with expressions ranging from "profound satisfaction" to "extreme joy."

Mr. Truman's message to the joint session of Congress yesterday was discussed at today's regular weekly Cabinet meeting, official spokesmen disclosed, and that Defense Minister A. V. Alexander and Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will meet with their advisers shortly to study the short-range and long-range implications of active American participation in the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, a Foreign Office spokesman told a crowded news conference: "The British Government welcomes Mr. Truman's statement . . . the views he expressed on the question of governments being imposed on sovereign States in Europe are very much in accord with our own views, and, on a number of occasions, we have conveyed those beliefs to certain governments whose elections have not been carried out in line with their pledges."

In the fifteen months ending March 31, Britain will have granted Greece $72,000,000 for the maintenance of her Army and $44,000,000 for stabilization of the Greek currency, and in addition also, the spokesman said, to wiping off the books about $184,000,000 worth of war debts. British aid to Turkey, the spokesman said, included a 1939 loan of $60,000,000 in gold and armaments credits of $100,000,000

Athens Is Grateful.

Meanwhile, today the Turkish Premier, Recep Peker, declared in Istanbul that the President's "American and human speech" indicates that the United States has awakened to the world situation. He believes the speech reflects American public opinion in a day when security is no longer a local problem, the Premier added.

In Athens, political spokesmen said that the recommended financial and indirect military aid, coupled with the obvious intention of preserving Greece and Turkey from Communist dictatorship and Slav intervention in domestic affairs, comprised a most welcome milestone along Greece's rocky road to recovery.

On the other hand, Communist spokesmen in Greece expressed no pleasure, and the Communist London Daily Worker declared that the real purpose of the United States "is to save the tottering rulers of Greece and the dictators of Turkey and to drive back the advancing forces of democracy." This newspaper added: "Greece and Turkey are now to become colonial appendages of the United States."

The influential Yorkshire Post of Leeds said that Mr. Truman's speech was of the utmost importance, adding: "This is straight talking at a time when straight talking is urgently necessary."

In Rome, Il Messagero declared the President's message was "the most important one" since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. "It took more than 100 years and two great wars for the United States to abandon its isolationism so resolutely, proclaiming that henceforth its policy assumes worldwide scope," Il Messagero added.

Truman's Policies Hailed

London, March 13 (AP)—Greek and Turkish spokesmen voiced relief and gratitude today at the proposal of President Truman to throw America's economic weight behind those countries against any subjugation.

Britain's official spokesmen hailed the Truman policy as "very much in accord with Britain's views."

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British War Minister, said "this is the most constructive step that could be taken" and suggested that the United States might also consider taking over "our responsibilities" in Egypt and India.

News Parley Crowded

The official British reaction was given at a crowded Foreign Office news conference when the spokesman said:

"The British Government welcomes Mr. Truman's statement to Congress. The views he expressed on the question of governments being imposed on sovereign states in Europe are very much in accord with our own views, and on a number of occasions we have conveyed these beliefs to certain governments whose elections have not been carried out in line with their pledges."

He said he could not immediately state whether the United States State Department had specifically asked Britain to retain her 15,000 troops in Greece until American instructors have completed reorganization and strengthening of the Greek Army. Reporters at the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow said such a request had been made.

War Debt Canceled

In the last fifteen months, he said, Britain had granted or loaned Greece $156,000,000, plus the canceling of a war debt of $148,000,000.

Premier Demetrios Maximos of Greece told Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador in Athens, that the Greek Government and people were fully conscious of the historic significance of the American action and expressed gratitude for assistance in Greece's struggle to preserve her independence and integrity.

The spokesman at the office of EAM, Leftist Greek political organization, in London, declared, however, that Greeks would "continue to resist United States intervention just as they resisted British intervention in the past" and that congressional approval of the Truman proposal would mean "the death warrant of the United Nations."

"Mediterranean Beachheads"

Leftist organs in Athens said Mr. Truman's message was "undisguised preaching of American imperialism" and aimed at establishing "beachheads in the Mediterranean."

In a statement, Premier Recep Peker of Turkey hailed the President's "realistic and fully humanitarian" speech as the end of American isolationism."

The prospect that Greece, too, will get help, he said, "moves Turkey deeply."

The President's ideas, he declared, would "inspire the peace and freedom-loving peoples of the world" and spread a deep influence beyond the Mediterranean, Middle East and Near East.

Roosevelt Speech Cited

Reaction came from Iran, involved recently in a dispute with Russia over Azerbaijan. The Persian newspaper *Keyhan* described the Truman statement as the "greatest political event since September, 1939."

"The speech resembles very much Roosevelt's speech at the beginning of the war over nazism and openly declares war on communism," said the newspaper.

Influence Of Interests

The Rome independent newspaper *Il Messagero* went even farther back and said the speech was the most important American pronouncement since promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

"The speech and program it represents are important and impressive because behind the respectable arguments of general policy are the influence of colossal economic interests—industrial, banking and commercial—which, united and fused with the principles of democracy, constitute that formidable mechanism of global expansion which is American imperialism," said *Il Messagero*.

The Madrid newspaper A.B.C. said the speech had the effect of a diplomatic bomb and the Foreign Ministers hardly had any reason now for meeting in Moscow.

"Had a similar address been made ten years ago the World War would not have broken out," A.B.C declared.

The Dublin *Irish Independent* said the speech stated clearly the role of the United States as "protector of democratic freedoms in every part of the world."

London, March 13 (AP)—Britain today officially welcomed President Truman's declaration on Greece and Turkey, and the President's recommendations to Congress were received in Greek and Turkish official circles here with expressions ranging from "profound satisfaction" to "utter joy."

A British Foreign Office spokesman told a crowded news conference:

"The British Government welcomes Mr. Truman's statement to Congress. The views he expressed on the question of governments being imposed on sovereign states in Europe are very much in accord with our own views. And, on a number of occasions, we have conveyed those beliefs to certain governments whose elections have not been carried out in line with their pledges."

Mr. Truman's message to Congress yesterday was discussed today at the British Cabinet's weekly meeting, official sources disclosed.

These sources said Defense Minister A. V. Alexander and Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff, would meet with their advisers shortly to study the short-range and long-range implications of active United States participation in the Mediterranean.

Greek Faults Conceded

Replying to questions from European corerspondents, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was conscious of the "imperfections" of the Greek Government mentioned by the President, and never had denied the existence of imperfections.

A correspondent asked him if Russia intervened in Paraguay's current army rebellion, would that be comparable to United States "intervention" in Greece and Turkey. The spokesman retorted that "the question is hypothetical."

He said he could not state now whether the United States had asked Britain specifically to retain troops in Greece until American instructors completed reorganization and strengthening of the Greek Army. Britain, he added, proposed to continue reducing the number of her troops in Greece, now estimated at 15,000, and to complete the withdrawal "as soon as practicable."

Labor party sources said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin last month told a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labor party that all British troops would be out of Greece by June.

Aid To Greece Revealed

In the fifteen months ending March 31, Britain will have granted Greece $72,000,000 for the maintenance of the army, $44,000,000 for the purchase of military equipment and a loan of $40,000,000 for stabilization of Greek currency, the spokesman said. In addition, he said, about $184,000,000 worth of war debts were wiped off the books.

Aid to Turkey, the spokesman said, included a 1939 loan of $60,000,000 in gold and armaments credits of $100,000,000 to help sustain Turkey's Army of 600,000 men. France, he said, was party to the armaments credit, but after June, 1940, was unable to fulfill her commitments, so Britain provided the bulk of the loan.

The spokesman said he knew nothing of a reported intention of the United States to make a new loan to Hungary.

Eddy Gilmore, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Moscow, said that when the Russians did speak "it is to be expected that President Truman's request for $400,000,000 to help Greece and Turkey will be branded here as United States interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

"Causes Concern" To Russia

"Russians unquestionably will take a serious view of the American President's proposal," Gilmore's Moscow dispatch said. "It can be said that no single action by the United States in many months, perhaps years, has caused such concern among the Russians as this one will. It is sure to be regarded as aimed at Russia."

London's Communist *Daily Worker* declared flatly that the real purpose of the United States "is to save the tottering rulers of Greece and the dictators of Turkey and to drive back the advancing forces of democracy."

The *Worker* said "Greece and Turkey are now to become colonial appendages of the United States."

Greek Gratitude Expressed

Premier Demetrios Maximos told United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh in Athens that Greece had heartfelt gratitude for President Truman's assistance.

Left-wing EAM and KKE newspapers refrained from comment but printed the speech under such headlines as "Undisguised Preaching of American Imperialism, Abolition of Greek Independence, Establishment of Beachheads in the Mediterranean and Premeditated Provocation to Soviet Russia."

Government and conservative newspapers were jubilant. MacVeagh visited Maximos to hand him a copy of Mr. Truman's address. Calling for loan of $400,000,000 to Greece and Turkey, military advisers and equipment.

Tsaldaris's Appreciation

In Athens, Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Foreign Minister, dispatched a message to President Truman in which he said:

"With a feeling of true relief, the Greeks heard your momentous message to the American people and Congress. At this historic hour I recollect with profound emotion our personal contact in December last and the assurances which you were kind enough to give when, on Greece's behalf, I laid before you her great problem.

"Those assurances of yours are now becoming reality. And the Greek people, who had been so sorely tried, can confidently look forward to a better future, which they are entitled to.

"At the start of this new epoch of my country we anticipate with equal optimism a development in international relations through the policy which you are inaugurating by your inspired message.

"I venture to forecast that, like that historic Lend-Lease Act which marked the starting point toward final victory, so your today's message will prove equally decisive in winning the peace and democracy."

Most sections of the British press took a sober view of the newest

Britain, Turkey And Greece Laud Truman Plan Officially

MAR 1947

development, with the Laborite *Daily Herald* expressing the view of many:

"If Americans believe the world's well-being rests on American might as a counterforce to Russia's, the prospect of an armed clash between the two greatest powers on earth becomes frighteningly clear. And such a clash, in the atom age, would finally destroy our sick civilization."

The *Times* of London commented that, in referring to totalitarianism, President Truman meant "Communism; when he speaks of coercion he means coercion by governments allied to Russia. His challenge is issued on behalf of traditional western democracy and may not go without reply."

Guardian Chides President

The Manchester *Guardian* chided President Truman for not waiting for the United Nations Balkan investigating commission to report to the Security Council before he made his plea for financial bolstering of the Greek and Turkish regimes.

"President Truman dismissed the United Nations as unable to help in this situation," said the *Guardian*.

The Yorkshire *Post*, published by the family of Conservative Deputy Leader Anthony Eden, said Mr. Truman's speech was of the "utmost importance."

Greek Premier And King Send Truman Thanks

MAR 1947

Both Voice Confidence Aid to Greece Will Further Cause of World Peace

ATHENS, March 13 (AP).—King George II and Premier Demetrios Maximos of Greece both addressed messages to President Truman today expressing confidence that his requested aid for Greece would further world peace. They expressed their "profound satisfaction" and "sincere thanks."

Mr. Maximos said Mr. Truman's message to Congress "is destined to have a decisive influence on the world's future and that of Greece." The President's words, the Premier continued, "constitute for the Greek people encouragement in their just and noble struggle for the principles of freedom and democracy.

"That is why we defied the Axis forces . . ., and are now facing a subversive movement of an armed minority which is supported from abroad and which is seeking to impose its will upon a majority of the people by force and terrorism," he continued.

Turk Premier Is Pleased By Truman Talk

Istanbul, Turkey, March 13 (AP)—Premier Recep Peker said today that President Truman's "American and human speech" to Congress urging aid to Turkey and Greece indicated that the United States had awakened to the whole world situation.

Turkey feels deep gratitude, he said in a statement. The Premier said he believed the speech reflected American public opinion in a day when security had become a problem for the entire world and not a local matter.

The President's declaration, the Premier added, marked the end of any American isolation by espousing that opinion of security, and thus gave to all nations the hope for freedom within their own borders.

"Like a microbe in the finger spreading throughout the body, trouble in Greece and Turkey could spread," the Premier said.

He asserted that, while Turkey escaped the havoc of war visited upon other countries, the Turkish nation came out of the world conflict in worse condition than many nations caught in its path. The economic, social, agricultural and communications phases of her existence today are so bad, he said, that they cannot be compared to those of other nations.

Expanding orally on his prepared statement, Peker said Turkey's economic situation was brought on by the burden of maintaining a large army—"we are obliged to spend half our yearly income on national defense."

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT

ISTANBUL, March 13 (AP)—The text of Premier Peker's statement

News agencies have not yet reported the full text of President Truman's speech, but, according to abridged versions, the President of the United States, by making his propositions for help to Turkey and Greece has not confined himself to an understanding of world-wide strategy, but has also been inspired by a point of view both fully realistic and fully humanitarian.

The deep influences of the ideas asserted in these words will reach beyond the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Near East. The ideas of the President, which have been applauded by both Houses, represent a complete awakening of American public opinion and a complete view of the difficulties and imposed tendencies which surround the world.

This point of view will emphasize the belief that world security is an indivisible whole and will inspire peace and freedom-loving peoples of the world with guarantees of living prosperously, independently and honorably within their own borders.

We are deeply moved by the prospect of Greece getting help. We have lived with her through the sufferings she had during the period of occupation and now we share the sufferings of her bitter days. We will be very glad to see a return of happy days to Greece, with whom we are united with bonds of unity and common destiny.

Turkey has been spared the destruction of the last war. But, even in the outlook of a country which has been spared devastation, we are not in a better position than are European countries which went through the evils of war.

Our fatherland, under the influences of a historic destiny, is deprived of the possibilities of coping with the needs of civilization. We are obliged to face our industrial and economic duties with energetic steps and we are obliged to rebuild our roads and means of transportation and especially our social institutions.

American help, which will satisfy the broad demands of these needs of our fatherland, will leave us very grateful.

All the Turkish nation will know how to defend the honor, rights and frontiers of the fatherland when it is necessary. In preparation for this duty we are obliged to spend half our yearly income on national defense.

Within the idea of the indivisibility and inseparability of world security, which was very well defined by President Truman, it was a very proper thing, for practical purposes a perfect necessity inspired by the actual situation, which made our ally, England, call on America for help and to grant this was a noble and correct action.

How China Reacts.

Shanghai, March 13 (A. P.).—President Truman's call to America to halt the world march of Communism was expected by Chinese observers today to boost morale in the government areas of China. They believed, however, that the United States still would hesitate to help Chiang Kai-shek's government, now at civil war with the Chinese Communists, but they predicted that the President's speech was likely to stimulate an idea now slowly crystalizing of forming an anti-Communist coalition in China under Chiang's leadership.

Generally expressed here was the view that the United States will take a stronger stand in the future against any form of Russian encroachment anywhere in China, including Manchuria and Sinkiang.

New York, March 13—NBC said tonight the British Broadcasting Company had heard the Moscow Radio, in a broadcast beamed to Greece, denounce President Truman's proposal for American aid for Greece and Turkey as "a danger to the peace and harmony among the nations of the world."

Mr. Truman's speech, the Moscow Radio continued, was the signal for a new "wave of pro-fascistic government terror against the democratic elements" and it charged that "600 Greek democrats" had been arrested on Greek Government orders in the past few days.

Editorial Comment On Talk

American newspapers took varying attitudes toward President Truman's proposal for aiding Greece and Turkey, but most editorial columns agreed on the importance of what the Omaha *World-Herald* termed "the most breath-taking statement ever made in time of peace by any American President or statesman."

"With restraint but great clarity, President Truman explained the responsibilities thrust upon the United States by the rise of an aggressive Communist state in Russia and the coincident decline of Great Britain as a world power," said the Detroit *Free Press*.

Issue "Wide And Serious"

The Boston *Globe* said "the issue is wide and serious with commitments in a region where America has not had them before. Congress and the country will do well to approach the question in a spirit which assures earnest deliberation, vigorous study and thorough debate."

The New York *Times* expressed the belief that "the American people stand behind this warning" to Russia "to desist from the physical aggression and the diplomatic attrition that have characterized her policy ever since the war and to abide by the Charter of the United Nations as the only safe basis of a tolerable peace."

The *Ohio State Journal*, in Columbus, said that "through the tangle of these developments may be discerned a vast shifting of the burden of power and responsibility, chiefly from England to us. . . . For the United States to continue on this road will only drag us down with all the rest."

Viewed As "War Speech"

President Truman, the Chicago *Tribune* said, "made as cold a war speech yesterday against Russia as any President has ever made except on the occasion of going before Congress to ask for a declaration of war."

The Boston *Herald* said the President "undoubtedly performed a great service for Secretary Marshall who surely needed this strong backing at home. . . . But Congress and the people will want to know a great deal more about this new departure in American foreign policy."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* said: "The inference which runs through the President's talk that the present governments of Greece and Turkey are safely democratic both in name and in fact, and that we can promote the broad aims of democracy by supporting them, is hardly supported by the facts."

"This Blunt Challenge"

The New York *Herald Tribune* said the President was willing to make "this blunt challenge" as "the best means to that settlement between Russia and the West on which the future hangs."

"He means," said the New York *Daily Mirror*, "that this country says to Soviet Russia that this war was not fought to make Russia master of Europe."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* said the President "was correct in making common cause between the American people . . . and other countries of the world where our kind of freedom still seems to have a fighting chance to pull through."

"Direct Intervention"

The Baltimore *Sun* called the speech "the most candid official description that we have yet had of the present lamentable state of relations between Soviet Russia and the United States."

The Richmond *Times Dispatch* said: "The American people are not being told what is involved in this matter over the long pull."

"It is a sweepingly new American foreign policy," observed the Miami (Fla.) *Herald*. "It commits us to direct intervention in the affairs of foreign governments."

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* said: "It is either a free world or a world dominated by totalitarianism—and the United States is the only country that can tip the scales for a free world."

Democratic Or Fascist?

The Chicago *Sun* asked for assurances "that we are really helping a free and democratic Greece and not a Fascist Greece."

"Let the Congress back him to the limit," said the Portland *Press Herald*.

The President's policy, said Frank E. Gannett, publisher, in the Rochester (N.Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, "might conceivably mean ultimately war with the Soviets. . . . We must check the spread of communism."

"Which do you prefer?" asked the New York *Daily News*, noncommittally, after presenting the President's proposal and another which would let communism spread unimpeded so that "the peoples of these Red laboratory countries will find in a few years that communism is a fraud and a phony." It credited the latter suggestion to Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

"Our Own Interests"

"The United States," said the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is not called upon to support commitments of the British Empire indiscriminately . . . but we are called upon in our own interests to lead the hosts of human freedom and democratic government."

The situation calls for "fighting fire with fire," said the Portland *Oregonian*.

The Portland (Ore.) *Journal* said: "Russia is not given cause of war by American effort to save the majority government in Greece and Turkey from imposition of the will of armed minorities."

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times* expects debate on the matter "to clarify America's postwar foreign policy, something that has been needed throughout the Truman Administration."

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Might Prevent War

The Buffalo *Courier-Express* said the President's plan might prevent war "in the region where the danger of war is greatest right now."

The alternative to the President's proposal, said the Atlanta *Constitution*, is "allowing the slow flood of communism, which thrives on political chaos and national hunger and insecurity, to have its free way."

The St. Louis *Post Dispatch* said the President's address "committed the nation to all-out diplomatic action, just as a declaration of shooting war must necessarily follow when the President asks for it."

Financial aid for Turkey and Greece, said the Los Angeles *Times*, "would be a down payment, the first premium on an insurance policy."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* agreed with the President that while his proposal was serious, "the alternative is more serious."

Third World War Seen

An editorial in *PM*, of New York, written by Max Lerner for the editors, said the President's proposal would "make America the underwriter of every unstable government in the world which is capable of going Communist" and added that "President Truman asks us to engage in a course which can only mean unforeseeable military adventures and, even, in the end, a third world war."

The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston said: "In making so far-reaching a decision as the President now calls for, Americans will do well to examine all the possibilities of aiding democracy. One of these is to hold strategic areas within the democratic world's global defense system. . . .

"But another and quite as important is to assure that the presence of American influence will help rather than hinder internal reforms where these can lead to more freedom and genuine representation of the people."

"Distinction Is Vital"

The Washington *Post* said Mr. Truman had avoided throwing down the gage to Russia "by advancing the universal principle—the principle of freedom—by way of opposing the forces of disruption. . . .

"Russia is not singled out, nor is communism. In the context of our key policy, the aggression we will oppose is totalitarian, not specifically communism. The distinction is vital."

The Washington *Evening Star*, however, viewed the situation as primarily a test between this country and Russia and said the things Mr. Truman asked "should be granted, and without delay. But . . . we should not beguile ourselves with the belief that $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey can buy what we are seeking."

The New York *World Telegram* referred to President Truman's address as "brave and admirably candid" and added:

"Yet his proposal will and should be debated in Congress and in the country before the decision is made. We hope the debate will develop a maximum of light and a minimum of heat. . . .

May Decide Our Destiny

"This is a question as grave as any that ever has confronted the American people, and the answer to it may, for better or worse, decide our own ultimate destiny as a free people."

Congress "cannot refuse to grant the aid which the President

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recommends," the New York *Post* said. "That, on the facts, is its duty. It is also the duty of Congress to ensure that this aid will be given in the way best suited to achieve its purpose."

The New York *Sun* said that "if the people of the United States are to walk a new road only the beginning of which is open to view, their representatives in Congress are certain to insist upon fuller disclosure of how we came to set foot upon this road, how long a march is proposed, what stopping place there is, if any."

Big 4 Deputies Bar Austrian 'Brass'

London, March 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio said the Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies agreed today to bar from Austria's peacetime army any officer who had held the rank of colonel or higher in the wartime army.

The deputies met to continue drafting an Austria peace treaty.

The broadcast said Britain and the United States opposed a French proposal to bar Austrian officers "who served in the Fascist army and were more than twice promoted."

Soviet Deputy Feodor Gousey, supporting the plan, said it would contribute to the democratization of the Austrain forces, the report said.

The British deputy, Viscount Hood, was quoted as saying it was impossible to divide the Austrains into bad and good.

The French deputy, Jacques Camille Paris, presided.

The deputies for Germany "continued their discussion of the procedure for the preparation of the peace treaty with Germany," the Moscow radio reported. Their chairman was Maurice Couve de Murville, of France.

The radio said Russia had renewed a plea for Albanian participation in drafting the German peace treaty.

British Credit to Poles Is Issue in Trade Talks

LONDON, March 13 (AP).—A spokesman for the Board of Trade said today that current trade negotiations with Poland had reached a "rather delicate stage" and that the leader of a Polish delegation had returned to Warsaw to consult his government.

Dr. T. Lychowski, head of the Polish trade delegation to London, is expected to return to the trade talks soon, he said. Meanwhile, discussions are continuing.

"The chief difficulty," the spokesman said, "is that the Poles need credit. They hope to import more from Britain than they can export—and to pay the difference, they need credit."

"Britain won't say whether she will give credit, and it has been agreed there will be no statement from either side until a decision is reached on this," he added.

SEVEN NATIONS ACCUSE SOFIA

MAR 1947

British Say U. S. Joins in Diplomats' Protest.

London, March 13 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that seven countries, including Britain and the United States, today filed a strongly-worded joint protest with the Bulgarian Government against the behavior of its militiamen toward liplomats in Sofia.

The British Government took a very serious view of Bulgarian interference in the internal affairs of the British mission in Sofia, the spokesman said. Britain, the United States, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and Turkey complained individually, he continued, after their diplomats had been ordered to hand over their Bulgarian currency to the National Bank and militiamen had surrounded their missions, apparently to see that the order was carried out. The Bulgarian replies to these several complaints were received in Sofia today and were thoroughly unsatisfactory, the spokesman added, whereby the representatives of the seven countries met and drafted their new joint protest.

Britain recognized the new Bulgarian Government only last month.

Scrip Court-Martial Postponed

PARIS, March 13 (AP).—A special court-martial of three War Department civilians charged with transactions in counterfeit American military scrip was postponed today until March 18. The reason given was the "unavailability of a witness." The defendants are Alfred A. McLennon of the Bronx, Louis G. Rouniker of Milwaukee and John W. Chandler, for thirty years a resident of Paris.

2 Delegates Fight In Paris Assembly

Paris, March 13 (AP)—Two members of the French National Assembly engaged in a slugging match on the legislature's floor today during a rectic session marked by the discovery of three Viet Nam agents among the visitors' gallery crowd.

Maurice Schumann, leader of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP.), and Radical-Socialist Deputy Romanet leaped to their feet and traded several blows.

Earlier, the session was thrown into tumult when the Viet Nam's delegate in Paris and chief of Insurgent President Ho Chi-minh's propaganda services in France, Dyung Bac-mai, was spotted in the gallery with two aides.

Guards held Dyung and the other Viet-Namese while assembly executives debated whether Dyung should be arrested, expelled from the gallery or permitted to remain. The session, meanwhile, was suspended.

The executives decided to permit Dyung to remain, evoking an uproar leading to the fisticuffs between Schuman and Romanet.

After Schuman and Romanet were separated, Presiding Officer Herriot interrupted the session a second time while colleagues endeavored to patch up the quarrel between the two. Finally, both men consented to shake hands and the sesion was resumed.

Spaak To Form Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, March 13 (AP)—Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the United Nations General Assembly, was charged by Prince Regent Charles today to form a new government.

Spaak, a Socialist, is a former Premier and former Foreign Minister.

The coalition Cabinet of Camille Huysmans resigned this week after its Communist members withdrew.

Germans In Denmark

Copenhagen, March 13 (AP)—Military authorities in the United States zone of Germany have notified Denmark they are willing to absorb 12,000 Germans who took refuge in this country, it was announced officially tonight.

Governor of Carinthia Resigns

KLAGENFURT, Austria, March 13 (AP)—Hans Piesch, Governor of Carinthia, who was accused by Yugoslavia in the council of deputy Foreign Ministers in London of being a fomer Nazi, resigned yesterday. The Western powers refused to accept the Yugoslav protest. Herr Piesch, in resigning, reiterated that he never had been a member of the Nazi party.

M'NARNEY SAYS WORK IN REICH HAS JUST BEGUN

Sees 4-Power Agreement on Unification of the Nation as Solution.

CITES PROGRESS IN U.S. ZONE

Stresses Remaining Tasks for Stabilization of Germany in His Final Report.

Frankfurt, March 13 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today that after two years of military occupation "the major tasks are only begun" in Germany and cannot be completed without Four-Power agreement on unification of the country.

In his final report as Military Governor of the American Occupation Zone, McNarney emphasized that one of the chief remaining tasks was to "re-educate the German people to cause them to desire to live and govern themselves by democratic principles." Another task, he said, was to "establish a peaceful and stable German economy which will allow the German people to exist free of the constant fear of hunger and cold now prevalent. We must work ceaselessly for a quadripartite agreement on all issues which will contribute toward this end," he added.

The recent economic merger of the British and American zones is "a step in the right direction," McNarney declared, "but the rehabilitation of a peaceful Germany has and will be seriously impeded as long as four-Power agreement in the basic political, economical and financial fields is lacking.

Replies to Molotov.

"Experience to date," McNarney continued, "has demonstrated that such an agreement is beyond the power of the Allied Control Authority in Germany. Our basic disagreements can only be resolved on a governmental level."

McNarney, who will retire as military governor on Saturday and be succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, told a news conference today that he "completely rejects the accusation" of Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov that the United States was maintaining German military formations in its occupation zone.

No Troops for Greece.

McNarney also said that the American Army in Germany could furnish no troops to Greece should soldiers be sent there as a result of President Truman's address.

"We can furnish none," he said. "Our authorized troop strength is only what is considered essential for this area."

Although asserting that substantial industrial recovery has been achieved in the American zone, McNarney said that even "the maximum possible industrial progress in the United States zone alone would not mean the revival of the German economy to the level envisaged by the Potsdam Declaration to be the lowest on which Germany could survive peaceably. That level will be achieved only when Germany is treated as a single economic unit," he said.

"The lack of Four-Power agreement on basic financial reforms has also impeded the economic recovery of Germany," he added. "There has been no common financial policy to control inflation, to revise the debt structure and to place the nation on a sound financial footing.

"The negative aspects of our occupational policies—demilitarization, deNazification, decartelization and decentralization—are well on the way toward accomplishment," McNarney said.

Cites Major Achievements.

He listed these among major achievements of the American Zone:

"During 1946 military government fulfilled its policy of turning back to the Germans themselves responsibilities for self rules, until now only minimum supervision and control is exercised.

"We have introduced democratic processes into the civil service; we have encouraged the free and extensive growth of trade and labor unions.

"We have restored to the Germans the basic freedoms which have long been lost to them—freedom of thought and the freedoms of discussion and expression.

"The German school system has been partially re-established with nearly all children of compulsory school age again enrolled, despite lamentable overcrowding of classrooms and serious difficulties with regard to fuel, trained and acceptable teachers and suitable textbooks.

"No underground movements of more than local importance were discovered," McNarney said in reporting a "satisfactory security situation."

"However," he emphasized, "these are only the preliminary measures. The major tasks are as yet only begun. We must remain in occupation until a freely elected German government has demonstrated not only its desire but its ability to create a new Germany, one which can take its place among the peace-loving nations of the world," concluded McNarney.

He recently estimated that another ten to fifteen years of occupation would be necessary.

for labor, but all but a few prisoners of war will be released by the end of this month. All will be discharged by July 1." McNarney said 1,000,000 war prisoners had already been released.

McNarney, who will be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, said the rehabilitation of Germany had only started and would be impeded "as long as a four-power agreement in the basic political, economic and financial fields is lacking."

He said experience had demonstrated that "such an agreement is beyond the power of the Allied Control Council in Germany" and must be achieved on a governmental level.

He predicted the American and British zones of Germany would be "self-sustaining" by 1950, but said Germany should be occupied for ten to fifteen years.

McNarney Says He Can't Spare Men for Greece

Retiring Military Governor Calls Forces in Germany 'Only What Is Essential'

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 13 (AP).—The American armed forces in Germany are too small to permit diversion of any of them

No GI's In Germany Available For Greek Aid: M'Narney

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Frankfurt, March 13 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, who retires Saturday as United States commander in Germany, said today that the American Army in Germany could furnish no troops to Greece, should soldiers be sent there as a result of President Truman's address.

"We can furnish none," he said. "Our authorized troop strength is only what is considered essential for this area."

He sharply disputed charges made by Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the foreign ministers' conference Tuesday that the United States was maintaining German military formations in its zone.

No PW's After July 1

"We maintain no auxiliary formations in Germany," he told his parting news conference. "We use certain German prisoners of war to Greece if American soldiers are ordered there as a result of President Truman's plea to Congress for aid to Greece and Turkey, General Joseph T. McNarney said today. In response to a question at a news conference he declared: "We can furnish none. Our authorized troop strength is only what is considered essential for this area."

General McNarney, who will be replaced Saturday by Lieutenant General Lucius M. Clay as American military governor in Germany, said also that he "completely rejects the accusation" of Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov that the United States was maintaining German military formations in its occupation zone. Mr. Molotov made the charge

Tuesday at the Moscow meeting of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers.

"We maintain no auxiliary formations of Germans," General McNarney said. "We use certain German prisoners of war for labor, and all but a few of the prisoners of war will be released by the end of this month. All will be discharged by July 1."

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Million P. W.s Released

Since the end of the war, he said, the United States has discharged 1,000,000 German prisoners of war, placing it "far ahead of the other Allies."

Asked about the thousands of Polish displaced persons who have been trained as guards and for labor squads, he replied: "We have every intention of maintaining as many Polish guard units as we need, subject to one thing—that any individual guard can be repatriated any time he asks."

He predicted the economically unified American and British occupation zones in Germany would be self-sustaining by 1950. He described the discipline and morale of the American occupation troops as satisfactory, and said they are rapidly approaching the quality of the peace-time regular army.

German newspaper men present were told the Germans were to be "commended for the way they endured shortages and the severe winter."

"But," General McNarney added, "the German people cannot expect the occupying powers to continue feeding you unless you put forward your utmost efforts."

Issues Final Report

Prior to the news conference, he issued a final report as military governor in Germany in which he declared that two years of Allied Control Council rule had demonstrated the powerlessness of the council to achieve peaceful rehabilitation of Germany without a four-power accord on basic political, economic and financial policies.

"Our basic disagreements can only be resolved on a governmental level," he said.

Socialists in U. S. Zone Cool to Red Unity Bid

BERLIN, March 13 (AP)—American Military Government political officials said today that leaders of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party (S. E. D.) from the Russian occupation zone had met with little success in efforts to promote a Social Democratic-Communist party merger in the American zone.

The officials said that Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, Communist co-chairmen of the Socialist Unity party, who are now on a speaking tour in the American zone, had sought to arrange conferences with Social Democratic leaders to discuss deals for a merger and for co-operation with the Communists. The officials said: "Everywhere they have been given the cold shoulder by responsible Social Democrats."

The Socialist Unity party was formed in the Russian zone by a fusion of the Communists and Socialists. The party is not authorized in the western zones.

American officials said they had no objection to a Communist-Socialist merger in their zone but would insist, if one ever was attempted, that it be with the consent of the party membership as freely expressed at caucuses.

German Carrier Said To Be At Swinemuende

Berlin, March 13 (AP)—Persons who have visited the Baltic port of Swinemuende said today the Graf Zeppelin, 32,000-ton former German aircraft carrier which the Russians have agreed to destroy, is lying at anchor off that port.

These informants said the Luetzow, German pocket battleship, also was at the port, which is in the Soviet zone of occupation. Both vessels are in the class referred to in the Foreign Ministers Council meeting in Moscow yesterday by Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary.

Heads W. A. C.'s in Europe

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 13 (AP).—Captain Sue Lynch, of San Francisco, became deputy director of the Women's Army Corps (W. A. C.) in the European theater today, succeeding Major Ruby E. Herman, of Newburgh, N. Y., who was named an assistant inspector general in the United States Army headquarters here.

Rumors Of Bulgar Crisis Circulate In Turkey

Istanbul, March 13 (AP)—Rumors of a crisis in Bulgaria circulated in Turkey today in connection with reported movements of foreign diplomatic personnel.

Usually reliable sources said a United States diplomatic courier, stopped at the Bulgarian frontier, was told by a guard, "There is a terrific crisis—I can't say more."

Unconfirmed reports meanwhile said the French diplomatic mission to Sofia had left that Bulgarian capital and might reach Istanbul today. News dispatches earlier had reported a French protest against Bulgarian treatment.

U.S. Courier Barred

The United States courier, informants said, was refused admission to Bulgaria, despite his visa, by authorities who declared they were under instructions in his case.

These sources said that a Pole on the same train, identified as a member of the Tehran Polish legation, was allowed to enter Bulgaria with his wife and child after authorities had telephoned Sofia.

They said the American returned here from Svilengrad, where the incident had occurred early this week, and left last night for Cairo.

Turk Border Closed

Bulgaria closed her frontier with Turkey for ten days beginning last Thursday. Sofia dispatches two days later said the step was to forestall money smuggling.

Vatan, Istanbul newspaper, quoted diplomatic sources today as saying that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were forming a southern Slav brotherhood which would later be extended to take in Albania.

Second Team Blocked

ATHENS, March 13 (AP)—A United Nations investigating team was reported to be encountering difficulty today in keeping a secret rendezvous with "General" Markos Vifiades, reputed guerrilla chieftain, in the mountains of northern Greece. Dispatches from the north said Greek troop movements were preventing contact and expressed doubt the team would be able to meet the guerrilla leader to get his side of the story.

The team seeking out General Vifiades reached Kozane, but its next scheduled stop was not known. En route the commission's twenty-three-vehicle train passed a 100-truck convoy escorted by a light tank, armored cars and soldiers on the road skirting guerrilla territory.

Press reports of guerrilla activities said a band of 500 isolated in the Mount Vermion district was being machine-gunned by aircraft, and two bands totaling twenty-five had been wiped out near Larissa and Xanthe. Twenty-six more were reported to have been killed east of Kilkis.

Two guerrilla attacks on trains were reported. One train was mined near Karditsa and two persons killed and thirty-seven wounded. Gendarmes were reported to have been killed in another guerrilla attack on a train between Drama and Alexandropolis.

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Slavs Relent, Let In U.N. Probe

Athens, March 13 (AP)—Dispatches from northern Greece said the Yugoslav liaison officer had notified the United Nations Balkan Investigating Commission today that permission had been granted for one of its teams to enter Yugoslavia, from which the team had been barred yesterday.

The commission was reported to have held an emergency session last night in which United States, British and French delegates protested at what they termed "sabotage" of the commission's task.

No Order, Slavs Say

A report from Phlorina said yesterday that Yugoslav authorities refused to let the team into the country on the ground the Government had not instructed them in regard to it.

The team waited almost two hours, this report said, and then gave up plans to visit the village of Draga, about a mile inside the Yugoslav frontier, for an investigation of charges that guerrillas had formed there for raids into Greece.

Meanwhile, Kozane dispatches reported that another United Nations team traveling west toward the Macedonian Mountains was getting an enthusiastic reception in towns and villages along the way.

YUGOSLAV BAR EASED FOR U.N.

Belgrade Reported Admitting Inquiry Commission

Athens, March 13 (AP)—Yugoslav authorities were reported to have relented today and permitted a United Nations inquiry commission team to enter Yugoslavia in pursuit of its investigation of conditions on Greece's northern frontiers.

Another team was reported encountering difficulty, however, in keeping a secret rendezvous with "General Markos," reputed guerrilla chieftain, in the mountains of northern Greece. Dispatches from the north said Greek troop movements were preventing contact and expressed doubt the team would be able to meet the guerrilla leader to get his side of the story. Markos is wanted on murder charges by Greek authorities.

Had Been Barred At Border

Yugoslav border officials yesterday refused to permit the Yugoslav-bound team to cross the border despite the heated protests of team officials.

The commission held an emergency session at Salonika last night at which American, British and French delegates declared the Yugoslav refusal was "sabotage" of the United Nations work.

Today, Salonika dispatches said, the Yugoslav liaison officer notified the commission that permission for entry had been granted.

500 Machine Gunned

The team seeking out Markos reached Kozane, but its next scheduled stop was not known. En route the commission's 23-vehicle train passed a 100-truck convoy escorted by a light tank, armored cars and soldiers on the road skirting guerrilla territory.

Press reports of guerrilla activities said a band of 500 isolated in the Mount Vermion district was being machine-gunned by aircraft, and two bands totaling 25 wiped out near Larissa and Xanthe. Twenty-six more were reported killed east of Kilkis.

Two guerrilla attacks on trains were reported. One train was mined near Karditsa and two persons killed and 37 wounded. Five gendarmes were reported killed in another guerrilla attack on a train between Drama and Alexandropolis.

Premier Cites Friendly Interest Of Poland

Warsaw, March 13 (AP)—Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz declared today that Poland "has a deep desire to have the best possible relations with the United States and Britain, and all who know us understand our slow, difficult but steady way to democracy."

"We have nothing to conceal from our foreign friends here in Poland. We did not conceal political difficulties from you nor shall we conceal economic ones," the Premier told his first press conference.

The Premier said he had not yet seen the text of Truman's address asserting a totalitarian regime had been forced upon the Polish people.

Cyrankiewicz said he intended to observe "good manners" in commenting on statements of the heads of other governments, but that he would comment "on the margin" that the "semi-Fascist" Polish regime that existed from 1939 "did not hamper political and economic relations with the United States."

Two China Political Factions Deadlocked

MAR 1947

Nanking, March 13 (AP)—The struggle between Conservatives and Moderate Liberals for control of the Kuomintang's policies is expected to reach a showdown Saturday.

On that date the central executive committee of Chiang Kai-shek's governing party holds its annual plenary meeting.

Latest developments indicate that the Moderates are temporarily on top, but political observers report that the military group is teamed solidly with the arch-Conservative wing led by the Chen brothers, Li-fa and Kuo-fu.

The apparent selection of Gen. Chang Chun as the generalissimo's right-hand man and suspension of the Chen clique's mouthpiece, the newspaper *Ta Kang Pao*, indicate that the Moderates have the upper hand.

Chang is not a part of the military group but is bracketed among the Moderates along with Sun Fo, son of the republic's founder.

Observers say the two factions forgot their fight temporarily and concentrated on ousting T. V. Soong as Premier last month, then resumed their struggle for control of the Kuomintang.

The Government must present its record for the year to the Kuomintang committeemen, and it is an unhappy one.

It has failed to achieve even a token reorganization of the National Government, due partly to the hesitancy of Democratic Socialist leaders to commit themselves, informed sources said.

On the battlefronts capture of the Shantung province rail city of Kiaohsien by Communist forces was reported by the Chinese press as Red troops in Manchuria again threatened strategic Tehhwei.

Meanwhile, a delegation returning from Formosa reported anarchy in all of the island except Taihoku, the capital, which was described as a "dead city" as residents huddled in their homes.

Kiaohsien lies 45 miles northwest of the port of Tsingtao, where Government troops rushed preparations to meet an expected Red assault.

CHINESE REDS CAPTURE CITY

eNw Offensive Reported Directed At Tehhwei

Nanking, March 13 (AP)—Resurgent Communists were credited by the Chinese press today with capture of Kiaohsien in Shantung province and a new offensive directed at Tehhwei in Manchuria.

Previous Government reports had described the Communists' Shantung drive as slackening while National troops pursued the Manchurian enemy northward in a route from Tehhwei.

Kiaohsien, 45 miles by rail northwest of the important Shantung port of Tsingtao, has been the scene of confused fighting for a fortnight.

Tawenkou Battleground

Other Chinese press reports said that deeper in Shantung the town of Tawenkou, 50 miles south of Tsinan, had changed hands eight times and still was in the midst of heavy battle.

Government circles blamed the spread of fighting in that province on national commanders who, they said, had employed poor strategy despite their superiority in men and equipment.

The Manchurian turnabout followed Government claims of a major victory at Tehhwei on March 3.

Tehhwei would be a useful

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jumping-off point for a later attack on Changchun, Manchurian capital, 50 miles to the southwest.

Formosa Reports Negative

Reports from Formosa, troubled island province off the east coast of China, were largely negative. A five-member delegation of Formosans who took a quick air trip there returned to Nanking and told correspondents that Government authorities had confined them to hotel rooms on the grounds of personal safety.

They said there was "anarchy" all over the island except in Taihoku, the capital, which was a dead city.

Chinese Reds Capture City

NANKING, March 13 (AP).—Capture of the Shantung Province rail city of Kiaohsien by Communist forces was reported by the Chinese press today, as the Communists in Manchuria again threatened strategic Tehhwei, where the government claimed a great victory on March 3.

Kiaohsien, which had been under Communist attack for days, lies forty-five miles northwest of the port city of Tsingtao, where government troops rushed preparations to meet an expected Communist assault.

Government circles attributed the spread of fighting in Shantung to poor strategy by Nationalist commanders, who had superiority in numbers and equipment.

Nationalist commander at Peiping appeared surprised at the speed and intensity of Communist General Lin Piao's switch from retreat to attack in Manchuria. The Communists, who only a few days ago had been in swift retreat northward, wheeled sharply and advanced to the approaches of Tehhwei, fifty miles northeast of Changchun, Manchuria's capital. Capture of Tehhwei, a key point on the Changchun-Harbin rail line, would provide them with a springboard for an attack on Changchun.

Portuguese Envoy Sees Chiang

NANKING, March 13 (AP).—Jaoa Debarros Ferreira, Portugal's first post-war Minister to China, presented his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today and exchanged felicitations upon the long friendship between the two nations, which dates from the sixteenth century.

2 TRAINS WRECKED IN PALESTINE BY TERRORIST BOMBS

Crewman Killed, British Officer Injured in New Violence Outbreak.

2 JEEPS BLASTED

Troops, Underground Gang Engage in Brief Battle in Tel Aviv.

JERUSALEM, Friday, March 14—Explosions wrecked two trains and two jeeps in various parts of Palestine last night, killing one railroad crewman and injuring a British officer.

Authorities also reported a brief battle between British troops and a Jewish underground gang in the Tel Aviv martial law zone.

Official reports said that both the reported casualties were the result of the derailing of a freight train seven miles south of Jerusalem on the Jaffa line. There were unconfirmed reports that a second crewman had died from injuries received in the wreck.

Oil Train Derailed

A short time earlier, an oil train was derailed by an explosion on the Jerusalem-Haifa main line near Petahtikvah, about 53 miles north of Jerusalem. The explosion occurred on a hill, derailing half the train and sending the other half plunging down the grade.

There were no casualties in the wrecking by roadmines of the two jeeps assigned to British army public relations near Tel Aviv and the attackers of the military cordoned area near Ramatgan fled before the British guards could counter attack, an official report stated.

The derailed oil train also was under brief small arms attack, but its crew and guards escaped injury.

(An official announcement at Nicosia, Cyprus, today said five Jews and one British soldier were injured in a demonstration by illegal Jewish immigrants being held at a camp near there last night.

The announcement said that two Jews were arrested on charges of attempted escape and handed over to civil police and that shortly afterward about 200 of the illegal immigrants, who had been permitted to pass from their own camp to another nearby for a social visit, demonstrated on the road and stoned the British military guard. The Jews withdrew when the troops opened fire, wounding five of the demonstrators.)

78 Terrorists Seized

The Palestine government announced today that widespread police and military operations in the past fortnight had netted 78 "known terrorists," including 15 members of the Stern gang and 12 members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground.

A police official said one of those arrested was a "man we have sought for a long time" but denied any were of the Stern gang or Irgun high commands.

78 Terrorists Held

Last night the Palestine Government announced that widespread police and military operations in the past fortnight had netted 78 "known terrorists," including fifteen members of the Stern Gang and twelve members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground.

A police official said one of those arrested was a "man we have sought for a long time" but denied any were of the Stern Gang or Irgun high commands.

Notable in the announcement was the statement that "a member of the Jewish community" helped bring about some of the arrests, and that "similar co-operation" by Jews had aided in the detention of others.

The communiqué slapped the wrists of the Jewish Agency and Jewish National Council, who recently refused to "inform" on terrorists, however.

An officer of Hagana asserted it had "planned and executed" the attempt of the refugee ship Susanna to foil the British immigration blockade and added it was only the first of an "armada" of such ships headed for Palestine.

700 Deported

The officer said that 300 of the passengers of the Susanna who made their way safely ashore after it was beached off the southern Palestine coast were now a part of the Jewish community in the Holy Land.

The British, however, said the deportation ship Empire Rival left at noon for Cyprus with more than 700 refugees from the Susanna aboard, including three stretcher cases. Approximately 800 were reported aboard the ship when it ran aground off Gaza yesterday.

Reliable informants said that the British put 210 Palestinian Jews aboard the Empire Rival and held them for two hours while they examined their claims to being rightful Palestinian residents. They were among hundreds of Jews in southern Palestine who rushed to the beaching scene and tried to help the refugees ashore. Military authorities said they "deliberately mixed" with the refugees, and were thus rounded up.

Jews Who Fled Ship Reported Uncaptured

Jerusalem, March 13 (AP)—An officer of Hagana, largest and most moderate of the Jewish underground groups in Palestine, declared today that 300 passengers from the beached refugee ship Susanna had made their way safely ashore "and are now members of Yishuv," the Jewish community in Palestine.

The claim was issued while the British Army was busy in Haifa transferring approximately 400 other illegal immigrants from the Susanna to the deportation ship Empire Rival, which is to take them to Cyprus internment camps.

Moving 100 By Breeches Buoy

At the same time, a Government announcement said about 100 other Susanna passengers—most of them old and sick—were being brought off the beached vessel near Gaza, in southern Palestine, by breeches buoy.

The Hagana officer said in a clandestine interview that his organization had "planned and executed" the beaching of the small ship on the barren coastline of southern Palestine and that, "except for a disastrous piece of bad luck, we would have gotten them all ashore."

Explains Bad Luck

He explained that an unexpected shift of an army installation thwarted plans "which had been made for months." Army officers at the scene yesterday said many of the passengers ran squarely into the army's arms on landing yesterday.

The Hagana officer declined to elaborate on details of the plans used and refused to comment on how the tiny vessel managed to elude the British Navy's blockade of Palestine waters. He said only: "We were able to help them some by keeping them advised of conditions here."

"This is the first of many," he added: "You can expect an armada and they'll all try to reach shore."

Probing Gun Smuggling

Toronto, Ontario, March 13 (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials here said today that a reported plot to smuggle Bren machine guns from Canada to Palestine by way of the United States was "a possibility" under investigation here and at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

They said the investigation stemmed from the arrest last month of two men alleged to have had gun parts hidden in their automobile when they sought to cross the border into the United States. The men now are in the United States, awaiting trial on charges of smuggling the parts across the border.

The RCMP said nothing in the investigations in the Toronto area had linked the War Assets Corporation, which one report said sold the guns to a Toronto man, with the case.

Tel Aviv Bank Robbed

Tel Aviv, March 13 (AP)—Five men robbed a Jewish credit bank in the heart of Tel Aviv today. The loot was unofficially but reliably set at £14,000 ($56,000).

Border Villages Raided Again In The Punjab

Lahore, India, March 13 (AP)—Villages in the Punjab near the border of the predominantly Moslem northwest frontier province were raided again today, according to an official communiqué, which described conditions in the strife-torn Punjab as still "unsettled and unsatisfactory."

Raids by armed bands from the northwest frontier province into the Punjab began last week when communal clashes of Hindus and Sikhs against Moslems spread from Lahore throughout the province.

Despite strong reinforcements of troops and police, houses were set afire in the Rawalpindi and Campbellpur districts near the Kashmir border in the north and looting and raiding continued in three out of seven divisions in the Multan district, the communiqué said.

Australia Acts on World Bank

CANBERRA, Australia, March 13 (AP).—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley introduced in the Australian House of Representatives today a bill proposing that this country become a member of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

200 Quartered In Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, March 13 (AP)—The Government of this British colony announced today that 200 Jews, transported here from Eritrea, were now safely quartered in Camp Gilgil, 80 miles northwest of Nairobi.

The Kenya Government agreed to admit the detainers after secret consultations of the Executive Council and new legislation was adopted in a special fifteen-minute session of the Legislature.

The Jews arrived on the British transport Empire Heywood. A British steamer which has been used for transporting uncertified Jewish immigrants from Palestine to Cyprus.

[The identity of the 200 Jews was not specified.]

McNutt to Sign Pact Today

MANILA, Friday, March 14 (AP)—The long-debated agreement granting military bases to the United States for the next ninety-nine years will be signed today. Vice President Elpidio Quirino will sign for the Philippines and Ambassador Paul V. McNutt for the United States. The agreement calls for twenty-three bases. Mr. McNutt plans to leave by plane tomorrow via India and Europe for the United States, where he will retire from the diplomatic service.

SENATE LEADERS SEEK ACTION ON PLAN BY MARCH 31

House Group Blocks Sending of Lend-Lease Shipment to Russia.

CALLED 'APPEASEMENT'

Dirksen Offers Bill Curbing Mailing Privileges of Red Organizations.

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) Senate Republican chiefs signalled today for a speedy decision on President Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism. They will seek action by March 31, when the British plan to retrench.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), chairman of the GOP policy committee, told reporters March 31 is "a firm date" by which the administration wants Congress to complete action, although the President mentioned no deadline yesterday in his message. That date is the end of the British fiscal year.

March 31 Deadline

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, also set March 31 for a deadline in announcing plans for

Open Hearings Sought On Greek Aid to Keep Public Fully Informed

his group to hold public hearings. He suggested that the House Foreign Affairs Committee hold hearings as well.

The plan is for the House to act first, however, on the proposals—providing $400,000,000 cash and authorizing indirect military help. What the House does, therefore, will largely determine whether the deadline is met, despite the plans laid by the Senate leaders.

Three other issues in the field of foregn affairs claimed attention in the House today:

1. Rep. Taber (R-NY), chairman of the Appropriations committee, announced it has rejected a State Department request for authority to send Russia $25,000,000 worth of oil refining equipment procured for the Soviets under the lend-lease program but not yet shipped. The department held the United States is required to make good on the contract but Taber told newsmen that "we can't do such a thing—that's appeasement."

2. A bill to repeal the act which set up the civilian atomic energy commission for domestic control of atomic developments and operations was introduced by Rep. Landis (R.-Ind.). He would restore full control to the military in view of the foreign situation.

3. Rep. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) offered a bill to remove mailing privileges from organizations found by the attorney general to be Communist fronts unless they label their literature and other mail for what it is.

Taft, without expressing his own views on the President's proposal, said the policy group agreed to lay before a conference of the 51 Republican senators tomorrow morning a program which would allot the last week in March to its consideration.

Seeks Open Hearings

With no bill yet completed, Vandenberg told a news conference after a meeting of foreign relations committee members with the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy that he is insisting that "every bit of information" about the proposed intervention in Greece and Turkey be given to the public through open House and Senate committee meetings.

"The President has courageously faced the problem of Communist aggression and I would expect Congress to support him," he said. "As to the methods and details of how this will be done, I expect Congress to reserve its right to pass its own judgment."

Taft said the policy group voted to include another international proposal—that for American adherance to the international refugee organization—in the list of legislation to be piled on a crowded calendar which will call for daily meetings of the senate, with some night sessions.

Thus far the senate has been meeting only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, although it held the first of scheduled late sessions last night.

Portal Bills Up Today

Under the revised schedule, Taft said, the senate will take up portal pay legislation tomorrow and Saturday, the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to the atomic commission next week and the Greek-Turkey proposal the following week. He said the refugee measure and a bill to continue sugar controls would be sandwiched in.

Vandenberg said the foreign relations members considered with Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal and Acting Secretary of State Acheson questions that are likely to arise concerning the president's proposal. Presumably these involved the extent of American military aid to be extended to the Greeks and Turks, as well as provisions to be made for American supervision of expenditures in the two countries.

There already have been indications of plans to write into the authorization some restrictions on the use of the funds and men.

These may include prohibition against the use of troops other than officers as instructors, a proposal to limit aid solely to relief, and some restriction which would make the granting of aid to Greece contingent on the removal of King George from the throne.

G.O.P Policy Body Orders Daily Sessions to End Task by March 31 1947

TAFT MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Vandenberg for Anti-Red Stand but Asks Open Hearings—Service Heads Heard.

Washington, March 13 (A. P.).—The Senate Republican policy committee today ordered daily sessions of the Senate to speed action by March 31 on legislation authorizing aid to Greece and Turkey, as well as other bills.

Senator Taft of Ohio, the chairman, told reporters that the group decided on daily meetings because he understood it is imperative for Congress to act on the proposed $400,000,000 loan to Greece and Turkey before the end of the month. The Senate has been meeting thrice weekly.

Taft added that night sessions would be held on Wednesday.

As yet, Taft has not indicated whether he intends to support President Truman's proposal for assistance to Greece and Turkey.

Vandenberg Issues Call.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) earlier had called on Congress to back the President to combat "Communist aggression."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a news conference after a closed meeting with secretaries Patterson and Forrestal of the War and Navy departments and Under-Secretary Acheson of the State Department.

He said he was insisting that every bit of information concerning the proposed extension of credits to the Mediterranean nations be made available to the public through open congressional hearings.

To Pass Own Judgment.

"The President has courageously faced the problem of communist aggression and I would expect Congress to support him," Vandenberg said in commenting on Mr. Truman's appeal yesterday for $400,000,000 in cash aid and indirect military help to Greece and Turkey. "As to the methods and details of how this will be done, I expect Congress to reserve its own right to pass its own judgment."

For that reason, the Senator said, he wants every question that might arise about American intervention into the trouble Mediterranean scene to be answered fully at hearings.

Congress must act, he said, because the United Nations is not prepared at this time to consider such a situation as has arisen.

Stressing that no United Nations military force has been formed which could undertake the preservation of peace, he ascribed this largely to a failure of the United States and Russia to agree.

"The difficulty has been to find common ground with Soviet representatives in this matter," he added.

Personally, Vandenberg said, he thought that "all possible emphasis" should be placed now on an attempt to get an early agreement, so that such a force could be set up.

Questioned About U. N.

When a reporter asked whether American aid to Greece and Turkey might not result in eventual destruction of the United Nations, Vandenberg said that he was glad to explain his views on that situation. He was a delegate to the San Francisco conference, which drafted the U. N. charter.

"The United Nations organization was never set up as a relief organization," he said. "It has no resources and never was expected to have any resources for such purposes. To meet such it would have to reassemble another meeting of its General Assembly, make another assessment and invoke procedures totally foreign to those for which it was set up—namely to keep the peace."

Two Ultimate Functions.

He said U. N. had "two ultimate functions.:

"First, to exhaust all Pacific measures and means.

"Second, in event of international threats to peace and security—if all pacific measures fail—that United Nations military forces will be available."

The Senator said that the charter "calls for agreements between the U. N. and member nations to create this military potential," but the "agreements never have been made because it was impossible to get action in the U. N. committee which is charged with drawing the agreement."

Vandenberg said that while he personally believed that every effort should be made to complete the United Nations organizations as contemplated by the charter, "the fact remains the U. N. does not have its second function (military force) implemented at the present time and even if it did, its use would confront the speculation of action by the Security Council."

This was a reference to possible use of a veto in Security Council action.

Hopes for Quick Action.

Today's discussion with the War, Navy and State Department officials, Vandenberg said, was in general terms, because no detailed bill yet had been offered. He again expressed hope that Congress can complete action on legislation by March 31.

To report on the military aspects of the President's proposal to help train and sustain Greek and Turkish troops, Forrestal had Vice-Admiral F. P. Sherman, deputy chief of naval operations, with him. Under-Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall and Brig.-Gen. Miles Reber accompanied Patterson.

Vandenberg said that the session was called "to canvass the whole situation," but that any action might be delayed for some time.

"It is my understanding," he said, "that the House will be asked to act first on this legislation." He referred to measures to carry out Mr. Truman's proposals.

"The plain truth is that Soviet-American relationships are at the core of this whole program," Vandenberg declared. "Every effort should be made to terminate these controversies. This effort must occur in plain understanding of basic principles which we shall not surrender."

Asserting that the independence of Greece and Turkey must be preserved "not only for their own sakes but also in defense of peace and security for all of us," Vandenberg added that in this critical moment "the President's hands must be upheld."

Restrictions Postponed.

Some of Vandenberg's Democratic and Republican colleagues made it plain that strenuous attempts will be made to write at least some restrictions into legislation to authorize loans to the two countries. These attempts will include:

1. An effort to insert a direct prohibition against the use of American troops in either country, beyond the relatively small forces needed to train Greek and Turkish soldiers and those needed to supervise the transfer of supplies.

2. A proposal to limit any help solely to relief, thus barring the transfer of military supplies as suggested in the President's personal address to the lawmakers.

3. A move to make any aid to Greece contingent on the removal of King George from the throne.

While he proposed none of these restrictions, Taft mentioned some of them in a statement which left him—unlike Vandenberg—undecided on the President's plan.

Declaring "I do not want a war with Russia," Taft said he was not fully advised whether intervention in Greece would make such a contingency more or less probable. There could be no objection to loans to Greece for food, rehabilitation and reconstruction, he said, adding that "in the case of Turkey apparently we are merely asked to finance the Army."

"If we assume this special position in Greece and Turkey," the Ohio Senator continued, "we can hardly longer reasonably object to the Russians continuing their domination in Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria."

Observing that the loans "accept the policy of dividing the world into zones of political influence — communist and anti-communist," Taft said "perhaps there is no other course."

Reaction in House.

In the House, Representative Landis (R.-Ind.) asserted that Congress made a mistake in placing atomic energy control under a civilian commission. He said he had introduced legislation to return it to military control, the better to guard atomic secrets.

Representative Jackson (R.-Cal.) told his colleagues that democracy "must take a stand," preferably" at Istanbul or Athens than San Francisco or New York." He said that President Truman, in outlining the situation, "tiptoed through the tulips of diplomacy without crushing a single tender blossom of Soviet sensibility."

Representative Potts (R.-N.Y.) declared that communist "cells" already were at work opposing the President's program. He said he has received a message from a communist group in his district charging that Mr. Truman "betrayed" the American people.

Potts said he occasionally disagrees with Mr. Truman, but would "think 100 times before accusing my President of betraying the people." Democrats and Republicans applauded as he resumed his seat.

Representative Youngblood (R.-Mich.) said that President Truman's request "is equivalent to a declaration of war," since American military personnel as well as financial aid was asked. He also said in a statement that the President had asked Congress "for imperialistic powers which, in my opinion, should not be delegated to any one American citizen." He contended that "this is definitely a job for the United Nations."

U-E Aide Admits Union Has Some Red Members

Nixon Defends Right of Communist to Hold Office in a Labor Group.

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) In a dramatic reversal of roles, a Harvard graduate quizzed his former teacher before the House Labor Committee today—and the result was a clash over Communism.

Rep. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass), 29-year-old son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain, did the questioning. Russ Nixon, his former economics instructor, now legislative representative of the CIO United Electrical Workers, was on the receiving end.

Admits Red Members

Nixon had acknowledged that some Communists are members of his union and had defended the

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right of anyone to believe in Communism and of a Communist to be a union officer if properly elected. Then Kennedy began firing questions.

"Do you think that Communism is a threat to the economic and political system of the United States?" Kennedy asked.

"I do not think it is a threat," Nixon replied. "What I do think is a threat is our failure to meet the economic needs of our people."

Kennedy drew from Nixon, however, the comment that "I know the purpose of the Communists is to supplant capitalism with a form of socialism."

Kennedy wanted to know whether Julius Emspak, the union's secretary-treasurer, was a Communist. The witness replied Emspak had testified to the Senate Labor committee that he was not.

"Well, for your information he was a Communist and documentary proof will be provided," Kennedy told Nixon.

Nixon earlier had testified that he opposed United States support for any regime under a king in Greece.

"Do you know of any time your union made any statement about the king of Romania?" Kennedy asked, referring to Romania's being under Soviet influence. Nixon said his union had not.

"Well, has the UE leadership ever at any time criticized Soviet Russia or Communism in any way?" Kennedy demanded.

"That's easy, no," Nixon said.

"Despite the questioning of his former pupil, however, Nixon listed Kennedy as among six committee members "friendly" to labor and declared the other 19 committee members "unfriendly." In addition to Kennedy he named as friends of labor Reps. Lesinski (D-Mich), Kelley (D-Pa), Powell (D-Y), Madden (D-Ind) and Klein (D-NY).

Demands for perjury indictments against two union officials and for the unmasking of a mysterious "Comrade Juniper" enlivened the inquiry into Communism in unions.

The House Labor committee held a closed session to consider the demands, Rep. Landis (R-Ind), acting chairman in the absence of Rep. Hartley (R-NJ), announced afterwards that nothing can be said until Hartley can be consulted but that an announcement of the committee's plans may be made tomorrow.

Rep. Kennedy (D-Mass), asked the committee to recommend perjury indictments against Robert Buse, president of Local 248 of the CIO United Auto Workers at Milwaukee, and Harold Christoffel, honorary president of the local. Several colleagues seconded the motion but acting chairman Landis (R-Ind) ruled it "out of order at this time."

The perjury indictments would be based, Kennedy explained, on previous testimony by Buse and Christoffel denying that they ever were Communists.

Kennedy acted after Louis Budenz, once high in the Communist party but now an anti-Communist, testified that both Buse and Christoffel had been Communists.

The identity of "Comrade Juniper," reputedly an important union leader, was sought by Rep. Kersten (R-Wis).

"That is a party name, not his actual name," Budenz replied in the public hearing. "I ask special permission to divulge his real name to the committee in executive session. After that, if the committee wants me to identify him publicly, I will do so."

The private session then was held. Committee members declined to comment afterwards and Budenz told newsmen that "it isn't wise" to make "Juniper's" identity public. Budenz said the disclosure would have "national political significance" nad describe dthe man as "a national figure in the news in labor and outside labor."

The hearing also found Kennedy firing questions at his former Harvard economics professor, Russ Nixon, who appeared before the committee as legislative representative of the CIO United Electrical Workers Union.

SNYDER APPEALS FOR YEAR'S DELAY IN INCOME TAX CUT

Slashes Now Might Increase Economic Instability, Treasury Head Warns.

HITS 'FLAT' REDUCTION

Knutson Voices Determination to Go Ahead with His 20 P.C. Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 13—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury Snyder appealed to the House Ways and Means Committee today to delay any income tax cut to next year but Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) expressed determination to go ahead.

"If the inflationary pressures are off, I would favor tax reduction next year," Snyder said.

"That's election year," interposed Knutson.

Denies Political Implication

"I'm thinking of the economic conditions of this country," Snyder replied.

"I am in favor of these things at the proper time, but if we act prematurely on tax cuts we could easily contribute to still higher prices and to economic instability, the greatest enemy of business incentives and full-scale production."

Snyder also objected to the plan for a flat 20 percent cut for everyone. He put into the record a table intended to show that under Knutson's "across the board" bill a man with a wife and two children earning $2,500 would get a tax cut of $19 while a man with a $100,000 income would have his tax cut $12,460.

"The bill would give too little reduction to lower incomes," Snyder said.

While Republicans are bent on cutting taxes, there is a disagreement as to how it should be done. Rep. Engel (R-Mich) is leading a faction in opposition to Knutson's bill, contending it gives greatest benefits to the rich. He said the measure never would pass in its present form.

Tempers Flare

Tempers flared as the committee opened consideration of Knutson's bill. Democrats charged Republicans with "steamroller" tactics.

Committee Democrats apparently aligned themselves solidly behind President Truman in opposition to tax cutting until Congress gets a clearer idea of the income of the government and what it must spend. Republicans outnumber Democrats on the committee 15 to 10.

The committee session opened with Democrats protesting a Republican decision to limit hearings to two days. They contended this would deny the people their right to be heard.

Snyder pleaded that any government surpluses at this time be used to begin payment on the nation's $262,000,000,000 debt, rather than for tax cutting. He contended that tax reduction now would not help business, might contribute to further inflation and bring about new demands for wage increases.

Oil Equipment for Russia Is Vetoed by House Body

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13—Representative John Taber of New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee said today that the committee had rejected a State Department request for authority to send $25,000,000 worth of oil-refining equipment to Russia.

The Senate Appropriations Committee earlier had turned down the request.

"We can't do such a thing—that's appeasement," Mr. Taber told reporters. He said that the equipment, mostly pipelines, was obtained for shipment to Russia under Lend-Lease agreement, but had not been transported prior to last Dec. 31. A provision in a 1946 Lend-Lease appropriation prohibited use of any administrative funds for shipments after that date.

$50,000,000 Credit To Norway Is Signed

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank today announced the signing of a $50,000,000 credit to Norway.

The credit was authorized in July, 1945, shortly after the liberation of Norway, but was not made effective before for "various reasons," William McChesney Martin, Jr., bank chairman, said.

It is to be used to finance purchases in this country, as follows: Iron and steel products, $12,000,000; machines and machinery, $6,000,000; automotive vehicles and tractors, $2,000,000; ship repairs, $3,000,000; cotton and cotton yarn, $3,000,000; chemicals, copper and various raw materials, $3,000,000; coal, $6,000,000; petroleum, oil and lubricants, $5,000,000; and freight, insurance and services, $10,000,000.

Arab Office Assails Investigation By FBI

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The Arab office said today that further examination of its activities by the Federal Bureau of Investigation "may have the most serious repercussions on relations between this country and the Arabs."

The office, which described itself in a statement as "the one mouthpiece which the Arabs have in this country," added:

"If the matter is not ended speedily and if a full explanation is not given of how such an incident could occur, the results may be most unfortunate."

The FBI has been probing Arab office records for several days in what officials described as a "routine" action. Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) said yesterday he had asked the State Department and the FBI to investigate the office "to find out who is behind them."

The Arab statement said the investigation "means to all intents and purposes the Arab office has been suspended by official action for two weeks, something which has, as far as we know, never happened before to an agency of friendly governments."

"The Arab Government and countries have extended complete freedom to American information agencies to carry on their work. This freedom has never been questioned or limited in any way.

"The least the Arabs expect is a reciprocal respect for their agencies in this country."

Prosecution Concludes Case Against Durant

Washington, March 13 (AP)—The prosecution completed its case today against Col. Jack W. Durant in the Hesse jewel theft.

The army court-martial directed attorneys for the 38-year-old officer to begin the defense next Wednesday, overruling their plea for more time to prepare.

Major Joseph Robinson, prosecutor, called the pleas of defense attorneys that they had not had time to examine the record or fully interview witnesses "subterfuge" and an attempt to "postpone the day of judgment."

50 Million '45 Credit To Norway Announced

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Three Months' Extension Urged On Draft Boards

Washington, March 13 (AP)—Unsettled world conditions today caused the Senate Armed Services Committee to slow down action on President Truman's proposal that local draft boards turn in their records on the nation's manpower.

Instead, Senator Gurney (R., S.D.), the chairman, said his committee decided to keep draft records at a local or county level for the next "three or four months" before consolidating them in state capitals as the President on March 10 recommended be done at the end of this month.

Patterson With Committee

Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, met with the committee in the closed session at which the decision was made.

"The Secretary will not object to our plan," Gurney said, although he added there had been no discussion of the Mediterranean situation.

The committee recommendation will not alter plans for allowing the wartime Selective Service Act to expire March 31. It applies only to the records kept in local draft offices.

Gurney estimated that retention of 5,000 of the present 7,200 paid employés of selective service for the additional period would cost an additional $2,000,000.

Cost Might Be Offset

But he said this added cost might be offset if it is necessary to re-establish the local boards because they have some $5,000,000 worth of desks and other office equipment. This is to be turned over to national guards or organized reserves when the boards are finally closed.

"We decided to keep county draft offices open in case the world situation gets more critical and we have to open them up again," Gurney said.

Other factors, he said, were possible need of local boards if Congress approves some system of universal military training, and aid to those states that have approved or are considering state bonus payments to veterans.

Gurney said the interim plan would retain at least one board in each county except in sparcely populated areas where one clerk could handle the records of several counties.

The Senate, and also the House, must pass on the proposal.

Unite, Koo Urges Democracies

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Charlottesville, Va., March 13 (AP)—V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador, said tonight that if world powers cannot cooperate, "the international outlook cannot be anything but somber and grim."

"Peace is indivisible," he added in an address at the University of Virginia. "And so is prosperity. So is freedom."

Koo did not mention communism in his advance text, but did say that the world situation "is complicated by the presence of rival ideologies and the cause of cooperation is rendered difficult by different nations pursuing different modes of approach to a given question."

This only emphasizes the need of understanding that leads to cooperation, the Ambassador continued, saying:

"It should be added, however, that in the presence of highly organized and co-ordinated rival ideologies, the forces of democracy must be united. Their unity of action is necessary.

"No union is stronger than the union of democracy, for the strength of democracy lies in the fact that it is based not upon the will of the invisible state but upon the free consent of each individual.

"When the light of reason and argument, of discussion and debate, is brought to bear upon the merits of the different ideologies, there can be no doubt that democracy will triumph in the end."

U.S. Program For Aiding The Greeks

Lake Success, N.Y., March 13 (AP). President Truman's program to hold the line on communism in the eastern Mediterranean, as outlined by American experts today, would provide American military training and equipment for 100,000 Greek soldiers to combat roving Leftist bands officially estimated at more than 9,000 in the mountains of northern Greece. GRUMICH

The plan would also bolster a much more able Turkish military establishment to a point where, in

the event Turkey's position on the Dardanelles should become jeopardized, the country would not fall overnight, these informants said.

Given At News Conference

Furthermore, economic boosters would be applied to both Greece and Turkey under close American supervision of expenditures on a scale which would amount to substantial aid to Greece for an indefinite time and a graduated, diminishing program of help for Turkey.

These bold outlines for procedure were given by American officials at a conference called to provide newsmen with the background of the long step taken by Mr. Truman yesterday.

The special conference was called in the midst of growing concern in United Nations circles over the President's decision to bypass the United Nations on the ground that it was inadequate to meet the urgent problems posed by infiltrations in Greece, continuing pressure on Turkey and economic rehabilitation in both.

Austin Issues Statement

Former Senator Warren R. Austin, the chief American delegate to the United Nations, issued a statement approved by the State Department which said:

"The United States is dedicated to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the building up of collective security. Support of the freedom and independence of Greece and Turkey is essential to these purposes.

"Prompt approval by the Congress of the President's proposals would be new and effective action by the United States in supporting with all our strength our policy in the United Nations."

Austin did not attend the news conference.

Brazilian Breaks Silence

The "apprehensive" silence in which several United Nations delegations received the President's statement was broken during the afternoon by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, president of the Security Council for this month.

"I believe this marks the first step of a long world task that the United States must undertake," Aranha said. "I remain optimistic over the success of the United Nations.

"The United Nations' function is to accommodate various and diverse opinions and attitudes in a common cause for world peace. In that it has not failed. Our work at this time is still in the co-ordinating stage, but the success of the organization has not been impaired by Mr. Truman's address."

Only one phase of official American thought on the Greek and Turkish crises was authorized at the conference as a statement that could be attributed to the State Department.

Greek Economic Chaos Cited

A spokesman said in effect that most of the $400,000,000 asked of Congress by Mr. Truman became necessary because Greece could not go to the International Bank for reconstruction and development in her present state of economic chaos and offer any substantial collateral for a loan.

Turkey, on the other hand, was on a sounder basis economically but still needed an initial economic boost from the only nation deemed capable of giving it at this time, and, anyway, could not wait for the bank to begin functioning, he said.

It has been suggested that Turkey would get, perhaps, $150,000,000 in credits and Greece $250,000,000 in the period limited by the President to June 30, 1948. However, there was no assurance that Greece would not need extended aid.

It was made clear at the conference that implementation of the program would have to await congressional action and that the details at this time were provided only as the present shape of official American thought.

Rightists Also Opposed

It was made clear that the American Government also hoped to have the Greeks suppress lawlessness by extreme Rightists.

On the basis of American official observations in the Greek election which reinstated King George II on the throne, it was estimated that the Communist elements constituted no more than fifteen per cent of the population.

However, it was said the Leftist guerrilla forces increased from between 3,000 and 4,000 men to 8,000 to 9,000 by last December and that these men received training and arms from the neighboring Soviet satellite countries—Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia.

These countries and Greece herself presently are under investigation of a United Nations Security Council commission.

Porter's Return Awaited

An American suggestion for stabilization of conditions along the northern Greek frontiers through a permanent border commission under United Nations' sponsorship was mentioned in this connection. However, this would depend on agreement of Russia in the Security Council.

Details of the American economic plan for Greece will await the return of Paul Porter, who headed President Truman's economic mission there, and is expected back in Washington late this month.

It was hoped that some sort of income tax could be imposed under guidance of American experts and that the Greek Army's liberation of farmers from intimidating groups and the reopening of war-ravaged communications would restore production.

Truman Relaxes in Key West

Receives Telegrams Praising Anti-Red Talk —Has Not Heard From Marshall.

Key West, Fla., March 13 (A. P.).—President Truman loafed at this naval submarine base today while world capitals speculated on the implications of his foreign policy address to Congress yesterday.

Mr. Truman, who usually gets up anywhere from 5:30 to 6:30, slept until 8 o'clock, an hour later than his press secretary, Charles G. Ross.

"I think that it is something of a record for the President," Ross told reporters. "He's usually the first one up."

Ross said that Mr. Truman who arrived here last night in his plane, the Sacred Cow, had not talked with Secretary of State Marshall in Moscow since his speech calling on the United States to back "free peoples" in their resistence to Communist encroachment in Greece, Turkey and other trouble centers. It is expected, however, that Marshall will get in touch with the President before Mr. Truman returns to Washington, Sunday or Monday.

No Reaction From Capitals.

The President, Ross said, still has had no reaction from world capitals, including Moscow. Ross said that about twenty-five to thirty telegrams had been forwarded to Mr. Truman here from individuals commenting favorably on his message to Congress.

In Washington, the White House reported that the telegrams were mounting into the hundreds. Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, described them as "generally favorable."

Asserting that the President, tired as a result of a strenuous two weeks, was "feeling better already" on his rest program prescribed by Brig.-Gen. Wallace H. Graham, his physician, Ross said: "He's the wellest sick man I ever saw."

"He ate a hearty breakfast, read the papers and joked with members of his staff," Ross asserted.

Lies on Beach in Sun.

Mr. Truman, occupying the big frame house of the commandant here, went to a nearby beach shortly before noon to swim and lie in the sun. An early morning caller was his old friend, Neal Helm of Caruthersville, Mo., on a vacation near Key West.

The presidential yacht Williamsburg docked here this morning. The President's plans to use it for a Caribbean cruise were canceled when the plight of Greece made it inadvisable for him to leave Washington for an extended period. The Williamsburg will remain at Key West until the President departs.

Mr. Truman plans to hear the radio debut of his daughter, Margaret, on Sunday night. He is not sure whether he will listen from Key West or Washington.

President Vacationing As Capitals Speculate

Key West, Fla., March 13 (AP)—President Truman loafed at this submarine base today while world capitals speculated on the implications of his foreign policy address to Congress yesterday.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said Mr. Truman has not talked with Secretary of State George C. Marshall, at Moscow, since his speech calling upon the United States to back "free peoples" in their resistance to Communist encroachment in Greece, Turkey and other trouble centers.

Favorable Telegrams

Marshall is expected to get in touch with the President before the Chief Executive returns to Washington Sunday or Monday.

Ross said that about 25 or 30 telegrams have been forwarded to Mr. Truman here from individuals who commented favorably to the message to Congress.

The President, looking tired after a strenuous two weeks in which he delivered three major addresses and held conferences on the crisis in Greece and Turkey, left Washington in his plane immediately after addressing Congress.

He landed at the Boca Chica airport, five miles from here.

His physician, Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, has prescribed four days of rest and relaxation.

"It is better that the boss have frequent brief rests than a long vacation," Graham said. "He gets restless if he is confined at one place too long."

He weighs 173 pounds, only one pound more than when he visited Key West in November.

No Legion Stand Yet

Memphis, Tenn., March 13 (AP)—Paul Griffith, of Washington, national commander of the American Legion, said today that the Legion had not formulated a policy toward President Truman's proposed program for Turkey and Greece, but added:

"The Legion is on record as opposed to the spread of communism."

"I cannot say what the Legion attitude might be about sending men to Greece and Turkey," he said in an interview.

Griffith was scheduled to address the Chamber of Commerce and Legion members at noon today. He will speak at the auditorium tonight.

Balkan Border Group Seen For U.N.

Lake Success, N.Y., March 13 (AP). Authoritative sources said today that the United States may propose the establishment of a permanent United Nations boundary commission to watch over the trouble spots in the Balkans.

These sources said United States officials felt it may be advisable for such a commission to watch the borders of Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria for some time.

Such a step appeared to be tied in closely with President Truman's declaration on America's new foreign policy aimed at halting the world march of communism, especially in the Balkans.

Permanent Commission

There was no indication just how far the American delegation to the United Nations has gone toward drawing up a plan for a permanent United Nations boundary commission. But authoritative sources said it was under consideration.

An American delegation spokesman said the President's proposals to aid Greece would not conflict in any way with the efforts of the United Nations Security Council's Balkan inquiry commission now studying froniter conditions in Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

This spokesman pointed out that the commission inquiry had been proposed originally by the United States but was withdrawn when Russia threatened to veto it. Then last Decembed 19 it was revived and approved unanimously in the Council.

To Support U.S. Program

He said the inquiry, which began in Greece early last month, would tend to support the American program for Greece.

The spokesman said the presence of the Security Council's commission would have a "stabilizing influence" in the border regions and would tend to thwart propaganda against members of American missions who would be sent to Greece under the President's plan.

Meanwhile, top United Nations authorities considered President Truman's appeal to Congress for American aid to Greece and Turkey "too hot" for comment. It was met by what one informed source described as "apprehensive" silence.

Delegates, however, did not consider the President's reference to the United Nation's inability to extend material and financial help to these two countries as any implication of America's lack of confidence in the United Nations.

Strengthen Security

American sources said that on the contrary it showed that the United States was attempting to strengthen collective security by means presently unavailable to the United Nations.

One informed source acknowledged that such aid as proposed by Mr. Truman was beyond the scope of the United Nations at present.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said he had heard the broadcast of the speech but had no comment.

ATTACKS U.S. ATOMIC POLICY

French Scientist Calls Bomb Principle Simple

New York, March 13 (AP)—Frederic Joliot-Curie, French high commissioner of atomic energy, declared tonight in an article that the principle of the atomic bomb is simple, but that France is directing extensive atomic research toward "new means of enriching life."

Joliot-Curie, writing in the magazine *United Nations World*, which is designed to cover United Nations affairs, speculated on the makeup of the bomb and attacked what he called the United States "iron curtain" on atomic affairs.

He gave a rough outline of his idea of the trigger mechanism of the bomb and advanced the theory that the atomic explosion might result from shooting a chunk of uranium weighing "say 30 kilos" (66 pounds) down a tube at a similar piece of unranium.

Citing the casualties in the atomic bomb blast at Hiroshima, Joliot-Curie said "the menace of sudden death, the terrifying possibility of having to burrow like ants beneath the soil and build cities in the caves of the earth, at present overshadow in the popular mind the benign potentialities of our new knowledge.

Cites Iron Curtain

"Nor is the sense of danger relieved by the decision of the United States that it must hide its technical and scientific advances in nuclear physics behind an American 'iron curtain.'"

Joliot-Curie said in the article that in 1939 French scientists had calculated in Paris the "critical mass," which is to say the "smallest amount" of the target material in which a chain reaction could be touched off.

"The principle of the bomb now becomes simple," he said.

Joliot-Curie's estimate of the possible weight of the two pieces of uranium he said figured in the bomb is the first from a high nuclear physicist.

American information on the amount of uranium needed, given in the Smyth report, placed it as between two pounds and 200 pounds. Anything less than the secret weight between these two figures is too small to explode.

Outlines Principle

In his article, the French

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scientist, Nobel prize winner and son-in-law of the Curies of radium fame, said the principle of the bomb could be along this line:

"Imagine a sphere of uranium 235 large enough to be susceptible to explosive chain reaction.

"Now divide it into two hemispheres each below 'critical mass' (the point at which they are dangerous).

"Place these hemispheres weighing, say, 30 kilos (66 lbs.) apiece, at the two ends of a cylindrical tube. One hemisphere is fixed, the other mobile, so that an explosive charge placed behind it can cause it to slide swiftly into contact with the other half.

"Between the two, a source of emission of rapid neutrons constantly bombards with neutrons the plane surface of the fixed hemisphere. Such a source would be a small amount of polonium, whose alpha rays act upon a sufficient quantity of glucinium. When the two hemispheres come together, the conditions for explosive chain reaction are fulfilled.

Gives Equivalent Force

"You can form some idea of the explosion of the two hemispheres weighing 30 kilos each when I tell you that the explosion of one kilo of uranium is equivalent to 300 tons of the most powerful explosive."

Joliot-Curie also said France was building on a wheat field at Saclay, 25 miles southwest of Paris, the first French "atomic village", to carry on experiments in atomic energy.

This village aroused the fears of peasants in the vicinity, for their lives and crops and they threatened to block the project. Joliot-Curie made a special trip to a meeting of the peasants March 8 to reassure them. They were impressed by his talk—but said they wanted to think it over.

Directs Research To Peace

Joliot-Curie said that while France has contributed so importantly to the knowledge which made atomic fission possible, his country is "directing her research in the atomic field, not to developing better instruments of mass killing, but to new means of enriching life."

Joliot-Curie in his estimate of the weight of the uranium in a bomb says in effect that 66 pounds is less than the minimum for the explosive amount.

If he is correct, that places the weight of an explosive piece of uranium as between 66 and 200 pounds. Plutonium apparently has about the same weight limits for explosiveness.

The French physicist also adds something new to atomic-bomb information in supposing that a source of neutrons is placed in the tube, or gun, between the two pieces of explosive metal. He has these neutrons bombard the face of the fixed piece of uranium, which is the target in the gun. He does not explain the purpose of this neutron bombardment.

But one effect is clear from the Smyth report. These bombarding neutrons would render the fixed piece of uranium easier to explode. Neutrons in sufficient numbers explode uranium.

Wallace Says Truman's Plan Will Bring World Nearer War

New York, March 13 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace said tonight President Truman's proposed loans to Greece and Turkey "will bring the world nearer to war."

Insisting in a radio address that "it is not a Greek crisis that we face, it is an American crisis," the former Vice President and Cabinet officer asserted:

"As one American citizen I say: No loan to undemocratic and well-fed Turkey. No loan to Greece until a representative Greek Government is formed and can assure America that our funds will be used for the welfare of the Greek people."

Fears Effect On Relations

Wallace said he believed the program outlined yesterday by the President would worsen seriously American relations with the Soviet Union, and he declared both the present Greek and Turkish governments were undemocratic.

"How can we wage a war of nerves against Russia and expect her to take in good faith our proposals to the United Nations on atomic energy?" he asked.

"When President Truman proclaims the world-wide conflict between East and West, he is telling the Soviet leaders that we are preparing for eventual war.

"They will reply by measures to strengthen their position in the event of war. Then the task of keeping the world at peace will pass beyond the power of the common people everywhere who want peace."

Wallace, who was ousted as Secretary of Commerce by Mr. Truman last September after he had differed with James Byrnes, then Secretary of State, over American policy vis-à-vis Russia, declared: "To authorize the loans proposed by President Truman will bring the world nearer to war."

Predicts Increased Pressure

"Russia may be poor and unprepared for war but she knows very well how to reply to Truman's declaration of economic and financial pressure. All over the world Russia and her ally, poverty, will increase the pressure against us.

"Who among us is ready to predict that in this struggle American dollars will outlast the grievances that lead to communism? I certainly don't want to see communism spread. I predict that Truman's policy will spread communism in Europe and Asia. You can't fight something with nothing."

Wallace, now editor of the *New Republic*, declared that "in proposing this reckless adventure Truman is betraying the great tradition of America and the leadership of the great American who preceded him."

Critical Of Turkey

The former Vice President said Turkey was "a nation which fought against us in the first World War and which in this war refused to help the United Nations.

Wallace said "everyone admires the Greek people who fought on our side," but added:

"Three weeks ago Secretary of State General Marshall condemned many aspects of that (Greek) Government. He called for a political amnesty, substantial unity and many reforms in the Government as the conditions of American aid to Greece. Why did President Truman abandon the conditions set by his own Secretary of State?"

Russian Ambassador Leaves For Moscow

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New York, March 13 (AP)—Nikolai V. Novikov, Russian ambassador to the United States, left by plane for Moscow today after saying, "I hope something will be done" to improve Soviet-American relations.

"I tried to do my best," he said.

Novikov, who has been ambassador since last June 3, said he could give no "precise information" but that he expected to be consulted in Moscow on problems before the council of Big Four Foreign Ministers.

He said he had not read President Truman's address to Congress on aid to Greece and Turkey but waved a newspaper and remarked he would "try to read it when I get on the plane."

Asked about his plans to come back to the United States, he said, "Nobody knows this when he is called to the capital, but I hope to return as soon as possible."

Russ Envoy Leaves For Moscow

New York, March 13 (AP)—Nikolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, said before boarding a plane for Moscow today that he had not yet read President Truman's foreign policy speech to Congress but that he would "try to read it when I get on the plane."

Novikov has been recalled for consultation in connection with the Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Asked when he would return, Novikov said: "Nobody knows this when he is called to the capital, but I hope to return as soon as possible."

He told reporters he could not give them "any precise information."

Before boarding the plane Novikov was asked if the American people had been "friendly."

"Some were friendly and others unfriendly," he said. "Those who were friendly were very friendly and those who were unfriendly were very unfriendly."

Questioned on improvement of Soviet-American relations, he said: "I hope something will be done. I tried to do my best."

'No Yank Force To Greece'

New York, March 13 (AP)—The United States plans to equip the Greek Army of approximately 100,000 soldiers properly to enable it to protect its country's borders, an informed source said today.

This informant said that a military mission would form part of the aid to Greece envisioned in President Truman's message to Congress yesterday. He made it clear that plans do not call for sending American soldiers to Greece.

He said the United States does not desire Greek territory, that the main object of the proposed American aid is to put Greece in shape to be self-supporting so Greece can take its proper place in the family of nations.

U.N. Not Yet Prepared

Commenting on the relation to the United Nations of the United States move to aid Greece and Turkey, this source said it was felt that the United Nations was not sufficiently organized to deal with the situation at this time.

The United States has favored a "cordon sanitaire" under United Nations auspices around Greece as a means of stopping the border troubles which are being investigated now by a United Nations Security Council commission. With proper equipment, this source indicated that the Greeks probably could handle the border situation.

It was said that the United States would favor establishment of an income tax system in Greece as a means of raising money there for the Greek Government, and amnesty for political prisoners now held by the Government.

'Day Of Shame': Daily Worker

New York, March 13 (AP)—The *Daily Worker*, organ of the Communist party in the United States, said today in an editorial that President Truman's recommendation for financial aid to Greece and Turkey "marks a day of national shame for our country."

The newspaper described the President as "the willing mouthpiece of the Standard Oil trust in the Middle East" and declared that he was "selling the American people the 'fool's gold of empire' in complete abandonment of Roosevelt's vision of a stable postwar peace."

The editorial added: "We are being swindled into rushing American dollars and American ammunition to save a rotten and hated Greek monarchy. And to do this we will have to move in on Greece and make a quisling colony out of it, drowning in blood the democratic aspirations of the Greek people."

Turkish "Bribe"

Of the proposed aid to Turkey, the editorial said: "It is to bribe the present Turkish tyranny into acting as the quisling-police state for Wall Street investments and the Standard Oil empire in Arabia, Iran and Palestine."

The *Daily Worker* said the President's proposal "deliberately insults and bypasses the United Nations, where we are supposed to collaborate with the other powers to solve mutual problems."

"We do it deliberately to poison the Moscow negotiations and fling obstacles in the path of a peace settlement," the newspaper added.

"The empire grab," said the *Daily Worker*, "masked by anti-Communist hysteria, is doomed to failure."

Douglas Leaving Saturday

New York, March 13 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, newly-appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, is scheduled to depart for England by plane from La Guardia Field at 2.30 P.M. Saturday, American Overseas Airlines announced today.

Brewster Asks Why U.S. Shuns Aid to Chiang

Senator Inquires if Choice Before Americans Is to 'Be Slavs or Slaves'

"Are we compelled now to choose whether we shall be Slavs or slaves?"

United States Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, asked that question last night, in an address following in the wake of President Truman's message to Congress calling for substantial assistance to Greece and Turkey to stem the tide of Communist infiltration. Senator Brewster delivered his address at the Waldorf-Astoria at the twenty-first annual dinner of the drug, chemical and allied trades section of the New York Board of Trade.

In answer to his own question, Senator Brewster asked another: "If that is the issue, how shall we best dispose our resources for the conflict?"

The first essential, he replied, is a "strong America united for the fray."

"To beware of the Greeks seeking gifts," Senator Brewster told his audience of more than 2,000 leaders of industry, "is not to challenge the crisis or the need but rather the capacity of America to carry on the world-wide responsibilities that are necessarily involved.

"A century ago, with Rio thirty days away, Monroe warned European dictators to stay out of America.

"Today, with Athens thirty hours away, we must decide our attitude toward European dictators of the present time.

"Let us be clear, however, that the Communist infiltration is not peculiar to Greece. Let us be consistent in our approach. Every tactic that concerns us in the Balkans has been equally evident in China.

"Why should we insist on Chiang embracing Communists in China at the same time we finance King George in fighting Communists in Greece? Here is surely an anomaly. China is a far more critical area as far as America is concerned. A stronger China under Chiang is the surest guarantee of peace in the Pacific and that may well mean peace throughout the world.

"Why is Communist infiltration so largely ignored in the Americas while it is viewed with alarm in the Mediterranean?"

America is profoundly and primarily interested in the preservation of peace, according to Senator Brewster. Advocating peace through strength, he said:

"No aggressor nation will ever again dare to strike without air power. America in the interest of world peace may wisely dedicate its still rich resources to the task of seeing to it that aggressor nations shall not again in this century be able to threaten the peace of all the world.

"This does not mean that America seeks to erect a world empire of trade or territory upon the shattered freedom of smaller nations nor to extend an ideology.

"America seeks simply in cooperation with freedom-loving people everywhere to prevent the development of military machines that shall once again seek to enslave the people of all the earth in a mad dream of world conquest."

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-WHILE BRITAIN OFFICIALLY WELCOMED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE ON GREECE AND TURKEY, SOME WHITEHALL SOURCES EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD RECOMMENDED A SUBSTANTIAL CREDIT TO TURKEY.

THEY SAID RECORDS OF CONVERSATIONS THAT LORD INVERCHAPEL HAD HELD WITHTHE STATE DEPARTMENT, AS RECEIVED HERE, CONTAINED NO INDICATIONS THAT AID FOR TURKEY WAS CONTEMPLATED. THESE SOURCES SAID THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE APPEARED TO REPRESENT A RADICAL CHANGE IN UNITED STATES POLICY AS EXPRESSED TO BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES, BECAUSE THE LOANTO TURKEY, AS SEEN HERE, IMPLIED A DIRECT INTENTION TO RENDER "UNDISGUISED" POLITICAL HELP.

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LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY WILL BE BROADCAST IN FULL TO BRITISH LISTENERS TONIGHT BY THE BBC.

A RECORDING OF THE HISTORIC PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WILL GO ON THE NATION'S HOME SERVICE-- ITS PRINCIPAL CHANNEL-- AT 8:10 P.M., ONE OF THE PRIME LISTENING SPOTS, BBC ANNOUNCED.

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LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-TWENTY MEMBERS OF A SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION, LED BY V.V.KUZNETSOV, ARRIVED TONIGHT FOR A FOUR-WEEK VISIT AS GUESTS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

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SUB CHINA MEETING

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-RUSSIA HAS INVITED . FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATS AND BRITAIN TO AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF CHINA, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THERE WAS NO INDICATION IN THE BROADCAST THAT THE INVITATION HAD BEEN ACCEPTED.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT RUSSIA HAD NOT OBJECTED TO A PROPOSAL THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ATTEND THE PROPOSED MEETING. IT SAID THAT THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MINISTERS HAD AGREED THAT THE CHINA DISCUSSION COULD TAKE PLACE ON AN INFORMAL BASIS.

"CONFIRMING HIS AGREEMENT TO THE CALLING OF AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE THREE MINISTERS AND TO THE PARTICIPATION IN THIS MEETING OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA, MR.MOLOTOV (SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV) PROPOSED THAT THIS MEETING SHOULD BE HELD ON ONE OF THE NEXT FEW DAYS,"
THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE IN A LETTER TO U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

JP425PES

BY ROBERT HEWETT

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WON A SOLID VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT AFTER CALLING FOR "FULL COOPERATION OF INDUSTRY" WITH THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN'S FIGHT FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL.

THE LABOR PARTY'S BIG MAJORITY CRUSHED -- 374 TO 198 -- CONSERVATIVE WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DEMAND FOR A "NO CONFIDENCE" VOTE, CLIMAX TO THREE DAYS OF SEARCHING DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POSTWAR RECOVERY POLICY.

THEN, BY A VOTE OF 371 TO 204, THE HOUSE AGREED TO "SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ALL PRACTICAL MEASURES" FOR RECONSTRUCTION AS OUTLINED IN A RECENT WHITE PAPER -- A RIGOROUS PROGRAM THAT CALLS FOR CONTINUED FOOD RATIONING, ELECTRICITY AND COAL RESTRICTIONS AND DETERMINED EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

ATTLEE STRUCK BACK CALMLY AND CONFIDENTLY AT CONSERVATIVE ATTACKS ON THE LABOR PROGRAM--HIGHLIGHTED BY CHURCHILL'S ASSERTION THAT "THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT SAVE THE COUNTRY AND CARRY ON CLASS WARFARE AND A SOCIALIST PROGRAM OF NATIONALIZATION AT THE SAME TIME."

"NATIONALIZATION IS NOT BEING PUSHED FOR NATIONALIZATION'S SAKE," ATTLEE DECLARED. "IT IS MERELY A MEANS TO AN END -- A FINE LIFE AND STANDARD FOR ALL PEOPLE, PUTTING THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY BEFORE PRIVATE INTERESTS."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID A LONG RANGE INDUSTRIAL PLAN WAS BEING PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH INDUSTRIAL LEADERS. THE GOVERNMENT, HE DECLARED, WANTS "THEMFULL COOPERATION OF INDUSTRY."

EARLIER, A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE CABINET SAID THE INDUSTRIAL PLAN, SUBJECT OF A WHITE PAPER NOW BEING DRAWN UP, WOULD BE DIRECTED BY A PRODUCTION CHIEF WITH BROAD AUTHORITY OVER INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS AND OUTPUT. THIS SOURCE SAID AN INDUSTRIALIST WHO HAD HELD A BIG WARTIME JOB HAD BEEN CHOSEN FOR THE POST AND HIS NAME WOULD BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK.

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A30

CHURCHILL HAD ACCUSED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT OF SACRIFICING BRITAIN'S PROSPERITY FOR "A SOCIALIST DREAM OR NIGHTMARE" AND OF UNDERTAKING TO IMPOSE "IDEOLOGICAL FORMULAS" ON THE COUNTRY IN WHAT HE TERMED "A CRIME AGAINST THE BRITISH STATE AND PEOPLE." HE SAID IT HAD MISHANDLED FOOD, FUEL AND HOUSING.

ATTLEE, HOWEVER, SAID THE DEBATE HAD SHOWN A "LARGER MEASURE OF AGREEMENT THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED" ON BRITAIN'S SITUATION AND STEPS TOWARD RECOVERY.

THE NINE LIBERALS IN THE HOUSE, WHO HAD SUBMITTED A MILDER MOTION OF CRITICISM THAN CHURCHILL'S, ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON HIS MOTION. HOWEVER, THEY VOTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT ON THE WHITE PAPER MOTION.

LAST NIGHT'S MOTION OF CENSURE WAS THE SECOND IN WHICH CHURCHILL HAD FAILED SINCE THE LABOR GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER IN MID-1945. HE LOST THE FIRST, ON NOV. 27, 1945, 381 TO 197.

MK&BD442AES

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-HAROLD MACMILLAN, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S MAIN ORGANIZATIONAL BODY, SAID TODAY THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT MIGHT FALL "SOONER THAN SOME MAY THINK."

MACMILLAN, WHO WAS A MINISTER IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR, TOLD THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS THAT BRITISH ECONOMIC TROUBLES WERE DEEPENING.

"A GENERAL ELECTION MAY COME SOONER THAN SOME MAY THINK," HE SAID. "IT MAY COME LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT."

LABOR PARTY LEADERS, WHO COMMAND A LARGE MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, HAVE SCOFFED AT THE IDEA THAT BRITAIN'S CURRENT ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES COULD LEAD TO THE GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION. ONLY LAST NIGHT THE GOVERNMENT WON A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE 374 TO 198.

THE COUNCIL, GUIDING GROUP OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT FOR "WEAK HANDLING AND INCOMPETENT MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS."

1944

30-24-8473

london, march 13-(ap)-two injured american flyers walked away from their wrecked u.s. army transport command plane in the snow-covered cumberland hills today and were taken to a hospital in the coastal village of whitehaven on england's northwest coast.

the flyers were capt. william j. daner, 25, pilot, and first lt. artie garner, 24, a passenger. a.t.c. headquarters here declined to give their home addresses, saying they were based at frankfurt, germany

daner, whose face was cut, walked to the hospital. he had supported garner, also cut about the head and with a suspected spine injury, on their three-mile walk from the crash scene to a farm house.

the crash occurred about half an hour after their take-off from prestwick at 2:30 p.m. [redacted] and the plane was completed wrecked when daner, flying low in bad weather, failed to clear a hill.

BRITAIN RECOGNIZED THE N[illegible]BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ONLY LAST MONTH. PREVIOUSLY SHE HAD BEEN REPRESENTED IN SOFIA BY A POLITICAL MISSION AND MILITARY ATTACHES ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS "NO TRUTH" IN AN ALLEGATION REPORTED IN THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER TODAY THAT SOME BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN BULGARIA WERE INVOLVED IN "WIDESPREAD BLACKMARKET CURRENCY DEALINGS."

THE DAILY WORKER CHARGED FRENCH, U.S. SWISS "AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS" WERE ALSO "HEAVILY INVOLVED" IN BLACK MARKET DEALS.

THE PAPER ADDED: "THE COMPULSORY NOTE EXCHANGE, ORGANIZED BY THE BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTRY ON MARCH 7, WAS DESIGNED TO CATCH REDHANDED PEOPLE WHO HAD LARGE STOCKS OF CURRENCY THEY HAD BEEN CHANGING AGAINST STERLING AND DOLLARS AT THREE TIMES THE OFFICIAL RATES."

LONDON--FIRST ADD CONFERENCE DEPUTIES (A69) X X X OF FRANCE.
THE RADIO SAID RUSSIA RENEWED A PLEA FOR ALBANIAN PARTICIPATION
IN DRAFTING THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.
DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VYSHINSKY TOLD THE DEPUTIES,
THE BROADCAST SAID, THAT ALBANIA'S STATUS AS "AN ALLIED AND
ASSOCIATED POWER" HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED IN THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY,
WHICH AWARDED HER $5,000,000 IN REPARATIONS.
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OPPOSED ALBANIAN PARTICIPATION
WHEN THE DEPUTIES DEBATED THE SUBJECT IN LONDON. FRANCE SIDED
WITH RUSSIA.
THE MOSCOW COMMENTATOR SAID THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DEPUTIES,
ROBERT MURPHY AND SIR WILLIAM STRANG, WERE "UNABLE TO CONTROVERT
THE LOGICAL ASSERTIONS MADE TODAY" BY VISHINSKY.
MURPHY, THE BROADCAST SAID, "SCORNFULLY REFERRED TO THE
ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT AS A 'GROUP OF PEOPLE HAVING POWER IN
THEIR HANDS' AND SAID THAT HE WAS DOUBTFUL WHETHER POWER SHOULD BE
IN THEIR HANDS."
FD1214PES

MAR 1947

DUBLIN, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE IRISH PRESS, NEWSPAPER OF PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA, SAID TODAY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH:
"NO MATTER HOW THIS DECISION IS JUDGED, IT EMPHASIZES ONE THING DRAMATICALLY, WHICH IS THAT 'PEACE WITH JUSTICE' IS SOMETHING WHICH THE POWERS NOW REPRESENTED AT MOSCOW HARDLY BELIEVE IN AS A PROXIMATE EVENT."
MT934AES

PARIS, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE PARIS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE WAS ON RECORD TODAY AS UPHOLDING A RESOLUTION OF THE AVC'S NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE AGAINST COMMUNISM AND FASCISM.
IN THE SAME MEETING IN WHICH IT VOTED, 28 TO 9, IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION, THE CHAPTER ALSO DECIDED, BY A 22-TO-16 VOTE, TO DISMISS COMMUNISTS AND PRO-COMMUNISTS FROM ITS MEMBERSHIP.
JR814AES

PARIS, MARCH 13-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE HENRI TEITGEN AND UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY TODAY SIGNED A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT ON GERMAN WAR PRISONERS BY WHICH 20,000 PRISONERS A MONTH WILL BE RETURNED TO THE REICH. THE SHIPMENTS WILL BEGIN THIS MONTH.
THE ACCORD, COVERING 450,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY AND LENT TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES TO EASE THE NATION'S MANPOWER SHORTAGES IN RECONSTRUCTION, IS TO BE REVIEWED AND COMPLETED WITHIN

THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. THE SIGNING CLIMAXED WEEKS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRENCH AND AMERICAN EXPERTS.

FRANCE AGREED TO ALLOW ALL BUT ABOUT 55,000 OF THE PRISONERS TO CHOOSE, ON APRIL 1, WHETHER THEY WISH TO BE REPATRIATED OR REMAIN IN FRANCE AS FREE WORKERS. THE EXCEPTIONS ARE PRISONERS WORKING IN FRENCH COAL MINES, AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE NAZI ELITE CORPS AND PRISONERS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES.

ACCORDING TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY, THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO MAKE EXCEPTION FOR MINERS BECAUSE OF FRANCE'S CRITICAL COAL SUPPLY SITUATION. IN RETURN, EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, ALL GERMAN PRISONERS WORKING IN THE MINTES WILL BE GIVEN THE SAME STATUS AS FRENCH WORKERS WITH REGARD TO SALARY, FOOD RATIONS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

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PRISONERS WHO ELECT TO REMAIN IN FRANCE AS FREE WORKERS WILL BE "LIBERATED" AT THE RATE OF 20,000 A MONTH DURING A TEST PERIOD, A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID. HE EXPLAINED THIS WAS TO DETERMINE HOW THE POLICY WAS WORKING OUT.8JS706PES

PARIS, MARCH 13-(AP)-ADM.GEORGES ROBERT, IMPLACABLE WARTIME FOE OF THE UNITED STATES AS VICHY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE FRENCH WEST INDIES, WAS ACCUSED BEFORE THE FRENCH HIGH COURT TODAY OF ESTABLISHING A DICTATORSHIP IN MARTINIQUE AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

THE COURT CHARGED THAT HE PREVENTED FRENCHMEN THERE FROM JOINING GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FREE FRENCH MOVEMENT. HIS ADHERENCE TO MARSHAL PETAIN'S PUPPET REGIME WAS SO STAUNCH THAT U.S.NAVAL VESSEL WERE DISPATCHED TO MARTINIQUE WATERS TO KEEP WATCH OVER SEVERAL FRENCH NAVAL CRAFT, TANKERS AND AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE HARBOR.

THE BEARDED ADMIRAL, NOW 72, DENIED THE CHARGES.

AFTER FRANCE SUCCUMBED, ROBERT BECAME VIRTUALLY AN INDEPENDENT RULER OF THE CARIBBEAN POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE, SAFE FROM HITLER BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES. BUT HE ALIGNED HIMSELF WITH PETAIN'S RUMP GOVERNMENT.

HE WAS ACCUSED IN 1942 OF SPREADING ANTI-ALLIED PROPAGANDA IN MARTINIQUE BUT LATE THAT YEAR, RENOUNCED VICHY UNDER AN ECONOMIC SQUEEZE PROVOKED BY A VIRTUAL U.S. NAVY BLOCKADE. HIS REFUSAL TO ESPOUSE THE CAUSE OF EITHER DE GAULLE OR GEN. HENRI GIRAUD AFTER THE ALLIES INVADED NORTH AFRICA PROMPTED THE GERMAN RADIO TO HAIL HIM AS A HERO. A REVOLT OF HIS ARMY GARRISON FINALLY FORCED HIS RESIGNATION AS GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE IN JULY OF 1943 AND HE MADE HIS WAY TO VICHY. THERE HE BECAME DIRECTOR OF THE PERSONAL OFFICE OF PETAIN, NOW SERVING A LIFE TERM AS A TRAITOR TO FRANCE.

HE WAS ARRESTED IN SEPTEMBER OF 1944.

MT937AES

WITH LONDON

PARIS, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY THE FRENCH MINISTER TO BULGARIA, JACQUES EMILE PARIS, HAD BEEN RECALLED IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED MISTREATMENT OF FRENCH NATIONALS BY BULGARIAN MILITIAMEN.

OFFICIALS SAID MRS.MICHELE BOEUF, CORRESPONDENT IN SOFIA FOR THE SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, WAS ARRESTED AND EXPELLED FROM BULGARIA, AND IS NOW IN BELGRADE.

FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID THE BULGARIAN POLICE TUSSLED WITH MRS. BOEUF AND TWO OTHER FRENCH NATIONALS FRIDAY AT THE FRENCH LEGATION, REFUSING TO ALLOW THEM TO ENTER. WHEN THE ENVOY ATTEMPTED TO INTERVENE HE WAS THREATENED WITH A GUN, THEY SAID.

JS445PES

A87

BERLIN, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN-LICENSED NEWSPAPER "NACHT EXPRESS" TODAY CRITICIZED PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR BYPASSING THE UNITED NATIONS IN ASKING CONGRESS FOR FINANCIAL HELP FOR GREECE AND TURKEY. THE EDITORIAL WAS HEADED "THE WAY TO CHAOS."

LS931PES

MAR 17

ATHENS, MARCH 13-(AP)-PREMIER DEMETRIOS MAXIMOS TOLD U.S. AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MACVEAGH TODAY THAT GREECE HAD HEARTFELT GRATITUDE FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ASSISTANCE.

LEFTWING EAM AND KKE NEWSPAPERS REFRAINED FROM COMMENT BUT PRINTED THE SPEECH UNDER SUCH HEADLINES AS "UNDISGUISED PREACHING OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM; ABOLITION OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE; ESTABLISHMENT OF BEACHHEADS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; AND PREMEDITATED PROVCATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA."

GOVERNMENT AND CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS WERE JUBILANT. MACVEAGH CALLED ON MAXIMOS TO HAND HIM A COPY OF MR.TRUMAN'S ADDRESS CALLING FOR LOAN OF $400,000,000 TO GREECE AND TURKEY, MILITARY ADVISORS AND EQUIPMENT.

athens, march 13--(ap)--a press report said today that two persons were killed and 37 injured when a passenger train was mined near karditsa.

other dispatches said 10 guerrillas were killed near larisa and 15 others and three gendarmes slain near xanthe in western thrace.

"THE FORMULA OF DEMOCRACY FOR DEMOCRATS WILL BE USED HERE FOR ALL THOSE NOT PREPARING AN ATTEMPT AGAINST DEMOCRACY," THE PREMIER SAID.

COMMENTING ON U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE'S STATEMENTS IN NEW YORK THAT HE HAD BEEN DENIED INTERVIEWS WITH PRISONERS CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, THE PREMIER OBSERVED THAT BEFORE LEAVING POLAND LANE HAD AGREED TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A MIXED COMMISSION TO DETERMINE THE NATIONALITY OF THE PRISONERS.

LS831PES

WITH LONDON

SOFIA, BULGARIA, MARCH 13-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV DENIED TODAY THAT BULGARIA'S RECENTLY IMPOSED CURRENCY CONTROL MEASURES WERE AN "OFFENSE TOWARD DIPLOMATS."

"BULGARIA IS AN INDEPENDENT STATE," HE SAID. "FOREIGN SUBJECTS CANNOT BE TREATED MORE FAVORABLY THAN BULGARIANS. MONEY REGULATIONS ARE NOT A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN FOREIGN MISSIONS AND, LEAST OF ALL, AN OFFENSE TOWARD DIPLOMATS."

V959PES

30. 24- 8475

Madrid, March 13-(AP)-The newspaper ABC, which has monarchist tendencies, today described President Truman's speech as "transcendental" and said "had a similar address been made ten years ago, the world war would not have broken out."

ABC said the speech had the effect of a diplomatic bomb on the Moscow conference and asked:

"How can allies talk when one has been denounced by the chief of the state of the other as a violator of allied accords and an aggressor against the independence of various peoples?"

The account asserted that the time may come when U.S. financial help will be insufficient and that Truman might have to propose more drastic measures "to avoid new and open aggression with all its consequences."

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01325 apr rm 1247

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 13-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES HERE WERE BEING URGED FROM WASHINGTON BY MAJ.GEN.LOWELL W.ROOKS, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, TO RECOMMEND TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS A UNITED STATES GIFT OF GRAIN TO YUGOSLAVIA.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY, HOWEVER, SAID THAT ALTHOUGH A FULL REPORT WAS BEING SENT TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CONCERNING THE FOOD SITUATION HERE, THE EMBASSY WAS MAKING NO RECOMMENDATIONS, SINCE THE BRITISH HAD NOT BEEN ASKED BY THE YUGOSLAVS FOR AID.

MIHAIL SERGEICHIC, CHIEF OF THE UNRRA MISSION HERE, SAID EARLIER IT WOULD BE UP TO THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL, ON WHICH THE FOUR MAJOR POWERS ARE REPRESENTED, TO DECIDE ON UNRRA'S REQUEST FOR A GIFT OF 100,000 TONS OF GRAIN, AND THAT UNRRA ACTION COULD BE TAKEN ONLY AFTER THE COUNCIL'S APPROVAL.

U.S. EMBASSY COUNSELLOR JOHN M.CABOT HAS BEEN IN DAILY CONSULTATION WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR CHARLES PEAK ON THE FOOD SITUATION SINCE CABOT, THREE DAYS AGO, SENT HIS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF A GRANT.

JS736PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 13-(AP)-SHIFTS AMONG OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUED TODAY.

LAZARUS M. KAGANOVICH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLITBURO, RECENTLY APPOINTED GENERAL SECRETARY TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINE COMMUNIST PARTY, HAS BEEN FREED FROM HIS DUTIES AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (CABINET) AND AS MINISTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

SEMYEN Z. GINZBURG WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

M.I. SALTYKOV, MINISTER OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY, LOST HIS JOB. HE WAS REPLACED BY G.M. ORLOV, WHO HAD BEEN MINISTER OF THE CELLULOSE AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

ENLFIOQAES

MOSCOW, MARCH 13-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

RESTATED FAMILIAR POSITIONS ON DENAZIFICATION AND DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY AND URGED GETTING ON WITH THE WORK.

HEARD SECRETARY MARSHALL RECOMMEND THAT THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL BE DIRECTED TO ADOPT UNIFORM LAWS ON DENAZIFICATION AND A SOVIET CHARGE THAT NAZIS WERE WORKING THROUGHOUT THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ALL THREE WESTERN ZONES.

AVOIDED REFERENCE AT THE CONFERENCE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH URGING AMERICAN AID FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.

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JP213PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE GREEK AND TURKISH AMBASSADORS IN MOSCOW WERE REPORTED IN INFORMED CIRCLES TODAY TO BE SEEKING INTERVIEWS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL. BOTH GREEK AMBASSADOR ATHANASE G. POLTIS AND TURKISH AMBASSADOR FAIK ZIHNI AKDUR WERE AT THE AIRPORT LAST SUNDAY TO GREET MARSHALL ON HIS ARRIVAL.

JP1006AES

A64

HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT SOVIET OFFICIALS, INCLUDING PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, HAD READ MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH BEFORE THE TASS ACCOUNT WAS CIRCULATED. IT ALSO WAS ASSUMED THAT THE POWERFUL POLITBURO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ALSO HAD STUDIED THE MESSAGE.

IT WAS DIFFICULT TO SAY WHAT FORM FURTHER RUSSIAN REACTION TO THE SPEECH WOULD TAKE. MOLOTOV MAY TALK OVER THE STATEMENT WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL IN PRIVATE OR STALIN MAY EVEN DISCUSS IT WITH MARSHALL SHOULD HE SEE HIM.

QUOTING LIBERALLY FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, THE TASS STORY BEGAN WITH A SIMPLE NEWS STATEMENT OF HIS REQUEST FOR FUNDS AND THE RIGHT TO SEND CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL INTO GREECE AND TURKEY.

THEN IT SAID:

"MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE WAS FRANKLY DIRECTED AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN GREECE, WHICH ARE DEFENDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN

THAT COUNTRY AND WHICH WERE DESCRIBED IN THE MESSAGE AS 'A MILITARY MINORITY.'"

(REFERRING TO THE WAR DAMAGE SUFFERED BY GREECE, MR.TRUMAN SAID: "AS A RESULT OF THSX TRAGIC CONDITIONS, A MILITANT (CORRECT) MINORITY EXPLOITING HUMAN WANT AND MISERY, WAS ABLE TO CREATE POLITICAL CHAOS WHICH, UNTIL NOW, HAS MADE ECONOMIC RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.")

THE SECTION OF THE TASS STORY DEALING WITH TURKEY WAS DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO QUOTATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(NO PICKUP)

LS815PES

THE MAIN DEVELOPMENT THUS FAR WAS BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S INSISTENCE ON AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S AGREEMENT TO DISCLOSURE OF THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR NOW BEING HELD IN RUSSIA AND ELSEWHERE.

MOLOTOV SAID HE WOULD GIVE THE FIGURES ON THE PRISONERS OF WAR, PROVIDED THE OTHER POWERS DID THE SAME. HE ALSO PROMISED TO FIX A DATE SOON FOR DESTROYING CERTAIN GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS AND AGREED THAT RUSSIA HAD BEEN DILATORY IN CARRYING OUT POTSDAM AGREEMENTS IN THIS REGARD.

THE VESSELS MENTIONED INCLUDE THE AIRPLANE CARRIER GRAF ZEPPELIN AND CAPITAL SHIPS.

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A10

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH SPECULATION SINCE THE WAR ENDED ON THE NUMBER OF FORMER ENEMY SOLDIERS IN THE SOVIET UNION, SOME ESTIMATES PUTTING THE FIGURE AS HIGH AS 3,000,000. BEVIN SAID THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT SOME OF THESE HAD BEEN INDUCTED INTO THE SOVIET ARMY AND MOLOTOV MAY MAKE SOME REPLY TO THIS ACCUSATION IN A FUTURE EXCHANGE ON THE SUBJECT.

DESPITE THE SHARPNESS OF SOME OF BEVIN'S AND MOLOTOV'S ARGUMENTS LAST NIGHT, THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE GENERALLY RAN SMOOTHLY, WITH MOLOTOV DISPLAYING AN UNUSUALLY CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE ON THE PRISONER OF WAR QUESTION, AND OTHERS.

ONE QUESTION BEING ASKED BY WESTERN DIPLOMATS AT THE CONFERENCE WAS WHETHER THE SOVIET LINE AT FUTURE MEETINGS WOULD BE MORE OR LESS FIRM AS A RESULT OF THE AMERICAN MOVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND MARSHALL'S STERN AND AUSTERE APPROACH TO THE SESSIONS HERE.

CONCERNING THE RECALL OF THEIR AMBASSADORS--WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED HERE--SPECULATION RANGED FROM THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY WERE COMING HOME TO REPORT ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO A GUESS THAT THEY WERE RETURNING MERELY BECAUSE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE HERE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS LOCALLY REMAINED HOPEFUL OF CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW IN LINE WITH MARSHALL'S EARLIER ASSERTION HERE THAT KEEPING GERMANY POWERLESS IN THE FUTURE DEPENDS ON THE UNITY OF THE BIG FOUR.

HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, IT WAS APPARENT THAT U.S. POLICY HAD SWUNG SLOWLY AND STEADILY UNTIL IT NOW STANDS A FULL 180 DEGREES FROM WHERE IT WAS WHEN CORDELL HULL AND ANTHONY EDEN CAME HERE IN 1943 FOR THE FIRST FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN MOSCOW, WITH HULL OPERATING ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT HIS MAIN TASK WAS TO ASSURE THE RUSSIANS OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE WAS NO EDITORIAL COMMENT TODAY IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CONFERENCE. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN PRAVDA PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE BY COMMENTATOR YURI ZHUKOV DECLARING IT WAS "IMPORTANT THAT A BUSINESSLIKE, TRANQUIL ATMOSPHERE CONDUCIVE TO CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY PREVAIL AT THE SESSIONS."

ZHUKOV SAID HE HAD NOTED WITH REGRET THAT "CERTAIN CIRCLES OF SOME NATIONS ALREADY HAVE ESTABLISHED THE PRACTICE OF LAUNCHING FIERCE ATTACKS ON THE MAIN PRINCIPLES WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY THE GERMAN QUESTION."

HE ADDED THAT "ALL OBSERVERS ARE OF THE UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT THE SESSION WILL REQUIRE BIG EFFORTS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS."

(THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD RESUMED THEIR SESSIONS ON AUSTRIA THIS MORNING AND THAT A COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WAS MEETING SIMULTANEOUSLY. NUMBRITTEV

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OF EXPERTS ON AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WAS MEETING SIMULTANEOUSLY. OTHER COMMITTEES WERE EXPECTED TO MEET DURING THE DAY, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

MK648AES

CHEN PI-SHENG, LEADER OF THE FIVE-MAN DELEGATION WHICH VISITED FORMOSA, SCENE OF OUTBURSTS AGAINST CHINESE ADMINISTRATION, SAID MEMBERS WERE CONFINED TO THEIR HOTEL INCOMMUNICADO UPON ARRIVAL IN TAIHOKU MARCH 11. HE SAID NO HAN-CHANG, MEMBER OF THE CONTROL YUAN WHO ACCOMPANIED THE DELEGATION, WAS TOLD BY POLICE TO KEEP OFF THE STREETS FOR THE SAKE OF HIS PERSONAL SAFETY.

X612APS

NANKING, MARCH 13-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE SAID TODAY CHINA HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE MOSCOW MINISTERS EXCHANGING INFORMATION REGARDING THE CHINESE SITUATION PRIVATELY IF THE DISCUSSIONS REMAINED INFORMAL "WITHOUT MAKING ANY AGREEMENT."

"CHINA OBJECTS, HOWEVER, TO FORMAL DISCUSSIONS 'BEHIND HER BACK,'" THE SOURCE ADDED.

X427APS

SHANGHAI, MARCH 13-(AP)-HUBERT RONALD HEATH OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, PLEADED INNOCENT IN A CHINESE DISTRICT COURT TODAY TO CHARGES OF SELLING CHINESE NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROPERTY FOR PERSONAL GAIN.

A CZECH AND FIVE CHINESE CHARGED WITH HEATH ALSO PLEADED INNOCENT.

THE CHARGE INVOLVES $1,000 WORTH OF PLYWOOD, AND ALUMINUM OF UNSTATED VALUE, ALLEGEDLY DISPOSED OF IN JULY, 1946.

HEATH WAS ASSOCIATE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CNRRA ENGINEERING WORKS IN SHANGHAI AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST LAST NOVEMBER.

THE COURT RECESSED AFTER HIS PLEA OF INNOCENT.

FR1249PCS NM ASKT

30. 24- 8477

TOKYO, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY HOTLY REPRIMANDED A FORMER JAPANESE MAJOR GENERAL WHOM HE ACCUSED OF USING THE WITNESS STAND FOR "PROPAGANDA PURPOSES."

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB AND FORMER MAJ.GEN.KISABURO OKATA, DEFENSE WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF JAPAN'S WARTIME LEADERS, CLASHED FREQUENTLY DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR R. H. QUILLIAM OF NEW ZEALAND.

QUILLIAM SOUGHT TO HAVE OKATA EXPLAIN WHY 1941 WAS THE DATE FOR COMPLETION OF NATIONAL MOBILIZATION PLANS UNLESS JAPAN CONTEMPLATED WAR BY THAT TIME.

OKATA, SOMETIMES SHOUTING, MAINTAINED THE DATE HAD NO SIGNIFICANCE AND ATTEMPTED TO GO INTO LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS OF CONDITIONS IN THE ORIENT.

WEBB BROKE IN WITH THE COMMENT THAT SUCH REPLIES WERE "DONE FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES" AND MUST BE STOPPED. WHEN OKATA, UNDER DEFENSE QUESTIONING, ATTEMPTED ANOTHER SPEECH, WEBB SAID:

"I THINK WE WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH THIS JAPANESE MAJOR GENERAL. HE IS NOT NOW ADDRESSING THE JAPANESE ARMY."

OKATA WAS DISMISSED A SHORT TIME LATER AFTER WEBB SAID "I DON'T THINK WE ARE INTERESTED IN HEARING THIS WITNESS ANYMORE."

VR646ACS

BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, MARCH 13-(AP)-KAZUO SAKAMAKI, THE FIRST JAPANESE TO BECOME AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR, POPPED INTO PRINT AGAIN TODAY.

THIS TIME HE WAS TALKING ABOUT AMERICA'S TEEMING HIGHWAYS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS, UNFETTERED DEMOCRACY, AND WOMEN WORTH TALKING TO.

SAKAMAKI, A LIEUTENANT ABOARD A MIDGET SUBMARINE, WAS CAPTURED IN THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. SINCE HIS RETURN TO JAPAN, HE'S HAD LOTS TO SAY--TOO MUCH, IN THE OPINION OF SOME JAPANESE.

HIS OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICA:

"AMERICANS ARE NOT ONLY METICULOUSLY DRESSED, BUT ALSO REGARD CLEANLINESS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

"'BOY' AND 'GIRL' DO NOT NECESSARILY REFER TO JUVENILES, BUT ALSO MAY APPLY AS EASILY TO ADULTS AND INFANTS.

"I FOUND THAT, INDIVIDUALLY, AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE MORE COMMON SENSE AND MORE EDUCATION THAN JAPANESE WOMEN. THEY ARE ALSO INTERESTING TO TALK TO.

"AMERICAN WOMEN ARE WELL-BUILT, NEAT, SMART-LOOKING, GAY AND KIND.

"NEAT LAUNDRY DRYING IN BACKYARDS GIVES US AN IDEA WHAT GOOD HOUSE-WIVES AMERICAN WOMEN MAKE.

"ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS ARE COMMON IN THE UNITED STATES.

"AT KANSAS CITY AIRFIELD, WHAT STRUCK ME WAS THE HUGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS FLYING AT NIGHT.

"AMERICA IS A DEMOCRACY, NOT BECAUSE OF ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT, BUT BECAUSE OF DEMOCRATIC THINKING BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

MR1238PCS NM

MANILA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR DEPLORED TODAY THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS AS "INSANE VICIOUSNESS" FOREIGN TO THE HABITS OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE.

MACARTHUR RADIOED HIS OLD FRIEND, BEGINNING IT JOCULARLY WITH AN ADMONITION "DON'T FORGET TO DUCK, MANUEL." FORMER PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA ALSO STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE ATTACK IN A MESSAGE TO ROXAS.

MEANWHILE, DEFENSE FOR JULIO GUILLEN, ACCUSED OF HURLING A GRENADE AT ROXAS AT A PUBLIC MEETING EARLY THIS WEEK, FILED A MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT GUILLEN WAS INSANE.

MANILA, MARCH 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS CONFERRED WITH PHILIPPINE SENATORS AT MALACANAN PALACE THIS AFTERNOON ON FINAL TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR U.S. MILITARY BASES IN THE ISLANDS.

U.S. AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT IS SCHEDULED TO SIGN THE AGREEMENT, TOGETHER WITH A MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT AND THREE OTHER TREATIES, TOMORROW. HE WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY TO RETIRE FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

MEANWHILE, AN INCOMPLETE COUNT FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PHILIPPINES SHOWED 5-TO-1 APPROVAL AT TUESDAY'S PLEBISCITE FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GRANTING SPECIAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS TO AMERICANS. THE TALLY SHOWED 435,000 VOTED FOR THE AMENDMENT AND 85,000 OPPOSED IT.

X615APS

MANILA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14-(AP)-A PHILIPPINES COMMERCIAL PLANE, SAID TO BE THE FIRST TO BREAK THE DUTCH AIR BLOCKADE OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, LANDED AT MANILA YESTERDAY.

CAPT.S.TERRY, COMMERCIAL AIR LINE COMPANYLPILOT, SAID THE PLANE CARRIED 15 MEMBERS OF DOCTOR SOEKARNOS INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT FROM SINGAPORE TO JOGJAKARTA, JAVA, ON A CONTRACT FLIGHT. AMONG THE 15 WAS GENERAL SURIADARMA OF THE AIR CORPS.

TERRY REPORTED THE PLANE DISPLAYED THE RED AND WHITE REPUBLIC'S FLAG AS IT CIRCLED THE FIELD AT JOGJAKARTA, AND LANDED TO FIND THE AIR STRIP HEAVILY FORTIFIED WITH ALL GUNS MANNED. THE FLIERS WERE HAILED BY THE INDONESIANS AS "BROTHERS IN FREEDOM" AND WERE ENTERTAINED LAVISHLY, THE PILOT SAID.

FJ1005PCS NM

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MARCH 13-(AP)-PREMIER JAMIL MARDAM BEY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SYRIA HAD REJECTED A CONTRACT FOR A PIPELINE ACROSS SYRIAN TERRITORY, OFFERED BY THE TRANS-ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. HE SAID NEGOTIATIONS WOULD NOT BE RESUMED UNLESS NEW TERMS WERE OFFERED.

THE PROJECTED PIPELINE WOULD BE ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY IS THE OWNER AND OPERATOR OF THE OIL CONCESSIONS IN SAUDI ARABIA.

JP1130AES

MAR 1947

PALESTINE (100)

HAIFA, PALESTINE, MARCH 13-(AP)-SOME 400 ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM A REFUGEE SHIP WHICH RAN AGROUND IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE YESTERDAY WERE PLACED TODAY ABOARD ANOTHER VESSEL WHICH WILL CARRY THEM TO INTERNMENT IN CYPRUS.

THE REFUGEES, ABOUT HALF THE NUMBER CARRIED BY THE LITTLE MOTORSHIP SUSANNA, ARRIVED IN HAIFA IN 22 CLOSED AND CLOSELY GUARDED ARMY TRUCKS. EYEWITNESSES SAID THEY PROTESTED VIGOROUSLY AGAINST TRANS-SHIPMENT AND SOME OF THEM HAD TO BE CARRIED ABOARD THE VESSEL "EMPIRE RIVAL" BY FORCE.

OTHERS OF THE SUSANNA'S PASSENGERS WERE ENROUTE FROM GAZA, AROUND WHICH SOME OF THE IMMIGRANTS WHO ESCAPED THE BEACHED CRAFT WERE REPORTED STILL AT LARGE. THE HAIFA PORT AREA WAS UNDER AN IRONCLAD CURFEW, AND NO DISTURBANCES WERE REPORTED.

MK435AES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 13-(AP)-A TRAIN WAS REPORTED BLOWN UP TONIGHT NEAR RANANA ON THE MAIN PALESTINE RAILWAY LINE FROM HAIFA TO EGYPT VIA JERUSALEM.

THE REPORT, ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE, WAS NOT CONFIRMED FROM OTHER SOURCES. THE INFORMATION OFFICE SAID THERE WERE "NO KNOWN CASUALTIES" AND THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE WAS UNKNOWN.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION WHETHER THE TRAIN CARRIED FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS.

JS443PES

BY G.MILTON KELLY

BOMBAY, MARCH 11-(AP)-ALI MAHOMED MECKLAI, ONE OF INDIA'S LARGE BULLION TRADERS, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE WORLD'S BULLION MARKETS ARE FACING PROBLEMS "WHICH ONLY SOME INTERNATIONAL AGENCY CAN SOLVE, AND I WOULD SUGGEST THE WORLD BANK AS THE LOGICAL AGENCY."

(IN NEW YORK THE PRICE OF FOREIGN SILVER DROPPED 5 3/4 CENTS AN OUNCE TODAY TO 78 CENTS, AND IN LONDON IT DROPPED 6 CENTS TO ABOUT 79 1/2 CENTS.)

MECKLAI CALLED INDIA'S EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND THE BOMBAY BULLION MARKETS' FIXING OF PRICE CEILINGS ON FUTURES TRANSACTIONS "TEMPORARY EXPEDIENTS" THAT ARE "FAILING TO DO THE JOB."

MECKLAI PREDICTED THAT PRICES FOR UNREGULATED SPOT DELIVERY WILL GO STILL HIGHER, UNTIL THE CURRENT RUSH TO BUY SUBSIDES IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS WITH THE CLOSE OF THE "MARRIAGE SEASON," WHICH CALLS FOR HEAVY PURCHASES OF GOLD AND SILVER GIFTS AND ORNAMENTS.

THE COMMON MAN IN INDIA REGARDS POSSESSION OF SILVER AS SECURITY, IN THE SAME WAY AN AMERICAN FEELS SECURE IN THE POSSESSION OF LANDS AND HOME.

MECKLAI DESCRIBED THE EMBARGO ON IMPORTS AS AIMED AT CONSERVING DOLLAR CREDITS FROM THE METALS BLACK MARKET AND ALSO AS A HOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT RESTRICTION OF SILVER SUPPLIES WILL ENCOURAGE THE PEOPLE TO INVEST IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES INSTEAD OF IN HOARDED METALS.

"THE WORLD IS BEING VICTIMIZED TODAY BY THE FALLACIOUS THINKING THAT ECONOMIC LAWS CAN BE BENT AND TWISTED TO FIT THE NEEDS OF COUNTRIES," MECKLAI SAID.

"THIS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SOME INTERNATIONAL AGENCY STABILIZES GOLD AND SILVER PRICES AT A LEVEL WHICH RECOGNIZES THE INFLATED PRICES OF TODAY. AND THIS STABILIZATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FREE FLOW OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

"THE ALTERNATIVE IS A SERIES OF TEMPORARY EXPEDIENTS SUCH AS THOSE NOW BEING RESORTED TO IN INDIA, ALL OF THEM FAILING TO DO THE JOB."

MAR 1947

SU837PES

TMANEUVERS(400)

BY CLARKE BEACH

ABOARD U.S.S.TACONIC,CARIBBEAN SEA,MARCH 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SKI'S BOYS SWAM IN UNDER THE ENEMY'S NOSE TODAY AND BLASTED A 70-YARD HUNK OF CORAL OUT OF THE REEF, OPENING A CHANNEL SO THAT OUR 5,000 MARINES COULD SAIL ONTO THE BEACH OF CULEBRA ISLAND TOMORROW AND THROTTLE THE IMAGINARY ENEMY.

THEY MADE A BEAUTIFUL EXPLOSION OF 1600 POUNDS OF TNT--INCIDENTALLY KILLING SOME MEDIUM SIZED RED SNAPPERS WHICH LATER WERE THOUGHTFULLY DELIVERED TO REAR ADM.R.O.DAVIS, COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS FORCES, U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

SKI IS LIEUT.(JG) D.J.WRYSINSKI, 27-YEAR-OLD COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NAVY'S UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAM NUMBER TWO, ATLANTIC FLEET. HIS TEAM IS COMPOSED OF YOUNGSTERS, 20 TO 21 MOSTLY, WHO SPECIALIZE IN SWIMMING IN BEFORE AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING, SCOUTING THE BEACHES AND BLOWING UP ANYTHING THAT MIGHT IMPEDE AN INVASION.

THEY ARE JUST ORDINARY GUYS WHO HAVE TRAINED A LOT AND HAVE THE NERVES OF BRASS MONKEYS. THEY LOAD ABOUT HALF A TON OF TNT ON LITTLE RUBBER RAFTS AND TOW THEM UP IN DAYLIGHT OR DARKNESS, HEEDLESS OF BARRACUDA OR SHARKS. THEY WORK OVER JAGGED CORAL IN THE HEAVING BILLOWS FOR AN HOUR OR MORE, AND SET OFF THEIR CHARGES AS METHODICALLY AS IF THEY WERE BLASTING A QUARRY ASHORE.

THE CORRESPONDENTS FROM THIS VESSEL, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE FORCE WHOSE ASSAULT ON CULEBRA TOMORROW WILL WIND UP THE ATLANTIC FLEET MANEUVERS, WENT OVER TO WATCH THE UDT MEN AT WORK.

ABOARD THEIR SHIP, THE U.S.S.BURKE, A CONVERTED DESTROYER ESCORT, WE MET THE MAN WHO IS THE GUIDING GENIUS OF UDT WORK IN THE ATLANTIC FLEET, LIEUT.COM.FRANCIS D.FAND, A GIGANTIC, SOFT-SPOKEN MAN FROM ABERDEEN,SCOTLAND.

THE WORK THE UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAMS WAS SO SECRET DURING THE WAR THAT NONE OF US KNEW MUCH ABOUT IT. IF YOU'VE EVER WONDERED HOW THE UNITED NATIONS MANAGED TO LAND GREAT ARMIES ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, SAIPAN, GUAM, IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA, UDT IS TO SOME EXTENT THE ANSWER.

WE ZIG-ZAGGED AT TOP SPEED IN SMALL CRAFT TOWARD THE BEACH ABOUT NOON, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY MANY ROCKET SHIPS WHICH SIMULATED FIRE AND

30. 24- 8479

KEPT OUR PHANTOM ENEMY UNDER COVER. WE SPUN AND SWERVED WITH SUCH ABANDON THAT WE CAME WITHIN ABOUT 100 YARDS AT ONE POINT OF COLLIDING WITH A ROCKET SHIP. WE REVERSED OUR ENGINE JUST IN TIME, THUS SAVING OUR 800 POUNDS OF TNT FOR THE REGULAR EXPLISION.

THE SWIMMERS WERE IN THE WATER ABOUT AN HOUR, SETTING THE CHARGE. THEN THEY LINED UP ABOUT FIFTY YARDS APART, AND WE SCOOTED ALONG PICKING THEM UP ONE BY ONE AS THEY GRABBED A LOOPED LINE. THE FUSE PULLERS REMAINED BEHIND, SWIMMING OUT ABOUT 400 FEET FROM THE CHARGE WITH THE DETONATING CORD AND MECHANISM AND AWAITING THE SIGNAL TO FIRE.

NORMALLY THERE IS A TEN MINUTE DELAY AFTER THEY PULL THE FUSE DURING WHICH THEY TOO ARE PICKED UP FROM THE WATER.

TODAY, HOWEVER, ONE MAN PULLED HIS FUSE FIVE MINUTES TOO SOON. THERE WERE SOME TENSE MOMENTS ABOARD OUR LITTLE CRAFT WHILE WE HUSTLED IN TO LOAD THE THREE MEN ABOARD AND STRIKE FOR THE OPEN SEA.

SINCE YOU ARE READING THIS, YOU MAY BE ASSURED THAT WE MADE IT.

FR850AES

TORONTO, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE TORONTO DAILY STAR SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY FROM NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., THAT "POLICE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ATTEMPT OF TWO MEN TO SMUGGLE BREN MACHINEGUN PARTS INTO THE U.S. HAS REVEALED A PLOT EXISTED TO SEND THEM TO UNDERGROUND FORCES IN PALESTINE."

THE REPORT ADDED THAT, AS A RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION, AN OFFICIAL SAID THAT "IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE WAR ASSETS CORP., WHO SOLD THE GUNS ORIGINALLY TO A TORONTO MAN, WILL TIGHTEN UP ON SALES IN THE FUTURE."

INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTAIN POLICE, THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE F.B.I., THE STAR SAID, AND THE PROBE "IS SAID TO HAVE REVEALED A WEALTHY NEW YORK MAN WAS BEHIND THE MOVE TO IMPORT THE GUNS INTO THE U.S. ILLEGALLY."

GH-FH1247PES

(300) FIRST LEAD HAWAII STATEHOOD MAR 1947

BY HARRISON HUMPHRIES
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-COL.WILLIAM J.HUGHES,JR., OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE SAID TODAY THE ARMY "THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE A GOOD THING" FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO KEEP TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS IN HAWAII IF IT BECOMES A STATE.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE THAT UNLESS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RETAINS OWNERSHIP IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO BUY OR LEASE LAND TO MAKE ANY EXPANSION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN HAWAII.

REP.BARRETT (R-WYO) ACCUSED THE ARMY OF WANTING TO "KEEP 1,600,000 ACORES ON THE CHANCE THAT THE ARMY MIGHT NEED 10 ACRES SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE."

COLONEL HUGHES SAID THE ARMY'S POSITION'S "TENTATIVE" AND THAT HE WILL DISCUSS IT FURTHER WITH SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON.

THE OFFICER WAS ASKED BY THE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE AN AMENDMENT TO THE HAWAII STATEHOOD BILL, NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION, TO ASSURE FEDERAL JURISDICTION OVER MILITARY RESERVATIONS IN HAWAII, AND TO CLARIFY THE FEDERAL RIGHT TO ACQUIRE LANDS BY CONDEMNATION FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

BARRETT AND REP.LEMKE (R-ND) QUESTIONED THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF WAR DEPARTMENT REQUEST THAT SOVEREIGNTY OVER MILITARY PROPERTY BE TRANSFERRED FROM HAWAII TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS A CONDITION OF STATEHOOD.

THE COMMITTEE COMPLETED THE STATEHOOD HEARING TODAY. REP.WELCH (R-CALIF), CHAIRMAN, CALLED A MEETING FOR TOMORROW TO DISCUSS AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, PARTICULARLY A CONTROVERSIAL RECOMMENDATION THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT KEEP TITLE TO THE PUBLIC LANDS IN HAWAII.

WELCH READ A TELEGRAM FROM CLEMENT GOMEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN TERRITORIAL SENATE, STATING THAT THE SENATE, HAD ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ASKING THAT HAWAII BE GIVEN THE SAME TREATMENT AS TEXAS, WHICH RESERVED ITS PUBLIC LANDS UPON ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

COL.KENDALL FIELDER, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN HAWAII DURING THE WAR, CONFIRMED THE STATEMENTS OF EARLIER WITNESSES AS TO THE LOYALTY OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN THE ISLANDS.

HAWAII WANTS EARLY, 2ND GRAF.

GG&J244PES

NIGHT LEAD HAWAII STATEHOOD

BY HARRISON HUMPHRIES
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY "TENTATIVELY" REQUESTED FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF HAWAII'S PUBLIC LANDS AS A CONDITION FOR ADMITTING THE TERRITORY AS THE 49TH STATE.

COL.WILLIAM J.HUGHES, JR., SPEAKING FOR THE ARMY'S JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, TOLD THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE HE "THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE A GOOD THING" FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO KEEP TITLE TO THE LANDS IN CASE MILITARY EXPANSION IS NECESSARY.

THE STATEMENT ADDED TO THE PUBLIC LAND CONTROVERSY, WHICH APPEARED TODAY TO JEOPARDIZE HAWAII'S CHANCES OF ACHIEVING STATEHOOD THIS YEAR.

SOME WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE INDICATED FIRM SUPPORT FOR GIVING HAWAII THE TITLE TO ITS PUBLIC LANDS UPON ADMISSION TO THE UNION.

REP.LEMKE (R-ND) EXPRESSED THE OPINION AT THE CONCLUSION OF A WEEK OF HEARINGS THAT THE COMMITTEE "WILL NOT ACCEPT THE AMENDMENT" PROPOSED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO RETAIN FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF THE LANDS.

REP.CRAWFORD (R-MICH) RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF A PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF THE STATEHOOD BILL UNLESS THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S POSITION IS SUSTAINED.

REP.POULSON (R-CALIF) DECLARED A "PRINCIPAL" IS INVOLVED AND HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE A "PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED" IN FAVOR OF HAWAII. THE GOVERNMENT RETAINED OWNERSHIP OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN WHEN 17 WESTERN STATES WERE ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED TODAY A TELEGRAM FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN TERRITORIAL SENATE STATING THAT THE SENATE HAD ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ASKING TO BE TREATED LIKE TEXAS. TEXAS, AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, RESERVED ALL ITS PUBLIC LANDS WHEN IT CAME INTO THE UNION.

HAWAII WAS A REPUBLIC TOO WHEN IT WAS ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A TERRITORY IN 1898. UNLIKE TEXAS, HOWEVER, HAWAII CEDED ITS PUBLIC DOMAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

REP.BARRETT (R-WYO) CONTENDED THE UNITED STATES HOLDS ONLY THE "LEGAL TITLE" TO HAWAII'S PUBLIC LANDS, AND HAWAII NEVER SURRENDERED THE "EQUITABLE TITLE" SINCE ALL REVENUES FROM THE LANDS GO TO THE

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MERELY HOLDS THE LANDS IN TRUST FOR HAWAII," HE DECLARED.

INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE ARE 1,600,000 ACRES OF HAWAIIAN SOIL. HAWAIIAN SPOKESMAN SAY ONLY ABOUT 40,000 ACRES PRODUCE REVENUE--30,000 ACRES LEASED TO SUGAR PLANTATIONS, 1,300 TO PINEAPPLE PLANTATIONS, AND 8,000 FOR OTHER AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. TOTAL REVENUE FROM THE LANDS AMOUNTS TO ABOUT $750,000 A YEAR.

THE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN ITS FORMAL DELIBERATION OF THE QUESTION TOMORROW.

RZ722PES

FIRST LEAD BUDENZ

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-REP.KENNEDY (D-MASS) ASKED THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE TODAY TO RECOMMEND INDICTMENTS FOR PERJURY AGAINST ROBERT BUSE, PRESIDENT, AND HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 248, CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS FOR DENYING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE THAT THEY EVER WERE COMMUNISTS.

GG544PES

MAR 1947

B10WX

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BUDENZ X X X COMMUNISTS.

.. LOCAL 248, OF WHICH THEY ARE OFFICERS, HAS BEEN AT DIFFERENCES WITH THE ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY AT WHOSE WEST ALLIS,WIS., PLANT A LENGTHY STRIKE HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS.

KENNEDY MADE THE MOTION AFTER LOUIS F.BUDENZ, A FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER AND A ONE-TIME COMMUNIST, TOLD THE COMMITTEE BOTH BUSE AND CHRISTOFFEL HAD BEEN COMMUNISTS.

B11WX

BUSE AND CHRISTOFFEL, PREVIOUS WITNESSES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, DENIED IN TESTIMONY THAT THEY EVER WERE COMMUNISTS.

KENNEDY'S MOTION WAS QUICKLY SECONDED BY SEVERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS. HOWEVER, ACTING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN LANDIS (R-IND) RULED THE MOTION "OUT OF ORDER AT THIS TIME."

BUDENZ HAS RENOUNCED COMMUNISM AND NOW IS A FORDHAM UNIVERSITY ECONOMICS PROFESSOR. HE SERVED FOR SIX YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

BUDENZ SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE ORDERED A STRIKE AGAINST THE ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY IN 1940.

BUDENZ TOLD THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE THE STRIKE ORDER, AS SUBSEQUENTLY CARRIED OUT, WAS GIVEN TO HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL. CHRISTOFFEL THEN WAS PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 248 OF THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION.

BUDENZ FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND A FORMER MANAGING EDITOR OF THE COMMUNIST ORGAN, THE NEW YORK DAILY WORKER.

HE DESCRIBED THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS "ONE OF THE WORST ENEMIES OF TRADE UNIONISM." HE SAID IT USES THE LABOR MOVEMENT AS A "PRIME INSTRUMENT FOR BRINGING ABOUT SOVIET DICTATORSHIP."

CHRISTOFFEL, A PREVIOUS WITNESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, HAS DENIED KNOWING BUDENZ OR ATTENDING A MEETING WITH HIM. HE ALSO HAS DENIED THE LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL 248 WAS COMMUNIST.

BUDENZ TOLD OF MEETING WITH CHRISTOFFEL AND OTHERS ON MANY OCCASIONS.

ASKED BY REP.KERSTEN (R-WISC) WHETHER CHRISTOFFEL WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE WITNESS DECLARED:

"HE WAS A MEMBER."

BUDENZ RECITED EVENTS WITHIN THE PARTY LEADING UP TO THE ALLIS-CHALMERS STRIKE CALL.

GG531PES

SECOND LEAD FOREIGN

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) CALLED ON CONGRESS TODAY TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT TRUMAN FULLY IN COMBATTING "COMMUNISTIC AGGRESSION," BUT FIRST ADVOCATED PUBLIC HEARING ON METHODS OF AIDING GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HELD A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER A CLOSED MEETING WITH SECRETARIES PATTERSON AND FORRESTAL OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS AND UNDERSECRETARY ACHESON OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MAR 1947

A151WX

HE SAID HE IS INSISTING THAT "EVERY BIT OF INFORMATION" CONCERNING THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CREDITS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH OPEN CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS COURAGEOUSLY FACED THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AND I WOULD EXPECT CONGRESS TO SUPPORT HIM," VANDENBERG SAID IN COMMENTING ON MR.TRUMAN'S APPEAL YESTERDAY FOR $400,000,000 IN CASH AID AND INDIRECT MILITARY HELP TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

"AS TO THE METHODS AND DETAILS OF HOW THIS WILL BE DONE," VANDENBERG CONTINUED, "I EXPECT CONGRESS TO RESERVE ITS OWN RIGHT TO PASS ITS OWN JUDGMENT."

A152WX

FOR THAT REASON, VANDENBERG SAID HE WANTS "EVERY QUESTION" THAT MIGHT ARISE ABOUT AMERICAN INTERVENTION INTO THE TROUBLED MEDITERRANEAN SCENE TO BE ANSWERED FULLY AT HEARINGS.

CONGRESS MUST ACT, VANDENBERG SAID, BECAUSE THE UNITED NATIONS IS NOT PREPARED AT THIS TIME TO CONSIDER SUCH A SITUATION AS HAS ARISEN.

STRESSING THAT NO UNITED NATIONS MILITARY FORCE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH COULD UNDERTAKE THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE, VANDENBERG ASCRIBED THIS LARGELY TO A FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA TO AGREE. HE SAID:

"THE DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN TO FIND COMMON GROUND WITH SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES IN THIS MATTER."

PERSONALLY, VANDENBERG SAID HE THINKS THAT "ALL POSSIBLE EMPHASIS" SHOULD BE PLACED NOW ON AN ATTEMPT TO GET AN EARLY AGREEMENT SO SUCH A FORCE COULD BE SET UP.

A153WX

TODAY'S DISCUSSION WITH THE WAR, NAVY AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, VANDENBERG SAID, WAS IN GENERAL TERMS SINCE NO DETAILED BILL YET HAS BEEN OFFERED. HE AGAIN EXPRESSED HOPE CONGRESS CAN COMPLETE ACTION ON LEGISLATION BY MARCH 31.

TO REPORT ETC., 3RD GRAF.

EG119PES

30. 24- 8481

FOREIGN-FUTURE
BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-WARTORN HUNGARY AND OCCUPIED KOREA LOOM BIGGEST TODAY ON ANY LIST OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR EXTENSION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECLARATION OF SUPPORT FOR FREE PEOPLES.

OFFICIALS OF SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ALREADY ARE AT WORK ON PROPOSALS TO HELP THESE TWO NATIONS WHOSE PLIGHT--LIKE THAT OF GREECE AND TURKEY--HAS RESULTED AT LEAST IN PART FROM SOVIET RUSSIA'S EXPANSIVE PRESSURE.

THE FOREIGN HELP WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS EXTENDED SINCE V-E DAY SUGGESTS THAT A GLOBAL PROJECTION OF THE POLICY MR.TRUMAN OUTLINED YESTERDAY TO CONGRESS MIGHT LATER INCLUDE CHINA AND ITALY AS WELL. BUT WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES ALONG THE DEMOCRATIC FRONTIER ULTIMATELY MAY CLAIM AMERICAN SUPPORT REMAINS FOR THE FUTURE TO DISCLOSE.

THIS GOVERNMENT MADE PLAIN ITS INTENT TO BOLSTER HUNGARY IN ANNOUNCING A $15,000,000 SURPLUS PROPERTY CREDIT LAST MONTH, AND STILL LATER BY VOICING A SHARP PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA'S "DIRECT INTERFERENCE" IN AN ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE "FREELY ELECTED" DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE BUDAPEST PARLIAMENT.

HOWEVER, SIGNS THIS WEEK THAT LEADERS OF THE SMALLHOLDER PARTY MAJORITY MAY BE KNUCKLING UNDER TO THE COMMUNISTS AND LEFTIST BLOC HAVE RAISED QUESTIONS WHETHER THE FURTHER ASSISTANCE THAT WAS PROMISED FEBRUARY 15 MAY NOW BE TOO LATE IF NOT TOO LITTLE.

KOREA, A NATION DIVIDED BY AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONES, HAS A STATUS SOMEWHAT LIKE AUSTRIA, BUT THE KOREANS CAN QUALIFY AS A FREE PEOPLE UNDER FORMAL DECLARATIONS OF THE WARTIME ALLIES.

THE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN ASSISTANCE NOW BEING PUT INTO SHAPE IS AIMED AT REPAIRING RAILWAYS, FACTORIES AND OTHER PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES IN U.S.-OCCUPIED SOUTHERN KOREA. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO MAKE THAT AREA SELF-SUPPORTING REGARDLESS OF THE CONTINUING DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA OVER TERMS OF THE JOINT TRUSTEESHIP THAT WAS AGREED UPON AT MOSCOW IN 1945.

CONGRESS IS TO BE ASKED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR KOREA, BUT THE AMOUNT HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

AMERICAN SUPPORT OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SUSPENDED SINCE GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL ENDED HIS EFFORTS TO MEDIATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS WHEN HE BECAME SECRETARY OF STATE IN JANUARY.

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A $500,000,000 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CREDIT STILL IS EAR-MARKED FOR CHINA, HOWEVER, AND NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR THE RELEASE OF AT LEAST PART OF THE LOAN BEFORE ITS JUNE 30 EXPIRATION DATE.

BY THE VERY FACT THAT HE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY NO OTHER AREAS THAN EASTERN EUROPE AND TURKEY WHERE DEMOCRATIC AND TOTALITARIAN WAYS OF LIFE ARE IN CONFLICT, MR.TRUMAN POINTED UP THE GLOBAL EXTENT OF THE HEAD-ON CLASH OF INTERESTS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA.

MOSCOW UNEXPECTEDLY HAS SUPPORTED THE AMERICAN CLAIM TO AN EXCLUSIVE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE FORMER JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC, BUT EVEN HERE DIPLOMATS SUSPECTED AN ATTEMPT TO STRENGTHEN RUSSIA'S OWN CLAIMS TO TERRITORY ELSEWHERE.

OTHERWISE, AT ODDS DIPLOMATICALLY ON A SCALE PERHAPS UNMATCHED IN HISTORY, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA DISAGREE AT THE MOMENT ON VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR ISSUE WHERE THEIR INTERESTS TOUCH.

LT336AES

FOREIGN-MILITARY
BY ELTON C.FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEWLY ENUNCIATED FOREIGN POLICY CONFRONTED THE UNITED STATES TODAY WITH THE PROBLEM OF DECIDING QUICKLY WHETHER TO CONTINUE REDUCING ITS ARMED STRENGTH.

THE ADDRESS TO CONGRESS CARRIED NO IMPLICATION THAT AN ARMED CLASH IS EXPECTED OR CONTEMPLATED. HOWEVER, THE ARMED FORCES ARE MAINTAINED FOR THE SUPPORT OF FOREIGN POLICY IN TIME OF PEACE.

AT THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS NO ONE WAS PREPARED TO SAY IMMEDIATELY WHAT IMPACT ANY NEW FOREIGN COMMITMENTS MIGHT HAVE ON THE PLANNED SIZE OF THE ARMED SERVICES. IT WAS POINTED OUT, NEVERTHELESS, THAT A CRITICAL TIME ELEMENT IS INVOLVED IN AT LEAST TWO PHASES OF THIS GENERAL QUESTION:

1--SHOULD THE PLANNED AVERAGE STRENGTH FOR THE YEAR BEINNING NEXT JULY 1 OF 1,070,000 FOR THE ARMY AND 571,000 FOR THE NAVY BE CARRIED OUT OR SHOULD THE RATE OF REDUCTION BE CHECKED TO STABILIZE THE ARMED SERVICES AT A HIGHER MANPOWER FIGURE?

2--IN THIS CASE, WILL CONGRESS AND THE WHITE HOUSE PROCEED WITH MR. TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATION OF MARCH 3 THAT SELECTIVE SERVICE BE NOT RENEWED UPON ITS EXPIRATION DATE OF MARCH 31?

THE NATION'S MILITARY FORCES ARE OF DEFINITELY MODEST PROPORTIONS IN THE AREA WHERE THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY FOCUSES MOST SHARPLY, THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE SITUATION IN THAT AREA SEEMS TO BE THIS:

NAVAL FORCES--THREE LIGHT CRUISERS, THE DAYTON, PORTSMOUTH AND PROVIDENCE, AND SIX DESTROYERS. UNDER THE ROTATION PLAN, A CARRIER NORMALLY WOULD BE ON STATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, BUT ALL SUCH CRAFT IN ACTIVE SERVICE NOW ARE IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC, MOST OF THEM ON MANEUVERS IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA.

ARMY GROUND FORCES--THE NEAREST ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCE (STRENGTH UNSTATED) IS HEADQUARTERS FORCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS AT ROME. SOME TROOPS ALSO ARE ON OCCUPATION DUTY IN THE TRIESTE AREA, AT THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC.

ARMY AIR FORCES--VIRTUALLY NO AMERICAN MILITARY COMBAT PLANES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ALTHOUGH SOME MILITARY TRANSPORT SERVICE IS MAINTAINED AND A FEW WEATHER STATIONS OPERATED BY THE AAF.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, THE OCCUPATION ARMIES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND SOME AMERICAN NAVAL CRAFT BASED IN GERMAN OCCUPIED PORTS. HOWEVER, THE LAND FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PRESUMED TO BE FAR OUTWEIGHED BY SIMILAR FORCES OF OTHER NATIONS, INCLUDING RUSSIA WITH SEVERAL TENS OF DIVISIONS UNDER ARMS. RUSSIA'S SURFACE NAVAL FORCE IS BELIEVED TO BE NEGLIGIBLE, HER AIR FORCE PRESUMABLY OF NO MORE THAN MODERATE PROPORTIONS WITH EMPHASIS ON FIGHTER AIRCRAFT RATHER THAN BOMBERS.

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(A RECENT PRESS DISPATCH FROM GERMANY REPORTED THAT THE AAF WAS RETURNING HOME ALL ITS HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AIRCRAFT, A REPORT WHICH AAF HEADQUARTERS HERE HAS DECLINED TO DISCUSS.)

ALL OF THIS RECALLS A RECENT ASSERTION BY A HIGH RANKING GENERAL OUTLINING EFFORTS TO GET THE INTERIM ARMY INTO SOME ORGANIZED FORM,

HE SAID:

"IF WE WERE FACED WITH A CRISIS TOMORROW, OUR FORCES OVERSEAS WOULD BE OVERRUN EXCEPT IN SOME ISOLATED PLACES."

ON THE GROUND THAT UNTIL THEY RECEIVE A DIRECTIVE FROM THE PRESIDENT THEY WILL NOT KNOW THE NATURE OR EXTENT OF ASSISTANCE THAT MIGHT BE GIVEN GREECE AND TURKEY, WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DECLINED TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY THE TERMS OF MR.TRUMAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

THE ARMY, IN LINE WITH USUAL DIPLOMATIC PRACTICE, ALREADY HAS MILITARY MISSIONS ATTACHED TO THE AMERICAN-DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN GREECE AND TURKEY. THE RANKING MILITARY ATTACHES AT ATHENS AND ANKARA ARE BOTH COLONELS. TO A QUESTION WHETHER OTHER HIGHER RANKING OFFICERS ARE IN GREECE OR TURKEY, IT WAS EXPLAINED ONLY THAT PROTOCOL PROVIDES THAT THE RANKING OFFICER BE THE SENIOR MILITARY ATTACHE REGARDLESS OF WHO ELSE MAY BE IN THE COUNTRY TEMPORARILY.

PENDING FURTHER CLARIFICATION BY MR.TRUMAN, HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR "INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING OF SELECTED GREEK AND TURKISH PERSONNEL" IS ASSUMED TO SUGGEST A PRACTICE LONG FOLLOWED BY THE ARMY IN THE CASE OF SOME LATIN AMERICAN AND OTHER NATIONS. UNDER THAT PRACTICE, SELECTED ARMY AND AIR OFFICERS OF OTHER NATIONS COME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ATTENDANCE AT ARMY SCHOOLS AND EXPERIENCE IN FIELD OPERATIONS OF OUR ARMY TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS.

DURING THE WAR SUCH AID WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE, IN THE INSTANCE OF SUCH NATIONS AS BRAZIL, THE SENDING OF LARGE DELEGATIONS OF UNITED STATES ARMY PERSONNEL TO ASSIST OTHER REPUBLICS IN TRAINING AND BUILDING UP THEIR FORCES. THIS WAS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF AIR FORCE TRAINING.

BECAUSE THE ACTIVE MILITARY SUPPORT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS INVOLVED THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS AND THE USE OF QUANTITIES OF BRITISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT, ANY EFFORT TO SUPPLEMENT GREECE'S ARMAMENTS FROM AMERICAN STOCKS PRESUMABLY WOULD BE COMPLICATED BY DIFFERENCES IN GUN CALIBERS AND OTHER DIVERGENT STANDARDS. CONVERSATIONS ON THE MILITARY LEVELS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THIS CONNECTION PRESUMABLY ARE FACILITATED BY THE FACT THAT THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, A WARTIME ANGLO-AMERICAN STAFF ORGANIZATION, STILL FUNCTIONS HERE.

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LT350PES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 13-(AP)-BARON HERIBERT VON STREMPEL, FORMER FIRST SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE, TESTIFIED IN DISTRICT COURT TODAY THAT HE WAS THREATENED WITH DEATH IF HE CONCEALED ANY EMBASSY ACTIVITIES FROM AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

VON STREMPEL YESTERDAY IDENTIFIED DOUGLAS M.STEWART, ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF PERJURY, AS ONE OF THE MEN IN A NEW YORK HOTEL ROOM WHERE HE LEFT $15,000 IN 1941. STEWART IS CHARGED WITH FALSELY TELLING A DISTRICT GRAND JURY HE FOUND THE MONEY IN A HALLWAY OF HIS HOME IN LAKE GENEVA,WIS. HE IS A FORMER EDITOR OF SCRIBNER'S COMMENTATOR.

VON STREMPEL HESITATED TO ANSWER A QUESTION ON CROSS-EXAMINATION ABOUT HIS HAVING BEEN QUESTIONED BY A DR.KEMPNER, IDENTIFIED BY HIM AS A FORMER U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN GERMANY.

CHIEF JUSTICE BOLITHA LAWS ORDERED VON STREMPEL TO ANSWER.

THE WITNESS THEN SAID THAT DR.KEMPNER TOLD HIM THAT IF HE CONCEALED ANY ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE HE WOULD BE COURT MARTIALED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

UNDER FURTHER QUESTIONING, AS STEWART'S DEFENSE COUNSEL, WARREN E. MAGEE, SAID HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THAT VON STREMPEL'S TESTIMONY WAS OBTAINED UNDER DURESS AND SHOULD BE THROWN OUT OF THE TRIAL, VON STREMPEL SAID HE ALSO WAS TOLD BY DR.KEMPNER THAT IF HE EVER WANTED TO SEE HIS FAMILY AGAIN HE HAD BETTER GIVE THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES THE INFORMATION THEY WANTED.

VON STREMPEL SAID HE TOLD DR.KEMPNER HE WANTED TO STAND ON HIS OATH, TAKEN AS A GERMAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, TO REVEAL NOTHING.

IN HIS TESTIMONY YESTERDAY VON STREMPEL SAID HE MET STEWART IN NEW YORK BY PRE-ARRANGEMENT. HE SAID THE MONEY, FROM EMBASSY FUNDS, WAS TO FINANCE A PROPAGANDA PUBLICATION.

GG543PES

LAKE SUCCESS, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY TO RENEW ITS EFFORTS TO DRAFT AN ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SPECIFIC TASK OF THE COMMISSION NEXT WEDNESDAY WILL BE TO CONSIDER A SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE COMMISSION TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORTS TO RECONCILE CONFLICTING AMERICAN AND SOVIET VIEWS.

MAR 1947

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LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 13-(AP)-WARREN R. AUSTIN, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE AT THE SEAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ISSUED THIS STATEMENT TODAY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE:

"THE UNITED STATES IS DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND TO THE BUILDING UP OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

"SUPPORT OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY IS ESSENTIAL TO THESE PURPOSES. PROMPT APPROVAL BY THE CONGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS WOULD BE NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORTING WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH OUR POLICY IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

W329PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 13-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A SPEECH BY HENRY WALLACE TONIGHT OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY NETWORK (1,700):

YESTERDAY MARCH 12, 1947, MARKED A TURNING POINT IN AMERICAN HISTORY. FELLOW AMERICANS, IT IS NOT A GREEK CRISIS THAT WE FACE, IT IS AN AMERICAN CRISIS. IT IS A CRISIS IN THE AMERICAN SPIRIT. THAT WHICH I FEARED WHEN I WROTE PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST JULY HAS COME UPON US. ONLY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FULLY AROUSED AND PROMPTLY ACTING CAN PREVENT DISASTER.

YESTERDAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMANITARIANISM, PROPOSED A MILITARY LEND-LEASE PROGRAM. HE PROPOSED A LOAN OF $400 MILLION TO GREECE AND TURKEY AS A DOWN PAYMENT ON AN UNLIMITED EXPENDITURE AIMED AT OPPOSING COMMUNIST EXPANSION. HE PROPOSED, IN EFFECT, THAT AMERICA POLICE RUSSIA'S EVERY BORDER. THERE IS NO REGIME TOO REACTIONARY FOR US PROVIDED IT STANDS IN RUSSIA'S EXPANSIONIST PATH. THERE IS NO COUNTRY TOO REMOTE TO SERVE AS THE SCENE OF A CONTEST WHICH MAY WIDEN UNTIL IT BECOMES A WORLD WAR.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLS FOR ACTION TO COMBAT A CRISIS. WHAT IS THIS CRISIS THAT NECESSITATES TRUMAN GOING TO CAPITOL HILL AS THOUGH A PEARL HARBOR HAD SUDDENLY HIT US? HOW MANY MORE OF THESE PEARL HARBORS WILL THERE BE? HOW CAN THEY BE FORESEEN? WHAT WILL THEY COST?

TRUMAN SAYS THAT THE PEOPLE OF GREECE ARE HOMELESS, HUNGRY

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AND RAVAGED BY THE LOSSES OF WAR. WE ALL KNOW THIS. IT IS NOT ONLY THE GREEK PEOPLE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE WAR. IT IS THE PEOPLES OF ALL EUROPE, OF RUSSIA, OF CHINA, OF MANY LANDS.

AMERICANS AGREE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT WE MUST AID THE PEOPLE BESIDE WHOM WE FOUGHT. AMERICANS ASK: IF AID TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD IS OUR OBJECTIVE, WHY DID THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS ALLOW THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO DIE? WHY ARE WE DOING NOTHING TO HELP THE MILLION DISPLACED PERSONS WITHOUT HOMES IN EUROPE? WHY ARE WE SPEAKING OF ONLY $400 MILLION WHEN THE NEED IS FAR GREATER? AND WHY IS $150 MILLION OF THOSE $400 MILLION TO BE GIVEN TO TURKEY WHICH WAS NO ALLY OF OURS AND WHICH IS IN NO URGENT NEED OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES?

B59 (Q)

ALL AMERICANS AGREE WITH TRUMAN THAT FREEDOM IS THE MOST CHERISHED OF HUMAN GOALS, AND SHOULD BE HELPED TO GROW IN ALL COUNTRIES. BUT THESE SAME AMERICANS ASK: HOW DOES SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE UNDEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS OF GREECE AND TURKEY AID THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM?

TURKEY IS A NATION WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST US IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WHICH IN THIS WAR REFUSED TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS. TURKEY FATTENED HERSELF OFF THE GERMANS AND THE ALLIES BY OFFERING HER VITAL SUPPLIES OF CHROME AND OTHER MATERIALS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. OUT OF THESE SALES SHE BUILT UP A GOLD RESERVE OF A QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS. TURKISH NEUTRALITY LENGTHENED THE WAR BY MONTHS. TURKEY WAS A HAVEN FOR NAZI LEADERS AT THE WAR'S END. IT IS UTTER NONSENSE TO ASSERT TODAY THAT THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT IS REPRESENTATIVE OR DEMOCRATIC. TURKISH SOURCES STATE THAT THE $150 MILLION THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROPOSES TO GIVE TURKEY IS TO BE USED TO MAINTAIN HER ARMY OF A MILLION MEN,--EQUIVALENT TO 7 MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS IN TERMS OF THE UNITED STATES. IN WHAT SENSE IS THIS AN ARMY OF FREEDOM? MANY ALLIED DIVISIONS WERE IMMOBILIZED THROUGHOUT THE WAR BECAUSE WE NEVER KNEW ON WHOSE SIDE THIS SAME TURKISH ARMY WAS PREPARING TO FIGHT.

NOW EVERYONE ADMIRES THE GREEK PEOPLE WHO FOUGHT ON OUR SIDE. THEY URGENTLY NEED ECONOMIC AID. I WOULD BE STRONGLY FOR ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE. AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE I WAS FOR A GREEK LOAN FOR SUCH PURPOSES WHEN MOST OF THE ADMINISTRATION WAS AGAINST IT. BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT VERY LITTLE OF THE $250 MILLION LOAN TO GREECE IS FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION. IT IS A MILITARY SUBSIDY TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT ALL OPPOSITION. IT IS UTTER NONSENSE TO SUGGEST THAT THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT IS A DEMOCRATIC ONE. THREE WEEKS AGO OUR SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL CONDEMNED MANY ASPECTS OF THAT GOVERNMENT. HE CALLED FOR A POLITICAL AMNESTY, SUBSTANTIAL UNITY AND MANY REFORMS IN THE GOVERNMENT AS THE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN AID TO GREECE. WHY DID TRUMAN ABANDON THE CONDITIONS SET BY HIS OWN SECRETARY OF STATE? THE PRESIDENT ASKS THAT AMERICAN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL SUPERVISE THE USE MADE OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES. WHAT DO THE ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS IN GREECE HAVE TO DO WITH PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION?

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ONE YEAR AGO AT FULTON, MISSOURI, WINSTON CHURCHILL CALLED FOR A DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA. BY SANCTIONING THAT SPEECH TRUMAN COMMITTED US TO A POLICY OF COMBATTING RUSSIA WITH BRITISH RESOURCES. THAT POLICY HAS NOW PROVED TO BE SO BANKRUPT THAT BRITAIN CAN NO LONGER MAINTAIN IT. AND NOW PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROPOSES WE TAKE OVER BRITAIN'S HOPELESS TASK. TODAY AMERICANS ARE ASKED TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREECE AND TURKEY. TOMORROW WE SHALL BE ASKED TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND ARGENTINA.

I SAY THAT HIS POLICY IS UTTERLY FUTILE. NO PEOPLE CAN BE BOUGHT. AMERICA CANNOT AFFORD TO SPEND BILLIONS AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR UNPRODUCTIVE PURPOSES. THE WORLD IS HUNGRY AND INSECURE, AND THE PEOPLES OF ALL LANDS DEMAND CHANGE. AMERICAN LOANS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES WON'T STOP THEM. PRESIDENT TRUMAN CANNOT PREVENT CHANGE IN THE WORLD ANY MORE THAN HE CAN PREVENT THE TIDE FROM COMING IN OR THE SUN FROM SETTING. BUT ONCE AMERICA STANDS FOR OPPOSITION TO CHANGE WE ARE LOST. AMERICA WILL BECOME THE MOST HATED NATION IN THE WORLD.

RUSSIA MAY BE POOR AND UNPREPARED FOR WAR BUT SHE KNOWS VERY WELL HOW TO REPLY TO TRUMAN'S DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PRESSURE. ALL OVER THE WORLD RUSSIA AND HER ALLY POVERTY WILL INCREASE THE PRESSURE AGAINST US. WHO AMONG US IS READY TO PREDICT THAT IN THIS STRUGGLE AMERICAN DOLLARS WILL OUTLAST THE GRIEVANCES THAT LEAD TO COMMUNISM? I CERTAINLY DON'T WANT TO SEE COMMUNISM SPREAD. I PREDICT THAT TRUMAN'S POLICY WILL SPREAD COMMUNISM IN EUROPE AND ASIA. YOU CAN'T FIGHT SOMETHING WITH NOTHING. WHEN TRUMAN OFFERS UNCONDITIONAL AID TO KING GEORGE OF GREECE, HE IS ACTING AS THE BEST SALESMAN COMMUNISM EVER HAD. IN PROPOSING THIS RECKLESS ADVENTURE TRUMAN IS BETRAYING THE GREAT TRADITION OF AMERICA AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WHO PRECEDED HIM.

COMING TWO DAYS AFTER THE OPENING OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH HAS UNDERMINED GENERAL MARSHALL'S ASSIGNMENT OF COOPERATING WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN WRITING THE PEACE. THE UNITED NATIONS, OUR GREAT HOPE FOR PEACE, RESTS ON THE CONTINUED COOPERATION OF THESE NATIONS AND WILL BE GRAVELY WEAKENED IF AMERICA FOLLOWS THE COURSE THAT TRUMAN RECOMMENDS. THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION IS NOW IN GREECE INVESTIGATING THE THREAT TO GREEK SECURITY. IF GREECE IS IN DANGER LET THE UNITED NATIONS TELL US THE FACTS AND RECOMMEND ACTION. AMERICA WILL DO WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDS. WHY SHOULD PRESIDENT TRUMAN UNDERCUT ITS ACTION? HOW CAN WE WAGE A WAR OF NERVES AGAINST RUSSIA AND EXPECT HER TO TAKE IN GOOD FAITH OUR PROPOSALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON ATOMIC ENERGY? WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROCLAIMS THE WORLDWIDE CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, HE IS TELLING THE SOVIET LEADERS THAT WE ARE PREPARING FOR EVENTUAL WAR. THEY WILL REPLY BY MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION IN THE EVENT OF WAR. THEN THE TASK OF KEEPING THE WORLD AT PEACE WILL PASS BEYOND THE POWER OF THE COMMON PEOPLE EVERYWHERE WHO WANT PEACE. CERTAINLY IT WILL NOT BE FREEDOM THAT WILL BE VICTORIOUS IN THIS STRUGGLE. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL PREPARATION FOR WAR WILL FOLLOW FINANCIAL PREPARATION; CIVIL LIBERTIES WILL BE RESTRICTED; STANDARDS OF LIVING WILL BE FORCED DOWNWARD; FAMILIES WILL BE DIVIDED AGAINST EACH OTHER; NONE OF THE VALUES THAT WE HOLD WORTH FIGHTING FOR WILL BE SECURE.

(OVER)

MOST AMERICANS FEAR THAT THE ACTIONS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL LEAD TO DISASTER. THAT IS WHY CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS WERE PREPARED IN ADVANCE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. THAT IS WHY THE PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED PIECE BY PIECE, AND NOT AS AN OVERALL PROGRAM THAT AMERICANS COULD LOOK AT AND JUDGE AS A WHOLE. NO HYPOCRITICAL APPEAL TO THE GENEROSITY AND DECENCY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO DRAW US INTO A COMMITMENT FOR WHICH THERE IS NO END IN SIGHT. AMERICANS ARE FOR DEMOCRACY AND FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION. BUT AS ONE AMERICAN CITIZEN I SAY:

NO LOAN TO UNDEMOCRATIC AND WELL-FED TURKEY; NO LOAN TO GREECE UNTIL A REPRESENTATIVE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS FORMED AND CAN ASSURE AMERICA THAT OUR FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR THE WELFARE OF THE GREEK PEOPLE.

TO AUTHORIZE THE LOANS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL BRING THE WORLD NEARER TO WAR. TO DEFEAT THESE LOANS WILL NOT BRING PEACE. I RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS GRAVE DANGER OF EVENTUAL WAR IN OUR PRESENT POLICY OF DRIFT. ALL NATIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS DRIFT TO WAR; ALL NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE.

NO ONE WANTS WAR. IF WAR COMES, IT WILL BE BECAUSE WE HAVE FAILED TO THINK ON THE SCALE REQUIRED FOR PEACE. ROOSEVELT THOUGHT ON THAT SCALE. HE FORESAW GENERATIONS OF PEACE AND PLENTY. BUT TWO YEARS LATER TRUMAN ASKS US TO LOOK FORWARD TO GENERATIONS OF WANT AND WAR. TRUMAN HAS SUMMONED IN A CENTURY OF FEAR. I SAY THIS CAN BE THE CENTURY OF THE FULFILLMENT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM.

THIS IS THE TIME FOR AN ALL-OUT WORLDWIDE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR PEACE. THIS IS AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY. THE PEOPLES OF ALL LANDS SAY TO AMERICA; SEND US PLOWS FOR OUR FIELDS INSTEAD OF TANKS AND GUNS TO BE USED AGAINST US. THE UNITED NATIONS IS WAITING, READY TO DO THE JOB. WE SHOULD START WITH AN ECONOMIC PLAN FOR THE NEAR EAST FINANCED BY THE INTEFN NLMN

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EAST FINANCED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, BACKED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. THE DOLLARS THAT ARE SPENT WILL BE SPENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND WILL COME BACK TO US IN A THOUSAND DIFFERENT WAYS. OUR PROGRAM WILL BE BASED ON SERVICE INSTEAD OF THE OUTWORN IDEAS OF IMPERIALISM AND POWER POLITICS. IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF LIFE THAT A STRONG IDEA IS MERELY STRENGTHENED BY PERSECUTION. THE WAY TO HANDLE COMMUNISM IS BY WHAT WILLIAM JAMES CALLED "THE REPLACING POWER OF THE HIGHER AFFECTION." IN OTHER WORDS, WE MUST GIVE THE COMMON MAN ALL OVER THE WORLD SOMETHING BETTER THAN COMMUNISM. I BELIEVE WE HAVE SOMETHING BETTER THAN COMMUNISM HERE IN AMERICA. BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS NOT SPOKEN FOR THE AMERICAN IDEAL IT IS NOW THE TURN OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO SPEAK.

COMMON SENSE IS REQUIRED OF ALL OF US IN REALIZING THAT HELPING MILITARISM NEVER BRINGS PEACE. COURAGE IS REQUIRED OF ALL OF US IN CARRYING OUT A PROGRAM THAT CAN BRING PEACE. COURAGE AND COMMON SENSE ARE THE QUALITIES THAT MADE AMERICA GREAT. LET'S KEEP THOSE QUALITIES NOW.

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MARSHALL DECLARES U. S. HOLDS CIVIL LIBERTY KEY TO DEMOCRACY

Marshall Gives U.S. Ideas On Democracy for Germany

(NY)

Makes Oblique Attack on Totalitarian Rule in Big 4 Talk.

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall, in an oblique attack on totalitarian government, laid before the foreign ministers today a pointed outline of American concepts of democracy and how they should apply to Democratic Germany.

On the question of China, the United States acknowledged formally receipt of a note from Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov pressing for informal British-American-Russian talks but gave no answer.

Prospects dimmed for such talks with a representative from China present. An authorized source said the Chinese were almost certain to reject an invitation to attend. Molotov had asked originally that China be placed on the ministers' agenda, but Marshall refused unless China could participate.

China Protests Discussions

(A Nanking dispatch said the Chinese foreign office sent identical notes to the four powers in Moscow, objecting to any discussions of China's internal affairs, either officially or outside the foreign ministers' conference.)

Molotov urged the ministers to take immediate action on establishing central trade unions and central political agencies before taking up economic questions in Germany.

He was blocked immediately by British Foreign Secretary Bevin, who declared coldly that he did not come to Moscow to place his government in a costly position. He said the British were ready to lay figures on the table showing the amount of reparations taken from Germany, and that Britain expected the other powers to do the same.

Molotov evaded a direct answer to Bevin's request for reparation figures. The British consider the information essential to discussions of questions of a unified Germany.

Bevin's delegation was reported under explicit orders from the government to make no commitments involving expenditure of additional funds in Germany. The western delegations fear the Russians have taken so much from the eastern zone that an economic merger would bring additional financial burdens on the western powers.

Marshall Dominates Meeting

Marshall dominated the meeting with his proposals for a free press and radio, guarantee of civil rights to individuals, freely constituted political parties, free trade unions, and freedom of movement throughout Germany.

"To us a society is not free if law abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," Marshall said.

Molotov acknowledged that Marshall's remarks were useful but he asserted specifically that the Russian view on freedom of speech and press did not mean freedom for propagation of Nazi and aggressive doctrines.

Molotov said the Soviet Union would have something further to say on the subject.

Americans at the conference placed special emphasis on Marshall's remarks, in view of President Truman's declaration against spread of Communism in Greece.

Today the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia attacked Mr. Truman's plea to congress to aid Greece and Turkey as an attempt by the United States to dominate those countries and side-step the United Nations.

Gives Views on Democracy

Marshall said bluntly that the United States does not consider a society democratic if men who "respect the rights of their fellow men are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home and family."

Americans believe, he added, that "the present control of Germany by the Allies gives us a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world the sincerity of the democratic goal which was proclaimed in the Atlantic charter and the charter of The United Nations."

He mapped a program for political reconstruction of Germany based on these five points:

1. Adequate guarantees of basic rights and liberties of each individual should be contained in every German constitution. "So far there has not been uniformly effective guarantee of civil rights in all parts

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Freedom From Fear U.S. Aim—Marshall

Moscow, March 14 (AP)—Secretary Marshall bluntly told the Conference of Foreign Ministers today that the United States does not consider a society democratic if men who "respect the rights of their fellow men are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home and family."

Marshall was speaking on the need for democratization of Germany, but his comment, coming on top of President Truman's declarations against totalitarianism in Greece, heavily stressed the American stand for other parts of the world.

"To us," said the American Secretary, "a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work, or of being deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Liquidation Of Plants

Marshall also told the Council:

1. Eighty of 117 war-production plants in the American zone of Germany are 100 per cent liquidated.

2. The United States now holds only 15,103 Nazi prisoners of war, mostly in Italy, while 15,873 more are rapidly being discharged in the American zone of Germany.

Problem Of DP's

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov announced that figures on prisoners of war held by the Russians would be circulated among the delegations tonight.

The Foreign Ministers agreed to take up tomorrow the thorny questions of displaced persons and territorial reorganization of Germany.

Molotov said the American Secretary's remarks of democratization were useful and the Soviet Union would have something further to say on that subject.

Not Freedom For Nazis

The Soviet Minister said specifically that the Russian view on the general doctrine of freedom of speech and press did not mean freedom for the propagation of Nazi and aggressive doctrines.

Marshall said Americans believed "the present control of Germany by the Allies gives us a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world the sincerity of the democratic goal which was proclaimed to the world in the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations."

The American Secretary outlined five things he said needed doing in the political reconstruction of Germany:

1. Adequate guarantees of basic rights and liberties of each individual should be contained in every German constitution, but "so far there has not been a uniformly effective guarantee of civil rights in all parts of Germany."

Free Elections

2. Free political parties should be insured to participate in a free and competitive election system "in which each is accorded full opportunity to present his views, win adherents and obtain just representation." Marshall said there had been no uniformity in political parties throughout Germany.

3. The right of "free and autonomous trade unions to carry on trade union activities, in accordance with the wishes of their members, should be clearly established."

4. All parts of Germany must be guaranteed "freedom of press and radio."

5. The uniform movement of persons and goods through Germany must be guaranteed as "essential to the Government's sound political and economic life in a peaceful Germany."

Press And Radio

Marshall dealt at length with the press and radio, saying:

"There is, in the opinion of the American Government and the American people, a connection between modern democracy and a free press and radio.

"Governmental domination, manipulation of information in the interest of a party, was a powerful weapon in the hands of the anti-democratic Nazi regime. If anti-democratic ideologies are to be forever eliminated from Germany we must certainly permit the people of that nation to enjoy unrestricted access to information obtained by means of all media of public information, including the press, radio, books, magazines, films, the theater and music."

Not Negative Progress

Marshall declared the Allies would never democratize Germany by "a mere negative process depriving Nazis of their positions and influence."

"We must rather take an active part in the establishment of the essentials which I have outlined and proceed to restore German economic and political life upon the foundation which they provide," he added.

At the outset of the meeting Marshall offered to eliminate the reading of his documents, to save time. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and Molotov became involved in language difficulties over what Marshall meant. Marshall then said his attempt to save time apparently only was wasting time, and amid chuckles he began reading.

Extemporaneously Marshall replied to two criticisms raised previously by Molotov concerning the American occupation zone of Germany. To the Soviet charge that 35 per cent of the judges there are former Nazis, Marshall said that actually 35 per cent were former members of the German judicial system who had been cleared of any nazism.

To Molotov's assertion that 9,000 Germans were in military units of the American zone, Marshall replied that 8,000 were in labor units on January 1, 1947, and that an order had been issued for their prompt dispersement.

Figures On PW's

Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Bevin presented figures on prisoners of war held by their countries.

Bevin said Britain had 435,295 outside Germany, who were being repatriated at the rate of 17,000 monthly and up. He said the rate would be increased to 20,000 monthly on July 1.

Bidault said France had a total of 641,483 prisoners, including 593,267 in France.

Marshall's report said the prisoners held by the Americans included 103 sick or imprisoned in the United States, 1,175 in grave units and similar details in France, and 13,825 in Italy.

Meanwhile, prospects dimmed for Big Three talks concerning the Chinese crisis, with China present, despite Russian insistence. An authoritative source said China was not likely to agree to participate. (In Nanking, the Foreign Office announced refusal to participate.)

The Chinese maneuvers, starting with Molotov's written request for such conferences last night, shared keen interest among the western delegations with a whopping *Izvestia* editorial, which, in the first real Russian reaction to President Truman's message about Greece and Turkey, virtually accused him of breaking United Nations obligations and of trying to grab the two countries.

Power Diplomacy

The impression was growing strongly that Soviet and United States competition for world leadership was boiling down to naked power diplomacy in which China, Greece or Turkey are or may become points of conflict, such as Eastern Europe has long been.

The force of Soviet feeling was shown by the blunt words the editorial applied to Truman. It is very unusual for an official Soviet publication to talk harshly about the head of a state, no matter how they lambast lesser lights.

P. S. Foo, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, called on Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain today.

Marshall's Statement on Democracy

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP)—The text of United States Secretary of State Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers on the democratization of Germany follows:

The Berlin conference instructed the Allied Control authority "to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis, and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany." We believe that the directive should be made more precise, so as to assure unity of procedure within the different German zones.

"I realize that the word "democracy" is given many interpretations. To the American Government and citizens it has a basic meaning. We believe that human beings have certain inalienable rights — that is, rights which may not be given or taken away.

They include the right of every individual to develop his mind and his soul in the ways of his own choice, free of fear and coercion — provided only that he does not interfere with the rights of others. To us a society is not democratic if men who respect the rights of their fellow men are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home or family. To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Says Sincerity Is Tested

We believe the reconstruction of Germany on a democratic basis, as called for by the Berlin conference, requires that the basic law within each German state and the practice of occupying authorities should assure such rights to every individual and effectively prevent any government or group, however powerful or however numerous, from taking such rights from, or imposing such fears on any individuals, however weak or however few.

We believe that the present control of Germany by the Allies gives us a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world the sincerity of the democratic goals which were proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations.

Unfortunately the Allied Control Council has not yet been able to agree upon the guarantees necessary to assure political and economic freedom in all parts of Germany. In consequence there has been no uniform preparation of Germans in the different zones for political reconstruction of Germany.

In the first place, it seems clear that there has not been a uniformly effective guarantee of civil rights in all parts of Germany. The protection of the individual in a modern state rests upon constitutional guarantees of his basic rights and liberties. I assume my colleagues will agree that adequate guarantees of these basic rights of the individual should be contained in every German constitution.

In the second place, there has been no uniformly effective guarantee of the rights of political parties in all parts of Germany.

Urges Freedom in Politics

Freely constituted political parties should be insured the right to participate in a free and competitive election system in which each is accorded equal opportunity to present its views, win adherents and obtain just representation.

In the third place, there is no uniformly effective guarantee of the rights of free trade unions in all parts of Germany. The rights of free and autonomous trade unions to carry on the customary trade union activities in accordance with the wishes of their members should be clearly established.

In the fourth place there is no uniformly effective guarantee of freedom of press and radio in all parts of Germany.

There is, in the opinion of the American Government and the American people, a vital connection between modern democracy and a free press and radio. Governmental domination and manipulation of information media in the interest of the Nazi party were powerful weapons in the hands of the anti-democratic Nazi regime. If anti-democratic ideologies are to be forever eliminated in Germany we must certainly permit the people of that nation to enjoy an unrestricted access to information obtained by means of all media of public information, including the press, the radio, books, magazines, publications, films, the theatre and music.

Deplores Ban on Travel

In the fifth place, there is no uniformly effective guarantee of freedom of movement for persons and goods throughout Germany.

Such freedom is essential to the development of a sound political and economic life in a peaceful Germany. The original reasons for restricting the movement of Germans internally no longer exist. German military forces have been disbanded and the great majority of war criminals apprehended, Nazi organizations have been broken up, and active Nazis and subversive elements are under the necessary control and surveillance.

Since the reasons for restricting the free movement no longer prevail, it seems to us that the time has come to terminate any such restrictions that now exist.

I am sorry that the Allied Control Council has delayed in taking the necessary action to insure the observance of these prerequisites to the agreed political and economic objectives.

We will never democratize Germany by the mere negative process of depriving the Nazis of their positions and influence. We must, rather, take an active part in the establishment of the essentials which I have outlined and proceed to restore German economic and political life upon the foundation which they provide. To make substantial progress in this direction, a common agreement among us is essential.

The United States delegation regards the principles I have outlined as of fundamental importance. I shall later circulate a proposed directive on the subject, which I hope will have your sympathetic consideration.

CHINESE OBJECT TO RUSSIAN PLAN

Notes To Big Four Oppose Discussions Of Internal Affairs

Nanking, March 14 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office sent identical notes to the Big Four in Moscow today, objecting to any discussion of China's internal affairs, either officially or outside the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Public protests and demonstrations against the Soviet proposal to discuss China were reported from Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai, but the Chinese Communists heartily indorsed such a discussion, saying it was "necessary" and "reasonable."

The Chinese Foreign Office announced its stand in a press release, saying "It is authoritatively learned" that China refused to accept the proposal of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, to consider reports on execution of the Moscow communiqué of December, 1945, regarding China.

Message To Big Four

It said the grounds were that China was not a party to the 1945 action and "because it involved China's internal problems."

Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, and Kan Nai-kwang, Vice Minister, told the People's Political Council and the Legislative Yuan that China's opposition to the discussions had been forwarded to the Big Four through the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

Kan said China was not represented in the conference because of Soviet objections but that the Government was keeping in close touch with the Americans, British and French and would communicate its views if treaties with Germany and Austria were found

to be unfavorable to Chinese interests.

Large Meeting In Peiping

In Peiping a crowd estimated to total 70,000 to 80,000 heard speakers protest international intervention in China and then held an orderly parade. There was a similar large meeting in Tientsin.

John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent in Peiping, reported "the event lacked the air of indignation marked in the student anti-American demonstrations of January, when Americans were cursed and fists were shaken. Today demonstrators grinned at this correspondent, shouted hello, and some reached out and shook hands."

In Shanghai the Chamber of Commerce and four other public bodies sent a joint telegram to Moscow declaring that the Soviet proposal was an insulting infringement on Chinese sovereignty. Shanghai University busses bore anti-Soviet placards and caricatures of Premier Stalin.

Communist Wants Discussion

The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press, quoted Chou En-lai, Communist diplomatic negotiator, as heartily approving discussion of China at Moscow and demanding that Communist representatives sit in.

Chou was quoted as saying the 1945 statement on China called for an end of the civil war, reorganization of the Government and non-intervention by foreign powers.

China Formally Rejects Red Proposal

Nanking, March 14 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office said in a press release today that "the Chinese Government has refused, it is authoritatively learned, to accept" a proposal made at Moscow that the Big Three consider China's problems, with China participating.

A proposal to exchange reports on China in line with the Big Three's Moscow agreement of December 19, 1945, was said to be unacceptable because China was not a party to the agreement and because it involved China's internal problems.

Meanwhile, most Government officials indicated jubilance over United States policy outlined in President Truman's speech on Greece. Chinese observers, studying the text, said they were convinced it was written with one eye on Europe and the other on China.

Official reaction was limited to a Ministry of Information statement that Mr. Truman's proposal for aiding the Greeks was "heartening news whose statesmanlike quality is enhanced by the fact that he advocates a practical, positive program of economic and financial assistance to implement it."

[In Shanghai, the Chamber of Commerce and four other public bodies sent a joint telegram to Moscow charging that discussion of the Chinese situation would infringe on China's sovereignty and insult the nation. Shanghai busses owned by Chinese universities displayed placards protesting the Soviet proposal to take up China's affairs.

[In Hong Kong, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, former head of the Chinese 19th Route Army, and Marshal Li Chai-sum, former military governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, appealed to the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference today not to interfere in China's internal affairs and asked a cessation of the sending of supplies to China.]

RUSSIA ATTACKS U. S. 'INTRUSION' IN GREEK CRISIS

E. GILMORE

MOSCOW, March 14—(AP) Izvestia, the most authoritative government newspaper in the Soviet Union, charged today that President Truman's proposals for aid to Greece and Turkey were a "fresh intrusion" threatening the independence of those two nations and short circuiting the United Nations.

The two-column editorial, which was the first extended Soviet reaction to the President's message to Congress asking for $400,000,000 to fight any totalitarian subjugation of Greece and Turkey, created excited interest among visiting delegations to the foreign ministers council in Moscow.

U. S. Action Rapped

Over their morning coffee, officials at the foreign ministers council read Izvestia's declaration that "The American government has not the least intention of acting in the Greek question as one might have expected of a member of the United Nations organization worried about the fate of another of the latter's members. It is obvious that in Washington they do not wish to take into account the obligations accepted by the government of the United States of America regarding the UN."

In his desire "to act over the head of the UN", Izvestia continued, Mr. Truman "did not even consider it necessary" to await the report of the special United Nations inquiry commission sent to Greece to investigate her troubles on her northern borders.

He also did not take into account the sovereignty and independence of Greece and Turkey, the paper said.

"In fact, what will remain of Greek sovereignty after American military and civilian personnel have sat on the heads of the Greek leaders and when that personnel begins administering in Greece with the aid of 250,000,000 American dollars brought into that country?"

Hit "American Imperialism"

"American 'assistance' to Turkey is obviously aimed at putting this country also under United States control, after which one would not be able to speak of the independence of the Turkish home and foreign policy, since this policy would be directly controlled by American imperialism," Izvestia went on.

Charging that talk of "American responsibility" in saving Turkey and Greece from "expansion on the part of the so-called 'totalitarian states'" was but a smokescreen to hide plans for expansion, Izvestia said such talk was not new.

"Hitler also referred to the Bolsheviks when he wanted to open the road to conquests for himself," Izvestia said.

"Now they try to take Greece and Turkey under their control and, by raising a din about 'totalitarian states,' attempt to disguise their plans of expansion.

"This seems the more attractive in that while elbowing themselves in, the United States is pushing non-totalitarian Great Britain out of yet another state or two."

Action Unexpected Of U.N. Member, Izvestia Says

E. GILMORE MAR 1947

Moscow, March 14 (AP) — The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* accused the United States today of interfering in the internal affairs of Greece and Turkey and of behaving in a manner that could not have been expected from a member of the United Nations.

It was the first real Russian editorial reaction to President Truman's speech to Congress Wednesday urging United States aid for Greece and Turkey. *Izvestia* probably is more of a Government organ than any other paper in Moscow. "In Washington," said the editorial, which was eagerly read by foreign delegates to the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference, "they obviously do not want to consider the obligations adopted by the United States Government before the United Nations organization.

Going Over Head Of U.N.

"Expressing unusual nervousness, President Truman did not even deem it necessary to wait for the results of the work of the Security Council's commission sent to Greece to determine the situation there."

Delegates, and this certainly must have included United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, read in this attack on the President's request for $400,000,000 to aid Greece and Turkey that the United States "desires to go over the head of the United Nations."

From one end of Moscow to the other this editorial, which in size alone was one of the longest to appear in many months—it stretched from the masthead to the bottom of the front page through two columns—was read with avid interest by all who could get a copy and read Russian or prevail upon the already burdened translators to read it to them.

Colonizers Doomed

Official translations were reported under preparation for the principal delegates.

"Claims of the United States for leadership in international affairs," the editorial said, "grow in keeping with the appetites of interested American circles.

"However," it continued, "American leaders, acting on a new historical situation, do not take into consideration that the old methods of colonizers and hard-headed politicians have already outlived this century and are doomed to failure. In this is the principal weakness of Truman's speech."

What Of Greek Sovereignty?

Izvestia said: "Truman did not take into consideration either the international situation or the sovereignty of Greece.

"And, really, what will be left of Greece's sovereignty after the American military and civilian personnel will sit on the heads of the Greek rulers and when this personnel commences the direction of Greece with the aid of 250,000,000 imported American dollars."

The paper asserted that "from such an" original defense of Greece, the sovereignty and independence of Greece would suffer first of all. It said the Greek people do not deserve such treatment.

One Master For Another

"If this is what Mr. (Foreign Minister Constantin) Tsaldaris wants to obtain, then the worst to Mr. Tsaldaris, who would lead Greece into such a position," it continued. "The long suffering Greek people are faced with the replacing of one master by another master, the United States.

"No matter how the American claims are covered up, it is impossible to justify these claims by alleged defense of the freedom and independence of the Greek people."

Hitler Used Same Idea

Turning to the situation of Turkey, *Izvestia* said:

"American aid to Turkey is obviously directed toward subordinating this country to the control of the United States after which one will not be able to speak of the independence of either Turkey's internal or external policies because policy will be under the subordination of American imperialism.

"Discussion of the subject of the United States being called upon to rescue Greece and Turkey from the expansion of a so-called totalitarian state is not new.

"Hitler also referred to the Bolsheviks when he wanted to blast himself a path of dissipation.

"At the present they want to subordinate Greece and Turkey and are endeavoring with making a great noise about a 'totalitarian state' to cover up their own expansionist plan.

"Truman's speech could not but fail to attract the attention of public opinion in the United States as well as outside of it. One cannot say that it did not encounter serious criticism even in the so-called circles of Congress.

Dissuasion Try Alleged

"A group of thirteen American congressmen tried to talk him out of the speech before he made it."

The article said Britain, because of her own hardships, was described as being unable to give Greece aid and therefore the reason was put forward that the United States, in Truman's opinion, should give the aid.

"This American Congress is offered the opportunity to sanction 'two good affairs' at once: The rescue of Greece from internal mishaps and to pay expenditures for the modernization of Turkey.

"There is no doubt that Tsaldaris's message to the United States, which is crying pleas for aid, is bright evidence of the bankruptcy of that internal political regime in Greece which unexpectedly got a flattering appraisal in the message of the President.

"But the cause is not so much the bribable Greek monarchists and their allies. . . . It is well known that the real masters of Greece were and are the English military authorities."

Izvestia accused British occupation and British interference of aiding the bankruptcy of Greece.

"The message of the American President avoids these completely obvious questions. The reasons for such delicacy are entirely understandable. The United States does not want to criticize the English procedure, as they themselves are inclined to follow the English example."

No Change In Policy

Izvestia said: "It is not for nothing that the London *Times* hails Truman's speech and the *Daily Telegraph* notes that his speech 'fully justifies British policy in Greece.'

"One can understand from Truman's speech that the United States is not going to change the course of British policy carried on in Greece, but that in such a case better results also cannot be expected."

'Izvestia' Editorial on Truman

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—The complete text of the "Izvestia" editorial on President Truman's speech regarding aid to Greece and Turkey, as broadcast today by the Moscow radio and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor:

On March 12 the U. S. President Truman addressed a message to Congress in which he asked that $400,000,000 be assigned for giving urgent aid to Greece and Turkey, and asking for permission to send to these countries American civilian and military personnel as well as the securing of the training and instruction of specially picked Greek and Turkish personnel by American personnel.

Giving as grounds for his proposal, Truman stated that Greece was in a desperate economic and political situation. Britain was no longer able to act as trustee for the Greeks. Truman added that Britain is faced with the necessity of reducing or eliminating her obligations in several parts of the world, including Greece.

Turkey in her turn requested speedy American aid. True, Turkey, differing from Greece, did not suffer from the second world war, but she needs the financial aid of Britain and the United States of America, said Truman, to carry out that modernization which is necessary for the maintenance of her national entity.

And in so far as the British government, as a result of its own difficulties, in the given case has not the capacity for offering financial or other aid to the Turks, then this aid, in Tru-

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man's opinion, must be furnished by the UnitedStates.

Thus it is proposed to the American Congress that it sanction two good deeds at once: To save Greece from internal disorders and pay for the cost of modernizing Turkey, upon which even her further existence depends.

There can be no doubt that the request of the Tsaldaris government to the United States of America with a tearful prayer for help is clear evidence of the bankruptcy of that internal-political regime which has unexpectedly received a flattering evaluation in the President's message to Congress.

But the matter not only, and not so much, lies in the venal Greek monarchists and their allies, who have been pleasantly presented to American Congressmen as direct descendants of the defender of Thermopylae, the legendary king Leonidas. It is well known that the real rulers of Greese up until now have been and are still the British military authorities.

Britishr troops found themselves on Greek territory from 1944. On Churchill's initiative, Britain took upon herself the responsibility for "stabilizing political conditions in Greece." The British authorities have not only helped to maintain at the helm reactionary, anti - democratic forces in Greece and demonstrated extreme unscrupulousness in the matter, supporting people who actively and consciously collaborated with the Germans, but also all the political and economic activities of the short-lived Greek governments, made up of the most varied combinations, have been carried on up to the present time under the vigilant British control and administration.

Today the result of this policy confronts one—complete bankruptcy. British troops did not bring tortured Greece the peace and quiet she so thoroughly deserved. The Greek people found itself thrust on to a path of fresh suffering, hunger and poverty. Civil war is not dying down but is taking on ever fiercer forms.

But has not the presence of foreign troops on Greek territory aided such a sad state of affairs? Does not Britain, who proclaimed herself Greece's guardian, bear responsibility for the bankruptcy of the country's trusteeship?

The American President's message by-passes these perfectly natural questions. The reasons for such delicacy are fully understandable. The United States does not wish to criticize the British practice since they themselves intend following the British example.

No wonder "The London Times" warmly greets Truman's statement while "The Daily Telegraph" notes that his speech fully justifies British policy in Greece.

From Truman's statement it may be understood that the United States does not intend altering the course of the British policy being carried out in Greece. In this case also, then, one cannot expect better results.

The American government has not the least intention of acting in the Greek question as one might have expected of a member of the United Nations organization worried about the fate of another of the latter's members. It is obvious that in Washington they do not wish to take into account the obligations accepted by the government of the United States of America regarding the U. N. O.

Displaying singular nervousness, Truman did not even consider it necessary to await the results of the work of the Security Council Commission specially sent to Greece to clarify the situation on the spot.

In vain did the American President remember that the United States had taken upon herself a leading role in the creation of the United Nations Organization. In any case there was no point in remembering this and expressing at the same time one's desire to act over the head of the U. N. O. Not taking into account the existence of an international organization and forgetting that a permanent international organ sits continuously in New York—the Security Council.

Truman did not take into account either the international organization or the sovereignty of Greece. In fact, what will remain of Greek sovereignty after American military and civilian personnel have sat on the heads of the Greek leaders and when that personnel begins administering in Greece with the aid of 250,000,000 American dollars brought into that country?

The sovereignty and independence of Greece will be the first to suffer as a result of such singular "defense." The Greek people, which waged an heroic struggle for its independence and liberty, do not deserve such treatment.

If this is what the Messrs. Tsaldaris were after, then so much the worse for the Tsaldarises who have brought Greece to such a pass.

The long-suffering Greek people face the prospect of having one "master," Britain, replaced by another "master," the United States.

Whatever pretexts are used to vindicate American claims to American domination in Greece, these claims cannot be justified by a defense of the freedom and independence of the Greek people.

The American arguments for rendering assistance to Turkey are based upon a threat to the integrity of Turkish territory, though no one and nothing threatens Turkey's integrity. American "assistance" to Turkey is obviously aimed at putting this country also under the United States' control, after which one would not be able to speak of the independence of Turkish home and foreign policy, since this policy would be directly controlled by American imperialism.

Certain American commentators admit this quite openly. Walter Lippmann, for example, frankly points out in the New York Herald Tribune that an American alliance with Turkey would give the United States a strategic position, incomparably more advantageous than any other, from which power could be wielded over the Middle East.

Commenting on Truman's message to Congress "The New York Times," in high-sounding words, proclaims the advent of "the age of American responsibility." The question is, however, what is such monopolistic "American responsibility" but a smokescreen for plans of expansion? Dilations to the effect that the United States "is called upon to save" Greece and Turkey from expansion on the part of the so-called "totalitarian states" are not new. Hitler also referred to the Bolsheviks when he wanted to open the road to conquests for himself.

Now they try to take Greece and Turkey under their control and, by raising a din about "totalitarian states," attempt to disguise their plans of expansion.

This seems the more attractive in that, while elbowing themselves in, the United States is pushing non-totalitarian Great Britain out of yet another state or two.

Truman's declaration could not but attract the attention of broad public opinion both within and without the United States. One cannot say that it did not meet serious criticism, even in circles of the United States Congress.

A group of thirteen American Congressmen tried to dissuade Truman from making his statement. Democratic Senator Taylor stated that they received with disgust the proposal to vote for the giving of financial aid to the monarchist government, which was persecuting those who fought against Nazism.

Democratic Senator Johnson repeated the same thought, that he approved aid in foodstuffs without political aims with all his heart but that the President had not made a distinction between foodstuffs and bullets, which was the reason for his, Johnson's, disillusionment. Senator Johnson said he did not approve the sending of American military personnel to Greece and Turkey, even as advisers. Military aid to Turkey and Greece could lead to military interference in other parts of the world. He was ready to give millions to aid hungry people but not a single cent to help decayed monarchies.

Democratic Senator Pepper stated that the recommendations made by Truman, put forward completely without consultation with the United Nations, created a threat for U. N. O. and would place upon the United States unknown obligations.

Also characteristic is the comment of the chairman of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, Republican Knutson, who said that supsupporters of Truman's program apparently would not be satisfied until the United States was bankrupt.

Henry Wallace and several other leading American figures came out with a sharply negative response to Truman's message.

We witness a fresh intrusion of the U. S. A. into the affairs of other states. The U. S. A. claims to leadership in international affairs grow parallel with the growing appetite of the American quarters concerned.

However, the American leaders, acting in the new historical circumstances, fail to reckon with the fact that the old methods of the colonizers and diehard politicians have outlived their time and are doomed to failure. In this lies the chief weakness of Truman's message.

Russia Puts Its German P. W.s At 890,532, With Million Freed

By The Associated Press

LONDON, March 14.—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight a report by Tass, Soviet official news agency, which said there are 890,532 German prisoners of war on territory of the Soviet Union.

The brief message listed the number of war prisoners reported at the meeting of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow by the United States, Great Britain and France, and added:

"In the territory of the Soviet Union there remain at present 890,532 German war prisoners. Since Germany's surrender 1,003,974 German prisoners of war have been freed and returned from the U. S. S. R. to Germany.

The agency said the figures were exchanged at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers today.

George S. Marshall, American Secretary of State, told the Council that the United States held 15,103 German prisoners, most of them in Italy, and that another 15,873 were being rapidly discharged in the American occupation zone of Germany.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said the French have 641,483 German war prisoners, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin reported his country holds 435,295 war prisoners outside of Germany who are being repatriated at the rate of 17,000 a month.

Churchill Hails U.S. Greek Plan

BAYSHORE

London, March 14 (AP)—Winston Churchill said today that President Truman's appeal for military and dollar aid to Greece and Turkey was a "great event," but Leftwing Laborites angrily protested they would demand a probe of Britain's part in bringing about the projected American policy.

Addressing a Conservative gathering, the wartime Prime Minister said "no step that I have seen taken lately has more increased the chance of the maintenance of world peace and world freedom."

"If such a step had been taken by the United States before the last war it would have stopped it," he added. "If it had been taken after the first war, still more would it have stopped it. If it had been taken before 1914, peace might have been preserved and we should have all been living in a far happier world."

$76,000,000 Approved

Churchill's brief comment on President Truman's policy to oppose totalitarian subjugation of free countries was accompanied by action of the House of Commons in approving a $76,000,000 supplementary appropriation to wind up British aid to Greece, a program that is to end March 31. This sum was in addition to $156,000,000 granted or loaned Greece in the last 15 months.

Leftwing Parliament members served notice in Parliament that they would seek an investigation into the Government's role in the Truman policy. The President's plea for aid to Greece was precipitated late in February when Britain notified the United States she could no longer bear the burden of her economic and military commitments in Greece alone.

Third Of Members

Leftwing Laborites who have opposed the Government's foreign policy on the grounds that it followed the American line too closely make up about a third of the Labor party membership of the House of Commons.

Harry Pollitt, a leader of Britain's Communists, said his party would also call for emergency conferences of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor party "to impel the Government" to withdraw British troops from Greece and revise its foreign policy.

A number of Laborites indicated they wanted to know whether the British Government was informed in advance about the Truman statement, particularly the "political conditions to be attached to the grant of financial aid to Greece."

Meanwhile, in Paris, Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to France, boarded a plane to join Soviet Ambassadors from London and Washington in an unexplained rendezvous in Moscow.

Churchill Lauds Truman Plea

London, March 14 (AP)—Winston Churchill, commenting on President Truman's appeal for United States aid to Greece and Turkey, said today: "No step that I have seen taken lately has more increased the chance of the maintenance of world peace and world freedom."

He spoke at a Conservative party meeting.

"If such a step had been taken by the Untied States before the last war it would have stopped it," Britain's wartime Prime Minister declared. "If it had been taken after the first war, still more would it have stopped it.

"If it had been taken before 1914, peace might have been preserved and we should have all been living in a far happier world.

Sees Majority Pleased

"I am quite sure it is our duty and will be the opinion of the great majority of the people of this country to welcome the decisions which have been reached in the great republic across the Atlantic.

"I could not say this without also saying that our policy is one, as I do not doubt is the policy of the United States, of friendship for Russia, but friendship from strength, not appeasement from weakness."

Meanwhile, in messages to Mr. Truman, King George II of Greece, said United States assistance in "restoring free democratic institutions and expediting economic recovery" in Greece would help in "strengthening world peace."

A broadcast Tass dispatch, earlier distributed to Moscow newspapers, said:

"Declaring that Greece is experiencing desperate need of financial and economic assistance, Truman gives Congress to understand that granting of funds to the Greek Government will be accompanied

by the establishment of American control over Greece."

Athens shops and stores planned to suspend operations for two hours today in appreciation of Mr. Truman's message.

Trade union and guild executive committees scheduled a joint meeting to lay a wreath at the American Philhellenes Monument and adopt a resolution of gratitude.

In Stockholm, the liberal Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said:

"Nobody suspects the United States of aggression and few doubt that its efforts will serve a durable peace."

The *Times* of London predicted that United States support of the United Nations "will not be withdrawn or weakened" as a result of the proposed new policy, "but new and more direct channels for the exercise of American influence may now be shaped."

The conservative *Daily Mail* said that, in line with charges of Russian interference in Hungary, United States and British notes of protest had "proved of little avail" and commented: "Time will show whether, though the pen may be weaker, the purse is mightier than the sword."

Guardian Dubious

The liberal Manchester *Guardian* said "the United States may increase the tension with Soviet Russia to a point where peace itself is threatened. We cannot easily accept a balance of power which would leave Russia and the United States face to face in Europe and the Near East. . . . We badly need American help in Europe—but not too much of it. . . . If American troops went to Greece, we should never get Russian troops out of Bulgaria"

London's liberal *News Chronicle* said Mr. Truman's candor "may involve the State Department in unexpected difficulties."

Greek Communist's View

Also in the Greek capital, Nicholas Zachariades, leader of the Communist KKE, charged today that the United States was carrying on "imperialistic intervention, whose aim is to have a monarcho-fascist Greece."

Zachariades said in an article in the Communist newspaper *Rizopastis* that the assistance would "increase the number of graveyards and emasculate American honor." "Americans may come to Greece to win her," he wrote. "It will be one of the glories which morally neutralize the victory."

Poland Says Speech Might Curb Amnesty

Warsaw, March 14 (AP)—A Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that President Truman's speech to Congress had not been printed in Polish newspapers "because at this time we are afraid it might hamper the process of amnesty and might cause many to change their minds and remain underground."

The Government has offered amnesty to its armed opponents who surrender. The spokesman said 4,000 already had laid down their arms and that the policy "definitely has brought appeasement within the country."

Arab Sees Conflict Between U. S., Russia

Jerusalem, March 14 (AP)—An Arab spokesman tonight interpreted President Truman's address to Congress concerning Greece and Turkey as a "sign of growing conflict between America and Russia," and added that the "Arabs will not choose between masters."

Emil Khouri, a member of the Arab Higher Executive, said Truman's speech "definitely shows America's increasing interest in the Middle East, and makes us suspicious of Mr. Truman's intentions toward Palestine."

"This speech is definite," Khouri declared. "There is growing conflict between America and Russia. America and the Western democracies obviously are afraid of communism's penetration farther south in this part of the world. That makes us more eager that Americans understand our point of view."

He said also that Palestine Arabs were "fully agreed" with Great Britain's move to take the Palestine case before the United Nations.

BRITISH VOTE CASH TO END GREEK AID

MAR 1947

London, March 14 (A. P.).—The House of Commons approved today a $76,000,000 supplementary appropriation to wind up British aid to Greece by March 31.

The additional appropriation will pay Greek Army costs and provide some civilian aid. Minister of State Hector McNeil said the money was being spent for the benefit of the ordinary people of Greece and to narrow the area of public disorder besetting the country. Britain, he added, is "most anxious that the United Nations Commission now in Greece make some recommendation of a permanent or semi-permanent kind" for Greece's future.

Replying to Leftist critics of the British role in Greece, he said: "Bulgaria has a very large army. It is not surprising that Greece, who fought on our side against the Germans, should feel that she ought to have an army if Bulgaria, who fought against us, has one."

British Coal Mines To Get 5-Day Week

Shorter Working Schedule To Begin on May 5

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—Great Britain will introduce the five-day week in her newly nationalized coal mines May 5.

Details of an agreement between the National Miners Union and the government Coal Board, announced today, include:

1. Five-day thirty-seven-and-a-half-hour week fo rface workers, exclusive of travel time from the pithead, and a work week of five days and forty-two and a half hours for surface employees.

2. Payment of a day's wage to hourly workers in lieu of the sixth day and of 16 per cent of their weekly average to piece workers to be called a "bonus."

The miners agreed that any man missing a day without good reason would lose his "bonus" for the week.

The 700,000 miners were promised the five-day week when labor came to power. The plan will cost $96,000,000 a year in pay, officials estimate. The miners agreed not to countenance any restriction of output.

LONDON MEETING FOR WHEAT CARTEL

London, March 14 (A. P.).—Representatives of twenty-six nations will meet here Tuesday to plan an ever-normal granary through international regulation of wheat supplies.

Two of the world's largest wheat growing countries—Russia and Argentine—will not be represented.

Alternative proposals for agreement will be studied by the conference, apparently due to the absence of Argentina. The United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine are the four principal wheat exporting countries.

One proposal is contingent upon the governments of the four exporting countries entering an agreement with the principal importing countries.

The alternative scheme envisages agreement among the United States, Canada, Australia and six importing countries which would provide a strong enough foundation for successful operation of an international wheat council.

The principal aims of the conference are:

To promote stability of wheat prices, fair to both consumers and producers;

To assure availability of supplies adequate at all times for world consumption at reasonable prices;

To establish world wheat reserves through building up national stocks adequate to protect against crop failures, famine or other contingencies; and

To promote increased wheat consumption.

Poland Protests British Action On Vets

London, March 14 (AP)—A Government source said today that Poland had protested a British decision to deport 200 former members of Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders's Polish Corps to Germany.

The war office announced last week that Polish soldiers who had refused either to be repatriated or to join the British-planned Polish Resettlement Corps were being demobilized in Germany. The soldiers were part of the corps which fought in Italy under Anders, a foe of the present Warsaw regime.

The first Poles deported, a group of 36, were sent to Osnabrueck, in the British zone. They were given civilian outfits, grants of $40 and army releases and then were left to fend for themselves as part of the German community.

British Newsprint Hit by Fuel Cut

London, March 14 (A. P.).—Reduction of the coal allotment to Britain's paper mills to one-third of normal indicates the present newspaper licensing period ending July 5 "will be the most serious publishers have encountered so far," World's Press News, newspaper trade journal, declared.

The Board of Trade announced that the reduction from the previous allowance of 50 per cent of normal would be in effect at least six weeks.

Admiral Robert, A Vichy Aide, Sentenced To Ten Years

MAR 1947

Versailles, March 14 (AP)—A French high court today sentenced Vice Admiral Georges Robert, 72, Vichy's high commissioner to the French West Indies, to ten years hard labor and national degradation on charges of committing acts prejudicial to France's best interest.

The judge, in passing sentence, added, however, that the 25 parliamentary jurors desired to recommend clemency "in view of the services rendered by the defendant in the past."

Set Up Dictatorship, Charge

Robert was accused by the court of establishing a dictatorship in Martinique after the fall of France, and of preventing Frenchmen there from joining Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement.

The prosecution told the court that although the defendant could not be considered a "traitor" and had saved French warships anchored in Martinique harbor, he was guilty of hailing the rise to power of Marshal Petain (now serving a life sentence for treason).

[In July, 1943, after a revolt of his army garrison forced Robert to resign as governor of Martinique, he made his way to Vichy, where he became director of Petain's personal office.]

2 Soviet Envoys Fly Home

Ambassadors at London and Paris Take Plane at Le Bourget

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador at Paris, and Georgi Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador at London, boarded a plane at Le Bourget Airfield today for Moscow.

Mr. Zarubin was recalled "for consultations," Moscow announced, two days ago, after Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Ambassador at Washington, also had been recalled. Soviet Embassy officials here said at the time that it was not certain that Mr. Bogomolov would go, too.

Army Closes African Airports

Wiesbaden, Germany, March 14 (AP)—The United States Army Air Transport Command announced today the abandonment of three African airfields. They were Cazes Field, at Casablanca; Mallard Field, Dakar, and Roberts Field, in Liberia.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Army Air Forces said today that all but two of the thirty major air bases in Africa had been shut down or turned over to the countries in which they are.

Still operated by the Air Transport Command are fields at Tripoli, Libya and Monrovia, Liberia. The Monrovia Field, 400 miles north of the Equator, is scheduled to go out of active service.

RED ZONE OPPOSES SALVATION ARMY

Berlin, March 14 (A. P.).—Soviet officials contend that the Salvation Army is a quasi-miiltary organization, and oppose its application to work in Germany, an American source said today.

The Russian legal section has delivered an opinion that the organization is quasi-military because its members wear uniforms and have military titles, the informant said. The Russians also were understood to have quoted a Russian encyclopedia defining the Salvation Army as a "danger to proletarian civilization."

When the Salvation Army first made its application, the Allied Control Council's internal affairs directorate held it up for opinions from the four Powers' legal directorates on the status of the organization.

The internal affairs directorate was expected to renew consideration of the issue next week. If it fails to reach agreement, the matter will go to the four Deputy Military Governors.

An American offcial said the Salvation Army had been permitted to operate in the American occupation zone; but that the Western powers had agreed that the organization's charter should be studied to determine whether it should operate as a religious body or a "public welfare corporation."

Former Nazi Guard Sentenced to Hang

Dachau, March 14 (A. P.).—Kurt Otto, former SS guard at a Nazi concentration camp, was sentenced by an American War Crimes Court today to be hanged for murdering at least six prisoners. The victims included four Russians, one Austrian and one Czech.

100 GERMAN DOGS JOIN U. S. ARMY

Bremen, March 14 (A. P.).—One hundred German shepherd dogs, who have joined the United States Army, embarked today on the first leg of a 14,000 mile trip to Korea. The new recruits will go first to the Aleshire Quartermaster Depot at Front Royal, Virginia, for a month of preliminary training and inoculations.

It was understood here that in Korea the dogs will be further trained by the American Occupation Forces and used largely for sentry duty, including the guarding of American dependents' homes.

Kesselring Tells Of Armistice Work

Venice, March 14 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring testified today at his trial for war crimes that he had supported first steps toward armistice negotiations between the Allies and the Germans in Italy as early as the fall of 1944.

An armistice was concluded secretly in April, 1945, at Lugano, Switzerland, by representatives of the Allies and SS Gen. Kurt Wolff, representative in Italy of Heinrich Himmler. Wolff had previously conferred with the Allied representatives in March, 1945, at Zurich.

Kesselring, the former German commander in chief in Italy, told the British military court he had such confidence in Wolff "that I supported him in his political mission."

30. 24- 8489

Allied Headquarters In Italy Abolished

Rome, March 14 (AP)—The Italian military affairs section of Allied Forces Headquarters in Italy was abolished today.

Its chief, Rear Admiral Ellery W Stone, USNR, 54-year-old forme president of Postal Telegraph wh formerly was chief Allied commis sioner in Italy, simultaneously wen on terminal leave.

The Italian military affairs sec tion of AFHQ was one of two branches into which the functions of the Allied Commission in Italy were divided when the commission was abolished January 31.

Stone said he would return to the United States before the end of his 60-day terminal leave. He plans to be married during his leave to Contessina Renata Arborio Mella di Santelia, whose family has close Vatican connections. Stone entered the Catholic Church last week.

The Admiral said he could not announce his business plans.

Guerrillas Fire (N) At U. N. Probers

Athens, March 14 (AP)—Guerrillas fired at a team of the United Nations Balkan investigation commission traveling to Kastoria in western Macedonia prior to crossing the Albanian border, the Government Press Office reported today.

The firing was at long range and no one was hit. Greek Army units dislodged the guerrillas from heights dominating the road and dispersed them, the report said.

Government and press reports said more than 150 guerrillas were killed in operations in the northern border areas. The general staff said 42 were killed in a clash near Larisa and 12 in another engagement. Press advices said 100 were killed and many more wounded or captured during mopping-up operations on Mount Krussia in central Macedonia where the Greek, Yugoslav and Bulgarian borders meet.

Greek Guerrillas (D) Fire At U. N. Inquiry Team

ATHENS, March 14 (AP).—The Greek Press Office announced today that a United Nations investigating commission team was fired at by guerrillas today while en route through western Macedonia to Albania. No one was hit.

The announcement said army units dislodged the guerrillas from mountain heights dominating the road into Kastoria and dispersed them.

The general staff said forty-two guerrillas were killed and two wounded in a clash between government troops and insurgents near Larisa and that twelve other guerrillas were killed and nine wounded in minor operations.

Press dispatches from central Macedonia said about 100 insurgents had been killed and many wounded or captured in mopping up operations there.

Bulgaria to Reopen Borders

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 14 (A —A Government official said toda that Bulgaria would reopen he borders Monday after a ten-da closure, which he said had bee aimed at illegal importation Bulgarian money at a time of co version of currency.

"Smugglers in neighboring cou tries possess large quantities levas and are trying to get illeg exchange in Bulgaria," the offici said. "There were no other reaso whatever besides financial for t closing of the frontier."

Dutch Reply Made To U.S. Protests

MAR 1947

The Hague, March 14 (AP)—The Dutch Government replied to United States protests against treatment of the American freighter Martin Behrman in Java today by asserting Dutch responsibility for the handling of internationally controlled products of the Netherlands East Indies, a Government spokesman announced.

The reply was handed to M. J. Webb Benton, the United States charge d'affaires here, with the notation that it was a preliminary answer, pending receipt of further details on the Martin Behrman case from the Dutch administration in Batavia.

The text of the reply was not published, but the spokesman, summarizing its contents, said it stressed Dutch international responsibility in East Indies economic affairs and asserted that bypassing Dutch economic control would increase war-born poverty which the United States had shown a desire to alleviate.

At Batavia, Capt. Rudy Gray, master of the Martin Behrman, and six members of his crew submitted today a 12,000-word protest to the United States consul for forwarding to the Dutch Indies Government. The protest asked damages totaling $10,000,000 for the ship's operators, the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, and members of the crew.

Poland, Facing Hunger Crisis, Cuts 4,000,000 Off Ration Lists

By The Associated Press

WARSAW, March 14.—The Polish government today ordered the slashing of at least 4,000,000 persons off its rationing lists in an attempt to conserve supplies in a food crisis. Persons on the lists have been obtaining essential foodstuffs at a government-fixed price far below the free market.

The crisis, it was said by United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials, would soon see the average Pole getting less to eat than the Germans. The officials said the primary hope for the Poles, whose food needs will become increasingly critical until harvest time, rests in the United States.

Agricultural experts said at least 20 per cent of the autumn sown wheat was killed by the severe winter.

Effective April 1, twenty-five classes of people will be deprived of first-category ration cards. These classes include 100,000 members of the militia, 150,000 members of the security police, 50,000 university students, all women without families, employees of food combines, state monopolies, former war prisoners, the Catholic clergy, pensioners, monks, nuns, youths in private schools, agricultural manufacturers, displaced persons and graphic industry workers.

Effective May 1, ration cards will be suspended for building industry workers, numbering at least 150,000, and all demobilized soldiers and those on indefinite leave.

The government took over all grain stocks in mills and in private hands. It forbade restaurants from serving more than one piece of bread or one roll with a single meal.

A score of U. N. R. R. A. ships bringing 30,000 tons of foodstuffs to wind up the major part of deliveries to Poland have been stalled in various European ports, unable to break through the ice-jammed Baltic.

Foreigners are finding that a fair meal in a restaurant these days costs around $12.

ADMITS WAR CRIMES

WARSAW, March 14—(AP) Rudolf Hoess, former Nazi commandant of the infamous Oswiecim concentration camp where 4,000,000 persons were gassed to death during the war, told the supreme national tribunal today "I'm responsible for all those who died." Hoess is on trial for war crimes before the Polish court.

ZIONISTS WEIGH (N) UN APPEAL ON PALESTINE ISSUE

J.C. GOODWIN

JERUSALEM, March 14—(AP) Amid continuing violence, a reliable source indicated today that the Zionists for the first time were entertaining plans for a direct appeal of the Palestine case to the United Nations.

Members of the Jewish Agency Executive met in Jerusalem.

The informant said a member of the executive had reported on his conferences with UN delegates in New York on "probable Jewish claims" against the British, whose military restrictions were declared to be causing the Jewish Palestine community losses estimated at $4,000,000 a day.

Third Rail Attack

A third attack in the past 24 hours on Palestine railways was announced tonight. A freight train set off two mines near Beer Yaakov, on the Lydda-Gaza line, tearing up the track but not damaging the train.

Five small bombs blasted an oil pipeline of the Iraq Petroleum company in Haifa this morning. Another informant said Hagana, largest and most moderate of the three Jewish underground groups, had admitted planting the explosives in protest against deportation of Jews from the refugee ship Susanna to Cyprus.

A Hagana officer said yesterday his group had planned the beaching of the Susanna off Gaza in an attempt to help 900 or more would-be immigrants smash the British coastal blockade.

Blast Causes Little Damage

Police said five Jews placed the bombs, then fled towards Haifa in a small truck. The blast caused "no serious damage," and flames that followed were quickly brought under control, an official report said.

In two attacks on railways last night, an engineer was killed and a fireman injured.

The Jewish Agency members had only restrained comment on President Truman's speech urging aid to Greece and Turkey.

But some members said they hoped the American government's increased interest in the Middle East would be reflected in its showing more interest in the Jews' problems in Palestine.

Jews May Take Case To U.N. (U)

C.L. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, March 14 (AP)—A reliable source said today that a Jewish Agency executive member had conferred with United Nations delegates in New York on "probable Jewish claims" against Britain for losses sustained by the Jewish community in Palestine under British martial law.

One agency official estimated the loss at about $4,000,000 a day. This was the first authoritative indication that Jewish leaders might be considering a direct appeal to the United Nations against Britain. Both Jews and Arabs have repeatedly voiced dissatisfaction over Britain's action in referring the Palestine problem to the world peace organization.

Oil Pipeline Blown Up

Violence continued in the Holy Land.

Official reports from Haifa said the oil pipeline within the refinery area there was blasted by five small bombs this morning, but the blaze was brought under control quickly. Officials reported no damage or casualties.

Police said the bombs were placed under the pipeline by five men they described as Jews, who arrived at the scene in a small truck and fled toward Haifa in the same vehicle.

Hagana Assumes Responsibility

The blast occurred on the Iraq Petroleum Company's property near the huge refinery. The pipeline was not in use at the time because of an eight-day strike of Arab laborers.

Reliable sources said Hagana, largest and most moderate of the Jewish underground organizations, was acknowledging authorship of the pipeline blast as "retaliation" for the deportation of refugees from the ship Susanna, beached in southern Palestine on Wednesday.

The blast followed a series of incidents yesterday, including the wrecking of two trains and two jeeps, the death of an engineer and injuries to a British officer and a fireman.

[An announcement from Nicosia, Cyprus, said five Jews and one British soldier were injured when Jewish internees held a demonstration at a camp there. It was reported the demonstration occurred after two Jews were arrested on charges of attempted escape and turned over to civil police.]

The Palestine Government announced last night that police and the military had arrested 78 "known terrorists," including fifteen members of the so-called Stern Gang and twelve members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, in the past two weeks.

Commenting on President Truman's Greek speech, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, expressed gratification "that America seems now to realize that the mid-East cannot be treated piecemeal.

NEHRU IS IN PUNJAB IN INQUIRY INTO FIGHTS

LAHORE, India, March 14 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice President of the Indian Interim Government, arrived in Lahore today on a tour of Punjab troubled areas and received reports of clashes of army and police forces with raiding tribesmen from the northwest frontier.

A four-hour battle today in the Campbellpur district was reported by the Government, which said the situation was "exceedingly serious in several other areas." At least sixty-six persons were killed around Rawalpindi and fifty dead were reported in the Wal area.

One of the clashes yesterday on the northwestern and western edges of the Punjab was a two-hour battle in which heavy casualties were reported.

Nine Killed, 14 Hurt In Benares Rioting

Bombay, March 14 (A. P.).—Nine persons were killed and fourteen were injured in communal disturbances in Benares during the last thirty-six hours, an official report said today. The Government invoked a twenty-four-hour curfew. Rioters near the police station were fired on.

India Mission to Japan

Technical Group To Be Sent on MacArthur's Invitation

NEW DELHI, India, March 14 (AP).—I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Minister in India's interim government, told the Legislative Assembly today that the government had received an invitation from General Douglas MacArthur, via the Far Eastern Commission at Washington, to send a technical mission from India to Japan.

The mission would consist of five persons, he said, and would be associated with India's representative at Tokyo in matters pertaining to reparation removals, identification, restitution of looted property and other such matters which otherwise would require a visit by a separate mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 (AP) —The Chinese Communist radio, heard in San Francisco by The Associated Press, said today that twenty-five "American-made" Chinese Government bombers and pursuit planes raided Yenan, the Communist capital, for eight hours yesterday.

The planes came in waves, the Yenan broadcast said, bombing and strafing the city from early morning until afternoon.

The broadcast also reported that one Government plane dropped four bombs on a small town forty-five miles northeast of Yenan on Tuesday.

Chaplains Tour Japan

KURE, Japan, March 14 (AP).—Chaplain General C. Daws, representing the Methodist Church, and Chaplain General A. Stewart, representing the Presbyterian Church, have arrived in Japan by air, British Commonwealth occupation forces announced today. They will pass several weeks touring all B. C. O. F. components, at the request of the Australian Army Minister.

Jap Sailors Rescue Soldiers.

Kure, March 14 (A. P.).—British Commonwealth occupation officials announced today that a Japanese sailboat rescued four Australian soldiers whose disabled motorboat drifted for three hours in the stormy inland sea March 9.

Russian Ship Spurns Help

TOKYO, March 14 (AP)—The United States Navy today held up plans to go to the aid of the Russian merchant ship Maikop, fighting heavy swells in the Sea of Japan, after the ship reported it would attempt to reach Vladivostok without assistance. Earlier, the 6,000-ton ship had sent out a distress signal. She gave her location as 100 miles east of the Tsugaru Strait, between Hokkaido and Honshu.

MANILA PACT AWAITING O.K.

MAR (A)1947

Military Aid Agreement May Be Signed Today

S. DAVIS

Manila, Saturday, March 15 (AP)—After signing a 99-year agreement for United States military and naval bases in the Philippines, negotiators hurried today to finish an accompanying military assistance pact.

Paul V. McNutt, United States Ambassador, had planned to leave by plane today for the United States to retire from the diplomatic service, but he delayed his departure to help complete work on the assistance agreement.

The latter was expected to be signed either later today or Monday, depending upon word from Washington authorizing certain undisclosed revisions already agreed upon by negotiators in Manila.

Military Mission Waiting

A United States military mission, headed by Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, one of Bataan's defenders captured by the Japanese, has been here for several months awaiting completion of the treaties.

Jones told newsmen he would present to President Manuel A. Roxas on March 20 his conception of measures for defense of the Philippines.

Roxas at a brilliant ceremony at Malacanan Palace last night, marking the signing of the base agreement, declared:

"To meet our objections, the United States radically revised its entire construction program in the Philippines. It modified entirely the physical plans which had been laid for the defense of the Philippines."

In the base agreement, no provision is made for Corregidor, the famed rock fortress in Manila Harbor where the Americans and Filipinos made their last stand against the Japs in 1942. It is destined to become either a national memorial or a penal colony.

A provision in the agreement states that in the interests of international security any of the bases may be made available to the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Philippine government issued a statement saying the Americans had met "in every respect, the request of the Philippine government that no permanent bases, and especially no operating bases, be established in centers of population. There will be no bases in the city of Manila or its immediate environs."

McNutt read a statement from Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson that "the United States proposes to retain in the Philippines only such armed forces as required to man bases and to constitute a small military mission. Troops now in the Philippines not required for these purposes will be shifted to other areas to continue support of the occupation of Japan."

The Philippines retain the right to exercise jurisdiction over all offenses committed outside bases unless in the performance of specific military duty or in cases involving only Americans.

Bases Designated

The government announced that the principal American military establishment would be at Fort Stotsenberg military reservation in Pampanga Province, Central Luzon, with Clark Field practically contiguous.

The navy gets four operating areas, centered at Guiuan in the Leyte-Samar area; Subic Bay; Tawitawi; and Sangley Point, Cavite.

Ten other areas of limited size, designed as military bases, include Palawan air base; Camp John Hay, a leave and recreation center at Gabuio, Northern Luzon; a cargo terminal and training center on Bataan; an air force cemetery at San Francisco Del Monte, Rizal province; and a number of communications and navigational facilities.

Special provision is made for Army and Navy use of part of the Manila port area on the same basis as any private installation. Scheduled for later development are these Class B sites: Mactan Island, Florida Blanca, Pampanga Province; Aparri Naval Station and Camp Wallace, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Old military establishments such as Fort McKinley, now Thirteenth Air Force headquarters, and Nichols Field pass to Philippines control, but it was announced that there would be a transitional period in which such places would be considered temporary installations.

U.S., Philippines Sign Military Base Accord

Manila, March 14 (AP)—A 99-year agreement providing for five major American military bases and other minor posts in the Philippines was formally signed tonight.

The agreement contains a proviso that in the interest of international security any of the bases may be made available to the United Nations Security Council.

Ambassador Paul V. McNutt signed for the United States and President Manuel Roxas for the Philippine Republic.

Other Troops To Move

McNutt read a message from Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson saying that the United States "proposes to retain in the Philippines only such armed forces as required to man the bases and to constitute a small military mission."

"Troops now in the Philippines not required for these purposes will be shifted to other areas to continue support of the occupation of Japan," Acheson's message continued.

Four Navy Operating Areas

The Philippine Government announced that the United States Army will maintain its principal military establishment in the vast Fort Stotsenberg Military Reservation in Pamganga province of Central Luzon.

The Navy will maintain four operating areas, one in the Leyte-Samar area, centered at Guiuan, one at Subic Bay, Luzon; one at Tawitawi, near the southern end of the archipelago, and the fourth at Sangley Point, Cavite.

Ten other areas of limited size were designated as bases.

The agreement will end American use of such military landmarks as Fort McKinley, on the outskirts of Manila, and the big air installation at Nichols Field, likewise within the limits of greater Manila.

"This meets in every respect the request of the Philippine Government that no permanent bases be established in centers of population," a Philippine Government statement said. "There will be no base in the city of Manila or its immediate environs."

Isles Get Jurisdiction

The Philippines retained the right to exercise jurisdiction over all offenses committed outside bases by members of the United States armed forces, except when an offense is committed in performance of specific military duty or when both offender and offended party are members of the United States armed forces.

President Roxas said the pact "will ensure national defense of our territory and security of our independence, not only for today but for all time to come."

Navy Shells Blast 'Invasion' Path

Atlantic Fleet's Big Guns Pound Caribbean Island and 5000 Marines Pour Ashore.

Aboard U. S. S. Taconic, Caribbean Sea, March 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sleepy little Culebra Island was jolted by the biggest guns in the Atlantic Fleet today as the Navy's Second Task Force made an amphibious assault upon its coral ringed beaches and concluded the fleet's annual exercises. As the ninety ships in the task force drew in for the kill the battleship Missouri and a line of cruisers and destroyers pounded the hilly island with live ammunition.

Rocket ships moving close to the beaches poured in their arsenal of deadly missives. Then the Marines landed—5,000 of them. Wave after wave fanned out over the hills, overrunning roads and strategic positions. Their commander, Major-Gen. T. E. Watson, landed and took command of shore operations.

Marine aircraft strafed and bombed the imaginary enemy when their fellow Leathernecks radioed for assistance.

Most of the Marines were seeing their first big operation. About four-fifths of them were recruits with only six or seven months' experience.

With the Marines went an impressive array of important observers including Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Lieut.-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, Commanding General Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, and three members of the House Military Affairs Committee, Cole (N. Y.), Hess (Ohio) and Short (Mo.).

PLAN WOULD GIVE PRESIDENT USE OF 400 MILLION

Public Hearings Set for Next Week in Effort to Speed Action.

(N)

FULL DATA DEMANDED

G.O.P. Gets Set to Quiz Truman's Aides on All Phases of Proposal.

WASHINGTON, March 14—(AP) A plan giving President Truman wide discretion in using the $400,000,000 he seeks for bolstering Greece and Turkey against Communism was studied today as both branches of Congress arranged for speedy action.

The House Foreign Affairs committee set public hearings for next week.

The Senate Republican conference approved a work schedule designed to produce a decision on the question by March 31, although leaders privately expressed doubts that action could be completed that soon.

Wide Powers For Truman

The bill still is being drafted. But congressmen reported that administration officials suggested flexible provisions which would permit the President to decide whether the money should be sent to Greece and Turkey as loans or as outright grants, and to parcel it out at intervals as needed.

Provisions for that purpose were reported discussed by House Foreign Affairs committeemen with Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Acting Secretary of State Acheson in a three-hour session behind closed doors.

Whatever form the bill takes in committee, however, it will be subject to amendments on the floor. By this means congressmen may seek to impose various restrictions, if the committee does not do so.

Rep. Eaton (R-N.J.), chairman of the committee, said he expects to have a bill ready for introduction Monday. Calling for its consideration on a non-partisan basis, he declared he is not worried about politics "but I am worried about the United States in a world that is full of hell."

Full Information Demanded

While waiting for the House to act first, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) began compiling a list of questions on all phases of the historic diplomatic move. He said cabinet members will be asked to answer them fully when they appear before the Foreign Relations committee which he heads.

One question, raised by Senators Taft (R-Ohio) and Jenner (R-Ind.), is whether top government officials knew of the impending Mediterranean situation as long ago as last October.

The State department later issued a denial of this. Press Officer Lincoln White told reporters: "There is obviously a misunderstanding about what the British told us.

"The British have for many months indicated that they desired and proposed to withdraw troops from Greece as soon as they possibly could. Mr. Bevin and other British officials have said so publicly in commons, at the United Nations and elsewhere.

"However, the British note of Feb. 24 was the first notification received by this government that the British government was forced to withdraw financial and economic aid as of March 31 to the Greek government."

Jenner brought the question up in the Republican conference, saying it was generally reported that British Foreign Minister Bevin gave notice of it then to former Secretary of State Byrnes.

"If that is true," Jenner told newsmen, "I think Congress ought to know that this is not something that has just popped up overnight with a demand for immediate attention."

Taft told a reporter he had been informed by a visitor from London that this government was notified last October that the British would have to stop economic aid to Greece March 31, when their financial year ends. In any event, an examination of the British budget might have disclosed that it included no further funds for Greece, he said.

"I don't think this is a major point," Taft continued, "but Congress ought to know whether the administration knew about this situation all along and simply delayed acting until it had reached a crisis."

Byrnes declined to comment on the reports.

Britain Winds Up Aid

MAR

(In London, the House of Commons approved today a $76,000,000 supplementary appropriation to wind up British aid to Greece by March 31. It is to pay Greek army costs and provide some civilian aid).

The Greek crisis first was called to the attention of legislative leaders two weeks ago by the President at a White House conference. Previously Lord Inverchapel, the British ambassador, was reported to have discussed it with Secretary of State Marshall.

Vandenberg was quoted by Chairman Millikin (R-Colo.) as having told the Republican conference that if any advance notice of British intentions was given to Byrnes or any other high diplomatic official, Vandenberg did not know about it.

30.24-8491

Congress Urged to Give President Flexible Authority on Greek Loan

Top Administration Figures Said to Advise Granting Power to Parcel Out or Choke Off Fund on Basis of Developments.

MAR 1947 (D)

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—Top administration figures were reported today to have suggested that Congress give President Truman broad powers to parcel out, or choke off, the proposed $400,000,000 to help Greece and Turkey combat Communist pressures.

Usually responsible informants said that this idea was discussed at a private conference of members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Secretary of War Patterson and Under-Secretary of State Acheson. They said the thought was that the action by Congress should make no commitments to Greece or Turkey, but instead should give the President flexible authority to:

1. Decide whether the money should go to the two countries as loans or direct grants. (Mr. Truman did not say in his message to Congress Wednesday whether the money should be a grant or loan, or how much should go to each country.)

2. Apportion the money between the two countries on the basis of week-by-week or month-by-month developments.

3. Encourage Great Britain to retain some obligations in Greece, possibly by helping support British soldiers now in the country.

Many Favor Restrictions.

There were indications of considerable sentiment in Congress, however, for restricting the types of assistance the President could extend. The talk along that line sprang from his request for authority to send military advisers to Turkey and Greece. Several members said they wanted his discretion in that field pinned down tightly.

At a conference of Republican Senators, Senator Jenner (R.-Ind.) demanded to know whether Britain advised the administration as long ago as October of her intention to withdraw economic support from the Greeks.

After the closed-door meeting, Jenner elaborated to reporters: "It has been generally reported that Foreign Minister Bevin of Great Britain informed James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, in October of the intended withdrawal. If that is true, I think Congress ought to know that this is not something that has just popped up overnight with a demand for immediate action."

Jenner said he wants the question answered before deciding whether to support President Truman's proposal for $400,000,000 financial and limited military help to Greec and Turkey.

Other Senators said Senator Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, also mentioned reports that Bevin had notified Byrnes of Britain's contemplated action last November.

But, they said, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who served as an adviser to Byrnes at several international conferences, commented that if any such notification had been given Byrnes he never heard of it.

Vandenberg was reported to have said also that there was no indication of any such notification in American actions on foreign affairs in ensuing months.

To Put Questions.

The Michigan Senator was represented as having agreed to put Jenner's question on a list he is compiling to present to top ranking administration officials for public replies before Congress acts on the aid proposal.

(A White House conference on February 27, attended by a small group of top Republican and Democratic congressional leaders who were pledged to secrecy, presumably received first word of the problem posed the United States in the Mediterranean by Britain's withdrawal of support of Greece.

(Formal notice was reported to have been delivered to the State Department earlier the same week by Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador. Secretary of State Marshall, now in Moscow, attended the February 27 conference around Mr. Truman's desk.)

Another question raised at the Republican conference was possible demands on the United States if the present French Government should fall. Senator Millikin of Colorado, chairman of the conference, said that no conclusions were reached.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee ordered public hearings next week—probably to start Tuesday—on President Truman's proposals for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), the chairman, said the committee will meet Monday to consider another bill—one calling for the expenditure of $350,000,000 for relief in five European countries.

Vandenberg Questioned.

Vandenberg was said to have faced a barrage of queries about the foreign and domestic effect of President Truman's proposal to extend financial and indirect military help to the two countries at the Republican conference.

Senator Wherry (Neb.) told a reporter the questions ranged from future status of the United Nations to demands to know whether American troops are to be used in the Mediterranean area.

Later, Vandenberg, who has called for "top-rank candor" on the international situation, told reporters that "if anybody has any questions to ask about this proposal, I want them answered."

His demand for top-rank candor was being interpreted as a suggestion that Secretary of State Marshall discuss the crisis with Premier Stalin at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Milliken told newspapermen that Vandenberg expressed the opinion that there was "less risk involved in following the President's suggestion (for aid to the two countries) than in rejecting it.

A move developed today to combine Senate and House committee hearings and thus speed action on President Truman's program.

Messages Pile Up.

It was suggested by Representative Lodge (R.-Conn.) who said that he saw no reason why hearings should not be combined. But some other committee members expressed private doubt that the Senate Committee would agree. They said that the Senate group always had been reluctant to depart from the tradition of separate hearings.

At the White House, officials reported a continuing inflow of comment on the President's Wednesday speech. Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, said about 200 telegrams arrived overnight.

He said there were many in opposition, but he called them "obviously inspired." Most of them came from New York. Outside of those that are "clearly propaganda," he declared, the overwhelming majority favor the President's recommendations.

Capitol Hill comment indicated that congressional opposition would be confined to narrowing the terms under which $400,000,000 of aid would go to the Greeks and Turks.

Representative Mundt (R.-S. D.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters that he thought the chief bone of contention would be Mr. Truman's request for authority to send military missions to the two countries.

"What it amounts to," he told a reporter, "is whether or not Congress should surrender to the President the right to declare war. If we send an unlimited number of military missions abroad, and they become involved in fighting, well . . . we just couldn't leave them there without doing something."

Broadcasts Reaction To Soviet

Washington, March 14 (AP)—The State Department broadcast to Russia today both favorable and unfavorable reaction to President Truman's proposal to aid Greece and Turkey in resisting communism.

The unfavorable included that of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President. Wallace said the President is bringing the "world nearer to war."

TRUMAN SILENT ON WORLD NEWS

Hears No Official Word From Moscow on Proposals.

Key West, Fla., March 14 (A. P.).—President Truman was silent on world affairs today as news dispatches from Moscow told of Russian reaction to his foreign policy speech.

Charles G. Ross, the presidential secretary, said there was no news here on the international situation, nor any word from Moscow on Wednesday's speech to Congress in which Mr. Truman challenged the march of Communism.

Ross appeared in the press room and White House reporters who accompanied Mr. Truman to this vacation retreat grabbed for pencils and paper. The notes they made were hardly world-shaking news.

Mr. Truman arose at 7:30 A. M., said Ross. He had prunes, scrambled eggs and bacon for breakfast.

Repeating this menu for the reporters in the rear who couldn't hear very well, Ross then went on to relay the other developments.

"The President went for a walk after reading the morning papers flown in from Washington and writing a few letters," said the press secretary. "He is at this moment inspecting the submarine tender Howard W. Gilmore."

"He is going to the Fort Taylor beach and bask in the sun. He's feeling fine. He has made no plans for the afternoon other than to relax."

Capt. Crutchfield Adair, skipper of the seaplane tender, Greenwich Bay, entertained the President and his party last night with feats of magic, Ross said.

Gratified by Reaction.

Ross told reporters that Mr. Truman was gratified by American, including press, reaction to his speech before a joint session of Congress.

The present schedule calls for Mr. Truman's return to Washington Sunday afternoon or Monday.

Special arrangements are being made for the President to hear his daughter, Margaret, make her radio debut Sunday night.

Ross said the President was "feeling a lot better" since he arrived here, tired out from exertions of the past few weeks. Most of his fatigue, Ross said, appears to have vanished.

Time Of British Word On Greece Is Issue

MAR 1947

Washington, March 14 (AP)—A demand that the Administration tell whether Britain disclosed as long ago as October her intentions to withdraw economic support of Greece was made at a Senate Republican conference today by Senator Jenner (R., Ind.).

After the closed-door meeting, Jenner elaborated to reporters:

"It has been generally reported that Foreign Minister Bevin of Great Britain informed James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, in October of the intended withdrawal.

"Congress Ought To Know"

"If that is true, I think Congress ought to know that this is not something that has just popped up overnight with a demand for immediate attention."

Jenner said he wants the question answered before deciding whether to support President Truman's proposal for $400,000,000 financial and limited military help to Greece and Turkey.

Other senators said Chairman Taft (Ohio) of the Republican Policy Committee also mentioned reports that Bevin had notified Byrnes of Britain's contemplated action last November.

Vandenberg Word

But, they said, Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who served as an adviser to Byrnes at several international conferences, commented that if any such notification had been given Byrnes he never heard of it.

Vandenberg was reported to have said also that there was no indication of any such notification in American actions on foreign affairs in ensuing months.

The Michigan Senator was represented as having agreed to put Jenner's question on a list he is compiling to present to top-ranking Administration officials for public replies before Congress acts on the aid proposal.

White House Conference

[A White House conference on February 27, attended by a small group of top Republican and Democratic congressional leaders who were pledged to secrecy, presumably received first word of the problem posed the United States in the Mediterranean by Britain's withdrawal of support of Greece.

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Another question raised at the Republican conference concerned possible demands on the United States if the present French Government should fall. Chairman Millikin (Col.) of the conference said no conclusions were reached.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee ordered public hearings next week—probably to start Tuesday—on President Truman's proposals for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Closed Session

The decision followed a closed session with Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of Navy Forrestal and Under Secretary of State Acheson.

Chairman Eaton (R., N.J.) said the committee will meet Monday to consider another bill—one calling for the expenditure of $350,000,000 for relief in five European countries, among them Greece and China.

Vandenberg was said to have faced a barrage of queries about the foreign and domestic effect of President Truman's proposal.

Range Of Questions

Senator Wherry (Neb.) said the questions ranged from future status of the United Nations to demands to know whether American troops

are to be used in the Mediterranean area.

"Senator Vandenberg is compiling these into a questionnaire which he said he will insist upon competent Government officials' answering fully in public hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee acts on the proposal," Wherry said.

"The questions have covered every conceivable phase of the effect of this move on American and international affairs."

Candor Urged

Later, Vandenberg, who has called for "top-rank candor" on the international situation, said that "if anybody has any questions to ask about this proposal, I want them answered."

His demand for "top-rank candor" was being interpreted as a suggestion that Secretary of State Marshall discuss the crisis with Premier Stalin at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' meeting.

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"If we send an unlimited number of military missions abroad and they become involved in fighting, well . . . we just couldn't leave them there without doing something."

U.N. Powerless To Aid Greece, Experts Say

New York, March 14 (AP)—The United Nations is powerless to intervene directly in Greek affairs to help stabilize that Government unless the beleaguered regime itself asks the United Nations for assistance.

Greece, in a dire emergency now and unable to wait for the still-young United Nations machinery to function, went directly to the United States for assistance.

The United States, as President Truman noted in his message to Congress, intends to help free peoples maintain their identity so as to realize the peaceful objectives of the United Nations.

Time Is Major Factor

The major factor cropping up in discussions of the case in United Nations circles here and at Lake Success is that of time.

Most of those authorities point out that Greece has had some experience with the Security Council, where the political situation is such that an appeal from Greece for help might bring on an extended debate and controversy while the Greek Government foundered.

Qualified observers insist that the United States is not bypassing the United Nations. They say it merely is shoring up a nation in trouble until the world peace machinery has come of age and can function effectively.

Indirect Help Possible

The United Nations might help Greece indirectly by setting up a commission to supervise the disputed border until the Greek Army was able to maintain the integrity of its own frontiers.

The United States is said to be considering recommending such a *cordon sanitaire* for Greece, but action must await the report of the Security Council's investigating commission now on that border.

The United Nations might assist Greece through the International Bank except for two factors: First, United Nations authorities say the bank has not been in operation long enough to be in position to help Greece immediately; and, secondly, in the opinion of some financial experts, Greece's credit now is not sufficient to back up a loan from the World Bank.

Trieste Step Weighed

Meanwhile, authoritative sources said today that Great Britain may ask the Big Four Foreign Ministers to intervene if the four-power delegates to the United Nations Security Council do not name a governor soon for internationalized Trieste.

A British source said that if Russia does not soon agree to one of the five names recently submitted or does not submit a candidate within the next few days British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would "probably ask the Foreign Ministers in Moscow to take up the question."

No Progress Made

The job of naming a governor of Trieste was given to the United States, Britain, Russia and France, who in turn would submit their selection to the Security Council for approval.

The governor was scheduled to have been appointed by the middle of this month, but for the last two weeks no progress has been made by the Big Four Council members in reaching agreement on a candidate.

CLASH DELAYS NEW U.N. UNIT

U.S., Russia Argue On Freedom Of Information Group

Lake Success, N.Y., March 14 (AP). Russia and the United States clashed today over the question of whether the proposed United Nations subcommission on freedom of information should be composed of Government representatives or private individuals.

This appeared to be the only major point of difference in the way of putting this new agency into operation. In day-long debate on the report of the Human Rights Commission, which included recommendations on freedom of information, the Economic and Social Council was agreed that the subcommission should be set up as soon as possible.

It also was agreed that its first task should be to draft a program for an international conference which will be held either late this year or early in 1948 to consider the whole question of freedom of information.

Czech Supports Russian

Alexander P. Morozov, Soviet delegate, asserted during the discussions that the twelve-nation subcommission must be made up of Government representatives. He was supported by Jan Papanek, delegate from Czechoslovakia.

Most of the other delegates, however, including Leroy Stinebower, United States delegate, supported the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission, which provided that the Economic and Social Council elect the commission members "subject to the consent of the governments of which the persons are nationals."

Stinebower called freedom of information "one of the major guarantees for lasting peace" and called on the Economic and Social Council for prompt action in setting up the subcommission. He said the United States was prepared to present a list of nominees as soon as the Council was ready for it.

French Delegate's Plans

It became clear during the debate that a strong effort would be made at the proposed world conference to write into any international agreement on freedom of information provisions setting forth the obligations of the press, radio and films as well as privileges.

Pierre Mendes-France, French delegate, announced that he already had drafted proposals which included measures designed to prevent abuses of freedom such as "the spreading of harmful news."

He also said he would propose:

1. An international statute for journalists, setting forth the rights and obligations of newsmen.
2. An international organization of the press to see that the various measures were respected.

Referred To Committee

His views were supported by Papanek, who declared that if "the press enjoys great rights, it cannot be exempt from equally great responsibilities."

"Freedom without obligations," Papanek declared, "could very easily act against the very aims of the Charter of the United Nations."

After day-long discussion of the question the Economic and Social Council referred it to a committee for further study.

President Ruled Against His Top Men On Draft

Washington, March 14 (AP)—President Truman overruled his top military manpower experts in advising Congress to let the wartime Draft Act expire at the end of this month.

This became known today after Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) made available the transcript of a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Gurney had previously reported a committee decision to urge a delay of at least three months in the transfer of draft records from local boards to state capitals because of the troubled world situation.

Urged By Hershey And Paul

The recorded testimony of Tuesday's committee meeting disclosed that both Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul, army chief of personnel, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, conceded under questioning that they had recommended continuance of the draft even though there have been no induction calls since October

Senator Saltonstall (R., Mass.) asked Paul whether it would not have been better to have extended selective service itself, rather than set up an office of selective service records proposed by the President to keep draft files intact.

"As for me, I think personally it would be far simpler to have retained the skeleton organization, but the Commander in Chief did not see fit to do it, so I am in no position to say otherwise," Paul replied.

Differed On Extension

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) developed that Hershey and the President also differed about extension of the draft after Hershey testified the machinery would be badly needed for any "remobilization."

"The President did not agree with you on that danger because he would have recommended a continuance of selective service," Byrd observed.

"I think that is obvious," Hershey responded.

"One more question," Byrd said, "and do not answer if this is embarrasing—but did you recommend the continuance of selective service this year?"

"Two or three times, yes sir," was the reply.

Cited Recruiting Prospects

Mr. Truman told Congress in a message March 3 that because of "A recent brightening in recruiting prospects" he was recommending that there be no extension of the draft "at this time."

He added, however, that he wanted it understood that the Army and Navy would ask for a new act if they are unable to keep 1,641,000 men under arms.

The Mediterranean situation had not built up to the crisis stage when that message went to Capitol Hill.

The Greek-Turkey case was beginning to assume fateful proportions, however, when Mr. Truman a week later recommended that the Office of Selective Service Records be set up to keep all draft files intact by having each state assemble them in the capital, under Federal jurisdiction.

The shift was to be made at the end of March. But Gurney's committee proposed yesterday, after another closed-door session with Secretary of War Patterson that the records be left where they are, at least through June, even though this would cost an extra $2,000,000.

DOUGHTON URGES DELAY IN TAX CUT

Should Wait Until Foreign Commitments Known, He Warns.

WASHINGTON, March 14—(AP) Noting "dark clouds hanging over the world," Rep. Doughton (D-NC) called today for delay in tax cuts "until we know what our foreign commitments and expenditures will be."

But Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio) declared that "just because of the scare the President gave us a few days ago, we are not at war with Russia."

Doughton, who managed tax legislation as ways and means committee chairman while the Democrats controlled congress, stepped into the leadership of the opposition as the committee closed two days of hearings.

20 P.C. Cut Urged

The final witnesses were two under-secretaries of the treasury in the Roosevelt administration who joined Republicans calling for a 20 per cent across the board income tax cut.

They were Roswell Magill, now a Columbia University law professor, and John W. Hanes, finance chairman of the Hearst enterprises and the U. S. Lines. Both testified before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Their position clashed head-on with that of the Truman administration. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder yesterday asked the committee to forget about tax cuts this year and apply any treasury surpluses to debt reduction.

The committee, under complete control of the Republicans, is bound to approve a tax cut bill, probably next week.

Magill and Hanes testified after a stormy session in which Democrats sought to open the committee hearings to witnesses from the general public.

Fight Over Open Hearings

On a strict party-line vote, the committee rejected 12 to 5 a motion by Rep. Lynch (D-NY) that anyone who desired to express an opinion on taxes be allowed to testify. Lynch contented the two-day tax hearings were being limited to witnesses "invited" by Chairman Knutson (R-Minn).

Russ Nixon, chairman of the economic subcommittee of the CIO legislative committee, circulated a statement in the committee room declaring that the hearing procedure had been adopted "to sneak over a soak the averageman tax measure."

Magill testified that a 20 per cent tax reduction retroactive to Jan. 1 "would reaffirm the faith of congress in the free enterprise system."

Hanes asked for action on Knutson's bill "as soon as possible." He advised congress to "forget the political considerations and the ideologies that have been written into too many of our recent tax laws and deal with the problem as objectively as it deserves to be dealt with."

"The theory of ability to pay, which underlies and justifies our income tax schedules, has been abused," he said. "Under the revenue acts of 1936 and 1938, for example, our concepts of taxation have been warped from purely revenue-raising purposes to the use of taxation for social ends."

Moreover, he said income tax rates, especially in the higher brackets, "have been framed as punitive instruments."

Flanders Would Stop Exports to Russia

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—Legislation to embargo all shipments of goods to Russia until that nation fulfills "its obligations under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements" was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Flanders (R.-Vt.).

A similar measure in the House was offered on March 4 by Representative Bradley (R.-Mich.), chairman of the Merchant Marine committee. Bradley's bill, now pending before the Foreign Affairs Committee, would prohibit exports until the Soviets make "a satisfactory settlement" for nine-five American merchant ships received during the war.

30.24-8493

Britain Cancels Import Curb on 34 U.S. Products

Items Include Pipe Tobacco, Cigarettes, Quick-Frozen Fruits and Safety Razors

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Britain will now permit import of limited quantities of American cigarettes and American pipe tobacco, quick-frozen fruits and safety razors, the Commerce Department announced today.

These were among thirty-four groups of commodities added to 167 previously approved by Britain for receipt under the British "token import plan."

Others newly approved include women's and children's cotton and woolen stockings, men's socks, girdles, corsets, brassieres, laundry soap, windshield wipers and pots, loaded supporting cartridges and loaded shot-gun shells and artificial teeth.

Under the "token" import plan, individual American producers are permitted to ship to Britain each year an amount of each item not exceeding 20 per cent of the average annual value of his 1936-1948 shipments to Britain.

The remaining newly approved articles, none of which could be shipped to Britain during the war, were listed as:

Onion and garlic salt, hand-operated stropping machines and razor grinders and sharpeners, hand seeders for farm and garden use, dental equipment and instruments, spectacle frames not of gold or gold-filled, portable electric generators, aquarium equipment and belt fasteners for conveyor belts.

Also wood or cardboard filing boxes or trays, women's dresses of any material, garters, bone black, porcelain enamel frit, propriety or trade-name medicinal preparations, paper towels and napkins, snapshot mounting corners, adhesive labels, indexing or filing cards, automotive cables, chemical maintenance products for automobiles except oils and polishes, furniture casters and parts, ladies handbag and purse frames and certain additional office supplies.

Thomsen Says Nazi Pay To Stewart Was Ordered

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP). Hans Thomsen, former Charge d'Affaires at the German Embassy, testified today that in 1941 he ordered between $10,000 and $15,000 paid to a "propaganda" magazine in Wisconsin.

Under defense questioning in the perjury trial of Douglas M. Stewart, of Lake Geneva, Wis., in United States District Court, Thomsen said he directed propaganda matters in a general way but did not carry out the details.

Stewart is charged on four counts with having perjured himself when he testified before a Federal grand jury in 1943 that he did not know the source of two packets of $15,000 each which he had received.

Thomsen said he had told Heribert von Strempel, former First Secretary of the German Embassy, to turn over funds to Stewart, former publisher of "Scribner's Commentator," but insisted it "is difficult for me to remember all the details of this."

Thomsen frequently referred to what he termed his "little diary," which he withdrew from his pocket when asked for dates and places.

He asserted he was arrested Aug. 21, 1945, by the British when he returned to Germany from Sweden, was held for eight months and then turned over to the Americans, being taken to Camp Seibert near Frankfurt.

He said that he and Strempel had been questioned by American agents and that Strempel later told him he had been threatened "even to be shot as a spy—which I considered outrageous."

Continued Sugar Control Approved

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—Legislation continuing sugar price control and rationing until October 31 wasapp roved today by the House Banking Committee. Under pr esent law, rationing expires March 31 and price control June 30.

As originally drafted by Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich.), the new measure would have extended control until October 31, and permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to extend it until March 31 of next year if he deemed that necessary. Wolcott said the committee's decision to extend the control until October 31 was unanimous.

SMALL PAPERS WILL BE AIDED

Publishers Appoint Body to Study Newsprint.

Washington, March 14 (A. P.).—Leading publishers will have their local associations do all in their power to help daily and weekly newspapers get news print.

In the case of religious, labor and specialized newspapers, the publishers have set up a committee to investigate the newsprint situation.

The publishers adopted the following resolution:

"This group of newspaper publishers unanimously decided that they will undertake so far as they possibly can, to have the local publishers' associations, which include the regional, State and city associations, examine all cases of distress of newspapers of general circulation, which includes weeklies as well as dailies under Section 520 of the postal laws and regulations and do all in their power to see that they are enabled to continue to publish. As to other publications which are classified under Section 521 of the postal laws and regulations they are appointing a committee to investigate the situation and that committee will report back to this Senate sub-committee in ten days."

Magazines Lack Paper.

Adrian B. Lopez, publisher of six magazines, testified today that he has been forced to pay up to $200 a ton for newsprint. Lopez, president of the Volitant Publishing Corporation, told a Senate Small Business sub-committee that this is $116 a ton over the regular market price. He added that "unless relief is found immediately, we will be forced to curtail from six to two publications."

Chairman Capehardt (R.-Ind.), a member of the sub-committee investigating newspritn shortage complaints, asked what legislation can be enacted to remedy the plight of small publications.

Lopez said he thought the provision of the anti-trust laws should be invoked to block what he called the monopoly of large publishers.

"During 1946, mills which were logical and potential sources of supply were sold to large publishers," Lopez said.

Labels Ripped Off Paper.

Lopez testified that in 1945 under newsprint rationing, his firm was receiveing a total of 2,000 tons of paper annually from two suppliers, but one of these has been unable to supply any paper since December. The other has cut his supply 25 per cent, he said.

Capehart asked names of the mills from which the $200-a-ton paper was shipped.

"I don't know," Lopez replied. "They take the labels off the paper."

Capehart instructed Lopez to furnish a list of all his paper brokers, because "we may want to subpœna those people."

Senator Ellender (D.-La.) wanted to know whether Lopez's suppliers are "regular brokers or fly-by-nights."

"I'd call them fly-by-nights," Lopez said, "but some of them are regular brokers."

Capehart told Lopez his case will be turned over to the committee of publishers set up to determine what aid can be given small papers.

Bradley Worried Over War Neurosis

Atlantic City, March 14 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today the Veterans Administration was "worried about the number of men showing up with a war-developed psychiatric neurosis condition"—nightmares of combat duty and a desire to kill "someone dear to them, a wife perhaps."

Here to address the National Postwar Conference, which is holding a "behind-the-doors" meeting, Bradley said in an interview that he could not estimate how many veterans were neuro-psychiatric cases, but that it was "a bigger number than we like."

"They've reported nightmares of combat duty some six months to a year after their discharges from service and one psychiatrist told me a number have a desire to kill someone—someone dear to them, a wife perhaps."

Made International Bank Head

Washington, March 14 (AP)—The nomination of Eugene R. Black, of New Jersey, to be United States executive director of the International Bank was confirmed by the Senate today. He succeeds Emilio Collado.

"GOVERNMENTAL DOMINATION, MANIPULATION OF INFORMATION IN THE
INTEREST OF A PARTY, ARE POWERFUL WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF AN ANTI-
DEMOCRATIC NAZI REGIME," HE SAID.
"IF ANY ANTI-DEMOCRATIC IDEOLOGIES ARE TO BE FOREVER ELIMINATED
IN GERMANY WE MUST CERTAINLY PERMIT THE PEOPLE OF THAT NATION TO ENJOY
UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO INFORMATION OBTAINED BY MEANS OF ALL MEDIA
OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE PRESS, RADIO, BOOKS, MAGAZINES,
FILMS, THEATERS AND MUSIC."

A184 ADD-MOSCOW (MARSHALL (N)-GALLAGHER) XVXX GERMANY.

HE ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES WOULD NEVER MAKE GERMANY A DEMOCRACY
BY "A MERE NEGATIVE PROCESS DEPRIVING THE NAZIS OF THEIR POSITIONS
AND INFLUENCE. WE MUST RATHER TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF ESSENTIALS WHICH I HAVE OUTLINED AND PROCEED TO RESTORE THE
GERMAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE UPON THE FOUNDATION WHICH THEY
PROVIDE."

HE READ TWO OTHER PAPERS IN WHICH HE DISCLOSED THAT 80 OF 117 WAR
PRODUCTION PLANTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY WERE 100 PERCENT
LIQUIDATED, AND THAT THE UNITED STATES IS HOLDING ONLY 15,103 NAZI
PRISONERS OF WAR, OF WHOM 13,825 WERE IN ITALY. ANOTHER 15,873 ARE
BEING DISCHARGED RAPIDLY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY, HE SAID.

MOLOTOV ANNOUNCED THAT FIGURES ON SOVIET PRISONERS OF WAR WOULD
BE CIRCULATED AMONG THE DELEGATIONS TONIGHT.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT SAID THE FRENCH HAVE 641,483 GERMAN
WAR PRISONERS, INCLUDING 593,267 IN FRANCE AND 19,601 IN AFRICA
AND 18,606 IN THE FRENCH ZONE OF GERMANY.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN SAID YESTERDAY BY MOLOTOV
435,295 PRISONERS OUTSIDE OF GERMANY. THEY ARE BEING REPATRIATED
AT THE RATE OF 17,000 MONTHLY, AND THE FIGURE WILL BE RAISED TO
20,000 ON JULY 1, HE ADDED.

MARSHALL ANSWERED TWO CRITICISMS RAISED YESTERDAY BY MOLOTOV.
REPLYING TO A SOVIET CHARGE THAT 35 PERCENT OF THE JUDGES IN THE
U.S. ZONE WERE FORMER NAZIS, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY SAID ACTUALLY
35 PERCENT WERE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM WHO HAD
BEEN CLEARED OF NAZISM.

MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT THAT 2,000 GERMANS WERE SERVING IN MILITARY

UNITS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE DREW THE REPLY THAT 8,000 WERE IN LABOR UNITS ON JAN. 1 OF THIS YEAR AND ORDERS HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR THEIR QUICKEST DISPERSION.

VS332PES

MAR 1947

THE DEVELOPMENTS ON CHINA AND THE REACTION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH OVERSHADOWED THE PLODDING PROGRESS OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY; THEY COULD NOT SEEM TO SKIP OLD ARGUMENTS. GERMANY STILL APPEARED THE MAIN KEY TO BASIC EAST-WEST RELATIONS. ADD-MOSCOW-(MARSHALL-DAY)-XXY TODAY

A WRITER IN PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, TODAY URGED THE BIG FOUR TO MAKE A TREATY "WITH GERMANY" RATHER THAN DICTATE A TREATY "TO" GERMANY.

THIS LINE OF SOVIET POLICY, SEEKING EARLY CREATION OF A CENTRALIZED GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IS IN OPPOSITION TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN FEDERALIZATION PLANS.

ANOTHER COMMENTARY, IN IZVESTIA, THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, DECLARED THAT "ALL SINCERE PEACE LOVERS DESIRE SUCCESS" FOR THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL AND ASSAILED PESSIMISTS WHO FORESEE FAILURE.

MARSHALL, TOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID, HAD NOT REPLIED TO MOLOTOV A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL ON THE SOVIET MINISTER'S REQUEST FOR INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF CHINA.

IF CHINA REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH TALKS, MARSHALL ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD REFUSE, BECAUSE HE IS UNWILLING TO TAKE ANY ACTION WHICH THE CHINESE COULD CONSIDER AN AFFRONT.

THIS LEFT OPEN THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE COULD STILL GIVE MOLOTOV THE INFORMATION REQUESTED EITHER IN A SINGLE, BRIEF MEETING, OR WITHOUT ANY MEETING. BUT IT MEANT--EMPHATICALLY--THAT MARSHALL WOULD NOT ENGAGE IN ANY ACTUAL CONFERENCE ON THE MATTER WITHOUT CHINA'S PRESENCE.

THE FRENCH DELEGATION HELD THE VIEW THAT UNLESS THE AMERICANS, RUSSIANS AND BRITISH TOOK DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THEIR 1945 BIG THREE ACTION ON CHINA, FRANCE HAD NO INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE NEW MEETING.

"THE QUESTION OF FAR EASTERN RELATIONS IS OF GREAT INTEREST TO FRANCE," AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID, "AND IF ANY NEW DECISIONS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED, FRANCE WANTS A FULL SHARE IN THE CONFERENCE, BUT IF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE JUST GOING TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR LAST CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, WE WILL NOT INSIST UPON PARTICIPATING."

ASTRALIA AND CANADA WERE REPORTED URGING BEVIN TO ABSTAIN FROM ANY DISCUSSION ON CHINA DURING THIS CONFERENCE.

THE TWO DOMINIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE CHINESE SITUATION WAS PART OF THE GENERAL EASTERN SETTLEMENT, WHICH THEY FELT SHOULD BE SEPARATE FROM THE EUROPEAN AND IN WHICH THEY BELIEVE AUSTRALIA AND CANADA SHOULD HAVE FULL VOICES.

A CHINESE EMBASSY SOURCE SAID TODAY THE EMBASSY HERE HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY INVITATION OR OTHER NOTIFICATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION REGARDING THE PROPOSED TALKS BUT HAD BEEN INFORMED OF THE PROPOSAL "THROUGH OTHER SOURCES."

MARSHALL, IT WAS LEARNED, PLANNED TO REPLY THAT HE WAS WILLING TO EXCHANGE REPORTS ON CHINA IN LINE WITH THE BIG THREE'S MOSCOW AGREEMENT OF DEC.19, 1945--BUT ONLY IF CHINA PARTICIPATED. BEVIN, PRESUMABLY, WOULD TAKE A SIMILAR LINE.

MOLOTOV, AFTER RECEIVING THE MARSHALL AND BEVIN RESPONSES, WAS EXPECTED TO INVITE CHINA TO DESIGNATE A REPRESENTATIVE TO TAKE PART IN THE TALKS, BUT WHETHER THE NANKING GOVERNMENT WOULD AGREE IN VIEW OF DECLARATIONS ALREADY MADE WAS HIGHLY UNCERTAIN, AND REJECTION OF SUCH AN INVITATION WOULD BE NO SURPRISE. 1/CNS

A SOVIET RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, CONFIRMING EARLIER REPORTS OF THE MOLOTOV NOTES, SAID NOTHING ABOUT AN INVITATION TO CHINA BUT DID NOT BAR SUCH A POSSIBILITY.

WHEN THE CONFERENCE BEGAN MONDAY, MOLOTOV PROPOSED A DISCUSSION OF CHINA IN THE LIGHT OF THE BIG THREE'S MOSCOW AGREEMENT FOR NON-INTERVENTION THERE, BUT MARSHALL ASKED FOR TIME TO THINK THE PROPOSAL OVER AND THE CHINESE QUESTION WAS NOT PUT ON THE CONFERENCE AGENDA.

MARSHALL WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY TO BE UNDISPOSED TO GO INTO DETAILED DISCUSSIONS AND ARGUMENTS WITH THE SOVIET UNION OVER CHINA, AND IT WAS SAID HE MIGHT LIMIT HIS OWN PARTICIPATION IN SUCH TALKS AND SIMPLY GIVE BEVIN, MOLOTOV AND THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE, IF ANY, THE U.S. VIEW OF CONDITIONS THERE, INCLUDING A STATEMENT ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS.

A11

MAR 1947

SOME OBSERVERS SAW A LINK BETWEEN THE LATEST MOVE TO BRING UP THE CHINA QUESTION AND POSSIBLE SOVIET REACTION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST TO CONGRESS FOR $400,000,000 IN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY. THE SITUATION IN CHINA, THEY SAID, MAY BE ATTACKED AS ONE OF THE MOST VULNERABLE POINTS IN AMERICAN WORLDWIDE DIPLOMACY IN VIEW OF MARSHALL'S FAILURE TO UNIFY THE FACTIONS THERE.

IN ALMOST A WEEK OF SESSIONS, THE CONFERENCE HAS MADE LITTLE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON A TREATY WITH GERMANY--WHICH, WITH AN AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT, IS ITS MAIN BUSINESS.

INSTEAD, THE BIG FOUR HAS BEEN EXCHANGING OLD, FAMILIAR ARGUMENTS LONG CURRENT IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON GERMANY, HAVING TO DO WITH DENAZIFICATION, DEMILITARIZATION AND THE LIKE.

MARSHALL PLANNED TODAY TO TRY TO GET ACTION ON AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ABOUT GERMAN PRISONERS. HE PREPARED A STATEMENT ON AMERICAN HOLDINGS WHICH HE INTENDED TO CIRCULARIZE TO THE OTHER DELEGATIONS PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF TODAY'S MINISTERS' SESSION (4 P.M.--8 A.M., EST). MOLOTOV HAS PROMISED DATA ON PRISONERS HELD BY RUSSIA.

MARSHALL YESTERDAY SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTERS A RESOLUTION THAT WOULD INSTRUCT THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN TO DIRECT GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT UNIFORM DENAZIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY.

MOLOTOV SAID HE BELIEVED THE PROPOSAL ACCEPTABLE IN PRINCIPLE BUT WANTED TIME TO THINK ABOUT IT. BEVIN OBJECTED THAT EFFECTING UNIFORM PRACTICES WOULD TAKE TOO LONG.

IN SUBMITTING THE RESOLUTION, MARSHALL SAID HE HAD REPORTS THAT NAZIS IN THE SOVIET ZONE WERE BEING GIVEN A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH IF THEY JOINED THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY. MOLOTOV REPLIED THAT HE KNEW OF NO SUCH CASES.

30.24-8495

FOLO MOSCOW (270)

HONG KONG, MARCH 14-(AP)-GEN.TSAI TING-KAI,FORMER HEAD OF THE CHINESE 19TH ROUTE ARMY, AND MARSHAL LI CHAI-SUM, FORMER MILITARY GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI PROVINCES, APPEALED TO THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TODAY NOT TO INTERFERE IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND ASKED A CESSATION OF SUPPLIES TO CHINA.

IN A SIGNED STATEMENT, THEY PRAISED THE SOLIDARITY OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IN "RENDERING GREAT HELP" TO CHINA DURING THE WAR BUT SAID THAT SINCE THE WAR ENDED "THE UNITED STATES HAS COMMITTED SERIOUS ERRORS IN HER POLICY TOWARDS CHINA X X X. AS A RESULT THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA HAS BEEN PROLONGED AND EXPANDED."

IF SUPPLIES ARE SHIPPED TO CHINA THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION "THEY WILL NOT BE USED FOR RELIEVING SUFFERING PEOPLE NOR FOR RECONSTRUCTION BUT WILL BE USED IN SWELLING THE CIVIL WAR CHEST OF A DICTATORIAL GOVERNMENT," SAID THE STATEMENT, ALSO SIGNED BY MME.LIAO CHUNG-KAI AND PENG TZE MIN.

-DASH-

GEN.TSAI COMMANDED THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI IN 1932 AND THEN AGAINST COMMUNIST TROOPS IN FUKIEN PROVINCE IN SOUTHEAST CHINA, WHERE HE SET UP A MILITARY REGIME IN LATE 1933 AND REMAINED UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT CHASED HIM OUT AS A REBEL. HE LATER RETURNED TO FAVOR AND LED THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY AROUND HONG KONG IN 1941. HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES ON A WORLD TOUR IN 1934.

LI WAS INVOLVED WITH HIM IN THE FUKIEN REVOLT AND SUBSEQUENTLY WAS EXILED. MME.LIAO, THEN ON THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WAS LISTED IN 1938 AMONG LEFTIST-INCLINED CHINESE WHO CALLED FOR CONTINUED CHINESE RESISTANCE TO JAPAN AND FOR COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA.

WW503AES MAR 1947

FOLO NANKING CHINESE-FOREIGN MINISTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, IN A RADIO BROADCAST FROM YENAN, APPROVED TODAY THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO DISCUSS CHINESE AFFAIRS AT THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE RADIO BROADCAST A STATEMENT BY CHOU EN-LAI, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' CHIEF DIPLOMATIC FIGURE, DECLARING THAT SUCH A DISCUSSION "IS NECESSARY AND, MOREOVER, REASONABLE."

IT WAS VAGUE ON CHINESE PARTICIPATION, BUT SAID THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY "DEMANDS THE SAME RIGHTS AS THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT TO SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION OF THE CHINA QUESTION."

FR1PCS

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-TASS, RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES FOR GERMANY RESUMED DEBATE IN MOSCOW TODAY ON PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS RELATION TO THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

THE AGENCY, IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH, SAID DEPUTIES FOR AUSTRIA DISCUSSED A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN ASSETS IN THAT COUNTRY.

(EDITORS: ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IF DESIRED.

M755AES

DEPUTIES (200)

MOSCOW,MARCH14-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR ROBERT D.MURPHY TOLD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY THAT SMALLER NATIONS WHICH DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AS WELL AS THOSE WHICH ACTUALLY FOUGHT THAT COUNTRY SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN MAKING THE PEACE TREATIES.

AN INFORMANT WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING CONCERNING GERMANY SAID MURPHY SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED MEXICO AND OBVIOUSLY WAS PUTTING UP A FIGHT FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS BY ALL LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES WHICH DECLARED WAR, BUT DID NOT SEND TROOPS.

THE DISCUSSION AROSE IN CONNECTION WITH A FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR GIVING SMALLER NATIONS A PART IN THE TREATY MAKING. THE FRENCH ALSO ADVOCATED IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF A CONSULTATIVE BODY OF SMALL NATIONS.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY WAS REPORTED AS BEING FAVORABLE TO THE FORMATION OF SUCH A BODY AND URGING THAT IT INCLUDE 19 NATIONS, AMONG THEM ALBANIA.

MURPHY WAS NOT SPECIFIC ON HOW THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAD ONLY DECLARED WAR SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO THE PICTURE, BUT ARGUED THAT THEY CERTAINLY SHOULD GET SOME RECOGNITION.

AT A SIMULTANEOUS SESSION, THE DEPUTIES ON AUSTRIA WERE BOGGED DOWN IN A LONG-TIME DISAGREEMENT OVER WHETHER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT GAVE RUSSIA THE RIGHT TO SEIZE GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH MAINTAINED THAT THE AGREEMENT GAVE NO SUCH RIGHT AND THAT OTHER STEPS WOULD STILL HAVE TO BE TAKEN FOR THE SOVIETS TO GET LEGAL TITLE TO THE PROPERTIES THEY HAVE ALREADY ACQUIRED.

BJ923AES MAR 1947

CONFERENCE SIDEBAR (400)

BY WES GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, MARCH 14-(AP)-WITH THE FIRST WEEK OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ALMOST OVER, ITS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS APPEARS TO STAND CLOSE TO ZERO.

THUSFAR THE MEETING APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN MORE A SOUNDING BOARD FOR PROPAGANDA THAN A POLICY-MAKING ATTEMPT TO WRITE THE PEACE TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

ONE AMERICAN WHO HAS BEEN TO MOST OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCES SAID:

"THEY ALL START THIS WAY--ALL SOUND AND FURY. AS A MATTER OF FACT THIS ONE SO FAR HAS HAD PLENTY OF SOUND, BUT NOT MUCH FURY. IT WILL STOP PRETTY SOON, AND THEN EVERYTHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE IN A RUSH BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ENDS."

BEFORE ANY PRINCIPLE CAN BE PROPOSED HERE--LET ALONE DISCUSSED--THE WESTERN POWERS GENERALLY HEAR A LONG EXPOSITION FROM SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV.

TO THESE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN USUALLY REPLIES AT LENGTH.

THE MINISTERS HEAR THE SAME ARGUMENTS ON DEMILITARIZATION, DENAZIFICATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLICIZED FOR MONTHS BY THE CONTROLLED PRESS IN MOSCOW AND THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY, IN THE ALLIED COORDINATING COMMITTEE IN BERLIN, IN THE ALLIED CONTROL

COUNCIL AND THEN USUALLY IN THE FOUR MAJOR CAPITALS.

MOREOVER, THE CHARGES HAVE NOT CHANGED IN SIX MONTHS, AND NEITHER HAVE THE DENIALS. OFTEN, NOT EVEN THE WORDING IS CHANGED.

BOTH BEVIN AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL HAVE MADE PLEAS THAT THE COUNCIL ARGUE ON PRINCIPLES, FOREGOING PERSONAL ATTACKS ON DETAILS. FOR EXAMPLE, IN REALITY THERE ARE NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE FOUR POWERS ON DENAZIFICATION AND DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY. ALL FOUR WANT THESE ACCOMPLISHED.

BUT THE RUSSIANS DO NOT LIKE THE WAY THE WESTERN ZONES ARE GOING ABOUT THE TASK. BEVIN AND MARSHALL CONTEND THAT SO LONG AS THE JOB IS DONE--AND THEY SAY IT IS BEING DONE--THE METHODS SHOULD NOT CONCERN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, BUT SHOULD BE LEFT TO ADMINISTRATORS.

DESPITE THE VIRTUAL AGREEMENT ON DENAZIFICATION AND DEMILITARIZATION, CONSIDERED THE LEAST CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA, NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AS YET.

VETERAN DIPLOMATS WHO CAME HERE PESSIMISTIC AS TO THE CHANCES OF REACHING A SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT ON GERMANY SAY THAT THE RUSSIANS MUST KNOW THERE IS NO CHANCE OF MAKING ANY PROGRESS ON THE IMMENSELY INTRICATE CHINESE PROBLEM AT THIS TIME. THEY SAY THE RUSSIANS BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT ONLY TO AIR THEIR VIEWS. SUCH VIEWS, COMING FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, CREATE MORE OF AN IMPRESSION THAN THOSE DISSEMINATED THROUGH ORDINARY CHANNELS.

THE SAME DIPLOMATS FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE THE PROPAGANDA STORM PROBABLY WILL GET WORSE BEFORE IT GETS BETTER, IT MUST AND WILL SUBSIDE EVENTUALLY AND THAT THEN THE CONFERENCE CAN GET DOWN TO WORK.

FH113PES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW,MARCH 12-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY MARSHALL AN AMERICAN DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY EMPHASIZING THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

HEARD FOREIGN SECRETARY MOLOTOV COMMENT THAT, IN THE RUSSIAN VIEW, FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS DID NOT INCLUDE FREEDOM TO PROPOGATE DOCTRINES OF AGGRESSION AND NAZISM.

OBTAINED REPORTS ON LIQUIDATION OF WAR PLANTS AND RELEASE OF GERMAN PRISONERS BY THE AMERICANS AND A SOVIET PROMISE THAT FIGURES ON RUSSIAN-HELD PRISONERS WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TONIGHT.

AGREED TO TAKE UP TOMORROW THE QUESTIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION OF GERMANY.

RB216PES

"WE WITNESS A FRESH INSTRUSION OF THE U.S.A. INTO THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES," IZVESTIA CONCLUDED. "U.S.A. CLAIMS TO LEADERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS GROW PARALLEL WITH THE GROWING APPETITE OF THE AMERICAN QUARTERS CONCERNED.

"HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN LEADERS, ACTING IN THE NEW HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES FAIL TO RECKON WITH THE FACT THAT THE OLD METHODS OF THE COLONIZERS AND DIE-HARD POLITICIANS HAVE OUTLIVED THEIR TIME AND ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE. IN THIS LIES THE CHIEF WEAKNESS OF TRUMAN'S POLICY."

IN THE INTRODUCTORY PHASES OF ITS EDITORIAL, IZVESTIA DECLARED THAT "VENAL GREEK MONARCHISTS" AND A "BANKRUPT" GREEK REGIME HAD BEEN PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AS "THE DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF THE DEFENDER OF THERMOPYLAE."

THE TRUTH, IZVESTIA ASSERTED, WAS THAT THE REAL POWER IN GREECE WAS THE BRITISH MILITARY, WHO HAD MAINTAINED AT THE HELM "REACTIONARY, ANTI-DEMOCRATIC FORCES" AND DEMONSTRATED "EXTREME UNSCRUPULOUSNESS" IN DOING SO.

THE UNITED STATES DID NOT PROPOSE TO ALTER THE BRITISH POLICY IN GREECE, IZVESTIA ADDED, AND THE ONLY CHANGE WOULD BE THAT THE GREEKS WOULD EXCHANGE BRITISH MASTERS FOR AMERICAN MASTERS.

"THE GREEK PEOPLE, WHICH WAGED AN HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY, DO NOT DESERVE SUCH TREATMENT" AS THEY WOULD RECEIVE IN SUCH A "SINGULAR 'DEFENSE'", IZVESTIA COMMENTED.

DENYING AMERICAN ARGUMENT THAT THERE WAS A THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF TURKISH TERRITORY, IZVESTIA SAID THERE WAS NO SUCH THREAT, AND CITED WALTER LIPPMANN AS ADMITTING "QUITE PENLY" IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, THAT AN AMERICAN ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY WOULD

ADD - MOSCOW(IZVESTIA-(N)-)-XYX OR TWO.

AND CITED WALTER LIPPMANN AS ADMITTING "QUITE OPENLY" IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, THAT AN AMERICAN ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY WOULD GIVE THE UNITED STATES A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS STRATEGIC POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST THAN ANY OTHER.

IZVESTIA SAID THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY HAD MET "SERIOUS CRITICISM" IN THE UNITED STATES, AND SAID 13 CONGRESSMEN HAD TRIED TO DISSUADE HIM FROM HIS COURSE AND THAT SEVERAL SENATORS AND PUBLIC LEADERS HAD DISAPPROVED.

--DASH--

MAR 1947

THIRTEEN CONGRESSMEN CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AT HIS INVITATION, ON MONDAY WHEN THE PRESIDENT DECIDED TO ANNOUNCE HIS PLANS TO WEDNESDAY'S JOINT SESSION. THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD IN WASHINGTON THAT THEY SOUGHT TO DISSUADE MR. TRUMAN, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEM MAY HAVE QUESTIONED HIM ON PARTICULAR PHASES OF HIS PLANS.

VH421PES

FIRST LEAD PRAVDA

LONDON, (SATURDAY)-MARCH 15-(AP)-PRAVDA, RUSSIA'S COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, DECLARED IN AN EDITORIAL BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN "POLICY OF IMPERIALIST EXPANSION IS REVEALED UNDER THE GUISE OF CHARITY" IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST TO SEND AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

DISPATCHING U.S. CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL TO GREECE, THE BROADCAST AS INTERCEPTED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID, WOULD "MEAN IN FACT LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE OF INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND A GROSS IMPOSING UPON HER OF AMERICAN DOMINATION."

IT SAID THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER WASDICTATED BY AN ENDEAVOR TO "STRENGTHEN THE SAME REACTIONARY REGIME IN GREECE WHICH LED THE COUNTRY TO BANKRUPTCY."

"THE INTEREST SHOWN IN MR. TRUMAN'S MESSAGE IS BY FAR SURPASSING THE USUAL INTEREST IN SUCH AN EVENT AS THE GRANTING OF AID BY ONE STATE TO ANOTHER," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

A146

"THIS IS EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT THE ASSISTANCE OF WHICH MR. TRUMAN SPEAKS IS NOT OF THE USUAL CHARACTER. AND IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THE PRESS COMMENTS SAY NOT SO MUCH ABOUT GREECE AS ABOUT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES." pcr2

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THE PRAVDA EDITORIAL, WHICH FOLLOWED BY A DAY IZVESTIA'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION OF POLICY FOR THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, SAID THE MESSAGE WAS "PROVOKING A WIDE ECHO THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

"IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN," THE EDITORIAL SAID, "THAT GREECE WAS BEEN LED TO COMPLETE BANKRUPTCY BY THE RULING FASCIST-MONARCHIST CIRCLES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

"NEVERTHELESS, MR. TRUMAN'S URGENT DEMAND FOR GRANTING GREECE ASSISTANCE IS BY NO MEANS DICTATED BY THE ENDEAVOR TO HELP THE GREEK PEOPLE, BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, BY THE WISH TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN THE SAME REACTIONARY REGIME IN GREECE WHICH LED THE COUNTRY TO BANKRUPTCY AND WHICH, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS FAITHFULLY SERVING FOREIGN INTERESTS."

DA112AES

MAR 1947

A25

PMS BUDGET PICK-UP - LDN - (CHURCHILL-DAY) - XXX MESSAGE

TRUMAN REACTION (ROUNDUP) (500)

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE GOT THEIR FIRST NEWS TODAY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL FOR UNITED STATES AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY IN SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO REPORTS CHARACTERIZING THE MOVE AS "NEW INTERFERENCE IN THE BUSINESS OF OTHER STATES" DIRECTED AGAINST "DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN GREECE."

IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, WAS REPORTED IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH TO HAVE PUBLISHED A PAGE-ONE EDITORIAL THIS MORNING CHARGING INTERFERENCE AND DECLARING THAT "TRUMAN DID NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION EITHER THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION OR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE" IN HIS WEDNESDAY MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD HERE, CARRIED ON ITS MORNING NEWS BROADCAST IN RUSSIAN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH FROM TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, WHICH SAID, IN PART:

"TRUMAN'S MESSAGE IS OPENLY DIRECTED AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN GREECE WHO ARE DEFENDING THE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY AND WHO ARE CALLED A MILITANT MINORITY IN THE MESSAGE."

IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT, NBC REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY HAD HEARD A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST BEAMED TO GREECE WHICH TERMED MR. TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL "A DANGER TO THE PEACE AND HARMONY AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

MEANWHILE, AN OFFICIAL BRITISH SPOKESMAN HERE YESTERDAY SAID THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH WAS "VERY MUCH IN ACCORD WITH BRITAIN'S VIEWS."

IN AN EARLIER STATEMENT, PREMIER RECEP PEKER OF TURKEY TERMED THE SPEECH "REALISTIC AND FULLY HUMANITARIAN," SAID IT MEANT AN END TO U.S. ISOLATIONISM AND DECLARED IT WOULD "INSPIRE THE PEACE AND FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD."

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS TO THE MOSCOW BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ROUTED TRANSLATORS OUT OF BED TO RENDER THE IZVESTIA EDITORIAL INTO ENGLISH.

THE EDITORIAL, FIRST MOSCOW NEWSPAPER REACTION TO THE TRUMAN ADDRESS, ASKED:

"WHAT WILL BE LEFT OF GREECE'S SOVEREIGNTY AFTER THE AMERICAN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WILL SIT ON THE HEADS OF THE GREEK RULERS AND WHEN THIS PERSONNEL COMMENCES THE DIRECTION OF GREECE WITH THE AID OF 250,000,000 IMPORTED AMERICAN DOLLARS?"

(CONGRESS HAS BEEN ASKED TO ASSIST GREECE WITH $250,000,000 AND TURKEY WITH $150,000,000 AND WITH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL TO SUPERVISE THE USE OF FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL AID.) #

A141

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO'S ENTIRE MORNING BULLETIN TODAY WAS DEVOTED TO A RESUME OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND TO CRITICAL COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN MOSCOW.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ROBERT A.TAFT OF OHIO AND WILLIAM E.JENNER OF INDIANA WERE AMONG THE AMERICANS WHO, THE BROADCAST SAID, HAD "EXPRESSED UNEASINESS THAT THE (U.S.) GOVERNMENT IS ENTERING UPON A DANGEROUS PATH THAT COULD LEAD TO WAR."

JK1239PES

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LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-THREE LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY WOULD DEMAND GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS MONDAY ON BRITAIN'S CONNECTION WITH THE GREEK AND TURKISH AID ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

MAJ. D.W.T. BRUCE WILL ASK PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WHETHER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS INFORMED OR CONSULTED ABOUT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT BEFORE IT WAS MADE.

H.L.AUSTIN WILL ASK THE FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WILL PUBLISH AS A WHITE PAPER "A REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE ENSUED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS LEADING UP TO THE SPEECH."

SYDNEY SILVERMAN WILL ASK WHETHER BRITAIN WAS CONSULTED AND, IN PARTICULAR, WHETHER FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS INFORMED "ABOUT THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE GRANT OF FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE."

JK1046AES

By Thos. F. Flanagan

London, March 14--(ap)--president truman's stock was quoted sharply higher today along the windy, rain-swept streets of london.

quotations came from ordinary citizens, stopped at random in prosperous and slum areas alike, to discuss mr. truman's request for aid to greece and turkey.

Although president truman did not mention soviet russia

in his address to congress, most of those interviewed took occasion to speak in hostile terms of russia. some used profanity. typical comments:

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charles lattimog, newspaper distributor: "at last truman's coming out of his shell and setting down and showing force. We were very surprised to see the way he's stepping into roosevelt's shoes."

Leonard Williams, 38, Cockney postman: "You 'ad a superman in Roosevelt. 'Is successor is doin' all right. THOSE RUSSIANS ARE A PERISHING LOT OF SCROUNGERS. a perishin' lot of scroungers. I think all the henglish-speaking races should get together and wipe 'em the feyt."

Ernest Jones, 43, telephone worker: "Truman shows strength when you hadn't expected it. the whole need is for cooperation between our two countries. there had been a feeling the united states was giving in to totalitarianism."

Charles Swatton, 45, bus driver: "I've got NO time for the russians myself. They're trying to grab all Europe and it's got to stop."

Alfred Simmons, 32, british soldier on leave from germany: "Truman's is a good idea. we can't do it and if you don't the russians will move in. he (truman) is putting his back into it. We all th... Roosevelt was great, but this man's doing a good job."

Stanley Carpenter, 45-year-old butcher: "you've got a good man in that truman. you've got to watch those russians."

George mcClure, 28, electrician: "the whole thing represents the United States trying to get into greece and get gain influence. Truman? I don't know."

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Norman Cross, 23, raf aircraftsman: "it improves my estimate of truman. We might even next expect he'd help with palestine."

Arthur Bales, 65, retired businessman: "I think he did a good thing. I heard a rebroadcast of his speech on the radio last night. I thought he was also telling british socialism where to headin."

Charles North, 45, advertising artist: "it was a bit of a bombshell x it's a matter for the united states and russia now."

WHO SAID AMERICAN SOLDIERS MIGHT BE BACK IN BRITAIN

A. Aitkin, 38, barber: "we're going to start dusting off rainbow corner and start picking up chewing gum wrappers all over again."

30.24-8499

BELGRADE, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE NEWS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY HAS NOT YET REACHED THE YUGOSLAV PUBLIC AND ONLY THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO READ THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

SINCE OFFICIAL REACTION TO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS USUALLY REQUIRES THREE OR FOUR DAYSTO BE FORMULATED IN YUGOSLAVIA, ACCOUNTS OF MRS. TRUMAN'S SPEECH ARE NOT EXPECTED TO APPEAR IN THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER DAY.

SN1003PES

WARSAW, MARCH 14-(AP)-POLISH NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO MAKE LOANS TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE PRO-GOVERNMENT ZYCIE WARZAWY CALLED THE MOVE THE "FIRST STEP IN EXPANSION BY THE MEANS OF LOANS."

THE SOCIALIST ROBOTNIK DESCRIBED THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL AS ASSISTANCE "FOR REACTIONARY GOVERNMENTS," ADDING: "THAT IS WHY AMERICA LACKS MONEY FOR CONTINUED UNRRA AID TO NEEDY COUNTRIES."

JK1106AES

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)--ANTHONY EDEN, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, SUGGESTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN BUY MORE GREEK AND LESS VIRGINIA TOBACCO AS A MEANS OF HELPING GREEK FINANCES.

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A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN HAD ATTEMPTED SUCH PURCHASES, BUT GREECE WAS UNABLE TO DELIVER THE SUPPLIES, IN DUE TO CRIPPLED TRANSPORT AND INFLATION. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE WEEK IT SOUGHT LESSENED PURCHASES OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO, TO CONSERVE DOLLARS.

BB 1139...THIRD-1655

MAR 1947

new delhi, march 14-(ap)-president truman's declaration on aid to greece and turkey [redacted] a mixed reception in india today.

the english-edited times of india commented in bombay that the statement "envisages the extension of direct and active responsibility on the part of the united states for european affairs above and beyond commitments which were the immediate legacies of the war, in the long run clarity and firmness will speed rather than delay final and stable agreements."

the hindu in madras, however, criticized the united states for [redacted] "taking unilateral action on ideological and strategic ground," adding that "it is to be regretted that her president now has made a move which conflicts with the basic principles of the united nations."

(more)

The evening call of new delhi said the president's action "seems
peculiarly ill-timed and ill-advised."

"it is surprising," the paper said, "that at a time when britain is
withdrawing military intervention, the united states should try to
impose here authority in a much more blatant form."

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EIGHT LEAD MINERS (140)

LONDON, MARCH 14-(AP)-BRITISH MINERS WON THEIR LONGSTANDING DEMAND FOR A FIVE-DAY WEEK IN THE COUNTRY'S NATIONALIZED COAL MINES TODAY IN A MOVE AIMED AT ATTRACTING MORE MEN TO THE PITS DURING THE GRAVE COAL SHORTAGE.

UNDER AN AGREEMENT APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTED NATIONAL COAL BOARD, MINERS WILL GET SIX DAYS PAY FOR A FIVE-DAY, 37 1/2-HOUR WEEK, STARTING MAY 5. THE MINERS NOW NORMALLY WORK FIVE AND ONE-HALF DAYS A WEEK.

CLAIMS IN SOME CIRCLES THAT SHORTER HOURS WOULD RESULT IN A SHARP DROP IN COAL PRODUCTION WERE COUNTERED BY MINE UNION LEADERS WHO SAID THE COAL OUTPUT ACTUALLY WOULD INCREASE BECAUSE THE FIVE-DAY WEEK WOULD CURTAIL ABSENTEEISM AND ENCOURAGE MORE MEN TO WORK IN THE PITS.

THE MINERS' AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE UNDER THE PRESENT VARYING PAY SCALES HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY WILL LAWTHER, MINE UNION OFFICIAL, AT $23.25. THE UNION IS SEEKING TO STANDARDIZE PAY AT $28 WEEKLY FOR MEN WORKING UNDERGROUND.

LONDON--FIRST ADD COAL MINERS (A129 DAY) X X X OF OUTPUT.
WILL LAWTHER, MINE UNION OFFICIAL, HAS ESTIMATED THAT THE MINERS' AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IS NOW $23.25 UNDER THE PRESENT HODGEPODGE SYSTEM OF VARYING PAY SCALES. THE MINERS ARE SEEKING TO STANDARDIZE THIS SYSTEM WITH A $28 WEEKLY MINIMUM FOR MEN WORKING UNDER GROUND.

AMERICAN COAL MINERS UNDER THEIR PRESENT CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT HAVE A BASIC, FIVE-DAY, 45-HOUR WEEK.

THE NINE-HOUR DAY IS FIGURED FROM THE TIME THE MINER ENTERS THE MINE ENTRANCE UNTIL HE LEAVES. THUS IT INCLUDES THE UNDERGROUND TRAVEL TIME WHEREAS THE BRITISH 37 1/2-HOUR WEEK EXCLUDES IT, BEING BASED ON WORK AT THE COAL SEAM FACE.

THE BASIC AMERICAN WAGE IS $1.18 1/2 AN HOUR WITH PAY AND ONE-HALF FOR HOURS OVER 40 A WEEK. THE 45-HOUR WEEK BRINGS $59.25 WITH THE BONUS RATE FOR THE LAST FIVE HOURS.

MANY MINERS ACTUALLY WORK SIX DAYS WHICH BRINGS THEM A WEEKLY PAY CHECK OF $75.25.

FR2A9PES

SOUTHAMPTON,ENG.,MARCH 14-(AP)-ADM.RICHARD L.CONOLLY, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, TOOK OVER THE 10,000-TON CRUISER WILKES-BARRE AS HIS FLAGSHIP TODAY, REPLACING THE U.S.S. SPOKANE.

MJ1249PES

PARIS, MARCH 14-(AP)-SOCIALIST DEPUTY DANIEL MAYER, SUPPORTED BY PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER, TOLD THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY THE NEWLY APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO INDOCHINA, EMILE BOLLAERT, HAD INSTRUCTIONS TO DEAL WITH VIET-NAMESE LEADERS.

"WE MUST NEGOTIATE WITH THE PERSONS WHO HAVE AUTHORITY OVER THESE PEOPLE," SAID MAYER IN DEBATE ON INDOCHINA, WHERE FRENCH TROOPS HAVE BEEN ENGAGED SINCE DEC. 19 AGAINST FORCES OF PRESIDENT HO CHI-MINH'S VIET-NAM REPUBLIC.

RAMADIER, RISING, SAID BOLLAERT ALSO WOULD "TELL US IF HE (HO CHI-MINH) IS STILL LIVING, BECAUSE WE HAVE HAD NO NEWS ON THIS SUBJECT."

JK933AES

MAR 1947

MUNICH, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE SOCIETY WOMEN OF THE NAZI HIERARCHY, THE WIDOWS OF ADOLF HITLER'S TOP HENCHMEN, TODAY FACE A SERIES OF TRIALS LIKE THEIR HUSBANDS BEFORE THEM.

THE WOMEN WHO SET THE FASHIONS OF THE NAZI REGIME ARE NOW FOR THE MOST PART REDUCED FROM RICHES TO RAGS, FROM HUGE MANSIONS TO UNHEATED FLATS AND COTTAGES.

NOW THE GERMANS WHO ONCE SAW THESE WOMEN LIVING IN GLITTERING, NEW-RICH SPENDOR, ARE PREPARING TO BRING THEM BEFORE DENAZIFICATION COURTS. IN AT LEAST TWO CASES, THEIR HUSBANDS WERE EXECUTED BY THE ALLIES AT NUERNBERG.

MOST OF THE NAZI WIDOWS LIVE AMONG THE HILLS AND FARMS OF THE AMERICAN ZONE OF BAVARIA. IT WAS OFFICIALS OF THE BAVARIAN DENAZIFICATION MINISTRY, WHO YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF THE WOMEN THEY PLAN TO BRING INTO COURT.

HEADING THEIR LIST IS FRAU HERMANN GOERING WHO LIVES WITH HER DAUGHTER AT NEUHAUS. OFFICIALS SAID HER INDICTMENT AS A "NAZI PROFITEER" WILL BE HANDED TO THE FORMER ACTRESS NEXT WEEK.

NEXT IS FRAU HANS FRANK, WIDOW OF THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF POLAND WHO WAS HANGED AT NUERNBERG. OFFICIALS SAID SHE WILL BE TRIED IN STARNBERG AS SOON AS HER INDICTMENT, ALSO AS A NAZI PROFITEER, IS COMPLETED.

OTHERS TO FACE TRIAL ARE FRAU WILHELM FRICK, WIDOW OF HITLER'S FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WHO WAS EXECUTED AT NUERNBERG; FRAU WERNER VON BLOMBERG, WIDOW OF THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL AND FRAU ERICH VON LUDENDORFF, WIDOW OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF OF THE GERMAN STAFF IN WORLD WAR I, WHOM THE PROSECUTOR SAID WOULD BE INDICTED THIS WEEK AS A NAZI PROPAGANDIST.

ANOTHER TO BE TRIED AS A PROFITEER IS FRAU DOROTHEA KEITEL, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF THE EXECUTED FIELD MARSHAL. HER HUSBAND IS IN A DENAZIFICATION CAMP.

M640AES

30.24-8501

A37
MANNHEIM, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-FRANZ DAHLEM, AN OFFICIAL OF THE RUSSIAN-SUPPORTED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (SED), SAID TODAY SOVIET MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOVSKY, RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, HAD PROMISED THAT "ANOTHER 800,000 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR" WOULD BE DISCHARGED BY THE RUSSIANS IN 1947. DAHLEM, A MEMBER OF HIS PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.
DY621PES

ESSEN, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, WENT DOWN INTO THE RUHR COAL MINES TODAY ON HIS FACT-FINDING TOUR OF EUROPE.
STASSEN VISITED TWO MINES AND THEN THE GREAT BOMB-DAMAGED KRUPP WORKS AND OTHER PLANTS IN THIS FORMER ARSENAL OF GERMANY. HE CONFERRED WITH FUEL AND POWER OFFICIALS OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
EARLIER IN THE DAY, STASSEN TOLD NEWSMEN IN FRANKFURT THAT "THE FUTURE STANDARD OF LIFE AND THE LIBERTIES OF RUSSIA, AND OF ALL THE WORLD'S PEOPLES, IS AN AMERICAN CONCERN."
HE SAID HE HAD "NO COMMENT" ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY, BUT DECLARED, IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE UNITED STATES HAD A STAKE IN GERMANY, "WE HAVE A STAKE IN THE WHOLE WORLD--EVERY PART OF IT."
G530PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 14-(AP)-U.S. AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY IDENTIFIED TWO AMERICAN FLIERS INJURED IN CRASH LANDING OF AN ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE NEAR LIVERPOOL YESTERDAY AS CAPT. WILLIAM J. DANER OF EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN, AND LT. ARTIE GARNER, PORTIA, ARKANSAS.
NEITHER WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY. THEIR TWIN-ENGINED C-45 WAS FORCED DOWN IN A BLIZZARD WHILE ENROUTE FROM PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND, TO LONDON, HEADQUARTERS SAID.
THE PLANE WAS OPERATED BY THE U.S. ARMY'S EUROPEAN AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE.
DANER, THE PLANE'S PILOT, IS STATIONED AT BOVINGDON AIRPORT, NEAR LONDON, AND GARNER IS STATIONED AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY, HEADQUARTERS CITY OF THE U.S. AIRFORCE IN EUROPE.
JR748AES

MAR 1947

MADRID, MARCH 14-(AP)-POLICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF 122 PERSONS AND THE DEATH IN ARMED CLASHES OF TWO OTHERS DURING A MONTH-LONG DRIVE AGAINST OPPOSITION TO THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO. THE DRIVE WAS LAUNCHED AFTER BOMBS EXPLODED IN THE ARGENTINE EMBASSY AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS ON FEB. 14.
THE OFFICIAL POLICE STATEMENT ACCUSED ANDRES NUNEZ PABLO, ONCE CONDEMNED TO DEATH AND AN ESCAPEE FROM PRISON; PEDRO SANZ PADRES, WHO ENTERED SPAIN SECRETLY FROM TOULOUSE, FRANCE, IN 1945 AFTER GRADUATING FROM "THE SO-CALLED SCHOOL OF TERRORISM," AND 50 OTHERS AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TWO BOMBINGS.
SN1008PES

THE PROTEST FROM THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT FOLLOWED SEIZURE OF THE MARTIN BEHRMAN'S $3,000,000 CARGO AT CHERIBON, INDONESIAN CONTROLLED JAVA PORT, BY NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES. THE AMERICAN SHIP WAS BOARDED BY DUTCH SAILORS AND MARINES AND ESCORTED FORCIBLY TO BATAVIA BY A NETHERLANDS INDIES DESTROYER. INS. NAG-UP- XXX
THE CARGO, INCLUDING RUBBER, SUGAR AND CHICHONA BARK (QUININE) HAD BEEN CONSIGNED BY INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GROUPS FROM THE ALLEVIATE REPUBLICAN-HELD TERRITORY OF JAVA. DUTCH AUTHORITIES IN JAVA DECLARED THE CARGO LEGALLY BELONGED TO EUROPEAN PLANTERS WHO HAD BEEN PREVENTED FROM RETURNING TO THEIR PROPERTIES SINCE THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN. THE INDONESIANS CLAIMED THE CARGO CONSISTED OF PRODUCTS RAISED BY INDONESIANS IN THE ABSENCE OF EUROPEAN PROPRIETORS

BRUSSELS, MARCH 14-(AP)-PREMIER-DESIGNATE PAUL HENRI SPAJK NEGOTIATED TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM'S CATHOLIC, SOCIALIST, LIBERAL AND COMMUNIST PARTIES, BUT AT NIGHTFALL HE HAD NOT SUCCEEDED IN FORMING A FOUR-PARTY COALITIONGOVERNMENT.
SPAAK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FORMER BELGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAS ENTRUSTED WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY BY BELGIUM'S REGENT, PRINCE CHARLES.
SN1005PES

WAR 1947

WARSAW, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MRS.IRENE DMOCHOWSKA, 34, A FORMER TRANSLATOR FOR THE EMBASSY, HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON AFTER SERVING FOUR MONTHS OF A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ATTEMPTING TO AID POLITICAL "TERRORISTS" FLEE POLAND.
MRS.DMOCHOWSKA, FORMERLY OF CHICAGO, ILL., WAS SENTENCED LAST NOV.12. HER FREEDOM WAS GRANTED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT AMNESTY TO ITS POLITICAL OPPONENTS. SHE PLANS TO RETURN TO CHICAGO, WHERE HER AUNT RESIDES, THE EMBASSY SAID.
FD1030PES

THE MOSLEM TRIBESMEN FROM THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LAUNCHED A SERIES OF RAIDS ON VILLAGES IN THE FERTILE PUNJAB AFTER POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES, BEGINNING IN LAHORE ON MARCH 4, SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE, PITTING HINDUS AND SIKHS AGAINST THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND ITS FOLLOWERS.
EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE VIOLENCE ARE BEING DIRECTED BY AN ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNOR, SIR EVEN JENKINS, WHO TOOK OVER THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WHEN THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, HAVING FORCED RESIGNATION OF THE ANTI-LEAGUE COALITION GOVERNMENT, PROVED UNABLE TO FORM ITS OWN MINISTRY.
NEHRU ARRIVED AT THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL BY PLANE AND IMMEDIATELY ACCEPTED AN INVITATION DELIVERED AT THE AIRPORT TO CONFER WITH JENKINS.
HE WILL FLY TO RAWALPINDI, IN THE NORTH NEAR THE KASHMIR BORDER, TOMORROW, THEN VISIT MULTAN AND AMRITSAR IN THE PUNJAB AND PESHAWAR IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE BEFORE RETURNING TO NEW DELHI ON MONDAY. ada-Lahore-XXX Reported
G517PES

THE MAIN RAILWAY LINE CONNECTING NORTH AND SOUTH PALESTINE WAS SEVERED BY FIVE MINES WHICH WRECKED AN OIL TRAIN NEAR PETAH TIQVA, NORTH OF JERUSALEM. ADD - JERUSALEM (DAY) - XXX PIECEMEAL

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINES, WHICH WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A 15-MINUTE EXCHANGE OF SMALL ARMS FIRE, DERAILED 19 CARS, SEVEN OF WHICH WERE OVERTURNED. NEARLY 50 YARDS OF TRACK WERE UPROOTED BY THE BLAST.

THE CASUALTIES OCCURRED IN THE BLOWING UP OF A FREIGHT TRAIN NEAR JERUSALEM BY AN ELECTRICALLY DETONATED MINE.

ROAD MINES PLACED NEAR TEL AVIV WRECKED TWO BRITISH ARMY JEEPS, BUT CAUSED NO INJURIES.

OFFICIALS REPORTED A BRIEF UNDERGROUND ATTACK IN THE MARTIAL LAW ZONE NEAR RAMAT GAN, BUT SAID THE ATTACKERS FLED BEFORE THE BRITISH COULD RETALIATE.

JEWISH AGENCY MEMBERS FROM LONDON, NEW YORK, AND JERUSALEM CONVENED HERE TODAY TO PLAN WAYS OF PRESENTING THEIR SIDE OF THE KNOTTY PALESTINE PROBLEM TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE SESSION WAS HELD AT HADASSAH HOSPITAL, WHERE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN DAVID BEN GURION IS UNDERGOING TREATMENT FOR A BLOOD CLOT OF THE LEG.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS PROBABLY WILL LAST FOR SEVERAL DAYS. SIXTEEN OF THE 19 EXECUTIVE MEMBERS ATTENDED TODAY'S SESSION AS WEWL AS SEVERAL AGENCY OFFICIALS.

IF THE U.S. MADE IT EASY FOR BRITAIN TO KEEP 10,000 TROOPS IN GREECE, THEY MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT KEEPING 100,000 TROOPS IN PALESTINE."

RABBI ZEEW GOLD OF NEW YORK SAID "I AM HAPPY THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SHOWS SUCH GREAT INTEREST IN THE MIDEAST. WE HOPE THAT THE JEWISH PROBLEM NOW MAY BE TAKEN MORE SERIOUSLY AND INCREASED INTEREST WILL HELP FIND WAYS TO A FINAL SOLUTION WHICH WILL BRING JUSTICE TO OUR RIGHTFUL CAUSE."

DR. NAHUM GOLDMAN OF LONDON ALSO WELCOMED AMERICA'S INCREASED INTEREST IN MIDEASTERN AFFAIRS "AS PORTENDING POSITIVE REPERCUSSIONS FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE."

BD659AES MAR 1947

SINGAPORE MARCH 14 (AP)-A CHINESE INTERPRETER TESTIFIED AT THE "SINGAPORE MASSACRE" WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT JAPANESE KEMPETAI SOLDIERS DETAINED 600 OF 10,000 CHINESE EXAMINED IN FOUR DAYS AND THAT THE 600 DISAPPEARED.

THE WITNESS, LIM PENG-QUE, SAID ALL CHINESE WHO ADMITTED POSSESSING MONEY WERE AMONG THOSE DETAINED IN EXAMINATIONS AT HIS CONCENTRATION CENTER.

LIM'S TESTIMONY FOLLOWED AN EYE-WITNESS DESCRIPTION BY TAN HAI-SUA OF JAPANESE MACHINEGUNNING OF SIX TRUCKLOADS OF CHINESE.

TAN SAID THE CHINESE WERE ORDERED TO STOOP BEFORE AIR RAID SHELTERS WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE MACHINEGUNS. FIRING CONTINUED FOR 10 MINUTES, HE ADDED, AND THEN HE HEARD MOANING FOLLOWED BY INTERMITTENT GUNFIRE.

SEVEN JAPANESE, INCLUDING LT.GEN.TAKUMA NISHIMURA AND LT.GEN. SABURO KAWAMURA, ARE ON TRIAL. THEY ARE CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE KILLING OF 5,300 CHINESE FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1942.

GG747ACS

BY HAROLD K.MILKS (125)

NANKING, SATURDAY, MARCH 15-(AP)-CHAING KAI-SHEK DECLARED TODAY THAT CHINA'S COMMUNISTS WERE IN "ARMED REBELLION," LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT "NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO TAKE MEASURES TO QUELL THE REBELLION."

THE GENERALISSIMO MADE HIS REMARKS FROM THE TOMB OF SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, AT THE OPENING OF A PLENARY MEETING OF THE KUOMINTANG'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECENTLY BEEN TAKING A MORE OUTSPOKEN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FIGHTING WITH THE COMMUNISTS, BUT HAS SKIRTED SUCH REFERENCES AS "ARMED REBELLION.")

CHIANG AT THE SAME TIME TOLD THE KUOMINTANG, ACTUALLY THE GOVERNMENT PARTY, THAT IT MUST "START PREPARATIONS TO RELEGATE OUR PARTY TO A STATUS OF AN ORDINARY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION LIKE ANY OTHER PARTY."

"HEREAFTER," HE SAID, "WHATEVER RESOLUTIONS OUR PARTY MAY PASS ON MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS CAN ONLY BE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF RECOMMENDATIONS."

P1055PPS NM

PEIPING, SATURDAY, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT FIGHTING HAD INTENSIFIED SOUTH OF THE SUNGARI RIVER, WHERE THE COMMUNISTS ARE THRUSTING SOUTHWARD TOWARD CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA'S CAPITAL.

THE AGENCY ESTIMATED THAT NINE COMMUNIST DIVISIONS NOW HAD CROSSED THE SUNGARI, SHUTTLING IN AND OUT OF WEAKLY-HELD GOVERNMENT TERRITORY.

FIGHTING CENTERED AROUND TEHHWEI, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, AND NUNGAN, 40 MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL. THE TWO CITIES FORM PART OF CHANGCHUN'S OUTER DEFENSE SYSTEM.

PY1003PPS NM MAR 1947

FORMOSA (1200)

NANKING, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE LEADER OF THE FORMOSAN DELEGATION DECLARED TODAY THAT CHINA HAD GONE BACK ON ITS PROMISE TO REFORM THE ADMINISTRATION IN FORMOSA, SCENE OF RECENT DISORDERS, AND ALLOWED REINFORCED CHINESE TROOPS TO RESORT TO TERRORISM ON THE ISLAND.

YANG CHAO-KIA, SPEAKING FOR HIS DELEGATION, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS RESORTING TO "A DELIBERATE POLICY OF PROCRASTINATION."

YANG ADDED THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED FORMOSANS IN HONG KONG, BRITISH CROWN COLONY, INTENDED TO APPEAL FOR FOREIN INTERVENTION "BUT WE 6,000,000 FORMOSANS WILL NEVER SWERVE AN INCH FROM OUR LOYALTY TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT."

YANG SAID THE GOVERNMENT BROKE ITS PROMISES FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT AFTER REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED ON THE ISLAND, AND GEN.CHEN YI HAD RESORTED TO TERRORISM AGAINST INNOCENT FORMOSANS WHILE ALLOWING DESPERADOES TO ESCAPE.

X427APS

B77KX

TOKYO, MARCH 14-(AP)-WILLIAM C.HERRINGTON, ARLINGTON, [illegible] FEDERAL FISHERIES EXPERT FOR 17 YEARS, HAS ARRIVED TO HEAD THE FISHERIES DIVISION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION.

GM1123PCS NM

30.24-85'03

TOKYO, MARCH 14-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON HAD ESTABLISHED MINIMUM LEVELS FOR THE JAPANESE ECONOMY--FIRST STEP TOWARD SOLUTION OF THIS COUNTRY'S TROUBLESOME REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH LEVELS WOULD MEAN CERTAIN PLANTS WOULD BE DESIGNATED AS NOT SUBJECT TO REPARATIONS AND THEIR OWNERS COULD MAKE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

MINIMUM LEVELS ARE THOSE BELOW WHICH JAPANESE PRODUCTION COULD NOT FALL WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE ECONOMIC EXISTENCE OF THE NATION.

KK658PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIAL (120)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE DEFENSE AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL--IN TIME WITH RECENT WORLD DEVELOPMENTS--SHIFTED ITS TACTICS TODAY TO COMMUNISM AND ITS ALLEGED THREAT TO JAPAN.

THE DEFENSE POSTPONED ANOTHER SCHEDULED WEEK OF TESTIMONY ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AND INSTEAD, INTRODUCED 17 DOCUMENTS SEEKING TO SHOW THAT JAPAN ENACTED STERN ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC MEASURES IN THE CRITICAL YEARS IN FEAR OF INROADS BY THE COMMUNISTS. THE COURT REJECTED 13 OF THE DOCUMENTS.

THE MANEUVER CAUSED SOME OBSERVERS TO WONDER INCREASINGLY IF THE DEFENDERS OF HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER WAR-LEADERS WERE USING THE WITNESS STAND AS A PROPAGANDA SOUNDING BOARD.

TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB MORE THAN ONCE HAS COMMENTED FORCIBLY ON JAPANESE DEFENSE WITNESSES' "PROPAGANDA SPEECHES" ON THE STAND.

MAR 1947

FJ1057PCS

TOKYO, MARCH 14-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ROBERT R.POPP OF OWENTON, KY., AND DAVID BURRELL OF MONROE, LA., WERE THE SOLDIERS WHO DIED MONDAY AFTER 12 (CORRECT) WERE STRICKEN WHEN THEY DRANK ANTI-FREEZE WHILE PRISONERS IN AN EIGHTH ARMY STOCKADE.

POPP WAS SERVING 16 MONTHS FOR BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AND ESCAPING CONFINEMENT AND BURRELL WAS SERVING SIX MONTHS FOR STRIKING ANOTHER SOLDIER, THE ARMY SAID.

OF THE 10 MEN STILL IN THE 361ST STATION HOSPITAL HERE, HUGH HARTMAN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND THOMAS J.KIRBY, OSWEGO, KANS., REMAIN SERIOUSLY ILL. OFFICERS SAID HARTMENT WAS AWAITING TRIAL FOR ALLEGEDLY ROBBING A JAPANESE AND THAT KIRBY WAS UNDER A SIX-MONTHS TERM FOR DISOBEYING AN OFFICER.

THE EIGHT OTHER MEN--ALL OUT OF DANGER--WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE ARMY AS MATTHEW JONES, CHICAGO, AWOL, AWAITING FURTHER INVESTIGATION; HOMER E.FLOWERS, TOLEDO, ASSAULTED SOLDIER WITH HATCHET, SIX MONTHS; FREDERICK SACTO, PLATTSBURG, N.Y., AWAITING TRIAL; JAMES SUTTON, PONTIAC MICH., STEALING $250, THREE YEARS; GARRIE HANKS, BEDFORD, O., STEALING A ROLL OF SILK, SIX MONTHS; DALLAS CARRUTHERS, BALTIMORE, ROBBERY AND ASSAULT, SIX YEARS; GEORGE JOHNSON, DETROIT, AWOL, CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT, SIX MONTHS; AND EDGAR C.ADAMS, WILLOWS, CALIF., HOUSEBREAKING, EIGHT YEARS.

GG744ACS

Batavia, Java, March 14--(AP)--A high-ranking informant said today that an end to the Indonesian stalemate was near, with the Netherlands Commission General now willing to sign the Cheribon agreement as initialed last November.

The informant said the commission had decided not to press further for acceptance by the Indonesians of the interpretation of the agreement given by J. A. Jonkman, Netherlands minister for overseas territories, to the Dutch parliament.

The only important question remaining to be settled before signing is whether Indonesian diplomatic and economic representatives abroad would function independently or be attached to Netherlands embassies and consulates, the informant said.

Indonesian officials had previously stated their willingness to sign the agreement immediately on the form in which it was negotiated. Its terms

called for recognition of the Republic of Indonesia--made up of Java, Sumatra and Madoera--which would be an equal partner with Holland in a perpetual Netherlands-Indonesian Union under the House of Orange.

Meanwhile, Capt. Rudy Gray, skipper of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman which was seized by Dutch naval authorities a week ago, and six other persons submitted to the U.S. consul here a 12,000-word protest over the treatment to which the ship and her crew were subjected. The protest will be transmitted to the Netherlands East Indies Government.

Damages totaling $10,000,000 were demanded in the protest for the Isbrandtsen Company, of New York, operators of the ship, and members of the crew.

Others signing the protest included Third Mate Matthew W. Sailer of Milford, Conn.; Chief Engineer Bertarrius Osmundsen of Leonia, N.J.; First Asst. Engineer Robert A. Barris, Jr., of Lowell, Mass.; Second Engineer Leonard G. Simon of 8022 Ivey St., St. Louis; and Radio Operator Jean A. Vache, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C.

The NEI government contended the Martin Behrman was seized within Dutch territorial waters. The Dutch claimed only the cargo, saying that the ship was being held only while the cargo was being unloaded.

MAR 1947

3 1SP

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 14-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR ROBERT A. BUTLER SAID TODAY THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES SHOUOD BE FULL AND UNIMPEDED.

BUTLER, SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT, SAID THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS SHOULD BE IN THE SPIRIT OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE IN BERMUDA IN NOVEMBER, 1945.

"THE PURPOSE OF THAT AGREEMENT," THE AMBASSADOR ADDED, "WAS TO REMOVE ANY REMAINING BARRIERS TO THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD AND TO ASSURE EQUAL TREATMENT TO ALL NEWS-DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH."

JR852AES

MAR 1947

U.N. ATOMIC (750)

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 14-(AP)-FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, RANKING FRENCH EXPERT ON ATOMIC ENERGY, IMPLIED TODAY THAT FRANCE, TOO, KNOWS HOW TO MANUFACTURE ATOMIC BOMBS.

IN A HIGHLY TECHNICAL ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE MAGAZINE UNITED NATIONS WORLD, THE FRENCH SCIENTIST, ONE-TIME ASSISTANT TO MME. MARIE CURIE, DECLARED THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IS "SIMPLE."

WITHOUT SPECIFICALLY SAYING IN COLD, BLACK TYPE THAT FRANCE HAS THE "KNOW-HOW" TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMBS, JOLIOT-CURIE, NEVERTHE-LESS, GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT FRANCE CAN TURN OUT ATOMIC BOMBS TOO.

"WE ARE THUS APPROACHING THE THIRD STAGE: THAT OF PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO IMPROVE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF

30.24-8505

MANKIND."

A DIGEST OF HIS ARTICLE ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SAID THAT "FRANCE TODAY HAS THE KNOW-HOW TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMBS, ACCORDING TO DR. FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE."

THE TEXT OF THE ARTICLE, HOWEVER, DOES NOT INCLUDE THAT SPECIFIC QUOTATION. YET, THE ARTICLE IS FILLED WITH OBVIOUS IMPLICATIONS THAT FRANCE KNOWS THE SECRET OF MANUFACTURING ATOMIC BOMBS BUT DOES NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY MATERIALS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SCIENTISTS WHO ARE EXPERT IN ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT ONLY THE UNITED STATES HAS THE REAL "KNOW-HOW" TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMBS AND THAT OTHER COUNTRIES ARE STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE OF ATOMIC RESEARCH.

YET, AMERICAN SCIENTISTS HAVE WARNED FOR MONTHS THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN NOT HOPE TO HOLD FOREVER THE SECRET OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT INDICATIONS THAT GERMAN SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE RUSSIANS TO SOLVE THE SECRET. HOW FAR THEY HAVE PROCEEDED IS ANOTHER SECRET. BUT IT IS A FACT THAT GERMAN SCIENTISTS WERE EXPERIMENTING WITH METHODS OF SPLITTING THE ATOM LONG BEFORE U.S. SCIENTISTS WENT TO WORK ON THE PROJECT.

JOLIOT-CURIE ALSO IS QUOTED IN THE DIGEST AS SAYING FRANCE'S DECISION TO TURN HER ATOMIC RESEARCH TOWARD PEACE IS "NOT BASED ON ANY LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ATOM BOMB." THE TEXT ALSO FAILS TO DISCLOSE THAT PARTICULAR REFERENCE, ALTHOUGH JOLIOT-CURIE MADE IT CLEAR THAT FRANCE WAS A LEADER IN THE EARLY STAGES OF EXPERIMENTS ON ATOMIC FISSION. 1947

"I AM HAPPY THAT FRANCE HAS CONTRIBUTED SO IMPORTANTLY, NOT MERELY TO KNOWLEDGE WHICH MADE ATOMIC FISSION POSSIBLE," HE SAID, "BUT TO THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH EVERY-DAY UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY MUST BE BASED."

HE DECLARED THAT THERE IS "REASON TO BELIEVE" THAT ATOMIC POWER CAN BE BROUGHT TO A REASONABLE FIGURE, BUT JOLIOT-CURIE DOES NOT SAY WHEN THIS WILL BE. AMERICAN SCIENTISTS HAVE FIGURED THAT IT WILL BE AT LEAST 10 YEARS BEFORE ATOMIC POWER WILL EVEN BEGIN TO CAUSE DISPENSERS OF ELECTRIC POWER ANY WORRY.

CITING THE CASUALTIES IN THE ATOMIC BOMB BLAST AT HIROSHIMA, JOLIOT-CURIE SAID "THE MENACE OF SUDDEN DEATH, THE TERRIFYING POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO BURROW LIKE ANTS BENEATH THE SOIL AND BUILD CITIES IN THE CAVES OF THE EARTH, AT PRESENT OVERSHADOW IN THE POPULAR MIND THE BENIGN POTENTIALITIES OF OUR NEW KNOWLEDGE."

"NOR IS THE SENSE OF DANGER RELIEVED," HE SAID, "BY THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES THAT IT MUST HIDE ITS TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS BEHIND AN AMERICAN 'IRON CURTAIN.'"

JOLIOT-CURIE SAID THAT IN 1939 FRENCH SCIENTISTS HAD CALCULATED THE "CRITICAL MASS," WHICH IS TO SAY THE "SMALLEST AMOUNT" OF THE TARGET MATERIAL IN WHICH A CHAIN REACTION COULD BE TOUCHED OFF.

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"THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BOMB NOW BECOMES SIMPLE," HE SAID.

THEN HIS ARTICLE BECAME HIGHLY TECHNICAL IN THE EXPOSE OF ATOMIC PRINCIPLES.

HE SPECULATED THAT THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION MIGHT RESULT FROM SHOOTING A CHUNK OF URANIUM WEIGHING "SAY 30 KILOS" (66 POUNDS) DOWN A TUBE AT A SIMILAR PIECE OF URANIUM.

HIS ESTIMATE OF THE POSSIBLE WEIGHT OF THE TWO PIECES OF URANIUM, [redacted], IS THE FIRST FROM A HIGH NUCLEAR PHYSICIST.

AMERICAN INFORMATION ON THE AMOUNT OF URANIUM NEEDED, GIVEN IN THE SMYTH REPORT, PLACED IT AS BETWEEN TWO POUNDS AND 200 POUNDS.

IN HIS ARTICLE, THE FRENCH SCIENTIST AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER SAID: 1947

"IMAGINE A SPHERE OF URANIUM 235 (THE TYPE USED IN MANUFACTURING ATOMIC BOMBS) LARGE ENOUGH TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO EXPLOSIVE CHAIN REACTION. NOW DIVIDE IT INTO TWO HEMISPHERES EACH BELOW 'CRISIS MASS' (THE POINT AT WHICH THEY ARE DANGEROUS).

"PLACE THESE TWO HEMISPHERES WEIGHING SAY 30 KILOS (66 POUNDS) APIECE, AT THE TWO ENDS OF A CYLINDRICAL TUBE. ONE HEMISPHERE IS FIXED, THE OTHER MOBILE, SO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE PLACED BEHIND IT CAN CAUSE IT TO SLIDE SWIFTLY INTO CONTACT WITH THE OTHER HALF.

"BETWEEN THE TWO, A SOURCE OF EMISSION OF RAPID NEUTRONS CONSTANTLY BOMBARDS WITH NEUTRONS THE PLANE SURFACE OF THE FIXED HEMISPHERE. SUCH A SHOCK WOULD BE A SMALL AMOUNT OF POLONIUM, WHOSE ALPHA RAYS ACT UPON A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF GLUCINIUM. WHEN THE TWO HEMISPHERES COME TOGETHER, THE CONDITIONS FOR EXPLOSIVE CHAIN REACTION ARE FULFILLED.

"YOU CAN FORM SOME IDEA OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES WEIGHING 30 KILOS EACH WHEN I TELL YOU THAT THE EXPLOSION OF ONE KILO OF URANIUM IS EQUIVALENT TO 300 TONS OF THE MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE."

JOLIOT-CURIE SAID FRANCE WAS BUILDING AT SACLAY, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PARIS, THE FIRST FRENCH "ATOMIC VILLAGE" TO CARRY ON EXPERIMENTS IN ATOMIC ENERGY.

THIS VILLAGE AROUSED THE FEARS OF PEASANTS IN THE VICINITY FOR THEIR LIVES AND CROPS AND THEY THREATENED TO BLOCK THE PROJECT [redacted]

M236AES

U.N.-GREEK (340)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 14-(AP)-RUSSIA WAS EXPECTED TODAY TO PROTEST PROJECTED AMERICAN PLANS FOR TRAINING AND EQUIPPING 100,000 GREEK SOLDIERS TO COMBAT ROVING LEFTIST BANDS.

THE MOVE TO BUILD UP THE GREEK ARMY, AMERICAN EXPERTS SAID, WAS PART OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM TO HOLD THE LINE AGAINST COMMUNISM IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THE PLAN ALSO WOULD BOLSTER A MUCH MORE ABLE TURKISH MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT TO A POINT WHERE, IN THE EVENT TURKEY'S POSITION ON THE DARDANELLES SHOULD BECOME FATEFULLY JEOPARDIZED, THE COUNTRY WOULD NOT FALL OVERNIGHT.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID IF THESE PLANS ARE PUT INTO EFFECT THEY EXPECTED RUSSIA TO PROTEST LOUDLY, FIRST IN THEIR OWN PRESS, AND THEN PROBABLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY CERTAINLY DID NOT EXPECT RUSSIA TO

ACCEPT SUCH A MOVE WITHOUT A PROTEST.

AMERICAN EXPERTS SAID ECONOMIC BOOSTERS WOULD BE APPLIED TO BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY UNDER CLOSE AMERICAN SUPERVISION OF EXPENDITURES ON A SCALE WHICH WOULD AMOUNT TO SUBSTANTIAL AID TO GREECE FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME AND A GRADUATED DIMINISHING PROGRAM OF HELP FOR TURKEY.

THE REVELATION OF THESE PLANS ADDED TO THE ALREADY GREAT CONCERN AMONG DELEGATES OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH OF WEDNESDAY. MOST DELEGATES WERE STILL RELUCTANT TO COMMENT, SHOVING THE BURDEN ON THEIR FOREIGN OFFICES.

HOWEVER, DR. OSWALD ARANHA OF BRAZIL, PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS MONTH, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE BELIEVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH MARKED "THE FIRST STEP OF A LONG WORLD TASK THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST UNDERTAKE."

"I REMAIN OPTIMISTIC OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE SAID. "THE UNITED NATIONS FUNCTION IS TO ACCOMODATE VARIOUS AND DIVERSE OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES IN A COMMON CAUSE FOR WORLD PEACE. IN THAT IT HAS NOT FAILED. OUR WORK AT THIS TIME IS STILL IN THE COORDINATING STAGE BUT THE SUCCESS OF THE ORGANIZATION HAS NOT BEEN IMPAIRED BY MR. TRUMAN'S ADDRESS."

1947

AS AMERICA'S POSITION REGARDING GREECE AND TURKEY WAS OUTLINED BY THE EXPERTS, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN ISSUED A STATEMENT APPROVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH SAID:

"THE UNITED STATES IS DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND TO THE BUILDING UP OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY. SUPPORT OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY IS ESSENTIAL TO THESE PURPOSES. PROMPT APPROVAL BY THE CONGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS WOULD BE NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORTING WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH OUR POLICY IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

M603AES

(200) FOREIGN REACTION

WASHINGTON,MARCH 14-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE REPORTED TODAY THAT OVERNIGHT IT RECEIVED ABOUT 200 ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S GREEK-TURKISH AID APPEAL, MANY OF THEM IN OPPOSITION BUT "OBVIOUSLY INSPIRED."

UP TO THIS MORNING ABOUT 700 MESSAGES HAD BEEN RECEIVED. EBEN AYERS, ASSISTANT PRESS SECRETARY, SAID OUTSIDE OF THOSE THAT ARE "CLEARLY PROPAGANDA," THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FAVOR THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS. MESSAGES RECEIVED UP TO LAST NIGHT HE DESCRIBED AS MOSTLY "SPONTANEOUS."

AYERS BASED HIS "PROPAGANDA" INTERPRETATION ON THE OVERNIGHT OPPOSITION MESSAGES ON WHAT HE SAID WAS THE SIMILARITY OF PHRASES USED AND THE FACT THAT MANY CAME IN BATCHES FROM ONE PLACE. NEW YORK ORIGINATED MOST OF THEM, HE ADDED.

SOME OF THE PROTESTS, HE SAID, INVEIGHED AGAINST USING AMERICAN AID TO SUPPORT "AN UNPRESENTATIVE MONARCHIST GOVERNMENT" IN GREECE. OTHERS SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE "MAKING A MOCKERY OF THE 300,000 AMERICAN LIVES GIVEN TO FIGHT FASCISM" IN THE WAR.

AYERS WOULD NOT NAME ANY OF THE SENDERS OF WHAT HE CALLED THE "CLEARLY INSPIRED" MESSAGES, ALTHOUGH HE SAID A FEW CAME FROM ORGANIZATIONS.

AMONG THOSE SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT'S STAND WERE BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. AN AMERICAN LEGION POST PLEDGED SUPPORT AS DID A CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. #

WASHINGTON,MARCH 14-(AP)-REP.SABATH (D-ILL) SAID TODAY HE HAS EVERY INTENTION OF PRESSING HIS DEMAND FOR A FULL-SCALE INVE I ATION OF THE ARAB OFFICE HERE.

HIS COMMENT TO A REPORTER FOLLOWED A STATEMENT FROM THE ARAB OFFICE THAT FURTHER FBI DIGGING INTO ITS ACTIVITIES "MAY HAVE THE MOST SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE ARABS."

SABATH DISCLOSED EARLIER--AFTER THE OFFICE HAD ANNOUNCED AN ALL-DAY VISIT BY TWO FBI AGENTS--THAT HE HAD ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO INVESTIGATE THE OFFICE "TO FIND OUT WHO IS BEHIND THEM."

THE LAWMAKER SAID HE PROBABLY WILL HAVE MORE TO SAY ABOUT HIS REQUEST IN A FORMAL STATEMENT.

THE OFFICE, AN INFORMATION AGENCY SUPPORTED BY SEVEN ARAB GOVERNMENTS, HAS BEEN OPPOSING JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

IN ITS STATEMENT LAST NIGHT, IT SAID IT IS "THE ONE MOUTHPIECE WHICH THE ARABS HAVE IN THIS COUNTRY" AND THAT THE INVESTIGATION "MEANS TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES THE ARAB OFFICE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY OFFICIAL ACTION FOR TWO WEEKS."

SAYING THAT IS "SOMETHING WHICH HAS, AS FAR AS WE KNOW, NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE TO AN AGENCY OF FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTSS," THE STATEMENT ADDED:

"IF THE MATTER IS NOT ENDED SPEEDILY AND IF A FULL EXPLANATION IS NOT GIVEN OF HOW SUCH AN INCIDENT COULD OCCUR, THE RESULTS MAY BE MOST UNFORTUNATE."

"WHAT COULD THEY DO?" SABATH SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

GEORGE HOURANI, SECRETARY OF THE ARAB OFFICE, SAID PREVIOUSLY HE HAD NO IDEA WHAT THE FBI AGENTS WERE SEEKING.

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO CONCEAL," HE COMMENTED.

1947

FR829AES

(130 (ADVANCE FOR AMS SAT.MARCH 15)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MARCH 14-(AP)-IN LINE WITH THE PLAN FOR UNIFIED MILITARY COMMANDS OVERSEAS, THE ARMY-NAVY JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TODAY ANNOUNCED CHANGES IN COMMAND TITLES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY WAS DESIGNATED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EUROPEAN COMMAND. THIS TITLE REPLACES HIS FORMER ONE OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF U.S.FORCES IN EUROPEAN THEATER.

CLAY'S OPERATIONAL COMMAND INCLUDES U.S.ARMY FORCES IN EUROPE, WHICH HE PERSONALLY COMMANDS, U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN GERMANY COMMANDED BY REAR ADMIRAL ROSCOE E.SCHUIRMANN AND U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.I.H.EDWARDS.

TO PREVENT CONFUSION IN TITLES, THE TITLE OF ADMIRAL RICHARD L. CONOLLY, FORMERLY DESIGNATED AS COMMANDER, U.S.NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE, HAS BEEN CHANGED TO COMMANDER, U.S.NAVAL FORCES, EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SAT.MARCH 15)

LT751PES

30.24-8507.

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MARCH 14-(AP)-THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION LAID DOWN A POLICY TONIGHT OF RESTRICTING JAPANESE CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES, HARDWARE AND OTHER GOODS IN ORDER TO INCREASE EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES INVADED BY JAPAN IN WORLD WAR II.

THE POLICY WAS DRAFTED AT A MEETING OF THE 11-NATION COMMISSION FEBRUARY 27 AND A DIRECTIVE BASED UPON IT SENT TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. THE POLICY IS DESCRIBED AS A SHORT TERM ONE. IT IS TO TERMINATE AT THE END OF THIS YEAR UNLESS EXTENDED. IT DOES NOT APPLY TO REPARATIONS OR THE FUTURE LEVEL OF JAPANESE ECONOMIC LIFE.

IT STATED:

1. DURING THE PRESENT PERIOD OF WORLD SHORTAGES JAPAN SHOULD SUPPLY GOODS NEEDED IN AREAS DEPRIVED OF THEM DURING THE WAR AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION. WHEREVER NECESSARY JAPANESE CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

2. SPECIFICALLY, CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED ON TEXTILES, HARDWARE, RUBBER GOODS, POTTERY AND ELECTRICAL GOODS WHICH FOUND A READY MARKET IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES BEFORE THE WAR.

3. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE DETERMINED BY THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, JAPANESE TEXTILE CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE HELD TO 2 1/2 POUNDS PER CAPITA ANNUALLY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE AND CLOTHING. ADDITIONAL TEXTILES MIGHT BE PERMITTED TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OR FARMERS TO A MAXIMUM OF 50,000,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY.

4. MEASURES SHOULD BE CONTINUED OR TAKEN TO SPUR JAPANESE PRODUCTION OF EXPORT GOODS, PARTICULARLY COAL, TEXTILE MACHINERY, MILL STORES AND SIMILAR LIGHT EQUIPMENT IN ADDITION TO THE CONSUMPTION GOODS NAMED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, FRIDAY MARCH 14)

J859PES

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14-(AP)-MAYNARD BARNES, AMERICAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IN SOFIA, HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THE "ABRUPT" MANNER IN WHICH NEW BULGARIAN CURRENCY REGULATIONS WERE APPLIED TO THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIIC MISSION THERE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT BARNES ALSO JOINED IN A GENERAL PROTEST MADE TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE SAID THE UNITED STATES MISSION, LIKE THOSE OF OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES WAS GIVEN ONLY ONE DAY IN WHICH TO CONVERT ALL FUNDS INTO A NEW CURRENCY.

WHITE SAID MILITIAMEN ALSO WERE PLACED AROUND THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS AND PERSONS GOING IN AND OUT WERE SEARCHED.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, HE SAID, IS CONSIDERING THE "WHOLE SITUATION" BUT HAS REACHED NO DECISIONS.

GG115PES

(NY) CINCINNATI, MARCH 14-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM M.HOGE, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH ARMORED DIVISION AT THE TIME IT PARTICIPATED IN ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE RIVER IN 1945, SAID TODAY HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY RETREAT CAUSED THERE BY BACKFIRING OF A GERMAN TRUCK.

HOGE'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED PUBLICATION MARCH 7 OF A COLUMN BY HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER AND WAR CORRESPONDENT, IN WHICH AN UNIDENTIFIED OFFICER OF THE 27TH INFANTRY BATTALION, NINTH ARMORED DIVISION UNIT WHICH SEIZED THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING U.S. FORCES WERE STARTLED INTO A RETREAT BY A GERMAN TRUCK'S BACKFIRES AND THAT ONLY TWO AMERICANS REMAINED ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE BRIDGE.

THE INCIDENT, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICER QUOTED BY BOYLE, TOOK PLACE THE NIGHT OF MARCH 7, 1945, A FEW HOURS AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRIDGEHEAD, AND THAT AMERICAN FORCES DID NOT RECROSS UNTIL ABOUT DAWN THE NEXT MORNING.

HOGE, HOWEVER, SPEAKING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE AN ADDRESS HERE, SAID A WITHDRAWAL TOOK PLACE AT REMAGEN THAT NIGHT BUT HE THOUGHT THAT AT LEAST ONE COMPANY OF 125 OR 135 MEN, PERHAPS REINFORCED BY REMNANTS OF OTHER COMPANIES, REMAINED ACROSS THE RHINE.

THE PURPORTED BACKFIRING INCIDENT, AS RELATED BY BOYLE, WAS BROUGHT UP AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE BY A STAFF MEMBER OF THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR. HOGE SAID HE HAD HEARD NOTHING OF IT, THEN GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE WITHDRAWAL:

"WE FIRST CROSSED (THE BRIDGE) AT 4 P.M. THE BRIDGE WAS TORN UP AND WAS OPEN ONLY FOR FOOT TRAFFIC UNTIL ABOUT 9 P.M. I HAD RECEIVED ORDERS TRANSFERRING ME TO COBLENZ AND WENT BACK TO MY HEADQUARTERS SIX OR SEVEN MILES FROM THE BRIDGE TO OBTAIN NEW ORDERS. THE RETREAT OCCURRED AFTER DARK AT 8 OR 9 P.M.

"RETURNING TO THE BRIDGEHEAD, I GOT HOLD OF THE BATTALION COMMANDER AND SENT HIM BACK ACROSS WITH HIS TROOPS. IT WAS A MATTER OF MINUTES, RATHER THAN HOURS, THAT THE SINGLE COMPANY WAS LEFT ALONE ON THE FAR BANK."

SN1045PES

CINCINNATI, MARCH 14-(AP)-DR. T.Z.KOO OF SHANGHAI, CHINA, SECRETARY OF THE WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT "ONCE THE WESTERN NATIONS FIX THE LINE BEYOND WHICH RUSSIA MUST NOT GO RUSSIA WON'T DARE TO CROSS IT, FOR SHE IS IN NO POSITION TO GO TO WAR."

KOO, WHO WAS A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO IN 1945, MADE THE STATEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE PRECEDING AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE UNIVRSITY OF CINCINNATI YMCA-YWCA GROUPS.

"RUSSIA, AS A VICTOR IN WORLD WAR II, PUT UP A LOT OF BLUFF TO TRY TO GET AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OUT OF THE VICTORY," DR. KOO TOLD NEWSMEN. "NOW YOU MUST SHOW RUSSIA THAT WHILE YOU SYMPATHIZE WITH HER, SHE CAN'T GO TOO FAR."

HE SAID THAT "IN GEN. MARSHALL (GEORGE C.MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF STATE) YOU HAVE THE SAFEST AND BEST KIND OF A MAN AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCES. IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR RUSSIA TO PULL ANY WOOL OVER HIS EYES EVEN AS NO ELEMENTS IN CHINA WERE ABLE TO DO WHEN HE WAS IN CHINA."

KOO DECLARED THAT "RUSSIA TRIED TO DRAG THE CHINESE QUESTION INTO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE JUST TO LET THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS KNOW THAT SHE IS STILL BEHIND THEM. RUSSIA HAS BEEN SUPPLYING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND RUSSIA SHOULD HAVE BEEN OUT OF DAIREN AND HARBIN BY DEC. 3, 1945---BUT IS STILL THERE."

(THE MOSCOW RADIO LAST NIGHT SAID RUSSIA HAD INVITED THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF CHINA AND HAD NO OBJECTION TO CHINA HAVING A REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT.) ##

CHICAGO,MARCH 14-(AP)-GEORGE N.SHUSTER, HISTORIAN AND PRESIDENT OF HUNTER COLLEGE, NEW YORK, TODAY ASSERTED THAT THE "FOREIGN POLICY OF THE VATICAN IS COOPERATION WITH PROTESTANT AND JEW ALIKE IF THE GOAL IS FREEDOM OF THE HUMAN INDIVIDUAL."

ADDRESSING THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, SHUSTER, A ROMAN CATHOLIC, CONTENDED THAT THE POLICY OF THE HOLY SEE WAS THAT CHURCH AND STATE, WHILE SEPARATE, IMPINGE UPON EACH OTHER.

"THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE VATICAN," HE CONTINUED, "IS ONLY THIS: AN ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE FREEDOM NECESSARY TO PERMIT MEN TO LIVE UP TO THEIR DOGMAS." HE DEFINIED DOGMA AS "A FIXED POINT OF BELIEF FROM WHICH MEN REGULATE THEIR LIVES."

"IN FURTHERANCE OF THIS POLICY, THE HOLY SEE EVEN WENT SO FAR AS TO CONSIDER COOPERATION WITH ONE WING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN RUSSIA. A SCHOOL WAS SET UP FOR THE TRAINING OF CLERGY IN THE RUSSIAN CULTURE, BUT BECAUSE OF THE ABSOLUTE REFUSAL OF THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN TO GRANT ANY FREEDOM TO CATHOLICS, THIS WAS ABANDONED.

"TODAY YOU MUST EXPECT THE VATICAN ON THE ONE HAND TO STRENGTHEN THE CATHOLICS THAT HAVE SURVIVED THE WAR, AND ON THE OTHER TO FEAR ANY NEW MILITARY ADVENTURES WORSE THAN DEATH. IT KNOWS THAT A NEW WAR WOULD MEAN THE EXTERMINATION OF THE CATHOLICS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

"IF HITLER, IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO SAVE HIS WAR, COULD VIRTUALLY EXTERMINATE THE JEWS OF EUROPE, CERTAINLY ANY NEW WAR ON AN IDEOLOGICAL BASIS WOULD MEAN THE EXTERMINATION OF THE REMAINING CATHOLICS.

"THUS THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE VATICAN TODAY IS COOPERATION WITH PROTESTANT AND JEW ALIKE IF THE GOAL IS FREEDOM FOR THE HUMAN INDIVIDUAL. EUROPE HAS BEEN DRIVEN INTO TWO CAMPS, THE CATHOLIC AND THE COMMUNIST, AND IN THESE TWO CONFLICTING IDEOLOGIES, NO OTHER COURSE IS OPEN TO THE HOLY SEE."

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MAR 1947

VALLEJO, CALIF., MARCH 14-(AP)-VICE ADM.ALFRED E.MONTGOMERY, WARTIME COMMANDER OF A GROUP OF FAMED CARRIER TASK FORCE 58, SAID TODAY THE PACIFIC FLEET MANEUVERS JUST CONCLUDED REVEALED A DETERIORATION IN NAVAL STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE SINCE THE WAR'S END AND WARNED THAT:

"UNLESS WE PLAY THIS GAME REALISTICALLY, WE'RE SUNK."

WARNING AGAINST A "PEACETIME ATTITUDE" TOWARD PREPAREDNESS, ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SAID THAT UNLESS THE TEMPO OF NAVY TRAINING WAS KEPT AT A WARTIME PACE THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE OF U.S. SEA POWER WOULD BE WEAKENED.

THE ADMIRAL GAVE HIS VIEWS IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY HIM FOR THE VALLEJO (CALIF.) TIMES HERALD.

AFTER THE FIRST FLEET MANEUVERS IN SEVEN YEARS, ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY WROTE, "I REALIZE MORE AND MORE THAT A 'PEACETIME ATTITUDE' HAS BEEN THE FATHER OF MISTAKES WHICH, HAD THEY NOT BEEN CORRECTED DURING WARTIME, MIGHT HAVE BEEN DISASTROUS."

HE SAID THE 1947 MANEUVERS, WHICH HE DIRECTED AND UMPIRED, INCLUDED NO NEW TACTICS OR DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS GUIDED MISSILES OR SIMULATED ATOMIC BOMBS BECAUSE "WARFARE OF THE FURTURE WILL NOT VARY IN TYPE BUT RATHER IN DEGREE."

KK958PCS

NEW YORK, MARCH 14-(AP)-FRED SMITH, AN ASSISTANT TO FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., DURING THE WAR SAID TODAY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ORIGINALLY SUGGESTED THE IDEA FOR THE MORGENTHAU PLAN TO REDUCE GERMANY TO A POWERLESS AGRARIAN NATION.

SMITH, WRITING IN UNITED NATIONS WORLD, UNOFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO UN NEWS AND OF WHICH HE IS AN EDITOR, SAID EISENHOWER FIRST BROACHED THE IDEA AUG. 7,1944, IN A TENT IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING A CONVERSATION WITH MORGENTHAU, HARRY D.WHITE, A MORGENTHAU ASSISTANT, AND SMITH.

IN HIS ARTICLE "THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MORGENTHAU PLAN," SMITH SAID:

"THE GENERAL DECLARED HE SAW NO PURPOSE SERVED IN TREATING A 'PARANOID' GENTLY, AND THE 'WHOLE GERMAN POPULATION IS A SYNTHETIC PARANOID. ALL THEIR LIFE THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO BE PARANOID IN THEIR ACTIONS AND THOUGHTS, AND THEY HAVE TO BE SNAPPED OUT OF IT. THE ONLY WAY TO DO THAT IS TO BE GOOD AND HARD ON THEM. I CERTAINLY SEE NO POINT IN BOLSTERING THEIR ECONOMY OR TAKING ANY OTHER STEPS TO HELP THEM'"

WHEN MORGENTHAU PRESENTED THE PLAN TO BRITAIN'S PREMIER, WINSTON CHURCHILL, SMITH SAID, CHURCHILL "BEGAN BY EXPLAINING TO THE SECRETARY THAT ENGLAND WAS BANKRUPT, AND AS SOON AS THE WAR WAS OVER HE WOULD LET ENGLAND KNOW IT WAS BANKRUPT.

"THE SECRETARY CAME AWAY FROM THE MEETING CONVINCED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER, WHILE HAVING CERTAIN MINOR RESERVATIONS, WAS A SUPPORTER. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT CHURCHILL LEFT THE MEETING CONVINCED THAT HE HAD FOUND THE ACHILLES HEEL IN THE MAN WHO, ON THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, WAS DETERMINED TO LIMIT THE BRITISH DOLLAR BALANCE AT ALL COSTS X XX."

SMITH SAID CHURCHILL LATER "VIOLENTLY OPPOSED" THE PLAN AT THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, BUT THAT AFTER ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, A SUPPORTER, ARRIVED AT THE MEETING THE PLAN BECAME "ALLIED POLICY."

BUT THE "CHARTER FOR GERMANY DIED OF NEGLECT," THE ARTICLE SAID.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID GEN.EISENHOWER WAS NOT AVAILABLE TONIGHT FOR COMMENT ON THE SMITH ARTICLE.

LT737PES

MAR 1947

WALLACE (320)

NEW YORK, MARCH 14-(AP)-HENRY A. WALLACE, FORMER CABINET MEMBER, PREDICTS THAT THE POLICY ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN HIS SPEECH TO CONGRESS WEDNESDAY "WILL SPREAD COMMUNISM IN EUROPE AND ASIA."

"WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROCLAIMS THE WORLDWIDE CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, HE IS TELLING THE SOVIET LEADERS THAT WE ARE PREPARING FOR EVENTUAL WAR," THE

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EAST AND WEST, HE IS TELLING THE SOVIET LEADERS THAT WE ARE PREPARING FOR EVENTUAL WAR," THE EDITOR OF NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST (NBC) LAST NIGHT.

"RUSSIA MAY BE POOR AND UNPREPARED FOR WAR BUT SHE KNOWS VERY WELL HOW TO REPLY TO TRUMAN'S DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PRESSURE," WALLACE SAID.

"ALL OVER THE WORLD RUSSIA AND HER ALLY POVERTY WILL INCREASE THE PRESSURE AGAINST US. WHO AMONG US IS READY TO PREDICT THAT IN THIS STRUGGLE AMERICAN DOLLARS WILL OUTLAST THE GRIEVANCES THAT LEAD TO COMMUNISM?

"I CERTAINLY DON'T WANT TO SEE COMMUNISM SPREAD. I PREDICT THAT TRUMAN'S POLICY WILL SPREAD COMMUNISM IN EUROPE AND ASIA. YOU CAN'T FIGHT SOMETHING WITH NOTHING. WHEN TRUMAN OFFERS UNCONDITIONAL AID TO KING GEORGE OF GREECE, HE IS ACTING AS THE BEST SALESMAN COMMUNISM EVER HAD.

"IN PROPOSING THIS RECKLESS ADVENTURE TRUMAN IS BETRAYING THE GREAT TRADITION OF AMERICA AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WHO PRECEDED HIM."

WALLACE, FORMER COMMERCE SECRETARY, SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD JEOPARDIZED "CONTINUED COOPERATION" AMONG THE GREAT POWERS AND SAID "THE UNITED NATIONS, OUR GREAT HOPE FOR PEACE," WOULD BE "GRAVELY WEAKENED IF AMERICA FOLLOWS THE COURSE THAT TRUMAN RECOMMENDS."

TO AUTHORIZE LOANS TO GREECE AND TURKEY, WALLACE SAID, "WILL BRING THE WORLD NEARER TO WAR. TO DEFEAT THESE LOANS WILL NOT BRING PEACE. I RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS GRAVE DANGER OF EVENTUAL WAR IN OUR PRESENT POLICY OF DRIFT. ALL NATIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS DRIFT TO WAR; ALL NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE.

X X X

"THIS IS THE TIME FOR AN ALL-OUT WORLDWIDE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR PEACE. X X X THE UNITED NATIONS IS WAITING, READY TO DO THE JOB. WE SHOULD START WITH AN ECONOMIC PLAN FOR THE NEAR EAST X X X THE DOLLARS THAT ARE SPENT WILL BE SPENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND WILL COME BACK TO US IN A THOUSAND DIFFERENT WAYS."

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MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 14-(AP)-MATTHEW WOLL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE PURPOSE OF A WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS DELEGATION NOW EN ROUTE TO JAPAN WAS TO "SPREAD COMMUNISM UNDER THE GUISE OF TRADE UNIONISM."

THE AFL HAS REFUSED TO JOIN THE WFTU ON THE GROUNDS THAT SOVIET TRADE UNIONS ARE MEMBERS. THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS IS AFFILIATED WITH THE WFTU.

WOLL SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD ASKED THE WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS AND GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR TO PUBLISH IN THE JAPANESE PRESS HIS STATEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE "UTTERLY UNFAIR AND INJURIOUS" FOR THE JAPANESE UNION MOVEMENT IF JAPAN'S LABOR HEARD THE WFTU VIEWPOINT WITHOUT HEARING ALSO THE AFL CASE AGAINST THE WFTU.

BD730AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 14-(AP)-GEORGE M.MARDIKIAN, SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURATEUR RETURNING FROM A TOUR OF U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN EUROPE AS A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR OF ARMY FOOD PROBLEMS, SAID TODAY HE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT ARMY MESSES BE RENAMED "ARMY DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANTS."

MARDIKIAN, WHO ARRIVED ON THE AMERICA, SAID THE ARMY HAS REALIZED "FROM THE TOP SIDE DOWN THAT FOOD IS A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MORALE." HE ADDED THE ARMY BELIEVES "IT SHOULD GIVE MORE RECOGNITION TO PERSONS HANDLING FOOD" AND SAID HE THOUGHT "KITCHEN POLICE DUTY SHOULD NOT BE A PENALTY--THAT TAKES AWAY THE DIGNITY."

THE MOST COMMON FAULTS OF ARMY FOOD, HE SAID, WERE "THE PREPARATION AND EYE APPEAL." HE CITED AS REMEDIES, "EYE APPEAL IS THE FIRST REQUIREMENT, THE SECOND PALATABILITY AND THE THIRD THE REALIZATION THAT THE ARMY IS COMPETING WITH EVERY MOTHER."

MARDIKIAN DECLARED THAT "THE COMMON GRIPE THE GI'S HAVE IS THAT [illegible]O HAVE BROILED STEAS. IT'S HUMAN
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MARDIKIAN DECLARED THAT "THE COMMON GRIPE THE GI'S HAVE IS THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE BROILED STEAKS. IT'S HUMAN NATURE AT WORK. AS FOR THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF FOOD, IT'S PERFECT." HE SAID ANY IMPROVEMENT WOULD DEPEND ON "THE INTEREST OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN WHAT HIS MEN ARE EATING."

MARDIKIAN SAID HE WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON IN A DAY OR TWO TO MAKE HIS REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

HE PRAISED THE "SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT" THE GERMANS HAD DEVISED FOR THEIR KITCHENS--"SOME WONDERFUL FRYERS, STEAMERS AND BAKING EQUIPMENT--ALL OUT OF THIS WORLD," AND SAID HE WOULD INCLUDE AMONG HIS RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MEN BE SENT ABROAD TO SEE THIS EQUIPMENT.

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MAR 1947

France Asks Migration Of Germans To Cut Reich War Potential

MAR 1947

MARSHALL SAYS PLAN 'REALISTIC' IN BIG 4 TALKS

Secretary Expects Early Call From Stalin to Discuss Greece

Moscow, March 15—(AP)—France proposed tonight a startling modern day exodus of Germans from their defeated fatherland in order to lower the German war potential, and Secretary Marshall said the plan struck at the heart of the German problem.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the Foreign Ministers Council that the Allies should undertake an organized reduction of the population through emigration from a thickly-settled Reich and said France was prepared to take the revolutionary step of absorbing Germans into her own population.

NIGHT

He said that France considered the German population, which is much denser than her neighboring states, a war potential that could be linked with the German industrial potential.

The day's developments found Marshall summoning Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay from Germany to consult on the German question, while the Chinese announced outright rejection of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's plea for informal Big Three discussions on China.

Stalin Parley Expected

Veteran Moscow observers expected that Marshall and the other foreign ministers would be called to the Kremlin shortly to see Prime Minister Stalin. These reports coincided with word that Republican senators in the United States were urging that Marshall explain America's policies in the Mediterranean to the Soviet leader.

Russia struck the first blow against plans of the Western Allies for a "federalized" Germany with criticism of Western land reorganization policies which the Russians viewed as paving the way for federalization.

At the opening of today's meeting, the longest of the conference, British Foreign Secretary Bevin repri-manded Deputy Soviet Minister Andrei Vishinsky for his insistence that Albania be permitted to participate in drawing up of the German peace pact.

Deputies Deadlocked

Earlier Vishinsky had deadlocked the deputy foreign ministers by demanding that the question be tossed into the laps of the ministers. Bevin said he thought it was entirely improper for one deputy to break up the work of the three others "just because he did not get his way" on one point.

Bidault made his sweeping proposal for Germany by explaining that with the return of expellees from former parts of the Reich Germany would have a density of population of 196 per square kilometer to 75 per square kilometer for France, and 62 for Poland. He said this would be 40 more per square kilometer than when Adolf Hitler raised his cry for "living space."

Sees Seeds of New War

This overpopulation, he contended, was laying the seeds of a new war and giving the Germans the strength to conduct it.

Marshall declared that Bidault's proposals, which included three other points, had gone to the heart of the matter in a very realistic fashion. The Frenchman's other points were:

1. No new transfer of German minorities from other countries into Germany would be permitted.
2. Any such transfers now in progress would be halted.
3. Any permanent settlement of displaced persons in Germany would be forbidden and their resettlement to other countries would be expedited.

Marshall read two prepared statements dealing with problems on displaced persons and territorial reorganization inside Germany.

He said the United States was fully supporting the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations and he did not think the foreign ministers should interfere on displaced persons, but leave the problem to the IRO.

Some Reorganization

On territorial reorganization he said there had been some administrative reorganization of states in the U. S. zone, but that these may be changed again when Germany becomes a single political unit.

He agreed tentatively with a suggestion from Molotov, as did the other ministers, that any territorial changes in the future should be made in accord with decisions of the Allied Control Council.

Molotov asserted that a number of territorial changes had been made which were wrong because they aimed at the federalization of Germany, which Russia opposes.

Marshall replied that the Potsdam pact called for decentralization of Germany and the United States felt free to act under this general policy in the absence of any specific agreements to the contrary.

Vishinsky took over in the discussion of displaced persons, declaring that the Russians had sent out of their Germany zone 24,524 British subjects, 22,479 Americans and 315,000 French. American sources said all the Americans were war prisoners liberated by Russian armies.

The Soviet deputy rehashed the familiar Russian argument of the past two years that Soviet citizens in the western zones had not been similarly treated, that they had been subjected to Fascist propaganda and that Soviet inspectors had been insulted and attacked when they visited camps where the Russians lived.

Vishinsky, urged a seven-point program which would assure officials of all countries free access to camps and records, halt propaganda against any Allied power, dissolve all camp committees hostile to any Allied power, prohibit recruiting men in camps for guard or other armed duty, place camp administration in the hands of citizens from the country of the internees, turn over war criminals immediately to the country of origin, and set up a four-power inspection commission.

Marshall's move in summoning Clay, American commander in Germany, to Moscow was in anticipation of vital discussions on American economic policies in Germany.

Russian attacks on American administration in Germany have made it necessary to have a United States representative in Moscow who is fully acquainted with the German situation. Clay has been the main author of U. S. economic measures in the Reich, and will be available to supply Marshall quickly with the information he will need.

China Rejects Talk

Molotov's attempts to hold informal Big Three talks on China were frustrated when the Chinese embassy formally notified Marshall and Bevin that the Chinese Government "cannot take part in, or agree to such a meeting."

In view of the official Chinese attitude Marshall and Bevin will probably agree only to an informal exchange of information with Molotov on China.

Earlier today at the deputies' meeting, Feodor Gousev, the Soviet representative, declared flatly that unless the Western powers recognize that German assets in Austria already acquired by the Russians have been legally transferred there will be no progress possible on this key issue in the Austrian peace settlement.

The French and British proposed that the Big Four define what constitutes German assets in Austria. Gousev replied that Russia would make her own decision as far as the Eastern zone was concerned and Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, the American deputy, agreed that this was proper under the Potsdam Agreement.

Moscow, March 15 (AP)—Russia and the Western powers were deadlocked today in the Deputy Foreign Ministers Conference on the issue of Soviet claims to German assets and Albanian participation in the framing of the German peace treaty.

DAY

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Marshall summoned the American military governor of Germany to Moscow at once as a chief adviser to the American delegation at the Council of Foreign Ministers sessions.

Chinese Shun Talks

Some Western diplomats speculated that Molotov might spring a surprise proposal on German economic issues when the subject comes before the Council early next week.

The situation brought about by Molotov's efforts to arrange talks on the Chinese crisis boiled again.

The Chinese Embassy formally notified Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that "the Chinese Government cannot take in or agree to" Molotov's suggested meeting on the problem.

This evidently ruled out finally any formal talks on China to which Marshall has insisted he would not agree without Chinese participation.

The sixth session of the Council was adjourned at 8.10 P.M. (12.10 P.M., E.S.T.) after the longest gathering of the conference thus far.

Insists On Albanian Role

On the issue of Albania the Ministers deputies previously had agreed to turn the matter over to their principals immediately.

Soviet Deputy Andrei Y. Vishinsky insisted that Albania, with which Britain and the United States are at odds, must be included in any group of small powers invited to form a consultative panel on writing the German treaty.

Britain and the United States objected. American Deputy Robert Murphy indignantly told the deputies that he viewed "with embarrassment and shame" the fact that the deputies had spent so long a time on the issue of participation by the smaller allies and still were without agreement.

Even that much agreement—turning the matter over to the Council—was blocked by the Soviet Union in the matter of German assets in Austria. The Soviet insisted that each deputy be permit-

MAR 1947

Bidault Calls For Forced German Emigration

Moscow, March 15 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault proposed to the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight that the Allies undertake an organized reduction of Germany's population through emigration. Secretary of State Marshall said Bidault had struck at the heart of the German problem.

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ted to report only to his own principal, independently of the others.

Clark Backs Russian

Russia's Feodor T. Gousev blocked a British-French proposal that the deputies define what constituted German assets in Austria.

Gousev said the Soviet Union would make its own definition where the Eastern zone was concerned, and Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States deputy, for the Austrian treaty, agreed that this was proper under the Potsdam agreement.

The Russian then blocked a French proposal to draft an Austrian treaty clause requiring Austria to recognize the validity of the Potsdam agreement and facilitate "legal transfer of title to German assets."

On this point, Gousev said that unless the Western powers recognize that German assets already acquired by the Soviet Union had been transferred legally, no progress was possible on the whole key issue.

Molotov Move Eyed

Speculation on the surprise move believed to be planned by Molotov on German economic problems was based on the fact that he delayed the discussions yesterday with the explanation that he wanted to recheck figures on reparations.

Marshall's summons to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay also aroused speculation.

Although it is well known that Clay is fully occupied in Germany, where he assumed the duties of United States commander in chief only today, the urgency of the discussions in Moscow persuaded Marshall to request his presence here.

Soviet attacks on this country's German administration have made it necessary to have a United States representative at the council table who is fully acquainted with all the facts and who can quickly supply Marshall with the required answers.

In the meantime, a clash between Marshall and Molotov seemed to be shaping up over the basic principles of United States and Russian versions of "democracy."

The Council was scheduled to take up for preliminary discussion in today's session the problems of displaced persons and the territorial reorganization of Germany.

The question of democracy was brought up last night when the kind of political system and extent of individual freedom to prevail in Germany were at issue.

Marshall's Five Points

Marshall hurled a challenge at the Soviet Union by laying down antees, free political parties, free a five-point program he said the United States deemed fundamental if the new Germany were to be democratic: Individual rights guar- autonomous trade unions, a free press and radio and "uniform movement of persons and goods" throughout Germany.

Molotov, replying, called Marshall's remarks helpful but said the Soviet Union felt that freedom of the press did not mean freedom of Nazi propaganda. He said he would make a statement later.

Prisoner Data Given

Western diplomats predicted that the Soviet reply would highlight the differences between the American and Russian systems.

The first Soviet figures on German prisoners of war were made available to the delegates today in a Tass dispatch which said Russia had 890,532 Germans in Soviet territory and that 1,003,974 had been sent back to Germany.

Earlier prisoner figures, for others of the Big Four at the Moscow meeting, were:

UNITED STATES—Holding 15,103 prisoners, mostly in Italy. Rapidly discharging another 15,873 in Germany.

BRITAIN—Holding 435,295 prisoners "outside Germany"; sending home 17,000 a month.

FRANCE—Holding 641,483 prisoners, mostly in France. (600)

China Notifies Marshall, Bevin It Rejects Talks

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP).—The Chinese Embassy at Moscow formally notified George C. Marshall, American Secretary of State, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today that "the Chinese government cannot take part in or agree to" a meeting on the Chinese situation, as suggested by Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov.

The embassy issued the following statement:

"With regard to the proposal made by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in his letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, concerning the calling of a formal meeting of the three ministers with the participation of a Chinese representative, for supplying of information regarding the Moscow communique of Dec. 19, 1945, relating to China, Dr. Wan Shih-chieh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has today through the Chinese Embassy at Moscow expressed to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bevin that the Chinese government cannot take part in, or agree to, such a meeting."

PRAVDA SCORES TRUMAN STAND AS IMPERIALIST

MAR 1947

Tone of Attack Sharper Than Izvestia's—U. S. Domination Charged

E. Gilmore

Moscow, March 15—(AP)—Pravda, Communist Party organ, made a bitter second Soviet attack on President Truman's Greek-Turkish policy today, declaring it did not serve the cause of peace and security and "renders valueless" United States declarations of faithfulness to the United Nations.

Echoing the same arguments as those advanced yesterday in Izvestia, the Government newspaper, but even sharper in some of its conclusions, Pravda declared the proposed economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey was "imperialist expansion under the guise of charity."

NIGHT

Now that the two chief newspapers in Soviet Russia have lashed out in two-column long editorials, it remained for official Soviet leaders to give their reaction. None has yet said a public word.

Stalin Frankness Expected

But it was expected that Joseph Stalin would receive United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall any time now, and that when he did he would speak his mind with utter frankness.

It could be stated with some certainty that if Stalin starts on the subject of President Truman he will say plenty. But Secretary Marshall, it is known, can be blunt, too, and such a meeting may turn into a lively evening.

Pravda made an apparent reference to Marshall when it said "the leaders of American policy could do worse than ponder over the fact that under contemporary conditions attempts to realize any plans for world domination are inevitably doomed to failure."

Hits Greek Regime

Pravda said that the assistance proposed by President Truman would strengthen "the same reactionary regime in Greece which led the country to bankruptcy," and that "the dispatch of American civil and military personnel, the program of training specially selected, obedient executors of the will of foreign capital in Greece mean in fact the liquidation of the state of independence of Greece and a gross imposing upon her of American domination."

As for Turkey, Pravda said, the country "as is known, has by no means suffered from the war. How, then can one explain the necessity to grant urgent assistance to that country?"

Declaring the American plan was really to "extend the Monroe Doctrine to the Old World," the newspaper asked why, if Greece and Turkey were really threatened, the United States did not apply to the United Nations organization.

Pravda, like Izvestia, charged that the Truman plea that it was necessary to defend "free peoples against the threat from totalitarian regimes" was borrowed from Hitler.

"Hitler also referred to the Bolshevik danger when he prepared for the seizure of one state or another," Pravda said.

"In Mr. Truman's message to Congress, however, the game of nobleness was spoilt somewhat by the fact that it could not but resort to the money-lending strength so familiar to certain American circles. Mr. Truman asked Congress to accept his proposal on Greece and Turkey in the name of the defense of the financial contribution made by the United States to World War II.

"The figure of $341,000,000,000 named by Mr. Truman appears to be specially meant to convince the American Congress that it is necessary to insure the realizations of this contribution by means of securing control over the weaker States by the United States."

The paper cited comment of a British Labor party Member of Parliament, Capt. S. Swingler, that Britain must disavow the Truman policy because it would make the British-Soviet alliance a "farce" and could only result in a "division of the world into two blocs."

Pravda said that the Truman "adventurist" course had evoked favorable response chiefly from such sources as Franco circles in Spain and Winston Churchill in England, while raising questions of its wisdom from "sober-minded American circles."

Some delegates to the Foreign Ministers Council interpreted this as a reference to the radio attack on the Truman policy by Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce. The Soviet press and radio made heavy use during the day of Mr. Wallace's address. The Wallace speech was read twice over the Moscow radio before 9 A. M. and was carried prominently in the newspapers.

Russ Term U.S. 'Charity' Cloak For 'Expansion'

MAR 1947

E. Gilmore

Moscow, March 15 (AP)—The Soviet press today renewed its attack on proposed United States aid to Greece and Turkey in a *Pravda* editorial which said that in President Truman's plan, "a policy of imperialist expansion is revealed under the guise of charity."

Delegates to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference here read in the newspaper—organ of the Communist party's Moscow central committee—the declaration that the Truman policy did not serve the cause of peace and security.

Pravda said leaders of United States policy presumably including Secretary of State George C. Marshall, had better realize that under current conditions efforts to accomplish plans for world domination were doomed to inevitable failure.

"Pretends To Leading Role"

Izvestia opened the Russian editorial assault on Mr. Truman yesterday, seeing in his address "new interference in the business of other states."

The *Pravda* editorial said the proposed United States policy was aimed at dominating Greece and Turkey and was in disregard of obligations under the United Nations charter.

It declared that President Truman "not only disregarded the obligations of the United States as a member of the United Nations but pretended to a leading role in this organization."

U.N. Unit In Greece Now

"If Greece and Turkey are really threatened by anyone, why, then," it asked, "does the United States not apply to the United Nations organization and put its case before the latter?"

The editorial pointed out that the United Nations Security Council even now had a commission in Greece, investigating the border situation.

Pravda's editorial, like *Izvestia's*, was two columns wide and ran the length of the front page—an unusually long editorial for a Soviet newspaper.

"Truman's speech proved that the present leaders of American policy did not deduce correct lessons from history," said the editorial.

Held Reference To Wallace

Some observers here attributed Marshall's definition of democracy before the Foreign Ministers last night as in a way enlarging on Mr. Truman's anti-totalitarian theme. They saw in the *Pravda* pronouncement a reference to both statements.

"However," *Pravda* continued, "sober-minded American circles understand what danger an adventurous course for immediate imperialistic expansion hides."

Delegates and at least one secretary here interpreted this to include former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, whose radio attack on Mr. Truman's speech was given prominence this morning in the Russian press and on the radio.

[Wallace, now editor of the *New Republic* magazine, said in a broadcast from New York on Thursday night, "When President Truman proclaims the world-wide conflict between East and West, he is telling the Soviet leaders that we are preparing for eventual war." He said the Truman policy would "spread communism in Europe and Asia."]

Franco And Churchill

Pravda struck out at persons it said were hailing Mr. Truman's speech and referred repeatedly to Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco and British statesman Winston Churchill.

"The Fascist camp of Franco is in feverish excitement," it declared. "Churchill, the hero of Fulton, hails Truman's speech."

[Madrid's monarchist-inclined newspaper *ABC* said Thursday that "had a similar address been made ten years ago, the World War would not have broken out.

[Churchill referred to a Soviet "iron curtain" and called for a virtual United States-British alliance against Russia in an address last year in Fulton, Mo.]

Didn't Shoot Its Bolt

Onlookers deemed it extremely unusual for the two biggest newspapers in the Soviet Union to level two succeeding editorials at the head of a state, especially one whose Foreign Secretary was at the time in Moscow to make a peace treaty with a former common enemy.

Delegates rather expected yesterday's attack. But many said they felt the Russian press had shot its bolt with the hundreds of words it published on the subject then.

Some pointed out that *Pravda* apparently went out of its way to explain to Soviet readers that all Americans did not agree with Mr. Truman and that many, some of them in high positions, regarded his new policy much as it is looked upon here.

'Same Course' As British

Pravda's editorial said the Truman speech indicated that the United States planned "to continue along the same course which British policy had been following."

It declared the sending of American civilian and military personnel would "mean in fact the liquidation of the state of independence of Greece and a gross imposing upon her of American domination."

The paper said Mr. Truman was motivated by "the wish to support the same reactionary regime in Greece which led the country to bankruptcy and is faithfully serving foreign interests"—"the ruling Fascist-monarchist circles under British protection."

'Nobody Threatens Turkey'

Pravda contended that Turkey "has by no means suffered from the war" and that "nobody threatens the national integrity of Turkey."

U.S. Is Seen Sea Power In Mediterranean

MAY

Birmingham, England, March 15 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War, said tonight that President Truman's Greco-Turkish aid speech marked America's self-assertion as a sea power in the Mediterranean.

The Truman doctrine should not be regarded as a displacement of Britain's influence and authority, the one-time Conservative Cabinet member told a Devonian Society meeting. Instead, he said, it was a recognition that Britain's part in the discharge of maritime responsibilities over the seven seas was a disproportionate burden.

"If the two great sea powers are to pursue a common policy, arising out of their ocean-wide commitments, what could be more natural than that they should share in its execution?" Hore-Belisha asked.

"The corelation of British and American external affairs offers to the world the greatest practical assurance of peace. The Anglo-French treaty will fit readily into the pattern which events are designing. These regional groupings among maritime nations should tend not to undermine but to underpin the world peace structure."

British Food Subsidies Up

Nation to Pay $1,252,000,000, an Increase of $132,120,000

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Great Britain will pay $1,252,000,000 in food subsidies this year, as compared with $1,119,880,000 last year, the Food Ministry estimated today.

Virtually the entire increase will go to cover boosts in the difference between the selling price of commodities and the cost of foodstuffs to government purchasing agencies.

The biggest subsidy is $400,000,000 for cereals, including livestock feed. The next largest is $226,000,000 for milk and $183,200,000 for milk products.

FRANCE BREAKS OFF TRADE TIES WITH BULGARIA

MAR —194

Paris Expels Two Newspapermen as Result of Currency Incidents

Paris, March 15 — (AP) — France severed commercial relations with Bulgaria today in the most serious breach with another power since the liberation and gave two Bulgarian newspapermen 48 hours notice to leave the country.

The action was taken in retaliation for the expulsion of a woman reporter for the French Press Agency in Sofia, after incidents stemming from the recent action of the Bulgarian Government in reconverting its currency.

Two newsmen expelled were Amy Bakalov, chief of a Bulgarian Bureau of Information here and correspondent in Sofia daily newspapers.

NIGHT

In addition, the French cancelled special privileges granted to all foreign journalists for eight other Bulgarian newspapermen. They will be permitted to file stories to their newspapers, however.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said that the French had asked for an explanation when Mme. Milke Genadiev Bouef, the French Agency reporter, was expelled from Bulgaria.

Reply Unsatisfactory

The spokesman said the French had received no official reply but "a sort of diplomatic answer" which accused the reporter of mixing in Bulgarian internal affairs and at the same time raised the question of the amount of money held by the French when the Bulgarian Government ordered all its currency turned in.

"The Bulgarian note said the French had 106,000,000 leva in Sofia, but the United States legation had only 35,000,000 and the British only 25,000,000," the spokesman added. "This is easily explained by the fact that the French have a number of cultural, religious and educational missions in Bulgaria requiring extra money."

The French protest claimed that Mme. Boeuf was seized by Bulgarian militiamen as she entered the French Legation to deposit funds of the French Agency, which operates with Government grants. Jacques Emile Paris, the French minister, was menaced by a revolver when he sought to intervene, and Mme. Boeuf was struck in the face, the protest added.

Other Protests Noted

Two days ago the British Foreign Office disclosed that seven countries, including Britain and the United States, had filed a strong joint protest against behavior of Bulgarian militiamen towards diplomats in Sofia. The countries also complained individually to the Bulgarian Government after being ordered to hand over their Bulgarian currency to the national bank.

Bulgaria ordered her borders closed for 10 days in connection with the conversion of currency, to halt illegal importation of Bulgarian money and black market dealings. Yesterday a Government official said the borders would be reopened Monday.

The French Foreign Office disclosed also that Giorgi Marinov, Bulgarian minister to Paris, had left two days ago for Sofia. The Greek Government had asked the War Crimes Commission in London this week to list Marinov as a war criminal, and presumably he had wanted to consult with officials in Sofia.

France Breaks Off Bulgar Dealings

Paris, March 15 (AP)—France broke off commercial negotiations with Bulgaria today and expelled two Bulgarian newspaper men from the country on 48 hours' notice in retaliation for incidents at Sofia which resulted in the expulsion of a woman reporter for the French Press Agency.

DAY

The Foreign Office also said special privileges accorded all foreign journalists in France had been withdrawn from eight other Bulgarian newspaper men. They will be permitted to continue filing dispatches to their newspapers, however.

Expelled Journalists

The expelled journalists are Amy Bakalov, chief of a Bulgarian bureau of information here and correspondent for two Sofia weeklies, and Lovan Strelkov, correspondent for a Sofia daily newspaper.

The Foreign Office also reported that Giorgi Marinov, Bulgarian Minister to Paris, had left two days ago for Sofia, presumably for consultation after the Greek Government had asked the War Crimes Commission in London to list Marinov as a war criminal. The incidents, however, were not connected.

Acknowledging that the rift with Bulgaria was France's most serious diplomatic breach since liberation, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "We had hoped this would be a local incident that would be smoothed over. When the Agence France-Presse reporter was expelled, we asked for an explanation.

No Official Reply

"There has been no reply which could be considered official but a sort of diplomatic answer has been given.

"In it, the Bulgarian Government accused the reporter (Mrs. Milke Genadiev Boeuf) of having mixed in Bulgarian internal affairs and at the same time raised a question of the amount of money involved in a call-in of currency.

"The Bulgarian note said that the French had 106,000,000 leva in Sofia, but the United States Legation had only 35,000,000 and the British only 25,000,000.

"This is easily explained by the fact that the French have a number of cultural, religious and educational missions in Bulgaria requiring extra money."

Government Grants

The French protest had alleged that Mrs. Boeuf was seized by Bulgarian militiamen as she entered the legation to deposit funds of the French Press Agency, which operates with French Government grants.

The protest said that Jacques Emile Paris, the French Minister, was menaced with a revolver when he sought to intervene and Mrs. Boeuf was struck in the face.

Paris is on his way home to report on the affair, the Quai d'Orsay said. Mrs. Boeuf, who was given 24 hours by Bulgarian authorities to leave Sofia, reached Belgrade three days ago.

CLAY TAKES McNARNEY'S POST IN REICH

Leaves For Moscow Conference As His First Assignment

R. Oberan

Frankfurt, Germany, March 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay assumed command today of the United States armed forces in Europe and, as his first assignment in the new role, departed for Moscow to confer with Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, at the Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Marshall requested the presence of Clay, who became military governor for Germany as well as European commander. Clay flew this afternoon to Berlin en route to the Soviet capital. He is expected there tomorrow.

Clay succeeded Gen. Joseph T. McNarney at an impressive military ceremony attended by representatives of Allied military missions. Several hundred troops gathered on the lawn outside the army headquarters building while 200 planes roared overhead.

Receives Oak Leaf Cluster

NIGHT

McNarney, who will become United States Army Air Forces representative on the United Nations military staff committee, decorated Clay with an Oak Leaf Cluster for his Distinguished Service Medal. In response Clay said:

"Here in Germany our forces are devoted to the task of peace. We shall continue our work in the full hope that when our mission is completed, peace and security will have been guaranteed throughout the world by the United Nations."

Clay said McNarney's command had seen "the crystallization of American policy, which looks to the establishment of a peaceful German state," and added that he intended to follow the same policies as McNarney in the general administration of Germany.

Praises McNarney

He lauded McNarney for "the special interest which you have given to the rehabilitation of German youth" and said it would remain one of the prime objectives of the Army. "We have no more important task in Germany," he said.

McNarney, in response, said it was the task of the United States Army in Germany, "in co-operation with our allies, to insure for Europe and the world a just peace."

He said much progress had been made in demilitarization, de-Nazification, decartelization, restoration of communications, transport and public utilities, achieving a "limited but still substantial" industrial production, re-establishing the German school system and "in turning back to the Germans themselves substantial responsibilities for self-rule through a freely elected governmental administration."

Clay Assumes U.S. Command In Europe

J. Berlin

Frankfurt, March 15 (AP)—As 200 planes roared overhead, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay assumed command today of the United States armed forces in Europe, expressing hope for world peace and security.

Clay took over from Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, at a military ceremony in this bomb-damaged city and prepared to depart for Moscow, under summons of Secretary Marshall.

Before several hundred troops assembled on the lawn outside the army headquarters building, McNarney decorated Clay with an Oak Leaf Cluster for the Distinguished Service Medal.

NIGHT

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"The Task of Peace"

In his response, Clay said:

"Here in Germany our forces are devoted to the task of peace. We shall continue our work in the full hope that when our mission is completed, peace and security will have been guaranteed throughout the world by the United Nations."

He declared that "we have no more important task in Germany" than that of rehabilitating German youth and said that would be one of his prime objectives.

Clay expressed his intention of following essentially the same policies as McNarney in the general administration of Germany.

McNarney's Post

McNarney, who has been in command here since November, 1945, is leaving to become United States Army Air Forces representative on the United Nations Military Staff Committee. Clay has been his deputy here.

Describing McNarney's command as eventful, Clay said it had seen "the crystallization of American policy which looks to the establishment of a peaceful German state."

McNarney said: "To those of you who remain, may I offer the thought that you are the guardians of an ideal for which over 155,000 Americans paid the supreme sacrifice. . . . It is for you, in co-operation with our Allies, to insure for Europe and the world a just and lasting peace."

He said much progress had been made "in demilitarization, de-Nazification, decartelization, in restoration of communications, transport and public utilities, in achieving a limited but still substantial industrial production, in re-establishing the German school system and in promoting youth activities."

U. S. Aides in Berlin Urge Silesia Division, Leaving Upper Regions in Polish Hands

V. Shanke

MAR 194

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—Reliable informants said today that United States Military Government officials had recommended to the United States delegation in Moscow that coal-rich industrial Upper Silesia be awarded to Poland and Lower Silesia be left to Germany in a compromise solution on Germany's eastern border.

lution on Germany's eastern border.

Such a solution, said these informants, would attain a two-fold objective: Poland would receive ample compensation for territory lost to the Soviet Union in eastern Poland, and Germany would be materially [illegible] becoming self-supporting from an agricultural standpoint.

NIGHT

What line Secretary of State Marshall will take when the border question arises in Moscow is not known here. Major issues such as determining the level of German industry and her future political make-up depend largely on how her borders are defined, informants here said.

Poland regards as permanent the Oder-Neisse river boundary running from Stettin to Zittau on the Czechoslovak border, which was accepted by the Western Allies of Potsdam as a temporary demarcation line. If made a permanent frontier, Poland would get most of Silesia and Pomerania, a piece of Brandenburg and the southern half of what was East Prussia.

United States Military Government figures say Germany would lose 39,042 square miles of territory, which in 1939 had a population of 8,500,000, including 7,000,000 Germans. Polish figures say the present population is 5,000,000, of which only 600,000 are Germans. The Poles have expelled the German population westward into already overcrowded Germany.

United States experts feel that at least a part of the territory east of the Oder-Neisse line should be left to Germany to enable her to reach a decent food standard. It was formerly Germany's most important agricultural area.

Under the proposed compromise Germany would lose most of her war potential in the East since the coal mines, minerals and basic industries are in Upper Silesia.

U. S. Plan for Silesia.

Berlin, March 15 (A. P.).—American informants said today that United States Military Government officials here had recommended that the American delegation at Moscow support a border compromise giving upper Silesia to Poland and lower Silesia to Germany. Poland has occupied and claimed both areas. Such an adjustment, the informants said, would compensate Poland for eastern territory she lost to Russia and yet assist Germany toward self-support.

The Oder-Neisse River boundary which Poland wants, running from Stettin to Zittau on the Czech border, would give her almost all of Silesia, a piece of Brandenburg, and the southern half of East Prussia. This was accepted at the Potsdam Conference as a temporary line of demarcation for Polish - administered areas of Germany, until a German peace treaty fixes the borders.

DAY

The area which Germany stands to lose on the basis of the Oder-Neisse line covers 39,042 square miles, and in 1939 had a population of 8,500,000, of whom 7,000,000 were Germans. Poland, taking for granted she would receive the entire area, has expelled all but 600,000 Germans westward into Germany.

American experts contend that Germany needs some of the rich agricultural land in the Oder-Neisse district to support her population. Under the compromise, Germany would lose most of her war potential in the east because most mines and industries in the disputed territory are in upper Silesia, near the old Polish border.

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Soviet Figures Surprising

Germans Disappointed That Russia Holds Only 890,532 P. W.s

BERLIN, March 15 (AP).—Most Germans were surprised and disappointed today at Russian figures — given Friday night by the Moscow radio — which disclosed that only 890,532 German prisoners of war still were being held in the Soviet Union. Both German and American authorities previously had given the number as possibly 3,000,000, but American officials had said this was only "an educated guess."

The 3,000,000 figure was based on the size of German units which faced the Russians and were either annihilated or captured, but the estimate was made without any accurate information on the number of German casualties.

Wayward German Youth Become Grave Problem

Berlin, March 15 (AP)—A gripping problem here, for conquerors and conquered alike, is the wayward German youth. Latest statistics show for twelve months 26,000 cases of Berlin youths arrested for criminal offenses, entailing a confinement rate six times above that of "normal" years.

This fact [illegible] grave concern to the occupying powers, the civilian government and the churches in this battered city, where evils of the black market and shoddy pleasures beckon. All are combating the evils within their realms and means.

But the curve keeps rising, especially in the 14-18-year bracket, where 60 per cent of the misdeeds occur.

And, even more tragically, a week which produced 605 crimes by youths included 29 perpetrated by children under 14 years. Thirty per cent of these were by girls.

"Normal" Berlin had about 200 minors in confinement awaiting judgment. On October 1 it had 1,200.

4 Germans Sentenced to Hang.

Berlin, March 15 (A. P.).—A British military court at Wuppertal today sentenced four Germans to death by hanging for killing several British parachutist prisoners of war near Noailles, Oise Department, France, on August 9, 1944.

Berlin Film Workers Ill of Undernourishment

BERLIN, March 15 (AP).—About half of the German workers at the Tempelhof film studios were absent or ill during the last two weeks, largely because of undernourishment, the semi-monthly report of the American Military Government said today.

The report reflected sharply the difficult food situation in the American zone. Dena, American-licensed news service, reduced its work week to thirty-six hours and otherwise curtailed operations because of insufficient food. The report cited a one-day interruption of operations at the plant of "Der Tagesspiegel," American-licensed newspaper in Berlin, after a pressman had fainted and two other workers had complained of exhaustion.

The present normal consumer ration of 200 grams of fat and 600 grams (half a pound) of meat a person for the four-week period was described in the report as the lowest in the American zone since the beginning of the occupation.

Black-Market Teeth Bared

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—Police announced today they had confiscated 300,000 false teeth from black-market sources, and were on the trail of 600,000 more.

GERMAN ASKS JEWISH CAUTION

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Officer Says Anti-Semitism Is Still Strong in Reich.

Munich, March 15 (A. P.).—Asserting that anti-Semitism still is strong in Germany, a German Government official has appealed to Jews to exercise restraint in their contacts with Germans, in order, he said, to prevent public clashes and avoid aggravating racial antagonism.

"I see myself forced to this appeal to my Jewish fellow-citizens in the interests of their orderly living together with the German population," said Dr. Philop Auerbach, Bavarian commissioner for racial and political persecutees, in a letter sent to all Jewish communities in Bavaria.

110,000 Jews in Bavaria

Auerbach estimated that 110,000 Jews live in Bavaria, mostly in displaced persons camps, but also including some 30,000 who have settled outside camps in German communities, trying to resume the normal home life they knew before the Nazis drove them into concentration camps.

"I know how gravely even today thousands of Jews suffer from the consequences of the Nazi regime, how bad their housing and food supplies are," Auerbach wrote.

Good Behavior Urged

"But I know that there is great dissatisfaction among the Bavarian people about the attitude of some Jewish citizens, even among the people who previously did not have an anti-Semitic attitude.

"Clashes in public between Germans and Jews cause a serious attitude toward the Jews among the population.

"Therefore I ask the leaders of all Jewish communities to educate their members to exhibit the dignity of the Jewish race in public and everywhere so that the population will not get the impression they are undisciplined people who damage by their behavior the interests of the whole Jewish race."

Auerbach also asked the Jews not to "enrage" the Germans by public exhibition of food and other goods "which are usually not available to the German population."

4 Industrialists on Trial

U. S. Military Court Arraigns Men Who Aided Nazis

NUERNBERG, March 15 (AP).—Friedrich Flick and four of his associates in one of Nazi Germany's largest armament concerns were arraigned before an American military court today on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The first German industrialists to be tried, they are accused of using as slave laborers millions of people forcibly imported into Germany from conquered countries; large-scale financial plundering of Jews and occupied nations; and financing Adolf Hitler's terror organization, the S.S. (Elite Guard).

(400)

Poles Cut Ration List

Warsaw, March 15 (AP)—Faced with a food shortage that threatens to drop Poland's diet level below that of the Germans, the Polish Government has ordered the removal of at least 4,000,000 persons from rationing lists in a desperate attempt to conserve supplies.

With help from Russia doubtful because of a threatened famine in the Ukraine and no other prospects of aid, the Government faces the prospect of rationing the people at a daily level of 1,100 calories. (The ration in the United States zone of Germany is 1,550 calories daily.)

Ration Cut Change

Twenty-five classes of persons, who hitherto obtained essential foodstuffs at a Government fixed price far below the free market, will lose their first-category ration cards on April 1.

These include 100,000 members of the militia, 150,000 members of the Security Police, 50,000 university students, all women without families, employés of food combines, state monopolies, former war prisoners, the Catholic clergy, pensioners, monks, nuns, youths in private schools, agricultural manufacturers, displaced persons and graphic industry workers.

On May 1, building-industry workers, demobilized soldiers and those on indefinite leave, will lose their ration cards.

The Government has also taken all grain stocks and has forbidden restaurants to serve more than one piece of bread at a meal.

Poland Calls Up Army Class

WARSAW, March 15 (AP)—The Ministry of National Defense today called up 20-year-olds for two years of military training and announced a recruiting program for volunteers of 22 and 23 for the period April 9—30.

Foster in Rome On European Tour

Rome, March 15 (A. P.).—William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party in the United States, arrived in Rome last night. He told newspaper men today he was on a two months' tour of Europe "to study the situation" and that he planned to go next to Belgrade.

Stassen Arrives in Austria

VIENNA, March 15 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, arrived here today and was a guest of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, deputy commander of American forces in Austria, at a dinner tonight for West Point graduates.

Athens Approves Truman Street

ATHENS, March 15 (AP)—The Athens Municipal Council resolved unanimously today to rename a central Athens street for President Truman.

POPE AND GANDHI VIE IN NOBEL RACE

Oslo, Norway, March 15 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII and Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu leader, are among the candidates for the 1947 Nobel peace prize, it was learned here today. Among the other candidates proposed are Herbert H. Lehman, former Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the U. N. Food and Agricultural organization; President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, and Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, former Russian Ambassador to Sweden.

One proposal, it was disclosed, is to split the prize between Mme. Kollontay and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States representative on the U. N. Economic and Social Council, and chairman of the Human Rights Commission. Other individual candidates include Carl Joachim Hambro, Norwegian statesman, and Lionel Curtis, British political writer.

International institutions put forward as candidates are the Society of Friends, the Carnegie Foundation, the Academy of International Law at the Hague, the Bureau of Peace in Geneva, and the Interparliamentary Union. No decision will be made before next December 10.

50,000 REDS PARADE IN HUNGARY'S CAPITAL

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 15 (AP)—Hungarian Communists giving the clenched fist salute paraded today in celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Lajos (Louis) Kossuth revolution.

[Lajos Kossuth led a successful revolt in 1848 against the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.]

There were no incidents, despite earlier reports that Communists planned to turn the celebration into a hostile demonstration before the United States Legation, protesting President Truman's message on Greece and Turkey and a recent United States note objecting to Soviet interference in Hungarian affairs.

Approximately 50,000 persons gathered in Parliament Square for the observance, which, though a national holiday, was completely in the hands of Communists and Social Democrats.

Although this country already has received $30,000,000 in surplus property credit from the United States and hopes to get $40,000,000 more in relief, one Leftist newspaper sniffed at the "suspicious flood" of United States dollars to various countries.

P. X. Blown Up Near British Palestine Base

Hadera Area Blast Laid to Terrorists as Tel Aviv Troops Are Reinforced

JERUSALEM, March 16 (Sunday) (AP).—A group of persons identified officially as Jewish terrorists blew up a British Army post exchange store near Hadera early today. A police source said he believed there were no casualties, but added that the building still was ablaze an hour after the blast.

The installation is on the main Tel Aviv-Haifa highway a short distance from the Hadera army camp which has been attacked repeatedly in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, the cordon of troops around Tel Aviv's martial-law zone was reinforced last night and reports from that all-Jewish city indicated the British Army was preparing to meet an underground Jewish threat to crack the city's defense.

Posters were distributed yesterday by Irgun Zvei Leumi, Jewish resistance organization, declaring "we will break through the ghetto."

News correspondents living in the martial-law zone were called to a conference by an army spokesman, who asked if they had received any messages from underground sources. He notified them that they would not be permitted to visit Citrus House, military headquarters in Tel Aviv, but did not explain why.

Rifle Fire Heard

Meanwhile, the sound of rifle fire was heard early tonight in curfewed Jerusalem's Jewish residential district, Rehavia.

Irgun and the Stern Gang distributed "press releases" in Jerusalem tonight in which the Stern Gang claimed "responsibility" for three recent attacks on Palestine trains and Irgun denied reports that twelve of its members were among 78 "known terrorists" the British announced had been arrested.

The Stern Gang release said an "intensified" campaign had been planned against trains carrying British troops and supplies.

Palestine Arab Leader Slain

Jerusalem, March 15 (AP)—Police announced today the slaying last night of Abdul Raof Darwish, secretary to Mohammed Zinati, of Beisan, who was also slain recently. The Darwish killing was attributed to "political motives."

Both Zinati and Darwish were noted in Arab circles for favoring co-operation with the Jews and were publicly accused by Arabs of violating the anti-Zionist boycott.

Darwish was felled by twelve bullets fired by an unknown assailant in the Beisan market place, police said.

Leave for Cyprus

In Haifa, reliable reports said the British Liberty ship Empire Shelter left Haifa harbor early this morning carrying about 150 illegal Jewish immigrants for internment

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on Cyprus.

The group was the last of approximately 800 refugees who arrived aboard the 400-ton motorship Susanna on the South Palestine coast Wednesday morning. Most of the passengers succeeded in reaching shore when the vessel ran aground off Gaza, but nearly all were reported to have been captured by British troops and their deportation ordered.

Some Got Ashore

An officer of the underground organization, Hagana, declared Thursday that 300 of the refugees had made their way safely ashore and "are now members of Yishuv," the Jewish community in Palestine.

[A dispatch from Cyprus reported that a total of 753 Jews, including 110 babies born while their mothers were in immigrants' detention camps, embarked for Palestine today. They represented the Cyprus quota of certified immigrants for the Holy Land for February and March.

[The embarkation took place even as British authorities were transferring 707 uncertified Jewish immigrants from the transport Empire Rival to the Caraolas detention camp.

[The transfer was resisted by only two of the immigrants brought here from Palestine.

[Another 138 Jews, also passengers of the immigrant ship Susanna, which was grounded off Palestine early this week, were to be disembarked from the Empire Rival before nightfall.]

CHIANG HITS AT 'REVOLT'

Declares Communists Must Be Halted By Force

Nanking, March 15 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek charged the Chinese Communists today with armed rebellion which he said the Government must quell by force.

Using the strongest language yet employed publicly by any government official, Chiang chose the impressive setting of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's white marble tomb, speaking to the executive committee of the Kuomintang (government party) from the tomb's towering flight of stairs.

The committee's ten-day session, which began today, was closed to all correspondents except those of the official Central News Agency and Kuomintang newspapers, which reported Chiang's speech.

Declares Hopes Shattered

"Hopes for settlement by political means have been shattered," Chiang was quoted in the Central News text. "Armed activities of the Communists in their all-out rebellion to frustrate national unification are spreading wider and wider every day. While the people of the entire country are demanding stability, the Communists are deliberately widening their sphere of disturbance.

"The Government, in order to safeguard unity of the nation and security of the people, cannot sit tight and watch the spread of this disturbance without taking measures to suppress it."

Giving import to his words were fresh accounts of heavy fighting in Manchuria and in Shantung and Shansi provinces, while government troops continued to pour into Formosa to deal with scantily-reported but continuing unrest in that island province.

Tehwei Reported Besieged

Latest pro-Government reports from Manchuria said the Communists, attacking in strength, had closed in on three sides of Tehhwei, 50 miles northeast of Changchun, the regional capital.

It was there that the Government last week claimed a major victory over the Communists, but today's reports said the enemy had surged back to the attack, crossing the Sungari River on thick ice in a heavy snowstorm.

In Shantung, Government forces claimed recapture of Tawenkou, 50 miles south of Tsinan, provincial capital. It was the ninth time the town had changed hands in less than a week.

The Communist radio at Yenan reported that for the second consecutive day government planes had thoroughly bombed the Communist capital, and added that Communist defense forces were going into action against Nationalist troops attacking the Yenan border region in western Shansi Province.

There was no government confirmation of these broadcasts, and a spokesman for the National Defense Ministry said he knew nothing of any bombings.

In opening the Kuomintang policy-making session, Generalissimo Chiang called it the most important in twenty years, and urged the committee to adopt resolutions for ending the party's "political tutelage" period of government control and inaugurating constitutional rule.

China Red War 'Is Spreading,' Chiang Says

Nanking, March 15 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek warned his party today that the "all-out rebellion" of the Chinese Communists was "spreading wider and wider every day" and said the Government must settle the problem by force of arms.

Addressing the opening session of the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee from the tomb of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang said events of the past three months in China "clearly prove that hopes for settlement by political means have been shattered."

Disturbances Increase

"While the people of the entire country are demanding stability, the Chinese Communists are deliberately widening their sphere of disturbance," he went on. "The Government, in order to safeguard unity of the nation and security of the people, cannot sit tight and watch the spread of this disturbance without taking measures to suppress it."

Chiang described the committee's plenary session as "the most important one in the past twenty years" and urged members to adopt clearcut resolutions for inaugurating constitutional government.

Committeemen, he said, must "start preparations to relegate our party to a status of an ordinary political organization."

Yenan Bombed

The Generalissimo inaugurated the Kuomintang's policy-making conference against a background of military and political disturbances unprecedented in China's "peacetime" history.

From the Yangtze River northward, civil war was flaring stronger daily, with the Communists demonstrating unexpected vigor in their assaults on Government positions in Shantung province and Manchuria.

The Communist Yenan radio, heard in San Francisco, reported that Government planes bombed and strafed the Red capital city for seven hours yesterday and that Government troops attacked the southern part of the Yenan border region.

New reports from troubled Formosa said additional mainland troops were pouring onto the island while dependents of Chinese officials were leaving by every available means of transport. Formosan demands for an end to the Chinese administration have led to widespread disorders.

Punjab Riot Toll Tops 1,000

Lahore, India, March 15 (AP)—A Government communiqué said tonight that 1,036 persons had been killed and 1,110 injured in twelve days of communal rioting in Punjab province.

Although reporting new outbreaks in the vicinity of Rawalpindt, Khushab, Jhelum and Campbellpore, the announcement said that "quiet or nearly quiet" had been restored in most places.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of the central interim Government, visited a refugee camp supervised by the Army and urged persons made homeless by the fighting to "face all difficulties with courage." He added that the Government was "determined to do everything possible to mee the situation."

NEW ADVANCE SEEN IN JAPAN

MacArthur Reports Progress Toward Democracy

Tokyo, *Sunday*, March 16 (AP)—An earthquake and new advances toward democracy featured December activities in Japan, General MacArthur said in his report for that month, released today.

The supreme Allied commander said the earthquake and tidal wave which struck December 21 left 1,289 dead, 2,364 injured and 94,669 homeless. More than 10,000 homes and other buildings were destroyed and 24,000 damaged. Some 2,600 vessels were lost.

Advance Seen

On the political front, MacArthur noted approvingly that "the Diet's enactment of legislation implementing the new constitution highlighted Japan's advancement toward democracy." He referred to land reform and labor legislation.

The report recalled that on December 17 a motion was introduced in the Diet for dissolution of that body and the holding of a new election. While the measure was being debated, the report said, approximately 200,000 "workers and sympathizers" flocked to the Imperial Palace plaza to demand the resignation of the Cabinet of Conservative Premier Shigeru Yoshida.

New Election Ordered

The measure was defeated, but MacAruthr has since ordered Yoshida to hold a new election to sound out the will of the people.

By December, crops of rice, potatoes, wheat, and barley were harvested, and MacArthur noted that the rice and sweet potato crops were good. The fish catch improved and 288 whales were landed, many in the Antarctic.

MacArthur reported increases in production of basic heavy chemicals, machine tools, and most textiles—and a sharp boost in the number of Bank of Japan notes in circulation.

Other Developments

The report also noted these developments:

The Japanese Government drew the first of the surplus vehicles it had been authorized to purchase from the Foreign Liquidation Commission.

Japan concluded negotiations for the sale of textiles to Burma, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and Siam.

In an attempt to stop black-marketing and diversion of essential supplies, the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board increased controls over allocation and use of scarce materials.

Japan Seizes Illicit Fuel

TOKYO, March 15 (AP).—The Home Ministry said today it had seized enough charcoal and faggots in black-market raids to provide a winter's fuel supply for 1,500,000 Japanese. It estimated that more than half of the 10,000 persons involved in operations uncovered by the raids were government employees.

Hirohito Can't Vote

TOKYO, March 15 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito will not be able to vote in the April elections, although the rest of his family can, Tokyo City registration officials said the emperor is ineligible to vote because under the constitution he is a "symbol of state" and must remain outside politics.

Form Japan Ship Company

TOKYO, March 15 (AP).—The Toho Marine Transportation Company, the first Japanese shipping firm to be set up since the end of the war, was established today.

Loot Is Found In Palace

Manila, March 15 (AP)—Some property looted by Japanese in the Philippines has been found in the Emperor's Palace and in private homes of Japanese Government officials, Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, Filipino representative in Tokyo, has advised the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The department announced that recovered property will be returned to owners in the condition in which it is found. Among articles recovered are household furnishings, art works, light and heavy machinery and automobiles.

Luzon to Okinawa in 1½ Hours

MANILA, March 15 (AP)—The United States Thirteenth Air Force announced today that the flight Monday of eight jet-propelled P-80 Shooting Stars from Laoag, northern Luzon, to Okinawa—752 miles—was covered in 1 hour 30 minutes.

Battleship New York in Hawaii

HONOLULU, March 15 (AP)—Two tugs brought the old battleship New York, still radioactive eight months after the Bikini atomic bomb tests, into Pearl Harbor today at the end of a tow line. It took the tugs twenty days to bring the New York from Kwajalein in the biggest and longest towing job of its kind ever undertaken. The 30,000-ton battlewagon was listing to port from the effects of the second underwater atomic bomb test.

SNOW HALTS AIR SEARCH

Grounds Planes Seeking Aircraft Missing in Labrador

GOOSE BAY, Labrador, March 15 (AP)—A low ceiling and driving snow halted the air search for a United States Army plane missing with three men since Thursday. The plane was on a flight from Cape Harrison, on the Labrador coast 150 miles northeast of here, to Goose Bay.

The plane carried a pilot and two crewmen. Their names were not immediately available.

Truman Extends Rest, Hears From Marshall

Pleased by Official Soviet Silence on Greek Issue, May Stay in Florida Till Wednesday—Catches Five-Pound Mackerel

Key West, Fla., March 15—(AP)—President Truman, apparently in an optimistic frame of mind over the outlook for favorable action on his plea for support of Greece and Turkey against Communist encroachment, likely will remain on vacation here until Wednesday.

In the absence of official Government reaction from Moscow in two confidential messages today from Secretary of State George C. Marshall, plus encouraging reports on congressional sentiment, were factors in the President's decision.

The President it was learned on highest authority, received two decoded messages during the day from his top-ranking cabinet officer at Moscow.

Marshall Pre-Informed

It was also made known by competent, but unquotable sources, that General Marshall was fully advised in advance of Mr. Truman's message to Congress Wednesday.

In this speech, the President, advocating financial, economic and other aid to Greece and Turkey,

challenged the onward world march of Communism and pledged United States support to all "free peoples" resisting totalitarian aggression.

It may be said without fear of official contradiction that General Marshall was fully informed in advance of the contents of that speech, which the President delivered in person, before flying here Wednesday afternoon.

Gets Regular Reports

While Marshall, now attending the four-power foreign ministers conference in Moscow, has not been in telephonic communication with President Truman since the speech, Mr. Truman is getting regular reports from the Secretary. These are sent to the State Department, and decoded there, for transmission to the President at this submarine base here.

Two decoded messages from Marshall, dealing with the progress of the foreign ministers parley, still in the procedural stage, arrived at the President's temporary White House at the commandant's quarters today. President Truman glancing over them before going on a four-hour fishing expedition, planned to go over them in greater detail tonight.

While the Soviet newspaper Izvestia blasted at the President's message to Congress, accusing him of interfering in the internal affairs of Greece and Turkey, it was learned that there has been no official speech, even though the newspaper usually records the Government's view.

Meanwhile, presidential press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters the President may remain at Key West "a couple of days beyond Monday."

Ross said the vacation would be prolonged unless there is a change in the course of events.

Presumably, the absence of any word from Marshall, in his routine reports of official Moscow reaction, was encouraging to Mr. Truman.

The speech, it was known, was prepared with Marshall's collaboration, at least as to contents. The former Army chief of staff was known to have done much of the spadework.

The President, some of his associates disclosed, is encouraged by congressional reaction to his foreign policy stand.

The President caught a five-pound mackerel on his fishing trip this afternoon, about 12 to 15 miles off the Florida Keys after about 30-minute session with the rod and reel.

His chief of staff, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, came up with a 22-pound amberjack, the largest catch of two presidential boats.

Mr. Truman, attired in light tan slacks and a long-billed cap, switched to a pith helmet for the fishing expedition. He came back tanned and high spirited.

Greeting reporters, who followed in another boat, Mr. Truman, noting the grease on their faces, remarked, "You fellows are all painted up." He got out to help weigh the various catches.

He kidded presidential assistant John R. Steelman because his biggest catch was slightly smaller than Admiral Leahy's.

"John, you got licked by a nose," he said.

President Truman will listen to the radio debut of daughter Margaret tomorrow night from his quarters at the commandant's house on this naval submarine base.

Greeks Pledge Co-Operation

MAR 1947

Washington, March 15 (AP)—The White House announced today that President Truman has received messages from Greek Government officials assuring they will "co-operate unreservedly" in United States efforts to restore peace and security there.

Eben Ayers, assistant press secretary, said the "warm and appreciative" messages came from the Greek Prime Minister and the leader of the parliamentary opposition.

DAY

Hopes Revived"

Truman is in Florida on a "long week-end" rest. The White House statement said he voiced the hope that "these evidences of good-will mark the beginning of a happier era for Greece," helped by the proposed $400,000,000 in loans to Greece and her neighbor, Turkey.

"It is also my profound hope that those Greeks who have taken up arms against their Government will accept with confidence the amnesty which the Greek Government is extending to all except those guilty of crimes against the common law," Truman's statement said.

Truman Text, Greek Messages

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Following is the complete text of President Truman's statement today on the receipt of messages from Greece, together with the texts of those messages:

I have just received two warm and appreciative messages from Greece, one from Prime Minister Maximos and one from Mr. Themistocles Sophoulis, leader of the Parliamentary opposition. Both of these messages welcome the prospect of the kind of American assistance which I recently requested Congress to authorize, and pledge the wholehearted support of the Greek people in devoting any aid that may be forthcoming to the purpose of constructive rehabilitation and the cause of peace and freedom. These two statements bear witness to the fact that all of the Greek Parliament, including the opposition as well as those parties now represented in the coalition Cabinet, are prepared to co-operate unreservedly with the United States government in its desire to assist Greece in restoring those basic conditions of economic stability and internal order which will allow the Greek people to build their future in peace and security.

I sincerely hope that these evidences of good will mark the beginning of a happier era for Greece, in which all loyal citizens will contribute their share toward the restoration of a country of whose democratic history they may be proud. It is also my profound hope that those Greeks who have taken up arms against their government will accept with confidence the amnesty which the Greek government is extending to all except those guilty of crimes against the common law. The Greek people, aware of the sympathetic interest of the American people, will, I am sure, rally their strength to vitalize their national life, forgetting past excesses and looking courageously toward a hopeful future.

Following are the texts of the messages to the President from Prime Minister Maximos and Mr. Sophoulis:

Maximos Message

His Excellency
Harry Truman,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

It is with great emotion that I hasten to express to you the gratitude of the Greek government, as well as my own, for your momentous address to Congress. It is destined to have a decisive influence on the future of the world, and especially on that of our Greek people, a significant encouragement in the just and noble struggle they are waging for the principles of freedom and democracy.

You are aware that the Greek people have long ago chosen between the two ways of life which constitute at the present historical moment the only choice for the peoples of the world. This way of life, which is based upon the will of the majority and distinguished by free institutions, representative governments, free elections and guaranties of individual liberty, has been ours for thousands of years. That is why we defied the Axis forces which accumulated upon our people innumerable calamities. That is also why we are now facing a subversive movement of a militant minority which is supported from abroad and is seeking to impose its will upon the majority of the people by force of arms and terrorism.

This struggle is an exceptionally hard one because it has found the nation exhausted by the devastation wrought by war and occupation, as your distinguished representatives in Greece, the Ambassador of the U. S. A. and the chief of the American economic mission have so accurately informed you. Its prolongation would definitely stop the economic recovery of our people and dangerously weaken the nation's capacity of resistance. That is why your announcement concerning the previous assistance of the great American democracy has revived the hopes of all of us and has convinced us that the time is no longer far when Greece, free from all trials, will regain her position among the happy and peace-loving democracies of the world.

You declare that you have condemned in the past and condemn now extremist acts, either of the Right or of the Left, and that in the past you have advised tolerance, which you also advise now.

The Greek government, chosen by the free will of the Greek people and based upon the confidence of its great majority, is exactly following the policy which you suggest by defending free institutions with conviction by enforcing a state of law for all and by offering an amnesty in order to put a quick end to the abnormal situation.

The Greek people are well aware of the importance of your assistance under the present circumstances, and through me give you the unreserved assurance that they will prove themselves worthy of the solicitude and the confidence which you are extending to them, confident that the policy outlined by your address will soon bring peace and happiness to this part of the world and that Greece, by recovering her tranquillity and applying herself undistractedly to productive work, will become an example for peace-loving and progressive democratic peoples.

I assure you, Mr. President, of the eternal gratitude of the Greek nation. I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President,

Yours faithfully,
D. MAXIMOS,
Prime Minister of Greece.

Sophoulis Message

The President of the United States, Harry Truman.

Please accept the expression of the deepest gratitude for the valuable assistance which you have kindly proposed to Congress in favor of Greece for her economic rehabilitation, the stabilization of her freedom and independence and for her internal pacification. The assistance of the United States and your wise advice condemning the extremes of the Right and Left and recommending a policy of toleration will also contribute, I am sure, to the internal pacification of Greece without further bloodshed.

THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS,
The Leader of the Opposition Committee.

More Nations Expected To Ask Credits of U. S.

MAR 1947

Palestine, Hungary, Iran, Syria and Lebanon Considered in Washington as Likely to Seek Assistance.

DAY

Washington, March 15 (A. P.).—Key legislators predicted today at least five more countries may ask for aid under the administration's program to curb the spread of Communism among war-weakened nations near the Russian borders.

They said that Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Hungary and Palestine are likely to call for help soon either in the form of credit or cash grants.

Including $400,000,000 which President Truman has urged Congress to provide for Greece and Turkey, and millions more for relief elsewhere in Europe and in China, the ultimate cost of the over-all policy may be well over $1,000,000,000, the Congress members estimated.

Approval Forecast.

They said these are probable developments:

1. Congressional approval—somewhat later than the administration goal of March 31—of Mr. Truman's request for funds to help Greece and Turkey withstand communistic pressure, plus authority to send them military and civilian missions.

[The House of Commons approved yesterday a $76,000,000 supplementary appropriation to wind up British aid in Greece by March 31. Hector McNeil, Minister of State, said that Britain is "most anxious that the United Nations commission now in Greece make some recommendation of a permanent or semi-permanent kind" for the country's future.]

2. Possible inclusion of a clause to make the fund flexible—giving the Chief Executive wide discretion as to whether it should be used for direct grants or loans, and where, when and how it should be spent, subject to a detailed accounting to Congress.

3. A move to slow down action on tax cuts until the foreign situation has become clarified. This took shape yesterday when Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.), ranking minority member of the tax-fixing House Ways and Means Committee, warned of dark clouds hanging over the world.

4. Insistent demands, particularly from the newly dominant Republican majority, for a long-range blueprint of the administration's foreign policy. Republican members want to know not only plans for the southern Mediterranean but elsewhere in the world in such trouble spots as Korea, Manchuria, Poland and Germany.

Proposed Fund Added.

In reaching their estimate of $1,000,000,000, lawmakers added to the $400,000,000 sought by the President for Turkey and Greece these figures:

The sum of $350,000,000 in a measure now pending before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to provide relief in five European countries, including Greece, and in China after the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration goes out of business at the end of this month.

Estimates by former President Hoover that the United States should spend $475,000,000 for relief in Germany and $150,000,000 in Austria. A big part of this is covered under War Department

requests for funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

An undetermined amount from the anticipated new requests.

The Greek-Turkish aid bill remained in what Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the "incubator stage," being worked into shape by the State Department and legislative consultants.

He said that it may be ready for instruction on Monday, in time to begin public hearings early next week with Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of Navy Forrestal and Under-Secretary of State Acheson as the first witnesses. The Senate leadership has decided to wait on House action.

Eaton said that the committee first will attempt to reach agreement on the $350,000,000 relief bill. This has been stalled in the committee for more than ten days now, partly because the members wanted to get an account of the Greek and Turkish requirements, partly because of an argument over how the money should be administered.

Senator Albert W. Hawkes (R.-N. J.), saying he had not decided how he would vote on the foreign issue, issued a statement yesterday which described the $400,000,000 proposed loan to Greece and Turkey as "nothing but an entrance fee."

It is "a minor matter as compared with the decision on policy which may involve billions of dollars, continuing until we have dissipated our entire substance," he said, and it would be "most foolish to start something we cannot finish."

Hawkes advocated laying the entire problem before the American people, with nothing held back.

tary aid to Greece and Turkey

"I want to know what our top military people think of the possibility that Russia will go to war if we carry out this program," he said, "just as we might be prompted to go to war if Russia tried to force a Communist Government on Cuba."

Other Developments

He raised the question amid these fresh developments:

1. President Truman made public messages of thanks from spokesmen for all Greek parties except the Communists. The President said they show that all will "co-operate unreservedly with the United States Government in its desire to assist Greece" and that they pledge the aid will be devoted to "constructive rehabilitation and the cause of peace and freedom."

2. Key Congressmen predicted that Hungary and four Middle East states—Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine—may seek American aid under the Administration program of curbing the advance of Communism. These legislators estimated the ultimate cost of the program may top $1,000,000,000.

3. Willard Thorp, assistant secretary of state, declared that the United States is underwriting Greece because its people are democratic but that this country's responsibility will cease if they "take some other line."

Mr. Truman has asked $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey this year. In reaching the $1,000,000,000 estimate, the Congressmen counted in $350,000,000 already requested for relief in liberated countries and the sums budgeted for relief in occupied lands, as well as an undetermined amount of expected new requests.

The messages from the Greek leaders were released by the White House along with a statement from the President, who is vacationing at Key West, Fla., until Monday.

They came from Prime Minister Demetrios Maximos, head of the new coalliton cabinet, and Themistocles Sophoulis, chief of the Liberal party, as leader of the opposition in Parliament.

State Department spokesmen said no official messages have been received from Turkey on the American proposal to aid that nation. However, Premier Recep Peker issued a statement in Instanbul on Thursday saying that American help "will leave us very grateful."

Taft, in asking for an official estimate of the possibility of Russia's going to war, told a reporter he also wants to know "just what the military significance would be if the Communists should take over the government of Greece."

Aimed At Top Officials

Both questions, he said, will be submitted to Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to direct at high ranking Government officials when they testify.

Taft, who has not yet committed himself on the President's proposal, said he would expect the answers to such questions to be given only at closed sessions of the committee, despite promises by Vandenberg and Chairman Eaton (R-N.J.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that every phase of the diplomatic move will be examined in public hearings.

Vandenberg has asked other senators to help him compile a list of questions which will give Congress and the public "full information."

Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), a committee member, said he thinks it will be necessary to go beyond the mere discussion of immediate aid to Greece and Turkey.

"The decision that we are being asked to make here may affect generations to come," he said in an interview, "and I want to know all of the facts involved.

Wants No More Secrets

"I want no more Yaltas, Tehrans or Potsdams. I want no more statements that there are no secret agreements and then find later that give-away agreements have been made. We are in this present mess because of the collosal mistakes that have been made by some of those who have attempted to speak for us in the last few years.

Senator Ellender (D-La) announced he is opposed to giving any military aid to either Greece or Turkey. Ellender told reporters he favors extending relief and rehabilitation help to Greece, but not to Turkey.

"We tried to get some help from the Turks during the war and failed," he said. "They sold us some things that we needed at high prices which gave them good profits. Now they want us to bail them out.

Senator Flanders (R-Vt.) said tonight that unless something is done for Greece and Turkey, "chaos and subsequent totalitarianism will continue to spread."

He objected in a speech for broadcast to further shipments of goods to Russia until that country "has fulfilled the commitments made by it under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements."

"This sudden revelation to us of an emergency," Flanders commented, indicates that the Administration "has been caught off guard" or that "its plans have been insufficient."

"The time has come when our total foreign interests must be studied as a whole," he said.

Taft Sees Possibility Of War With Russia

Senator Wants Military Opinion on Danger in Aid to Mid-East—Five Other Countries Seen Seeking Help With Costs Topping Billion for Overall Relief

Washington, March 15—(AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio) called today for an official size-up on whether Russia may declare war if the United States gives financial and mili-

Krug Will Seek Home Rule for Guam, Samoa

Wants Japanese Mandates to Have Same Privileges if They Are Ruled by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, announced today that he will ask Congress to grant charters to Samoa and Guam for their own civil government.

If the former Japanese mandated islands come under United States control, he said, he also will seek similar charters for the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas.

Secretary Krug further told a news conference:

1. Alaska, like Hawaii, should get statehood.

2. Canadian railroad interests in British Colombia want to talk over with the United States possible construction of a coastal railway to Alaska.

3. He doesn't plan to do anything about the coal mines situation until John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, comply with the Supreme Court decision and cancel Mr. Lewis's contract termination notice.

Mr. Krug denied a statement by Mr. Lewis that the government made no effort to bring the mine operators and the unions together.

"On the contrary," he continued, "the break-off last fall occurred because we tried to get Lewis to meet with the operators."

The secretary said he would propose charters for the Pacific islands similar to that of the Virgin Islands. Enforcement powers are centralized at St. Thomas but the judicial action is under a mainland Federal court. Samoa and Guam probably have a large enough population to justify a Federal court, Mr. Krug said. He said there might be courts at Gaum for the Marianas, Truk for the Carolines and Kewajalein for the Marshalls.

Mr. Krug said the problem is most urgent at Samoa and Guam, with civilian populations of 17,000 and 23,000, respectively, plus several thousand American civilians employed at Guam.

Mr. Krug added that the Interior Department desires to have the functions of government, now concentrated in the military administration, separated in democratic fashion as to law making, law enforcement and judicial review.

House Hearings Open March 24 On Trade Plans

Knutson Faces Opposition in Effort to Report Out His 20% Tax-Cut Bill

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Members said today the House Ways and Means Committee had voted 13 to 8 to open hearings March 24 on the Truman administration's foreign-trade policy.

They said it was a straight party vote. The eight Democrats protested in vain that such an inquiry would embarrass the American delegation at next month's eighteen-nation trade conference in Geneva.

A number of Republicans in both House and Senate have complained that the United States, in its reciprocal trade policy, gives too many favors to foreign traders and gets too few concessions in return.

Meanwhile, Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, will try to bring his bill for a flat 20 per cent income tax cut before the House March 24 under a rule barring any changes and ran into a fight.

Representative Albert J. Engel, Republican, of Michigan, calling it "a rich man's bill," told reporters he will battle any such maneuver with a motion to send the whole measure back to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to change it so as to give the smaller taxpayers the greatest benefits.

Moreover, the Rules Committee would have to pass upon the procedure Representative Knutson seeks. And its chairman, Representative Leo E. Allen, Republican, of Illinois, opposes granting a flat 20 per cent cut to every taxpayer.

Representative Engel declared that "if there is to be tax relief we must think first of the fellow who is hard-pressed to buy his bread and butter."

Mr. Engel also argued that tax-cutting legislation should be delayed "until we know where we are going." He pointed to new world developments, particularly the President's message on aid to Greece and Turkey.

"We ought to wait until after June 30, when all the appropriations are in and we know what our expenditures will be," he said.

Representative Knutson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said the foreign situation will not deter tax cutting and the committee will approve his bill, probably Thursday. It would cut each taxpayers' load by one-fifth, with an over-all reduction of $3,500,000,000. The cuts would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

The Truman administration wants no tax cuts now and favors instead applying surplus revenue against the national debt.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins, Republican, of Ohio, commented that "they missed the boat" by not proposing an alternative to the flat decrease.

RENT CONTROL TALK DELAYED

Senate GOP Leaders Indicate 'Cooling Period'

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Senate Republican leaders said privately today that the question of continuing rent controls probably will be allowed to cool the rest of this month.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), meanwhile, tried to keep the issue hot, suggesting tauntingly that the GOP leaders in control "try to agree" on what to do.

Lucas commented that any flat and general increase in rent ceilings would stir up a lot of argument, especially "in view of the ungodly increase in living costs since controls were taken off everything!"

OPA To Act In Interim

If the "cooling-off" decision prevails, OPA would continue to administer rent controls pending agreement on another course of action.

Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and McCarthy (R., Wis.) are trying to work out a rent extension plan which would (1) remove rent controls from OPA, (2) continue them well into next year, (3) allow quicker relief to "hardship cases" of some landlords, and (4) avoid any general increase in all rents.

At present OPA is authorized to continue rent controls through June 30 of this year. Its officials say, however, that reduced funds voted it by Congress may force them out of busines before the end of April.

A Senate banking subcommittee, by a vote of three Republicans against two Democrats, recommended a flat ten per cent boost in rent ceilings, together with an end of OPA administration. The full banking committee rejected this and directed the subgroup to start over again.

No Action By Committee

Chairman Tobey (R., N.H.), of the full banking committee; Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) and several other Republicans, including Taft, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, have publicly questioned proposals for increases in all rents by a general percentage boost. The policy committee met today without taking any action on rents.

Senator Hawkes (R., N.J.), with some support from both Republicans and Democrats, has plumped for a general increase of fifteen per cent. Hawkes maintains that landlords are the only persons whose incomes have continued to be frozen at wartime and prewar levels.

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LOWER FOOD, COTTON PRICES SEEN BY FALL

Commerce Department Predicts Decreases In These Commodities

Washington, March 15 (AP)—Commerce Department officials expect price drops by next fall on the products which have soared highest in the post-OPA rise—like cotton goods and food.

The forecast is made in a cautious report on commodity prices, soon to be published. On the basis of the official report, Commerce Department economists gave these unofficial conclusions today in interviews:

1. The downtrend will be mild, not approaching the depth of a true "recession."

2. It will start around midyear with drops in a few lines, then gain speed as more items come into a balance with demand.

Excessive Prices Listed

3. It will be uneven. Some prices may still be rising while those farthest out of line come down.

The study lists these items as priced "far in excess" of their usual place in the wholesale price structure and therefore highly likely to decline:

Food, cotton goods, shoes, lumber, paint, drugs, leather, fats and oils.

Small declines, if any, are foreseen this year for automobiles, consumer durable goods generally, woolens and worsteds, furniture and house furnishings, iron and steel products, paper, pulp, grains and livestock.

675 Products Included

The report is an item-by-item study of the 675 products which make up the Government's wholesale price index. Prepared by Louis J. Paradiso, chief of the business structure division, and Lois H. Rodriguez, economist, it will appear in the March issue of the monthly *Survey of Current Business*, to be published in early April.

Profits can be maintained at a good level, the report holds, despite the prospective decline in prices. This will be true even in the "soft" lines like food and clothing, which will see a decline in demand as bigger supplies of "hard goods" take an increasing share of the consumer's dollar.

Farm Category Notable

"The fact that many of these commodities—notably those in the farm category—are yielding unusually large margins means that there is leeway for adjustments without destroying the profitability of the trade," the study says.

"Furthermore, we may expect improvement in the efficiency of production and distribution as output in some industries is better organized on a high and sustained level—an improvement that obviously should be shared with the consumer in terms of reduced prices."

The economists report that the price upsurge following the removal of price controls was "the sharpest for any equal period in our history." It amounted to a 25 per cent jump from June to January at wholesale and a 15 per cent jump at retail.

Extreme Shortages

The upswing carried some items far above their normal relationship to the all-commodity index, the report says, but this was the result of "temporary influences"—in most cases, an extreme shortage.

"As 1947 advances, considerable change in the price structure may be expected," the report notes.

The "startling" advances have been concentrated in a relatively few groups of commodities, but such important ones that they have had a major impact on general costs of living.

Meat was 31 per cent above the average wholesale price level on February 22, the study says. Shoes were 16 per cent above, drugs 18 per cent, paint 30 per cent, lumber 23 per cent, cotton goods 10 per cent, fats and oils 14 per cent.

On the other hand, woolens and worsteds were 24 per cent below the general price trend at wholesale, while petroleum products were 14 per cent below. Metals generally were right in line with the average movement, as were farm implements, home furnishings, automobiles and trucks.

In the latter lines, little or no price decline is to be expected, the Commerce Department officials hold.

Neither will there be uniformity in the timing of price decreases, they say, since some shortages will last longer than others. Some cotton goods are expected to feel a softening market around midyear; lumber, except hardwood flooring, in the fall, and fats and oils not until the year-end or beyond.

Meat Supply Increase

Meat supplies should expand later in the year, lumber is already somewhat less scarce, leather and shoes will be in better supply late in the fall, the report indicates.

"Thus, the supply situation will operate to relieve the pressure in those areas where price advances have been 'excessive' in recent months, and should be a factor in redressing a balance," it concludes.

GOVERNMENT RELEASE OF WHEAT URGED

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Grain Men Say Move Would Restrict Advances In Prices

Chicago, March 15 (AP)—Release by the Government of some of its wheat supplies would be a more effective method of restraining advancing wheat prices than raising margins on grain futures transactions, grain men suggested here today.

Wheat on the Board of Trade rose to a new 30-year high and corn sold at the highest levels since 1920. Action followed yesterday's request of the Commodity Exchange Administration that margins on speculative grain transactions be raised to 25 per cent of market value.

High on wheat was $2.89¾ a bushel and on corn $1.74¼. Both peaks were established by March deliveries.

C. M. Galvin, crop analyst for James E. Bennett & Co., said that if the Government would loan some of its wheat to mills "this would make it possible for millers to continue grinding at a capacity rate without disturbing cash markets."

Attributed To Mills

Grain men attributed soaring prices to mills and other commercial interests, which they said had contracted to sell flour and wheat to the Government and were bidding to obtain the grain in both cash and futures markets.

Richard Uhlmann, first vice president of the board, said, "there would not be any semblance of scarcity of wheat, and probably not nearly the present high price level, except for the fact that the Government is pushing exports to the limit of transportation facilities."

In addition to buying, Ed Boerner, of Harris, Upham & Co., said the advance had been caused by "persistent advertising on the part of Government officials of the quantity of wheat they will need to send abroad, which has caused owners of the grain in the country to hold back offering it."

Says Sellers Will Be Reduced

Royal Bell, of Lamson Brothers, said raising margins would "quiet" the market, but also would "narrow it to the detriment of millers."

"The number of sellers would be reduced as well as the number of buyers," Bell said, "and when mills came in to buy they would find few grain futures contracts for sale. This might cause even wider fluctuations than we have had over recent weeks."

While grain men placed the responsibility of advancing prices on Government exports, none expressed any determined opposition to complying with the higher-margin request. Directors will meet next week to discuss the matter.

30-Cents Minimum Set

The clearing-house minimum on speculative wheat accounts is now 30 cents a bushel. Leading commission houses, however, are requiring 50 cents on old-crop deliveries. This is only about 15 cents under the level requested by the Government.

Shipment of grains out of this country in February totaled 50,588,000 bushels. In the eight months ended February 28 shipments amounted to 299,417,000 bushels. The Government has purchased additional quantities for shipment through June 30.

Cash wheat continued firm at leading markets today as millers bid to obtain the grain. Prices were 3 to 4 cents higher at Omaha and ¼ lower to 4½ higher at Kansas City. Minneapolis prices were unchanged.

Canada raised its export wheat price to countries other than Great Britain 4 cents a bushel, effective Monday. This will push the quotation to the best level since 1917. Price will be $3.01.

FORRESTAL SEES LIMITED AID TO GREECE

Secretary Says Any Navy Help Would Be Of 'Staff Character'

Philadelphia, March 15 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said today that any direct aid by the United States Navy to Greece or Turkey, under President Truman's proposal, would be extremely limited.

"Any contribution would be of a staff character," he told a press conference. "It would be limited possibly to three or four officers who would be added to the staff of the attachés now stationed there."

"The Army's part in such a program," the Navy Secretary added, "would, I believe, be limited to the same staff character."

Addresses Association

Forrestal came here to address a meeting of the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Association. In his speech he demanded that the United States remain militarily strong "until the United Nations has put into effect a workable plan for the maintenance of peace, by use, if necessary, of military forces under its control.

"The United Nations is the keystone in the edifice of peace we are trying to construct and we have dedicated our energies and resources to its success." the Secretary told the association.

"While the United Nations is in embryo, the United States has a major responsibility in shaping it into an acceptable and effective instrument for world well-being.

"Our practical sense tells us that in this still-imperfect world, high principles and noble purposes are not enough. They must be backed up with sufficient strength to make our voice heard—and heeded. The weak have little influence."

Cites Lack Of Arms

The decisive factor for war or peace is not armaments but the motives and purposes behind them, Forrestal said.

"If lack of arms were a guarantee against war, the United States should have escaped involvement in the first World War; but our very weakness invited attack in the Kaiser's unrestricted warfare with U-boats.

"Again, it was not the arms that we possessed, but rather those we lacked that prompted the Japs to strike at Pearl Harbor."

Forrestal said he could not agree with those who advocate that the United States set an example to the world by disarming, without regard to the action of other nations.

"We would like to lead the world to ultimate reduction of the heavy burden of armaments," he declared.

Can't "Lead With Our Chin"

"But we cannot afford, in the parlance of the prize ring, to lead with our chin. We cannot discard our defenses until we have the safeguard of a foolproof system of collective security, and the development of such a system is a long and difficult job that has only just begun.

"The policy of the United States is the antithesis of war planning.

"Since V-J day, America has practically dismantled the greatest military machine in history and has concentrated its great resources on efforts to achieve peace and progress through co-operation with all nations.

"There is no real prospect of literal disarmament, since the United Nations Charter required security forces, and human nature would require them even if the Charter did not.

"Sound And Rational Goal"

"Arms control is a sound and rational goal, which we may hope to achieve in proportion to the attainment of a sound and rational world order."

The first and most essential step in arm control is the control of the uses of atomic energy, declared the secretary.

"What would it avail the world if we abolished all other arms and left uncontrolled the weapon that can wipe out while cities at one blow?" he asked.

"Once atomic power is under effective control, world security has made a tremendous stride forward; the lesser arms can be dealt with in an atmosphere cleared of a haunting fear.

"The United Nations, despite its imperfections and disappointments, is the hope of the world. The United Nations gives some chance to find our way to first cause of which armaments are only an outgrowth and a sympton of deep-rooted ills."

BOYLE COLUMN ON REMAGEN IS NEWS TO HOGE

General Says He Does Not Know of Any Retreat by U. S. Forces

Cincinnati, March 15—(AP)—Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge says he does not know of any American retreat caused by the backfiring of a German truck when the Ninth Armored Division which he commanded participated in establishment of the first bridgehead across the Rhine River in 1945.

Hoge's statement, made yesterday at a news conference before an address here, followed publication March 7 of a column by Hal Boyle, Associated Press writer and war correspondent.

The column quoted an unidentified officer of the 27th Infantry Battalion, Ninth Armored Division outfit which seized the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, as saying that a German truck's backfires startled U. S. forces into a retraet and that only two Americans remained on the eastern side of the bridge.

The officer quoted in the column said the incident occurred the night of March 7, 1945, a few hours after the bridgehead had been established, and that American forces did not recross the river until about dawn the next morning.

One Company Remained

Hoge said there was a withdrawal that night at Remagen, but he thought at least one company of 125 or 135 men remained across the Rhine and that they perhaps were reinforced by remnants of other companies.

A staff member of the Cincinnati Times-Star brought up the backfiring incident, as related by Boyle, at the news conference.

Hoge, saying he had heard nothing of it, gave this acocunt of the withdrawal:

"We first crossed (the bridge) at 4 P. M. The bridge was torn up and was open only for foot traffic until about 9 P. M. I had received orders transferring me to Coblenz, and went back to my headquarters six or seven miles from the bridge to obtain new orders. The retreat occurred after dark at 8 or 9 P. M.

"Returning to the bridgehead, I got hold of the battalion commander and sent him back across with his troops. It was a matter of minutes, rather than hours, that the singe company was left alone on the far bank."

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L. I. ATOMIC PLANS TOLD TO SCIENTISTS

Brookhaven Laboratory Leaders Assure New England Group of Values for Peacetime Use

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Atomic energy, the most destructive force ever unleashed by man, has "tremendous possibilities" for peaceful applications and creates "almost limitless" tools for scientific research, scientists from seven New England colleges and universities were told here today.

They met at Yale University for a discussion of the program planned at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on the site of Camp Upton near Patchogue, L. I. The laboratory, Government-owned and being built at an ultimate cost of $50,000,000 is operated by Associated Industries, Inc., a non-profit corporation formed by a group of Eastern universities.

Dr. L. B. Borst, in charge of the construction of the first atomic pile at Brookhaven, said it would be better than any other existing experimental unit and that it and its by-products, such as radio-active substances, would create "almost limitless" tools for research in such fields as physics, chemistry, biology, medicine and engineering.

A second pile to be built at Brookhaven would be "many times more powerful," he added.

Challenge to Scientists

"Scientists are faced by the new challenge" of discovering a method for disposing of highly dangerous radioactive waste materials in a thickly populated area, said Dr. Borst.

He gave assurance that the pile at Brookhaven would not be put into operation until waste disposal methods had been worked out to make it "perfectly safe" both for laboratory workers and residents of the near-by cities.

Another Brookhaven scientist who gave an indication of the vast new field opened up by nuclear research was Dr. N. F. Ramsey, acting head of the physics department. Dr. Ramsey, after describing the possibilities for machines capable of producing "five or six billion volts," said he could not begin to outline what lay ahead in research in his own specialty.

"It all depends on what nature tells us," he asserted.

Big Annual Budget Proposed

Dr. Philip M. Morse, Director of Brookhaven, said a budget of $10,000,000 a year was being proposed for the laboratory's program. Although military security regulations must be observed, he said, those directing the work hoped to concentrate the restricted areas in one part of the plant so as to create as much of a "university atmosphere" as possible.

One scientist in the audience asked how much Government supervision would be exercised in the hiring of personnel. Dr. Morse replied that the Associated Universities would have, subject to a security check, "a free hand" in employing all but the top-level personnel receiving more than $6,000 a year. The latter appointments would be subject to the approval of the Atomic Energy Commission, he said, adding that if the present commission "is appointed there will be little danger of undue pressure."

More than 150 faculty members and students in the sciences from Yale, Trinity, the University of Connecticut, Connecticut College for Women, the Coast Guard Academy, Smith and Amherst attended the meeting.

ALBANIA CASE BOUNCES BACK TO U.N. COUNCIL

Subcommittee Makes No Recommendations On Britain's Charges

L. Hauck

Lake Success, N.Y., March 15 (AP). Great Britain's mine-laying charges against Albania were tossed back to the United Nations Security Council tonight without recommendations by a three-nation subcommittee.

Indications were that the Council would deliberate again and then pass the case again—this time to the International Court of Justice.

The report was submitted after two weeks of questioning witnesses and studying evidence surrounding the damaging of two British destroyers by mines in the Corfu Channel last October 22 with a loss of 44 lives. The British said Albania laid the mines. The Albanian Government denied the charges and in turn accused Royal Navy ships of invading its territorial waters.

NIGHT

The Hague Court Indicated

The subcommittee, including Colombia, Australia and Poland, said in the report that it found little new evidence and suggested that the Council would have to determine whether there actually was a mine field in the channel and whether Albania laid such a field before taking any action. The posing of these questions plus numerous legal complications prompted the impression that the case would end up in The Hague Court.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, was reported ready to resist any reference to the Court without some kind of prior decision by the Council. When the case comes up Tuesday, he was expected to renew his original demand that Albania be found guilty and apologize and offer compensation for loss of life and property.

What Council Must Determine

The subcommittee said the Council first must decide whether the three following basic facts can be considered "as established and confirmed:"

1. Damage sustained by the two British destroyers.

2. The existence of an unpublicized minefield in the channel October 22.

3. Participation of the Albanian Government in laying this minefield.

The report said it was agreed that the first point was supported. On the second, the subcommittee said "no agreement could be reached as to whether the mines which damaged the British destroyers on October 22 were part of the minefield which was located in sweeping operations on November 13."

The third question naturally could not be answered unless the existence of a minefield was established.

Polish Delegate Emphatic

The reference in the report to November 13 had to do with sweeping operations carried out by the British on that date when 22 mines were turned up. The Polish delegate was emphatic in his contention that there was no evidence showing a minefield existed three weeks before and that the fatal mines may well have been floaters.

The report emphasized that the Polish representative had argued strongly against the British charges throughout the meetings and finally laid down his own conclusions in a special annex.

"The Polish representative pointed out that although many of the British allegations and Albanian counterallegations have no direct bearing on the reply to the basic questions, they should be taken into consideration for the purpose of understanding the whole atmosphere of the mutual relations between the United Kingdom and Albania, which, in his opinion, was responible for allowing this question to develop into a dispute before the Security Council," the Polish annex said.

Gospel Is Translated For Filipino Tribesmen

New York—(AP)—The Maguindanao people, residents of Mindanao, P. I., a battleground for American troops both in World War II and the Filipino insurrections following the Spanish American war, will now be able to read the Gospel of St. John in their own language.

The American Bible Society has printed 5,000 copies of the gospel and shipped them to Manila. The languages in which all or part of the Bible has been printed.

Douglas Departing, Hails Truman Stand

New York, March 15—(AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, departing by plane to assume the post of ambassador to Britain, said today President Truman's foreign policy speech to Congress was "a clear pronouncement that this time we are not going to withdraw from world affairs."

At a news conference prior to departure he said he did not think the statement of policy would make his task "more difficult nor easier," but that it did lend increasing importance to his mission.

"I thnk it is a great state paper," he said. "It stated a foreign policy which I hope the Congress will approve. If anything, it increased the chances of peace."

Eisler Habeas Corpus Dismissal Appealed

New York, March 15 (AP)—Notice of appeal from Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey's dismissal of a habeas corpus petition by Gerhardt Eisler, identified before a congressional committee as a leading Communist, has been filed with the county clerk, it was disclosed today.

The appeal would be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the petition is directed against the district director of immigration and naturalization. The notice was filed by Mrs. Carol King, counsel retained by the Civil Rights Congress.

Eisler has been held by immigration authorities since his arrest February 4 on a presidential warrant charging he is "a dangerous enemy alien." He also was indicted by a Washington jury on a contempt charge, alleging he refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, February 6.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RESERVED

Her Comment on Truman Policy on Greece Is Qualified

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt favors granting of relief to Greece and Turkey, she said today, if it is given without political considerations.

Asked if she approved President Truman's policies, Mrs. Roosevelt told a press conference:

"Is anyone ever completely satisfied with anything in the world? When we become satisfied, progress stops."

She declared that as long as conditions in the United States met the needs of the people, "We can feel confident that communism will not undermine our democracy; communism comes from misery and poverty."

Aleman to Visit Kansas City

Mexican President Going There May 5 to Receive Degree

KANSAS CITY, March 15 (AP).—President Miguel Aleman of Mexico has set May 5 as the date for his visit to Kansas City as a guest of city officials and civic groups and to receive an honorary doctor's degree at the University of Kansas City.

University officials announced the date after receipt of a telegram from Mexican Ambassador Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros. Mr. Aleman, who will be the first Mexican President to visit this country while in office, is scheduled to go to Washington April 29 as a guest of President Truman.

The Mexican Consulate said President Aleman would arrive in Kansas City late in the morning and would leave that afternoon for Knoxville, Tenn.

LEGION HEAD HITS RUSSIA

Says She Is an Aggressor and Warns of Blow From North

CINCINNATI, March 15 (AP)—Paul H. Griffith, national commander of the American Legion, said today that "we are justified in calling Russia an aggressor nation." He urged that cognizance be taken of "the possibility that she may make war on us whenever she becomes able or competent."

Speaking at a luncheon of the Legion's fourth district of Ohio, Mr. Griffith asserted that if war came again it would strike "from the north."

"The Russian Government today is firing guided missiles from Spitzbergen over Sweden in violation of her neutrality," he said. "Spitzbergen, over the roof of the world, is about 3,500 miles from Chicago and Detroit, hearts of American industry. The Russian Government is experimenting to see whether the missiles will travel 3,500 miles. These are not measures of peace, and we are justified in calling Russia an aggressor nation."

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WALLACE
MOSCOW, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO MADE HEAVY USE TODAY OF HENRY A. WALLACE'S RADIO SPEECH CENSURING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR U.S. AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.
BEFORE 9 A.M. THE RADIO TWICE HAD READ THE FORMER U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY'S REMARKS TO LISTENERS BOTH IN MOSCOW AND THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION.
RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS FEATURED THE SPEECH PROMINENTLY ON THE BACK OR FOREIGN PAGE.
THERE WAS NO EDITORIAL COMMENT BUT ONE RUSSIAN DECLARED: "IT DOESN'T NEED ANY."
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SECOND READ PRAVDA (230)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN IS LIKELY TO SPEAK HIS MIND TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSED PLANS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY WHEN THE SOVIET LEADER RECEIVES THE AMERICAN SECRETARY, AN EVENT WHICH MAY OCCUR AT ANY TIME NOW.

NO SOVIET LEADER THUS FAR HAS MADE A PUBLIC STATEMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION, BUT THE RUSSIANS CERTAINLY MUST BELIEVE THAT MARSHALL PLAYED A GUIDING PART IN SHAPING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOVIET UNION -- THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA AND THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, IZVESTIA, HAVE LASHED OUT AT THE TRUMAN PLAN. BOTH NEWSPAPERS DISPLAYED A FRANKNESS RARELY EMPLOYED IN COMMENTING ON THE ACTIONS OF THE HEAD OF A GREAT STATE.

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PRAVDA TOOK UP THE SUBJECT AT GREAT LENGTH TODAY IN AN ATTACK SIMILAR TO THE ARGUMENTS EMPLOYED YESTERDAY BY IZVESTIA. DELEGATES TO THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE READ AT BREAKFAST A CHARGE IN PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S MOSCOW CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THAT THE TRUMAN POLICY DID NOT SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND THAT IN THE PROPOSAL "A POLICY OF IMPERIALIST EXPANSION IS REVALED UNDER THE GUISE OF CHARITY."

PRIME MINISTER STALIN IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO TELL MARSHALL JUST WHAT HE THINKS OF THE TRUMAN PLAN AND JUST WHAT IT MEANS TO THE SOVIET UNION. IT CAN BE STATED WITH SOME ASSURANCE THAT IF STALIN GETS ON THE SUBJECT OF MR. TRUMAN, HE WILL HAVE MUCH TO SAY. #

MOSCOW, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE REV. GEORGE A. LABERGE, OF WORCESTER, MASS., INVITED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR DELEGATIONS TODAY TO ATTEND NOONDAY SERVICES TOMORROW AT HIS MOSCOW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF FRANCE.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT PLANNED TO ATTEND. AMBASSADOR ROBERT D. MURPHY, U.S. ADVISER ON GERMAN AFFAIRS, AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, WALTER BEDELL SMITH, ALSO WERE EXPECTED.

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MOSCOW, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE TEXT OF SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL'S STATEMENT IN THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TODAY ON TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION INSIDE GERMANY: (400)

THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS IN GERMANY SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE DECENTRALIZING OF THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY SO THAT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RESTORED THROUGHOUT GERMANY ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND THAT REPRESENTATIVE AND ELECTIVE PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE INTRODUCED INTO REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS AS RAPIDLY AS PROGRESS IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SHOULD JUSTIFY IT.

IT IS THE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES THAT WHEN COMMON OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON BY THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS, THE ABSENCE OF ANY AGREEMENT NECESSARY TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE DECISIONS, FAR FROM PREVENTING ONE OR MORE OF THE OCCUPYING POWERS FROM DOING WHAT THEY CAN SINGLY OR JOINTLY TO ADVANCE THE COMMON OBJECTIVES, IMPOSED UPON THEM THE OBLIGATION TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM OF PROGRESS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMON OBJECTIVE.

PURSUANT TO THESE POTSDAM DECISIONS, ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN HELD IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE DURING THE YEAR 1946 IN SMALL TOWNS, COUNTIES, CITIES AND, FINALLY, FOR STATE LEGISLATURES UNDER CONSTITUTIONS FREELY DEVELOPED BY THE GERMANS, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

BY PROCLAMATION, UNDER THE DATE 19 SEPTEMBER 1946, THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED THREE LANDER (STATES) IN ITS ZONE. IN THE ONLY CASE WHERE A FORMER LAND WAS ALMOST WHOLLY IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE, NAMELY BAVARIA, THE LAND WAS ESTABLISHED ON ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES AS THEY EXISTED PRIOR TO THE OCCUPATION. IN THE CASE OF WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN, HESSE AND BREMEN, CERTAIN CHANGES WERE MADE, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE FACT THE OCCUPATION ZONES CUT ACROSS TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE LINES. CERTAIN CONSOLIDATIONS WERE ALSO REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOUND ADMINISTRATION.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE AS STATES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES IS, AS I HAVE SAID, PROVISIONAL AND MAY BE ANTICIPATED. WHEN THE PRESENT ARTIFICIAL BOUNDARY LINES BETWEEN ZONES ARE REMOVED, CERTAIN OF THESE STATES WILL SEEK MORE NORMAL BOUNDARIES BASED ON CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS. THE APPROVAL WHICH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT GAVE THE CONSTITUTIONS WAS MADE EXPRESSLY SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS A PARTY, TO QUADRIPARTITE LEGISLATION AND TO POWERS WHICH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT MUST RESERVE IN ORDER TO EFFECTUATE BASIC POLICIES OF OCCUPATION.

THE QUESTION OF TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION WITHIN GERMAN BOUNDARIES WILL COME BEFORE US AGAIN WHEN WE DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF A PROVISIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND AT THIS TIME I THINK WE NEED DO NO MORE THAN NOTE THE ACTION AS APPEARING IN THE REPORT (OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL) AND ACCEPT THE REPORT AS RENDERED.

(END TEXT)

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE PRAVDA EDITORIAL CONCERNING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR U.S. AID TO TURKEY AND GREECE, AS BROADCAST TODAY BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR: (1,800)

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO CONGRESS, IN WHICH HE DEMANDS THAT $400,000,000 BE ASSIGNED AS A GRANT OF ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT BE PERMITTED TO SECURE THE TRAINING OF SELECTED GREEK AND TURKISH PERSONNEL AND SEND AMERICAN CIVIL AND MILITARY PERSONNEL TO GREECE AND TURKEY, IS PROVOKING A WIDE ECHO THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE INTEREST SHOWN IN MR. TRUMAN'S MESSAGE IS BY FAR SURPASSING THE USUAL INTEREST IN SUCH AN EVENT AS THE GRANTING OF AID BY ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

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THIS IS EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT THE ASSISTANCE OF WHICH MR. TRUMAN SPEAKS IS NOT OF THE USUAL CHARACTER. AND IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THE PRESS COMMENTS SAY NOT SO MUCH ABOUT GREECE AS ABOUT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT GREECE HAS BEEN LED TO COMPLETE

BANKRUPTCY BY THE RULING FASCIST-MONARCHIST CIRCLES UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION. NEVERTHELESS, MR.TRUMAN'S URGENT DEMAND FOR GRANTING GREECE ASSISTANCE IS BY NO MEANS DICTATED BY THE ENDEAVOR TO HELP THE GREEK PEOPLE BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, BY THE WISH TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN THE SAME REACTIONARY REGIME IN GREECE WHICH LED THE COUNTRY TO BANKRUPTCY, AND WHICH, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS FAITHFULLY SERVING FOREIGN INTERESTS.

IN MOTIVATING HIS PROPOSAL, MR.TRUMAN REFERRED IN THE FIRST PLACE TO THE INSISTENT DEMAND OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WHICH, AS HE SAID, WAS UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION, AND, SECONDLY, TO THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS HELPING GREECE COULD NO LONGER GRANT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AID.

MR.TRUMAN EXPLAINED THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS FACED WITH THE NECESSITY TO REDUCE OR LIQUIDATE HER OBLIGATIONS IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING GREECE. HIS STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS PREPARED TO REPLACE BRITAIN TESTIFIES TO THE INTENTION OF THE U.S.A. TO CONTINUE ALONG THE SAME COURSE WHICH BRITISH POLICY HAS BEEN FOLLOWING IN GREECE. THUS A POLICY OF IMPERIALIST EXPANSION IS REVEALED UNDER THE GUISE OF CHARITY. THE DISPATCH OF AMERICAN CIVIL AND MILITARY PERSONNEL, THE PROGRAM OF TRAINING SPECIALLY SELECTED OBEDIENT EXECUTORS OF THE WILL OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN GREECE, MEAN IN FACT THE LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND A GROSS IMPOSING UPON HER OF AMERICAN DOMINATION.

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NOTHING IS CHANGED BY THE FACT THAT THIS IS DONE UNDER THE PRETEXT OF GRANTING ASSISTANCE TO GREECE, ALTHOUGH, AS MR.TRUMAN OPENLY ADMITTED, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO GRANT THIS ASSISTANCE TO THE BANKRUPT GREEK REACTIONARIES.

MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE CONCERNS NOT ONLY GREECE BUT TURKEY AS WELL WHICH, AS IS KNOWN, HAS BY NO MEANS SUFFERED FROM THE WAR.

HOW, THEN, CAN ONE EXPLAIN THE NECESSITY TO GRANT URGENT ASSISTANCE TO THAT COUNTRY? IT IS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO TAKE NOTE OF THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IN THIS CASE AS WELL IS PREPARED TO REPLACE BRITAIN. MR.TRUMAN POINTED OUT THAT TURKEY WAS TRYING TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL AID FROM BRITAIN, BUT THAT IT SEEMED THZT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWING TO ITS OWN DIFFICULTIES WAS UNABLE TO GRANT FINANCIAL OR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY.

SUCH WERE THE MOTIVES GIVEN BY MR.TRUMAN WHEN HE EXPOUNDED HIS PROPOSAL ON THE REPLACING OF BRITAIN IN TURKISH AFFAIRS.

MR.TRUMAN, USING ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF HIS APPEAL FOR THE GRANTING OF MILITARY AND FINANCIAL AID TO TURKEY, STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF CARRYING OUT A MODERNIZATION INDISPENSABLE FOR ENSURING HER NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

THERE IS NO NEED TO PROVE THAT NOBODY THREATENS THE NATIONAL INTEGRITY OF TURKEY. CONSEQUENTLY THE MODERNIZATION TO WHICH MR. TRUMAN REFERS IS REDUCED TO THE ESTABLISHING OF AMERICAN DOMINATION IN TURKEY AS WELL.

THIS HAS BEEN OPENLY STATED BY THE LABOR M.P.CAPT.SWINGLER, WHO SAID THAT TRUMAN HAD EXPRESSED HIS READINESS TO INTERVENE NOT ONLY IN A COUNTRY WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN OCCUPIED BY NAZIS, BUT ALSO IN NEUTRAL TURKEY, WITH THE CLEARLY PROCLAIMED AIM OF STRUGGLE AGAINST "TOTALITARIAN COMMUNISM."

CAPT.SWINGLER CHARACTERIZED THIS AS AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS COURSE THE RESULT OF WHICH COULD ONLY BE A DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO TWO BLOCS. HE ADDED THAT BRITAIN MUST DISAVOW A POLICY THAT WOULD TRANSFORM THE ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE INTO A FARCE.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHNSON (REPUBLICAN) REGARDS TRUMAN'S NEW PLAN AS AN ATTEMPT TO SPREAD THE MONROE DOCTRINE THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION.

APPARENTLY, THIS DESIRE TO EXTEND THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO THE OLD WORLD EXPLAINS MR.TRUMAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL ARGUMENT ABOUT HIS STRIVING TO ENSURE THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES BY ESTABLISHING ITS DOMINATION IN TURKEY.

IF GREECE AND TURKEY ARE REALLY THREATENED BY ANY ONE, WHY, THEN, DOES THE UNITED STATES NOT APPLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND PUT THE CASE BEFORE THE LATTER?

B34

IT IS TRUE THAT MR.TRUMAN IN HIS MESSAGE MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, BUT THIS WAS OBVIOUSLY REQUIRED BY HIM ONLY IN ORDER TO DISAVOW THIS ORGANIZATION DESPITE THE EXISTING OBLIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TOWARDS UNO. THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT NOT ONLY DISREGARDED THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMBER OF UNO, BUT PRETENDED TO A LEADING ROLE IN THIS ORGANIZATION. HE PREFERRED TO ACT IN DISREGARDNOF UNO, WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THAT SUCH A DISDAINFUL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION RENDERS VALUELESS THE DECLARATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THEIR FAITHFULNESS TO THE CAUSE OF THIS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THIS POSITION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT SEEMS THE MORE STRANGE SINCE, AS IS KNOWN, THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS ACTUALLY CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF GREECE AND EVEN SENT THERE A SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATING THE SITUATION ON THE GREEK BORDERS.

HOW CAN WE EXPLAIN THIS ATTITUDE OF MR.TRUMAN, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS PROVIDED BY THE UNO CHARTER AND ACCEPTED VOLUNTARILY BY THE UNITED STATES, IF NOT BY THE CONTRADICTION OF THE AIMS OF AMERICAN POLICY AS PROCLAIMED BY TRUMAN WITH THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY OF COUNTRIES, BIG AND SMALL?

THE REACTIONARY AMERICAN PRESS, WHICH IS PERSISTENTLY SUPPORTING TRUMAN, STRESSES PARTICULARLY THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS SQUEEZING BRITAIN OUT OF HER KEY POSITIONS. THUS, THE NEW YORK "DAILY NEWS," DEVELOPING THE IDEA OF SENATOR RUSSELL ON THE SIMPLE INCLUSION OF BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES, WRITES TO THE EFFECT: "IF WE ARE TO TAKE OVER PIECES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, WILL IT NOT BE WELL TO TAKE OVER ALSO THE CENTRAL PIECE?"

IN TRUMAN'S MESAGE TO CONGRESS IT IS SAID THAT ONE OF THE FIRST AIMS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IS THE CREATION OF CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES CAN WORK OUT THEIR OWN WAY OF LIFE FREE FROM COERCION. ONE CANNOT BUT EXPRESS SURPRISE AT THE FACT THAT AS AN EXAMPLE OF A LIFE FREE OF COERCION TRUMAN CHOSE GREECE, OF ALL COUNTRIES, OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS AND LED TO RUIN BY ITS OWN FASCIST-MONARCHIST RABBLE! (more)

30 24 - 8521

BUT THIS SOMEWHAT UNEXPECTED COINCIDENCE OF THE TASKS AND AIMS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY WITH THE SHAMEFUL PRACTICE OF GREEK REACTION IS, APPARENTLY, NOT ACCIDENTAL. IT IS CONNECTED, IT APPEARS FROM EVERYTHING, WITH THE UNBRIDLED SLANDER AGAINST DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS WHICH RECENTLY HAS BECOME THE POLITICAL FASHION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DEPICTS THE GOVERNMENT OF TSALDARIS AS ALLEGEDLY A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT ENJOYING THE SUPPORT OF ALL GREEKS EXCEPT SOME SEVERAL HUNDRED ARMED MEN HEADED BY COMMUNISTS. BUT IF THAT WERE REALLY SO, WHY WAS IT NECESSARY TO SAVE TSALDARIS AND COMPANY, AND IN SUCH AN OVER-URGENT MANNER AT THAT? WHY WAS IT NECESSARY SO URGENTLY TO SAVE THIS GOVERNMENT BY HELPING WITH ARMS, MONEY, AMERICAN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL AND SIMILAR MEANS?

VERY LEGITIMATELY AND LOGICALLY THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER "CHICAGO SUN" ASKS THE SIMPLE QUESTION: "IF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT REALLY REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE THEN WHY SHOULD IT COLLAPSE UNLESS WE SAVE IT?"

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IS DEVOTED TO THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE AND TURKEY; BUT IT SETS ITSELF MORE FAR REACHING AIMS. IN HIS MESSAGE MR.TRUMAN MAKES AN EFFORT TO JUSTIFY THE EXPANSIONIST POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, ENDEAVORING TO PRESENT IT IN THE NOBLE LIGHT OF THE "DEFENSE OF THE FREE PEOPLES AGAINST THE THREAT FROM TOTALITARIAN REGIMES."

THIS IS NOT A NEW METHOD. HITLER ALSO REFERRED TO THE "BOLSHEVIK DANGER" WHEN HE PREPARED FOR THE SEIZURE OF ONE STATE OR ANOTHER. IN TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, HOWEVER, THE GAME OF NOBLENESS WAS SPOILT SOMEWHAT BY THE FACT THAT IT COULD NOT BUT RESORT TO THE MONEY-LENDING STRENGTH SO FAMILAR TO CERTAIN AMERICAN CIRCLES. TRUMAN ASKED CONGRESS TO ACCEPT HIS PROPOSAL ON GREECE AND TURKEY IN NAME OF THE DEFENSE OF THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

THE FIGURE OF $341,000,000,000 NAMED BY TRUMAN APPEARS TO BE SPECIALLY MEANT TO CONVINCE THE AMERICAN CONGRESS THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO INSURE THE REALIZATIONS OF THIS CONTRIBUTION BY MEANS OF SECURING CONTROL OVER THE WEAKER STATES BY THE UNITED STATES. AND IF ONE STATE OR ANOTHER DOES NOT DISPLAY ANY INCLINATION TO SACRIFICE ITS INDEPENDENCE AND TO SUBORDINATE ITSELF TO THIS CONTROL THEN ONE CAN SIMPLY DECLARE SUCH A STATE AS "TOTALITARIAN," ALIEN TO A HEALTHY DEMOCRACY, AND TO UNTIE ONE'S HANDS.

B36

A SINGLE DAY AFTER TRUMAN'S MESSAGE SUFFICED TO SHOW WHICH ELEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE TRIUMPHANT AND JOYOUS AT THE TURN IN AMERICAN POLICY, AND WHICH ELEMENTS ARE SINCERELY ALARMED AT THE OPEN PROCLAMATION OF THE COURSE OF UNLIMITED IMPERIALIST EXPANSION. FRANCO'S FASCIST CAMP IS IN A FEVERISH EXALTATION; TRUMAN'S SPEECH IS WELCOMED BY THE FULTON HERO, CHURCHILL; THE REACTIONARY PRESS IN THE VAROUS COUNTRIES ARE TRIUMPHANT.

THE BRITISH PRESS PUTS A GOOD FACE ON A BAD SITUATION. SOBER AMERICAN CIRCLES, HOWEVER, REALIZE THE DANGER CONTAINED IN THE ADVENTUROUS COURSE TOWARDS UNRESTRAINED IMPERIALIST EXPANSION.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND THE POLICY PROCLAIMED IN IT DO NOT SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY. THE LEADERS OF AMERICAN POLICY COULD DO WORSE THAN PONDER OVER THE FACT THAT UNDER CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS ATTEMPT TO REALIZE ANY PLANS FOR WORLD DOMINATION ARE INEVITABLY DOOMED TO FAILURE. THE HISTORY OF RECENT YEARS SPEAKS OF THIS WITH PARTICULAR FORCE OF CONVICTION. TRUMAN'S MESSAGE SHOWS THAT THE PRESENT LEADERS OF AMERICAN POLICY HAVE NOT LEARNED THE ESSENTIAL LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

(END TEXT)

RQ906PES

NEW DEVELOPMENTS WERE BELIEVED DUE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ON THE CHINESE SITUATION. MARSHALL WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN EARLY REPLY TO MOLOTOV'S THURSDAY REQUEST FOR BIG THREE TALKS ON CHINA OUTSIDE THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL, PRESUMABLY WITH CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

(THE U.S. AND BRITAIN WERE INVITED TO JOIN RUSSIA IN THE TALKS.

THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY IN A NANKING DISPATCH TO HAVE SENT NOTES TO THE FOUR CONFERRING POWERS OBJECTING TO ANY DISCUSSIONS OF CHINESE INRERNAL AFFAIRS, INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE.) ADD MOSCOW (COPY - MOSCOW CONF FR. - BIDAULT)

MOLOTOV LAST NIGHT URGED THAT THE COUNCIL ACT TO SET UP GERMAN CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL AGENCIES BEFORE IT BEGAN CONSIDERING ECONOMIC QUESTIONS. MAR 1947 (Gilpatrick)

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, IN REPLY, IMPLIED THAT ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS SHOULD COME FIRST. HE DEMANDED THAT ALL FOUR POWERS DISCLOSE HOW MUCH THEY HAD TAKEN FROM GERMANY IN REPARATIONS. MOLOTOV MADE NO IMMEDIATE, CLEAR CUT ANSWER TO THIS.

ON DEMOCRACY, MARSHALL SAID AMERICANS BELIEVED ALLIED CONTROL OF GERMANY PRESENTED AN OPPORTUNITY TO "DEMONSTRATE TO THE WORLD THE SINCERITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOAL WHICH WAS PROCLAIMED IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

"TO US," HE SAID, "A SOCIETY IS NOT FREE IF LAW ABIDING CITIZENS LIVE IN FEAR OF BEING DENIED THE RIGHT TO WORK OR DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

MK310AES

MOSCOW--FINNISH THIRD LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X GERMAN PROBLEM. AFter 1ST QTR AF

BIDAULT SAID FRANCE CONSIDERED THE SIZE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION, WHICH IS MUCH DENSER THAN THAT OF GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS, A WAR POTENTIAL LINKED WITH THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL. DAY

THE FRENCH MINISTER SAID FRANCE WAS READY TO TAKE A REVOLUTIONARY STEP, ALONG WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, IN ABSORBING GERMAN IMMIGRANTS INTO HER OWN POPULATION. THIS, HE DECLARED, REPRESENTED A GREAT DECISION FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. MAR 1947

MARSHALL SAID THE BIDAULT PROPOSAL MERITED SERIOUS CONSIDERATION BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, AND THEN EXPRESSED THE VIEW BIDAULT HAD GONE TO THE HEART OF THE MATTER IN A REALISTIC FASHION.

OTHER PROPOSALS BY BIDAULT WOULD:

1. PERMIT NO NEW TRANSFERS OF GERMAN MINORITIES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES INTO GERMANY.
2. HALT SUCH TRANSFERS NOW IN PROGRESS.
3. FORBID ANY PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY AND EXPEDITE THEIR RESETTLEMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

BRITISH SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ANNOUNCED THAT DUE TO THE FACT THE POPULATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY HAD REACHED IT "FULL SATURA-

TION POINT," THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT ANY MORE GERMAN REFUGEES UNTIL A FOUR-POWER CONTROL PLAN IS SET UP. THIS APPARENTLY DID NOT INCLUDE THE BARRING OF RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME AFTER MARSHALL HAD SUMMONED THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY TO COME TO MOSCOW AT ONCE AS A CHIEF ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HERE. SOME WESTERN DIPLOMATS WERE SPECULATING THAT MOLOTOV MIGHT SUBMIT A SURPRISE PROPOSAL ON GERMAN ECONOMIC ISSUES NEXT WEEK.

THE MINISTERS' DEPUTIES, MEANWHILE, WERE DEADLOCKED ON THE ISSUES OF SOVIET CLAIMS TO GERMAN ASSETS AND ALBANIAN PARTICIPATION IN GERMAN TREATY DISCUSSIONS.

BEVIN SHARPLY REBUKED SOVIET DEPUTY ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY ON THE ALBANIAN ISSUE. VISHINSKY DEADLOCKED THE DEPUTIES' SESSIONS BY INSISTING THAT THE QUESTION BE TURNED OVER TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES. BEVIN SAID HE THOUGHT IT WAS AN ENTIRELY IMPROPER PROCEDURE FOR ONE DEPUTY TO BREAK UP THE WORK OF THREE OTHERS "JUST BECAUSE HE DID NOT GET HIS WAY" ON ONE POINT.

BIDAULT'S POPULATION PROPOSAL WAS PREFACED WITH AN EXPLANATION THAT WITH THE RETURN OF EXPELLED GERMANS, THE GERMAN NATION WOULD HAVE A DENSITY OF POPULATION OF 196 PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETER, COMPARED WITH 75 IN FRANCE AND 62 IN POLAND.

HE SAID THE GERMAN POPULATION WOULD ATTAIN A DENSITY OF 40 PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETER MORE THAN BEFORE THE WAR, WHEN GERMANS WERE CRYING FOR LIVING SPACE. SUCH OVER-POPULATION, HE SAID, LAID THE SEEDS FOR A NEW WAR AND GAVE THE GERMANS STRENGTH TO CONDUCT ONE.

SECRETARY MARSHALL DELIVERED TWO PREPARED STATEMENTS DURING THE SESSION, WHICH LAST MORE THAN FOUR HOURS, THE LONGEST OF THIS CONFERENCE TO DATE. THE AMERICAN STATEMENTS COVERED PROBLEMS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND OF TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION INSIDE GERMANY.

MARSHALL SAID THE UNITED STATES FULLY SUPPORTED THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND HE THOUGHT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE IN THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM.

ON TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION, HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOME ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATIONS OF STATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY, BUT THAT THESE MIGHT BE RESTORED TO THEIR FORMER STATUS WHEN GERMANY WAS UNIFIED.

THE SITUATION X X X ETC., AS BEFORE.

THE FRENCH SUGGESTED THAT A CLAUSE BE DRAFTED FOR THE AUSTRIAN TREATY, REQUIRING THAT COUNTRY TO RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY OF THE POTSDAM PACT AND FACILITATE LEGAL TRANSFER OF TITLE TO THE GERMAN ASSETS. GOUSEV REFUSED TO CONSIDER THAT SUGGESTION, MAKING HIS POINT THAT THERE COULD BE NO QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF GERMAN ASSETS ALREADY ACQUIRED BY THE RUSSIANS.

GOUSEV WOULD NOT AGREED TO TURNING THE MATTER OVER TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL. HE CONSENTED TO EACH DEPUTY MAKING AN INDIVIDUAL REPORT TO HIS MINISTER.

THE MATTER OF ALBANIA WAS TOSSED INTO THE LAPS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS. VISHINSKY INSISTED THAT ALBANIA MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY GROUP OF SMALLER POWERS INVITED TO FORM A CONSULTATIVE PANEL ON GERMAN TREATY MAKING. THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH OBJECTED WITH AMERICAN DEPUTY ROBERT MURPHY ASSERTING HOTLY THAT HE VIEWED WITH EMBARRASSMENT AND SHAME" THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT ON THE MATTER OF PARTICIPATION OF SMALLER ALLIES WITHOUT REACHING ANY AGREEMENT.

SW458PES

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN (200)

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-TWO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, ONE CONSERVATIVE AND ONE LABOR, EXPRESSED UNEASINESS AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEW POLICY TODAY AND SAID BRITAIN SHOULD TRY TO MEDIATE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

"OUR FIRST REACTION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON WEDNESDAY WAS ONE OF UNEASINESS. OUR SECOND THOUGHTS ARE NO HAPPIER," SAID THE DAILY HERALD, ORGAN OF THE LABOR PARTY.

SAYING IT SAW NO REASON "TO CLAP OUR HANDS" AND REJOICE BECAUSE "TWO ALLIES OF OURS ARE NOW GLARING AT ONE ANOTHER ACROSS BALKAN FRONTIERS," THE HERALD SAID BRITAIN SHOULD "THROW HERSELF HEART AND SOUL INTO THE STRENGTHENING OF U.N. AND INTO THE PARALLEL TASK OF MEDIATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CONSERVATIVE DAILY EXPRESS ALSO CALLED FOR A "MIGHTY EFFORT TO BRITISH DIPLOMACY" TO EASE THE TENSION SO "THE RIVAL STANDPOINTS OF OUR FRIENDS SHALL NOT HARDEN INTO A COLLISION OR SLIP INTO A DEADLOCK."

ON THE OTHER HAND LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, SAID IN A SPEECH THAT ALTHOUGH THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH MARKED AMERICAN SELF-ASSERTION AS A SEA POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THAT SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED BY THE BRITISH AS A DISPLACEMENT OF BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE.

"IF THE TWO GREAT POWERS ARE TO PURSUE A COMMON POLICY, ARISING OUT OF THEIR OCEAN-WIDE COMMITMENTS, WHAT COULD BE MORE NATURAL THAN THAT THEY SHOULD SHARE IN ITS EXECUTION?" HE ASKED.

422PES

LONDON, MARCH 15-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, SAID TODAY BRITAIN COULD WIN HER BATTLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRISIS ONLY THROUGH "LEADERSHIP, TEAMWORK AND HARD WORK."

IN ONE OF HIS RARE DISCUSSIONS OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, THE NON-PARTY WAR HERO TOLD THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS:

"THE ENEMY IS SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER, COAL AND DOLLARS. AT THIS MOMENT THE ENEMY HAS THE INITIATIVE AND WE ARE COMPLYING. HE IS FORCING US TO DANCE TO HIS TUNE. WE SHALL NEVER WIN A BATTLE IN THIS WAY."

TOULOUSE, FRANCE, MARCH 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL, IN HIS FIRST MAJOR ADDRESS SINCE HIS ELECTION, TODAY DEMANDED UNITY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE.

MAKING HIS FIRST OFFICIAL JOURNEY TO HIS OWN DISTRICT AURIOL TOLD NEARLY 1,000 GUESTS AT A MUNICIPAL BANQUET THAT "WE MUST MAKE A GREAT COLLECTIVE EFFORT, OR OTHERWISE WE FACE COLLECTIVE RUIN."

THE PRESIDENT ACCUSED "OTHER PERSONS" OF EXPLOITING IMPATIENCE AND SUFFERING IN AN ENDEAVOR TO PROVE THAT AN IRON FIST IS ALL THAT IS NEEDED TO END THE NATION'S MISERY.

"THE TRUTH IS", HE SAID, "THAT NO SAVIOUR AND NO REMEDY CAN EXCUSE ANYONE FROM THE EFFORT AND SACRIFICE NEEDED TO RECONSTRUCT A DEVASTATED COUNTRY. EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT A FREE MAN PRODUCES MORE THAN A SLAVE."

MAR 1947

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE STARS AND STRIPES, UNITED STATES ARMY NEWSPAPER, IN ITS SUPPLEMENTAL EDITION "WEEKEND" TODAY QUOTED GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY IN AN INTERVIEW GIVEN TO ROBEGO R.RODGERS AS SAYING LESSENING OF UNITED STATES AID TO GERMANY WOULD LEAVE GERMANS "RIPE FOR ORGANIZATION BY COMMUNISM" AND THAT "I WOULD FEAR MORE A COMMUNIST INSPIRATION THAN ONE FROM GERMAN NATIONALISTS OR NAZIS."

HE SAID THAT IF THE FOOD SITUATION IMPROVED IN GERMANY, NO MORE TROOPS WOULD BE NEEDED.

THEN HE WENT ON:

"WITH IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAVEL, THERE WILL BE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF UNRECONSTRUCTED NAZIS WHO PROBABLY WILL BECOME SLIGHTLY MORE ACTIVE.

"IT DOES NOT TAKE A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS, HOWEVER, TO CONTROL THEM IF YOU KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN AND KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON.

"I DOUBT IF THE UNRECONSTRUCTED NAZIS WOULD EVER GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO ORGANIZE ANY SUCH THING AS MASS DEMONSTRATION.

"I WOULD FEAR MORE A COMMUNIST INSPIRATION THAN ONE FROM GERMAN NATIONALISTS OR NAZIS."

RODGERS QUOTED MCNARNEY, WHO GAVE OVER HIS COMMAND IN GERMANY TODAY TO GEN.LUCIUS CLAY, AS SAYING "IF CONGRESS CUTS THE MONEY FOR GERMAN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, IT WOULD AMOUNT TO CATASTROPHE. THE UNITED STATES WOULD LOSE ITS INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION.

"THE RE-EDUCATION AND RE-INDOCTRINATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD BE SO DELAYED THAT THE GERMANS WOULD BECOME RIPE FOR ORGANIZATION BY COMMUNISM, AND WE WOULD HAVE LOST EVERYTHING WE FOUGHT FOR. WE WOULD HAVE PAID 150,000 LIVES OVER HERE LITERALLY FOR NOTHING.

JK517PES

MAR 1947

"WE ARE NOW ENTERING THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR TASK--THE LONG TERM JOB OF GUIDANCE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THEIR ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES," MC NARNEY CONTINUED. ADD FRANKFURT (CLAY) XXX ADMINISTRATIONS (BERLIN)

"THIS IS YOUR JOB. THROUGH EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT YOU MUST GUIDE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TOWARD A DEMOCRACY WHICH DESIRES TO LIVE AT PEACE WITH HER NEIGHBORS. X X X THE ROAD BACK FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL BE LONG AND HARD. THEY WILL NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE."

HE ADDED THAT ANOTHER IMPORTANT TASK WAS A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS FACING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DISPLACED PERSONS UPROOTED FROM THEIR HOMES BY "NAZI GREED AND CRUELTY."

"YOU MUST COMPLETE THE HUMANITARIAN TASK OF THEIR REPATRIATION OR RESETTLEMENT."

AN ARMY GENERAL ORDER TODAY CHANGED THE OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY FROM "UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER," TO "EUROPEAN COMMAND."

THE CHANGE WAS ORDERED IN CONNECTION WITH TODAY'S TRANSFER OF COMMAND.

WB719AES

THE CHARGES WERE READ TO THEM IN COURT TODAY, BUT ENTERING OF THEIR PLEAS WAS POSTPONED BECAUSE ALL MEMBERS OF THE COURT WHICH WILL HEAR THEIR CASE HAVE NOT ARRIVED.

THE MISSING JUDGES ARE EXPECTED IN TIME FOR THE SCHEDULED OPENING OF THE PROSECUTION APRIL 8.

MAR 1947

N903AES

ADD NUERNBERG (FLICK) XXX GUARD

ATHENS, MARCH 15-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, UNITED STATES DELEGATE ON THE UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION IN GREECE, PROPOSED TODAY THAT BALKAN GOVERNMENTS BE ASKED TO GIVE AN ACCOUNTING OF GREEK REFUGEES IN THEIR TERRITORIES. HE ALSO ASKED FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON AN ALLEGED MOVEMENT FOR ANNEXATION OF GREEK MACEDONIA BY YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA.

ETHRIDGE SUBMITTED A LETTER TO THE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN RECOMMENDING THAT SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS BE MADE ON TWO POINTS:

"FIRST, A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DISPOSITION OF GREEK REFUGEES IN ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA SINCE 1945, WITH INDICATION AS TO THE CAMPS WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN KEPT AND ARE BEING KEPT, TOGETHER WITH RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

"SECOND, A STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1944 WITH REGARD TO THE ALLEGED MOVEMENT FOR UNIFICATION OF YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND GREEK MACEDONIA."

QUOTING A GREEK CHARGE THAT "OUR NEIGHBORS" WERE SUPPORTING BANDITS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ANNEXING GREEK TERRITORY, ETHRIDGE SAID THE AMERICAN DELEGATION VIEWED IT AS A SERIOUS ALLEGATION AND ONE ON WHICH THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD WANT COMPLETE INFORMATION.

RP745PES

SOFIA, MARCH 15-(AP)-A BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE COUNTRY WILL REOPEN HER BORDERS MONDAY AFTER A 10-DAY CLOSURE WHICH INSPIRED RUMORS THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS OF A CRISIS IN BULGARIA. THE OFFICIAL SAID THE CLOSURE WAS MADE TO STOP ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF BULGARIAN MONEY AT A TIME OF CONVERSION OF THE CURRENCY.

MAR 1947

MK442AES

GREEK (190)

ATHENS, MARCH 15-(AP)-REPORTS FROM SALONIKA SAID THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION RESOLVED TODAY TO ASK PREMIER MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA TO CONFIRM OR DISCLAIM STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM CONCERNING GREECE'S NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

THE COMMISSION, AT THE SUGGESTION OF UNITED STATES DELEGATE MARK ETHRIDGE, DECIDED TO SUBMIT THIS PROPOSITION TO TITO, AND OTHERS MENTIONED IN A GREEK LIAISON REPORT, ON A TOUR IT PLANS TO BELGRADE AND SOFIA, WHILE INVESTIGATING GREEK CHARGES OF BORDER VIOLATIONS. YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN CAPITALS, ITS QUESTIONS, IT SAID, WILL CONCERN TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS IN MACEDONIA IN PARTICULAR.

MEANWHILE, THE LEFTIST EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) LAST NIGHT ISSUED A STATEMENT HERE EXPRESSING FRIENDSHIP AND GRATITUDE OF THE GREEK PEOPLE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES BUT SAYING THAT ASSISTANCE ON TERMS PROPOSED IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS WEDNESDAY WAS NOT WANTED.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT MR. TRUMAN UNDER CONVENTIONAL TALK ABOUT DEMOCRACY CLEARLY OUTLINED IMPERIALISTIC AIMS OF AMERICAN CORPORATIONS AND NEO-MILITARIST CIRCLES BENT ON SUPPRESSING GREEK INDEPENDENCE AND TURNING GREECE INTO AN "ADVANCE AMERICAN OUTPOST AGAINST OTHER PEOPLES."

WB718AES

ATHENS, MARCH 15-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES IN ATHENS SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH FORCES IN GREECE WOULD BE REDUCED BY THE END OF THIS MONTH TO ONE BRIGADE TO BE STATIONED IN ATHENS AND SALONICA.

MAJ GEN K.N.CRAWFORD, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN GREECE, WILL BE REPLACED BY GENERAL DOWN, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FOURTH DIVISION, THEY ADDED.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES FOR ASSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 100 AMERICAN OFFICERS TO CONTROL DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL AID TO THE GREEK ARMED FORCES, THESE SOURCES SAID, WHILE THE AMERICAN POLICY IS TO TAKE OVER OPERATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER BRANCH FROM THE BRITISH.

SW/QQ601PES

NIGHT LEAD SWEDISH (260)

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PLACED AN ALL-OVER BAN ON IMPORTS TONIGHT IN A MOVE TO BATTLE A GROWING INFLATION AND A SHRINKAGE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY RESOURCES.

THE ACTION CAME AS A SURPRISE. THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER, IN A FIRST COMMENT, SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA WAS ONE CAUSE FOR THE DIFFICULTIES, ASSERTING THAT "PRODUCTION RESERVED FOR RUSSIA SHOULD HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR SWEDISH NEEDS."

IMPORTS OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES WILL CONTINUE UNDER A GOVERNMENT LICENSE SYSTEM.

AN INCREASING MANPOWER SHORTAGE, EXCESSIVE PURCHASING POWER, SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS AND SOARING SALARIES AND PRICES HAVE ALL CONTRIBUTED TO SWEDEN'S TROUBLES.

EARLIER THIS WEEK THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION PARTIES BROKE OFF A SIX WEEKS ANTI-INFLATION CONFERENCE BECAUSE OF LACK OF AGREEMENT.

BIGGEST STUMBLING BLOCKS WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S STRONG STAND ON HEAVIER TAXATION OF BIG FORTUNES AND CORPORATION PROFITS, AND THE OPPOSITION'S DEMANDS FOR GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES TO FREEZE WAGES.

THE OPPOSITION HAS CLAIMED THAT SWEDISH FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES DWINDLED BECAUSE OF GOVERNMENT CREDITS TO FOREIGN NATIONS, AND BIG IMPORTS OF LUXURIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA, SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE. IT HAS DEMANDED STRICT DOMESTIC PAPER RATIONING IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE EXPORT OF PAPER FOR DOLLARS.

--DASH--

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROTETED TO MOSCOW AND STOCKHOLM LAST AUGUST THAT THE THEN PENDING SWEDISH-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT WAS IN CONFLICT WITH UNITED NATIONS PLANS FOR FREE MULTILATERAL COMMERCE.

UNDER ITS TERMS SWEDEN EXTENDED A $300,000,000 CREDIT TO RUSSIA FOR PURCHASE OF SWEDISH MANUFACTURES, AND THE TWO COUNTRIES AGREED TO EXCHANGE OF A LONG LIST OF PRODUCTS.

JK508PES

MAR 1947

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A BAN ON ALL BUT SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED IMPORTS AND THE RESTORATION OF RATIONING FOR COFFEE, TEA, AND COCOA.

THE MOVE, WHICH CAME AS A SURPRISE, WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE GROWN FROM THE INFLATIONARY TREND IN SWEDEN AND THE SHARP DECREASE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY RESOURCES, WHICH HAVE BEEN SHRINKING HERE SINCE 1945.

IMPORTS OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES WILL CONTINUE UNDER A GOVERNMENT LICENSE SYSTEM. A FREE LIST FOR CERTAIN COMMODITIES NOT AFFECTED BY THE BAN HAS BEEN PREPARED.

SW311PES

PRECEDE ROME DAY (150)

MILAN, ITALY, MARCH 15-(AP)-POLICE INDICATED TONIGHT THEY BELIEVED ANTI-COMMUNIST EDITOR FRANCO DE AGAZIO WAS ASSASSINATED HERE LAST NIGHT BECAUSE OF HIS CHARGES THAT A FORTUNE IN GOLD AND JEWELS WITH WHICH BENITO MUSSOLINI ATTEMPTED TO FLEE ITALY WAS STOLEN BY PARTISANS WHEN THE DUCE WAS CAPTURED AT DONGO IN 1945.

THE "MYSTERY OF DONGO" HAS BEEN HEADLINED IN THE ITALIAN PRESS FOR THREE WEEKS AND DE AGAZIO, IN RECENTLY ISSUES OF HIS IL MERIDIANO D'ITALIA, PUBLISHED PICTURES AND DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FORTUNE. HE REPORTEDLY WAS VISITED SEVERAL DAYS AGO BY PERSONS WHO WARNED HIM TO "LAY OFF" THE STORY.

LATE LAST NIGHT DE AGAZIO WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON THE STREET WHEN HE WALKED HOME FROM HIS OFFICE. POLICE SAID THE SHOTS WERE FROM FOUR DIFFERENT GUNS. HIS RECENT ARTICLES ARE BEING REREAD CAREFULLY IN SEARCH FOR CLUES.

DE AGAZIO WAS SENTENCED TO PRISON AS A COLLABORATOR AFTER ITALY,' LIBERATION, BUT HE WAS RELEASED UNDER THE AMNESTY OF LAST JUNE.

RP848PES

MAR 1947

ROME, MARCH 15-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES SAID TODAY THAT AN ITALIAN EDITOR, WHO HAD WAGED AN ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN BUILT AROUND THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BENITO'S MUSSOLINI'S TREASURE AFTER HIS EXECUTION TWO YEARS AGO, WAS ASSASSINATED LAST NIGHT IN MILAN.

THE JOURNALIST WAS IDENTIFIED AS FRANCO DE AGAZIO, 42, EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IL MERIDIANO D'ITALIA. THE DISPATCHES SAID HE WAS ACCOSTED BY THREE MEN AS HE WALKED TOWARD HIS HOME AND KILLED WITH TWO PISTOL BULLETS THROUGH HIS HEART.

THE ASSASSINS ESCAPED.

WB754AES

BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE PEOPLES' COURT TRYING THE REV. JOSEF TISO, PRIEST AND WAR-TIME PRESIDENT OF THE NAZI PUPPET STATE OF SLOVAKIA, CONCLUDED ITS HEARING TODAY. IT WILL ANNOUNCE THE VERDICT AFTER EASTER.

IN FINAL ARGUMENTS OF THE TRIAL, WHICH BEGAN LAST DEC. 2, THE PROSECUTION DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE COURT FIND TISO AND TWO OF HIS CONFEDERATES GUILTY OF TREASON AGAINST THEIR OWN PEOPLE AND AGAINST HUMANITY.

THE PROSECUTION DEMANDED THE EXECUTION OF ALL THREE BY HANGING.

ON TRIAL WITH TISO WERE ALEXANDER MACH, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR UNDER THE PUPPET PRESIDENT, AND RUDOLF DURCANSKY, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER.

RP928PES

30. 24-8525

BELGRADE, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV PRESS CARRIED TODAY A DISPATCH OF THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS MILDLY REBUKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S POLICY ON GREECE AND TURKEY AND A SHORT DIGEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS, SUPPLIED BY TASS FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA. THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS NOT COMMENTED.

INFORMED PERSONS HERE SAID YUGOSLAVIA COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO REACT STRONGLY TO THE AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT IN VIEW OF THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT ATTEMPT TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MEET A CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION.

SK923PES

FIRST LEAD DEMONSTRATION (140)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MARCH 15-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 50,000 PERSONS GATHERED IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE TODAY TO CELEBRATE THE 99TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAJOS (LOUIS) KOSSUTH REVOLUTION. DAY

THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS DESPITE PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD BEEN CALLED OUT TO DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AGAINST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT SPEECH ON WORLD AFFAIRS AND THE AMERICAN NOTE PROTESTING RUSSIAN ACTION IN HUNGARY.

THE LEFT WING PRESS, HOWEVER, DEPLORED IN HOLIDAY SPECIAL EDITIONS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSED AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

ONE LEFT WING PAPER SNIFFED AT THE "SUSPICIOUS FLOOD OF DOLLARS GOING TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES," AND ANOTHER HINTED DARKLY AT THE "FATE OF GREECE AND TURKEY."

HUNGARY HERSELF HAS RECEIVED $30,000,000 IN SURPLUS PROPERTY CREDIT FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND MOST HUNGARIANS EXPECT TO RECEIVE THE CONTEMPLATED ADDITIONAL $40,000,000 MAR 1947 RELIEF APPROPRIATION.

(NO PICKUP)

MT1046AES

CAIRO, MARCH 15-(AP)-POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID TONIGHT THAT THE DEPARTURE OF BRITISH GOVERNOR-GENERAL SIR HUBERT HUDDLESTON FROM THE SUDAN MIGHT BE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MOVES AIMED AT REOPENING DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR REVISION OF THEIR 1936 TREATY.

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER NOKRASHI PASHA SAID TODAY THAT THE EGYPTIAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS WERE CONSULTING ON A SUCCESSOR TO HUDDLESTON, WHO HAS ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF RETIRING.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY BROKE DOWN RECENTLY ON THE ISSUE OF THE FUTURE OF THE SUDAN, EGYPT DEMANDING ITS UNIFICATION UNDER THE EGYPTIAN CROWN AND BRITAIN INSISTING ON SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE TERRITORY. EGYPT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD PLACE THE ISSUE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

RP747PES

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF AN AMERICAN LIAISON GROUP FORMERLY AT YENAN SAID TODAY CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THAT RED CAPITAL HOPED THE CHINA QUESTION WOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. NIGHT

(A BROADCAST BY THE YENAN RADIO LAST NIGHT QUOTED CHOU EN-LAI, NO. 2 COMMUNIST, AS HEARTILY APPROVING DISCUSSION OF CHINA AT MOSCOW AND DEMANDING THAT COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES BE INVITED).

COL. JOHN K. SELLS OF LOMPOC, CALIF., AND MAJ. JAMES BUTLER OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MADE AN EMERGENCY DEPARTURE FROM YENAN MARCH 12 WHEN THE COMMUNISTS ADVISED THEM THE AIRFIELD WOULD BE DESTROYED. FACED WITH THE LOSS OF OUTSIDE COMMUNICATIONS, THE TWO DECIDED TO LEAVE.

SELLS, IN HIS FIRST INTERVIEW SINCE HE LEFT YENAN, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS HE HAD "NO REASON TO BELIEVE" THE COMMUNISTS HAD MADE ANY MILITARY MOVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OR HAD DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH MOSCOW.

THE COMMUNISTS, HE SAID, HOPED FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF A UMS. OBSERVER MISSION AT YENAN IN THE FUTURE AND HAD URGED T

THE COMMUNISTS, HE SAID, HOPED FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF A U.S. OBSERVER MISSION AT YENAN IN THE FUTURE AND HAD URGED THE TWO AMERICANS TO REMAIN.

SELLS SAID YENAN WAS UNDERGOING ITS SECOND GENERAL EVACUATION IN FOUR MONTHS IN ANTICIPATION OF A GOVERNMENT ATTACK, BUT THAT COMMUNIST MORALE WAS HIGH. FIVE AMERICANS AND EIGHT EUROPEANS, MOST OF THEM DOCTORS AND NURSES, REMAINED IN THE YENAN AREA, THE COLONEL ADDED.

(IN NANKING TODAY, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF A DAYLONG AERIAL ATTACK ON YENAN REPORTED BY THE COMMUNIST RADIO LAST NIGHT.)

X436APS

PEIPING, SUNDAY, MARCH 16-(AP)-CIVILIANS ARE LEAVING THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF YENAN DAY AND NIGHT, COL. JOHN K. SELLS, CHIEF OF THE DISBANDED AMERICAN OBSERVER GROUP THERE, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY.

RETURNING FROM YENAN, HE SAID FEW PERSONS REMAINED IN THE CITY EXCEPT FOR STRICTLY ESSENTIAL WORKERS. THE COMMUNIST RADIO ASSERTED GOVERNMENT PLANES ATTACKED YENAN FOR SEVEN HOURS FRIDAY.

THE LOMPOC, CALIF., OFFICER REPORTED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD PUSHED TO THE MALAN AREA, ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTH OF YENAN, BUT HE REFUSED TO GUESS WHETHER THEY WOULD ATTACK THE CITY. THE GOVERNMENT HAS DENIED IT INTENDED TO ATTACK YENAN. MAR 1947 DAY

DESPITE ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA IN THE COMMUNIST PRESS, SELLS SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE FRIENDLY TOWARD AMERICANS IN YENAN AND WERE "SORRY EXECUTIVE (TRUCE) HEADQUARTERS WERE CLOSED."

P1036P2S NM

SHANGHAI, S[illegible] THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE[illegible]ELLOW RIVER DIKES HAD BEEN CLOSED AT A POINT ABOUT 400 MILES NORTHWEST OF NANKING, SENDING THE MIGHTY STREAM BACK TO ITS OLD NORTHERN COURSE.

THE DIKES AT THAT POINT WERE BLOWN UP IN 1938, ON ORDERS OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK, SENDING THE RIVER COURSING SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE PATH OF JAPANESE ARMIES MARCHING ON HANKOW.

THE RIVER INUNDATED MORE THAN 15,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF FERTILE FARM LAND IN CHANGING ITS COURSE, AND GETTING IT BACK INTO ITS OLD BED HAS BEEN A MAJOR RELIEF PROJECT UNDERTAKEN BY UNRRA.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS RECENTLY HAVE BEEN PROTESTING THE CLOSING OF THE GAP, WHICH IS 50 MILES WEST OF THE CITY OF KAIFENG, ON THE GROUND THAT PLANS FOR RESETTLING THE PEOPLE FARMING THE OLD RIVER BED HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

THEY ALSO CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIME OBJECTIVE WAS TO SPLIT THE COMMUNISTS FORCES IN CHANTUNG PROVINCE. MOST OF THE OLD CHANNEL RUNS THROUGH COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED TERRITORY.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 15-(AP)-A CHINESE SURVIVOR OF THE "SINGAPORE MASSACRE" TOLD A WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT "DEAD BODIES LITTERED CHANGI BEACH LIKE FISH IN A MARKET" AFTER JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS SLAUGHTERED BETWEEN 400 AND 500 CHINESE TAKEN TO THE BEACH IN ONE GROUP.

CHENG KONG-YU, TESTIFYING AT THE TRIAL OF TWO JAPANESE GENERALS AND FIVE KEMPEITAI OFFICERS, SAID HE WAS HIT IN THE NOSE BY A BULLET AND HIS FACE COVERED WITH BLOOD. THE JAPANESE LEFT HIM FOR DEAD, HE SA AND HE ESCAPED AFTER NIGHTFALL.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE FEBRUARY, 1942, MASSACRE, CHUA CHOON-GUAN, BARED HIS CHEST TO SHOW THE SCARS OF SIX BULLET WOUNDS. HE SAID HE WAS TAKEN TO THE BEACH WITH 600 CHINESE WHO WERE BOUND IN GROUPS OF 10 AND 12 AND ORDERED TO WALK INTO THE SEA, WITH JAPANESE MACHINEGUNS BEHIND THEM.

CHUA SAID HE FELL UNCONSCIOUS, BUT REVIVED WHEN SEA WATER WASHED OVER HIS FACE. HE CUT HIS BONDS ON A ROCK AND ESCAPED, HE ADDED.

THE BRITISH PROSECUTOR PRESENTED TESTIMONY OF FOUR OTHER WITNESSES BEFORE THE COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

X443APS

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD PUNJAB (160)

LAHORE, INDIA, MARCH 15-(AP)-TWELVE DAYS OF COMMUNAL RIOTING IN PUNJAB PROVINCE HAS KILLED 1,036 PERSONS AND SERIOUSLY INJURED 1,110 OTHERS, A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

NEW OUTBREAKS WERE REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF RAWALPINDI, KHUSHAB, JHELUM AND CAMPBELLPORE, BUT "QUIET OR NEARLY QUIET" WAS RESTORED IN MOST PLACES, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

AT KHUSHAB A HINDU PROCESSION SET FIRE TO A DESERTED MOSQUE AND HINDU SHOPS AND TEMPLES WERE LOOTED AND BURNED IN RETALIATION, THE BULLETIN SAID.

IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE CAMPBELLPORE DISTRICT "PANIC IS AT HIGH PITCH AND THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE," THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. PEACE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND PROMINENT MOSLEM LEAGUERS ARE TOURING THE AREA, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, ALL INDIA CONGRESS LEADER IN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, VISITED A CAMP FOR REFUGEES CONDUCTED BY THE ARMY AND URGED THEM TO "FACE ALL DIFFICULTIES WITH COURAGE." HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS "DETERMINED TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MEET THE SITUATION."

JK522PES

MANILA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15 (AP)-TWENTY-THREE TONS OF DETERIORATED DYNAMITE, TOO DANGEROUS TO MOVE, WAS EXPLODED BY THE U.S.ARMY AT A BASE SOUTH OF MANILA YESTERDAY, RIPPING A MIGHTY CRATER AND STRIPPING FOLIAGE FROM TREES WITHIN A QUARTER-MILE.

THREE THOUSAND RESIDENTS OF THE AREA IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE BASE, AT BATANGAS, WERE REMOVED TEMPORARILY AS A SAFETY MEASURE. THE ARMY DECIDED TO DESTROY THE DYNAMITE AFTER A NUMBER OF FILIPINO WORKERS WERE KILLED IN A BLAST RECENTLY WHILE TRYING TO MOVE STORES OF EXPLOSIVES.

GG715ACS NM

MAR 1947

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 16-(AP)-JOAQUIN ELIZALDE, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY HE EXPECTED NO RUSH OF AMERICAN CAPITAL TO THE PHILIPPINES AS A RESULT OF THE APPROVAL OF THE PARITY AMENDMENT IN THIS WEEK'S PLEBISCITE.

ELIZALDE HAD A LONG CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT WITH PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS, IMMEDIATELY AFTER ELIZALDE'S RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE AMENDMENT GIVES AMERICANS EQUAL RIGHTS WITH FILIPINOS IN DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE NEXT 28 YEARS.

P921PCSNM

MAR 1947

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, MARCH 15-(AP)-FAIRBANKS WAS WARNED YESTERDAY TO GET SET FOR THE BIG BLAST, OR MAYBE THREE.

LIEUT.COL.WALTER J.PRESTON, JR., ANNOUNCED THAT THE BIG REINFORCED ICE BRIDGE ACROSS THE TANANA RIVER SOUTH OF HERE, BUILT TO CARRY THE ARMY'S TANKS AND BIG GUNS DURING THE RECENT TASK FORCE FRIGID TESTS, WOULD BE BLOWN UP MARCH 19.

THE FIRST BLAST IS TIMED FOR 10 A.M., AND THE SECOND, AND THIRD IF NECESSARY, AT 2 P.M. AND 6 P.M. LOGS WERE PILED ON THE ICE, AND WATER POURED OVER THEM TO FREEZE WHEN THE BRIDGE WAS MADE.

ALL WINDOWS AND DOORS IN THIS TOWN OF 6,000 SHOULD BE OPEN FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE BLASTS AND REMAIN SO UNTIL AFTER THE EXPLOSIONS ARE HEARD, COLONEL PRESTON WARNED. PLATE GLASS WINDOWS SHOULD BE STRIPPED ON BOTH SIDES WITH GUMMED TAPE AND THE ARMY WILL FURNISH THE TAPE.

RA445ACS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-CONRAD CARDINAL VON PREYSING, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BERLIN, SAID TODAY THERE MUST BE SOME ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF GERMANY IF SHE IS TO RECOVER FROM THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

THE GERMAN CARDINAL, WHO STRONGLY OPPOSED THE NAZIS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, IS WINDING UP AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES. THE TRIP WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BISHOP'S WAR EMERGENCY RELIEF CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGINS TOMORROW.

CARDINAL VON PREYSING TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT UNDER PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY THE PEOPLE ARE WORRIED ABOUT HOW TO FEED THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN, AND ABOUT FUTURE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

HE SAID IT SIFFICULT TO PRESCRIBE WHAT COULD BE USED TO KEEP GERMANY FROM GOING TO WAR AGAIN. RELIGION, HE POINTED OUT, WOULD GIVE THE PEOPE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES THAT WOULD STRENGTHEN THEM AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM.

THE CARDINAL LIVES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF BERLIN BUT MOST OF HIS DIOCESE IS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE. THE SOVIETS, HOWEVER, HAVE GRANTED HIM COMPLETE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN THEIR SECTOR FOR CHURCH BUSINESS, HE SAID.

CARDINAL VON PREYSING WILL SPEAK AT NOTRE DAME ON TUESDAY AND WILL VISIT CHICAGO BEFORE LEAVING FOR GERMANY FROM NEW YORK BY AIR ON MARCH 26.

PE641PES NM

MAR 1947

30. 24-8527

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE ARMY DESCRIBED TONIGHT A NEW METHOD BY WHICH IT PLUCKS ONE-TON FIELD GUNS FROM HIGH FLYING AIRPLANES AND DROPS THEM GENTLY ON THE SPOT BELOW WHERE NEEDED.

DEVELOPED JOINTLY BY THE ARMY AIR AND GROUND FORCES, THE OPERATION WAS TRIED OUT WITH A 75 MILLIMETER HOWITZER WEIGHING 2,240 POUNDS CARRIED ABOARD A C-82 FAIRCHILD PACKET CARGO PLANE.

TWO PARACHUTES WERE USED, BOTH OF THE RIBBON-TYPE FIRST DEVELOPED BY THE GERMANS TO ACHIEVE GRADUAL DECELERATION FOR MEN LEAPING FROM ULTRA-SPEED AIRPLANES. A SMALL, 14-FOOT CHUTE WAS OPENED WHICH DRAGGED THE GUN THROUGH THE REAR DOOR OF THE AIRPLANE. A 90-FOOT CHUTE THEN BLOSSOMED OUT AND EASED THE HOWITZER TO EARTH WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-A 1,000-PAGE STUDY OF THE 1919 VERSAILLES TREATY AND ITS AFTERMATH WAS PUBLISHED TONIGHT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH THE IDEA THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL IN WORKING OUT THE WORLD WAR II SETTLEMENTS.

WITH THIS END IN VIEW, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN 1943 DIRECTED PREPARATION OF THE VOLUME AS A BASIC REFERENCE MANUAL ON THE HISTORIC PACT AND THE WAY IT WAS CARRIED OUT.

MAR 1947

ADVANCE COPIES WENT TO MOSCOW IN THE REFERENCE FILES WHICH ACCOMPANIED SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL TO THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE NEW PEACE TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

MR.ROOSEVELT HOPED THE VOLUME, "THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND AFTER, WOULD "CONVEY TO THE LAYMAN SOME IDEA OF THE COMPLEXITIES OF PEACE-MAKING AND THE SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF THE PEACE MAKERS OF 1919," A STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PF/LTS20PES

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MARCH 15-(AP)-THE RECLAMATION BUREAU SAID TOD IT HAS LOANED ENGINEER ROBERT C.BROWN OF MONTE VISTA,COLO., TO CHINA TO HELP TAME THE YELLOW RIVER, KNOWN AS "CHINA'S SORROW."

PROSPECTS OF QUICK SUCCESS IN THE VENTURE WERE ADMITTEDLY POOR, NOT SO MUCH BECAUSE OF THE RIVER'S INCONQUERABILITY BUT BECAUSE OF CHINA'S POLITICAL TURMOIL.

SOURCES IN WASHINGTON SAID CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE SWORN THEY WILL NOT PERMIT THE RIVER TO BE DAMMED FOR AT LEAST FIVE MONTHS. THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS WANT TO COMPLETE AN ALMOST-FINISHED STRUCTURE IMMEDIATELY.

THE RECLAMATION BUREAU SAID BROWN, FORMER ENGINEER ON THE SAN LUIS, COLO., PROJECT AND A FORMER NEW MEXICO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE, IS ENROUTE TO SHANGHAI. BROWN'S WIFE AND TWO SONS LIVE AT DURANGO, COLO.

BROWN ALSO WILL WORK ON THE REHABILITATION, FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION FEATURES OF THE YANGTZE GORGE PROJECT, ON WHICH JOHN L. SAVAGE, FORMERLY CHIEF DESIGNING ENGINEER FOR THE RECLAMATION BUREAU, IS CONSULTANT.

THE YELL 48;34 ?74'5 975 9! 85' '975£34, ?-,(' 8, 1938 AND FLOODED 2,000,000 ACREO

MAR 1947

CONSULTANT.

THE YELLOW RIVER BURST OUT OF ITS SOUTHERN BANKS IN 1938 AND FLOODED 2,000,000 ACRES TO THE SOUTHEAST, IN HONAN, ANHUEI AND KIANGSI PROVINCES.

AIDED BY THE UNRRA STAFF, THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAS COMPLETED ALL BUT ABOUT 100 FEET OF A MILE-LONG DAM OR DIKE TO DIVERT THE RIVER INTO ITS FORMER BED.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15-(AP)-THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE VOTED LATE YESTERDAY TO RECOMMEND EXTENSION OF SUGAR RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROLS UNTIL OCT. 31.

RATIONING WILL END MARCH 31 AND PRICE CONTROLS JUNE 30 UNLESS CONTINUED BY CONGRESS.

SU7AES

U.N.--FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (180)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NOMINATION OF PROF. ZECHARIAH CHAFEE,JR., PROFESSOR OF LAW AT HARVARD, AS AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

AT THE SAME TIME JONATHAN DANIELS, FORMER PRESS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND EXECUTIVE NEWS EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH (N.C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER, WAS PUT FORWARD FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE SUB-COMMISSION ON DISCRIMINATION AND MINORITIES.

MAR 1947

BOTH NOMINATIONS WERE MADE BY MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE PARENT COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. THE SELECTIONS NOW GO TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH WILL ACT WHEN OTHER NATIONS HAVE SUBMITTED THEIR CANDIDATES. BOTH SUB-COMMISSIONS WILL HAVE 12 MEMBERS.

CHAFEE WAS DESCRIBED BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AS AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. HE HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL BOOKS ON LAW AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, INCLUDING "FREEDOM OF SPEECH," "FREE SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES," AND "RETURN TO FREEDOM." HE ALSO SERVED AS VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

DANIELS HAS WORKED FOR THE LOUISVILLE TIMES AND FOR FORTUNE AND THE NATION MAGAZINES. HE JOINED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STAFF IN 1942 AND REPLACED STEVE EARLY AS PRESS SECRETARY IN 1945.

QQ220PES

U.N. (150)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 15-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S THREE-NATION COMMITTEE STUDYING BRITISH CHARGES THAT ALBANIA HAD COMMITTED A "CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY" WAS SCHEDULED TO RELEASE ITS REPORT TODAY AFTER STUDYING THE CASE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

MAR 1947

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE COMMITTEE WOULD OFFER NO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLVING THE CASE BUT WOULD MERELY LIST WHAT "FACTS" HAD BEEN PRESENTED BY BRITAIN AND ALBANIA.

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE CALLED INTO SESSION TUESDAY TO TAKE UP THE REPORT AND RENEW DISCUSSION OF THE CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT.

THE BRITISH HAVE CHARGED THAT ALBANIA SOWED MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL RESULTING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS AND THE LOSS OF 44 LIVES LAST OCT.22. ALBANIA DENIED THE CHARGES AND MADE COUNTER-ACCUSATIONS THAT BRITAIN INVADED ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID THEIR GOVERNMENT WOULD INSIST THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE SOME POSITIVE ACTION IN THE CASE.

BRITAIN IS ASKING AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION FROM ALBANIA.

MK326AES

GREECE-TURKEY

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 15-(AP)-FEAR OF NEW RUSSIAN PRESSURE APPEARED TONIGHT TO BE BACK OF THE GREEK AND TURKISH APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SPOKESMEN FOR BOTH COUNTRIES CONTEND THEY MUST HAVE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE IF THEY ARE TO REMAIN BULWARKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AGAINST THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM.

MAR 1947

IN A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, GREEK PREMIER MAXIMOS THANKED HIM FOR ASKING CONGRESS TO AID GREECE AND DECLARED THAT GREECE IS "NOW FACING A SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT OF A MILITARY MINORITY WHICH IS SUPPORTED FROM ABROAD AND IS SEEKING TO IMPOSE ITS WILL UPON THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE BY FORCE OF ARMS AND TERRORISM."

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN ISTANBUL SAID THAT A WEAK TURKEY COULD INVITE TROUBLE AND ADDED "IT WOULD BE MORE FARSIGHTED AND MUCH LESS COSTLY IN THE LONG RUN TO HELP HER TODAY THAN HAVE TO TRY TO RESCUE HER ON SOME LATER DAY."

THIS IS THE SITUATION AS CONGRESS PREPARES TO ACT ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY:

GREECE IS A SICK COUNTRY, TORN BY CIVIL STRIFE, UNABLE TO REBUILD AND BECOME A SELF-SUPPORTING NATION. HER LEADERS SAY SHE CANNOT SURVIVE AS A DEMOCRACY UNLESS SHE HAS OUTSIDE AID IMMEDIATELY.

TURKEY, AFRAID OF POSSIBLE RUSSIAN EXPANSION SOUTHWARD, IS SPENDING MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF HER NATIONAL INCOME TO MAINTAIN HER ARMED FORCES ON A WAR-TIME FOOTING. THIS OUTPUT HAS DRAINED HER FISCAL RESOURCES TO A POINT WHERE HER ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS REPORTED IN JEOPARDY.

BACK OF THE GREEK AND TURKISH FEAR OF RUSSIA IS SOVIET INTEREST IN THE DARDANELLES AND A DESIRE TO HAVE FREE-WATER ENTRY INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TURKEY, AS WELL AS GREECE, LONG HAS COUNTED MORE ON SUPPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THAN ON HER OWN MILITARY STRENGTH TO KEEP THE DARDANELLES OUT OF RUSSIAN CONTROL.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES AT HOME HAVE FORCED HER TO STOP FURTHER AID TO GREECE, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE GREEKS HAVE TURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH MILITARILY THE STRONGEST NATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, TURKEY COULD NOT DEFEND THE DARDANELLES MORE THAN A FEW WEEKS AGAINST A RUSSIAN ATTACK, ACCORDING TO MILITARY EXPERTS HERE.

THE TURKISH ARMY, ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 700,000 SOLDIERS, HAS BEEN ON A FULL MOBILIZED STATUS FOR SEVEN YEARS. IT COULD, HOWEVER, UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS BE EXPANDED TO 1,000,000, ORGANIZED INTO 35 DIVISIONS.

BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION IS THAT TURKEY HAS ONLY TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS. THE ARMOR IS A MIXTURE OF AMERICAN SHERMAN TANKS, GERMAN MARK IV'S AND BRITISH CHURCHILLS.

ITS ARTILLERY IS MOSTLY BRITISH .75'S. BUT IT IS LIMITED BECAUSE ALMOST ALL AMMUNITION MUST BE IMPORTED.

ONE OF ITS MOST GLARING WEAKNESSES IS ITS TRANSPORT WHICH IS MOSTLY HORSEDRAWN. THE ABSENCE OF GOOD ROADS LIMITS MOBILITY.

THE BULK OF THE TURKISH ARMY, HOWEVER, IS MADE UP OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY WHOSE MORALE IS SAID TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH. FOR CENTURIES THE TURKS HAVE BEEN KNOWN AS GOOD FIGHTERS, NO MATTER HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

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T AND ITS AIR FORCE NUMBERS ABOUT

R ATTACK IS VERY THIN.
AINTAIN ITS ARMY ON A WAR-FOOTING, HER
KNESS IN MOBILITY AND HEAVY WEAPONS--
RED DEFENSES TO MEET ANY INVASION.

S ALONG THE MOUNTAINOUS FRONTIER

Y PREPARATIONS, THE GOVERNMENT HAS

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INTENSIFIED INTERNAL VIGILANCE TO THWART ANY COMMUNIST ATTEMPT TO BORE
FROM WITHIN. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS ILLEGAL IN TURKEY AND THE BAN IS
VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED. NEWSPAPERS ARE PROHIBITED FROM PRINTING WHAT
THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS TURNED DOWN RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR A CONFERENCE OF
BLACK SEA POWERS ONLY TO DISCUSS REVISION OF THE MONTREUX CONVENTION
GOVERNING THE DARDANELLES.

WHILE TURKEY IS BY NO MEANS MILITARILY WEAK, GREECE HAS ONLY AN
ARMY ESTIMATED AT 100,000 SOLDIERS.

SHE IS SO WEAK INTERNALLY, THAT MOST MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVE GREECE
WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO PUT UP MUCH OF A FIGHT.

UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROJECTED PLANS FOR AIDING GREECE, 100,000
SOLDIERS WOULD BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED. IT WOULD BE A STEP TOWARD
BUILDING UP A GREEK ARMY THAT COULD DEAL WITH ROVING LEFTIST BANDS
WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

BRITAIN HAS MAINTAINED TROOPS INSIDE GREECE BECAUSE OF THE INTERNAL
TROUBLE.

ONE BIG PROBLEM THAT GREECE HAS BEEN GRAPPLING WITH SINCE THE END
OF THE WAR IS HOW TO FEED HER MILLIONS AND PUT THE COUNTRY BACK ON ITS
FEET.

SHE HAS FOUGHT OFF STARVATION FROM DAY TO DAY WITH $385,000,000
WORTH OF HELP FROM UNRRA. THAT IS FINISHED.

WAR DESTROYED ALL BUT 700,000 TONS OF GREECE'S [illegible]-TON MER-
CHANT MARINE.

NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD RECONSTRUCTING THE COUNTRY. PORTS AND
VILLAGES DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS HAVE NOT BEEN REBUILT. THE
POPULATION HAS LITTLE MORE THAN RAGS TO WEAR.

INTERNAL STRIFE, BREAKING OUT AT THE END OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE LEFT

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AND THE RIGHT, HAS HELD GREECE BACK. EFFORTS TO EFFECT POLITICAL STABILITY HAVE YET TO SUCCEED. THERE HAS BEEN NO PLANNING FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE COUNTRY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS STATED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTS THE GREEK BURDEN THEN AMERICA WILL SEE THAT THE AID GOES TO THE RIGHT PLACE AND NOT DOWN THE DRAIN.

SW341PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-FRED SMITH, A WARTIME U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT AIDE, SAYS THE IDEA FOR EX-SECRETARY HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.'S PLAN TO REDUCE GERMANY TO A POWERLESS AGRARIAN NATION WAS SUGGESTED ORIGINALLY BY GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

SMITH SAID IN AN ARTICLE YESTERDAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD, OF WHICH HE IS AN EDITOR, THAT EISENHOWER FIRST SUGGESTED THE IDEA AUG. 7, 1944, IN A TEN IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND DURING A CONVERSATION WITH MORGENTHAU, HARRY D.WHITE, A MORGENTHAU ASSISTANT, AND SMITH.

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD IS AN UNOFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO UN NEWS.

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THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID EISENHOWER WAS NOT AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY FOR COMMENT ON THE SMITH ARTICLE.

SMITH, WHO TITLED HIS ARTICLE "THE RISE AND FALL OF THE MORGENTHAU PLAN," SAID:

"THE GENERAL DECLARED HE SAW NO PURPOSE SERVED IN TREATING A 'PARANOID' GENTLY, AND THE 'WHOLE GERMAN POPULATION IS A SYNTHETIC PARANOID. ALL THEIR LIFE THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO BE PARANOID IN THEIR ACTIONS AND THOUGHTS, AND THEY HAVE TO BE SNAPPED OUT OF IT. THE ONLY WAY TO DO THAT IS TO BE GOOD AND HARD ON THEM. I CERTAINLY SEE NO POINT IN BOLSTERING THEIR ECONOMY OR TAKING ANY OTHER STEPS TO HELP THEM.'"

SMITH SAID THAT WHEN MORGENTHAU PRESENTED THE PLAN TO WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER, CHURCHILL "BEGAN BY EXPLAINING TO THE SECRETARY THAT ENGLAND WAS BANKRUPT, AND AS SOON AS THE WAR WAS OVER HE WOULD LET ENGLAND KNOW IT WAS BANKRUPT."

"THE SECRETARY," SMITH CONTINUED, "CAME AWAY FROM THE MEETING CONVINCED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER, WHILE HAVING CERTAIN MINOR RESERVATIONS, WAS A SUPPORTER.

"LT IS POSSIBLE THAT CHURCHILL LEFT THE MEETING CONVINCED THAT HE HAD FOUND THE ACHILLES HEEL IN THE MAN WHO, ON THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, WAS DETERMINED TO LIMIT THE BRITISH DOLLAR BALANCE AT ALL COSTS XXXX."

CHURCHILL, SMITH SAID, LATER "VIOLENTLY OPPOSED" THE PLAN AT THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, BUT THAT AFTER ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, A SUPPORTER, ARRIVED AT THE MEETING THE PLAN BECAME "ALLIED POLICY."

BUT THE "CHARTER FOR GERMANY DIED OF NEGLECT," SMITH SAID.

WB430AES

(NY) ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MARCH 15-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF VETERANS SHOWING UP WITH A WAR-DEVELOPED PSYCHIATRIC NEUROSIS CONDITION IS WORRYING THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, HEAD OF THE VA, SAID YESTERDAY.

BRADLEY, HERE FOR A "BEHIND THE DOORS" MEETING OF THE NATIONAL POSTWAR CONFERENCE, SAID "THEY HAVE REPORTED NIGHTMARES OF COMBAT DUTY SOME SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AFTER THEIR DISCHARGE, AND ONE PSYCHIATRIST TOLD ME A NUMBER HAVE A DESIRE TO KILL SOME ONE--SOME ONE DEAR TO THEM A WIFE PERHAPS."

HE SAID HE COULD NOT ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES. #

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NEW YORK, MARCH 15-(AP)-KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, NORWEGIAN SOPRANO WHO ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY YESTERDAY AND DECLARED THAT SHE "WAS NEVER FRIENDLY WITH THE GERMANS," WILL GIVE TEN RECITALS IN A CONCERT TOUR OPENING APRIL 6 AT BOSTON, HER MANAGER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE OF THE FORMER METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR WERE THE FOLLOWING ENGAGEMENTS: MILWAUKEE, APRIL 9; CHICAGO, APRIL 11; LOUISVILLE, APRIL 15; COLUMBUS, APRIL 17; NEW YORK, APRIL 20; PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22; CHARLOTTE, N.C., APRIL 27; RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 30; AND CLEVELAND, MAY 2.

WHEN SHE ARRIVED ON THE LINER AMERICA, MISS FLAGSTAD SAID SHE PLANNED TO BE IN THIS COUNTRY UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF MAY. SHE SAID IT WAS "NOT TRUE" THAT SHE WENT BACK TO EUROPE IN APRIL, 1941, "ON A GERMAN PASSPORT AND WITH THE HELP OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY."

HER HUSBAND, ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH PVS (A58)

MT105SAES

VALLEJO, CALIF., MARCH 15-(AP)-VICE ADM.ALFRED E. MONTGOMERY, WHO DIRECTED AND UMPIRED THE PACIFIC FLEET MANEUVERS JUST CONCLUDED, SAYS THE NAVY'S STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE HAVE DETERIORATED SINCE THE WAR ENDED.

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THE TEMPO OF NAVY TRAINING MUST BE KEPT AT A WARTIME PACE, HE WARNED IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE VALLEJO TIMES HERALD, LEST THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE OF U.S. SEA POWER BE WEAKENED.

"UNLESS WE PLAY THIS GAME REALISTICALLY, WE'RE SUNK," THE ADMIRAL WROTE, WARNING AGAINST A "PEACETIME ATTITUDE" TOWARD PREPAREDNESS.

ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY, WARTIME COMMANDER OF ONE GROUP OF FAMED CARRIER TASK FORCE 58, SAID THE RECENT FLEET MANEUVERS, THE FIRST IN SEVEN YEARS, CAUSED HIM TO "REALIZE MORE AND MORE THAT A 'PEACETIME ATTITUDE' HAS BEEN THE FATHER OF MISTAKES WHICH, HAD THEY NOT BEEN CORRECTED DURING WARTIME, MIGHT HAVE BEEN DISASTROUS."

THE MANEUVERS INCLUDED NO NEW TACTICS OR DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS GUIDED MISSILES OR SIMULATED ATOMIC BOMBS, HE SAID, BECAUSE "WARFARE OF THE FUTURE WILL NOT VARY IN TYPE, BUT RATHER IN DEGREE." HE LOOKED FOR NO REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN NAVAL WARFARE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

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U.S. Orders Envoys Home From Greece, Turkey For Talks on Near East Crisis

BALKAN MISSION HEAD ALSO CALLED BACK TO CAPITAL

Porter Will Report on First-Hand Study of Greek Troubles.

ACTION IS SPEEDED

Rep. Gearhart Charges Russia Covets the Return of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) The American ambassadors to both Turkey and Greece have been called home to help with President Truman's plan to bolster those countries against Communist expansion.

The summons to Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh in Athens and Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson in Ankara was sent out late last week, diplomatic officials said today.

Simultaneously it was disclosed that Paul Porter has been called home ahead of time from his economic mission in Greece for a report that may play a big part in Congress' decision whether to approve the President's plan for aid.

Called for "Consultations"

State Department officials said they were without word today as to when the two ambassadors might arrive, or whether they had yet left their posts. It was indicated, however, that they might be in shortly behind Porter, who left Athens today.

"Consultations" was the only official explanation of the ambassadors' call home.

Porter, former OPA chief, has been making a first-hand study of Greek troubles as head of an American economic mission there. His report was not due until April but State Department officials said Porter apparently is speeding it up in view of the situation. The British plan to end their program in Greece by March 31 and congressional leaders say they hope to get action on Mr. Truman's request by that date.

Porter will have an early meeting with the President. Officials here were unable to say, however, whether the meeting would await Mr. Truman's return to Washington on Wednesday or whether Porter might rush to Key West, Fla., to see him if he gets here from Athens before then.

Porter on Way to U. S.

Porter left Athens today and probably will arrive in this country tomorrow or Tuesday.

Conferences at the State Department also are scheduled for him. Henry S. Villard, deputy director of the office of Near Eastern affairs, said officials there "have plenty to talk about" with Porter but would give no details.

Comment at the capitol on the President's proposals has indicated that congressmen will seek a first-hand report from Porter. This might be given at the Senate and House committee hearings.

Senator Taylor (D-Colo) declared last week that he understands Porter already has recommended the removal of King George II of Greece as a pre-condition of American aid. He asked the State Department about it but officials there have declined public comment.

Porter's return comes amid these new developments:

Says Reds Eye Alaska

1. Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) reported Russia "looking at Alaska with covetous eyes" and declared the Soviets contend its purchase from the Czarist government in 1867 was illegal. Gearhart told a reporter he wants the State Department to say whether Moscow is seeking return of the rich and strategic territory and that he will raise the question on the House floor tomorrow.

2. The United Nations food and agriculture organization recommended a $100,000,000 loan for Greece for 1947-48 from the International Bank as part of a broad program to rehabilitate and modernize the country's industry and agriculture. The recommendations were based on a study made last summer by an FAO mission and appear superseded now by the single-handed American program, contemplating $250,000,000 for Greece this year.

3. Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass) at Boston and Senator Tydings (D-Md) at Baltimore expressed concern in speeches over far-reaching implications of the President's proposal. They listed weighty pros and cons without committing themselves and said the question requires full consideration by the people and Congress.

In raising the subject of Alaska, Gearhart declared that "the American people have a right to know what, if any, secret conversations have been held between our diplomats and the Russians on this important problem."

He noted that the State Department previously has disclaimed knowledge of any discussions concerning Alaska but added that "if memory serves, we were told that there were no secret agreements made during the Yalta and Tehran conference. Later we learned to our amazement that our leaders had in fact made secret agreements of colossal importance at these conferences."

Urges Alaskan Defenses

"Alaska," he said, "is on a direct line between potential aggressors and our industrial centers. It goes without saying Alaska should be fortified so that it shall become an impregnable barrier to any predatory power."

Gearhart said that "the Communists claim the price we paid for Alaska—$7,200,000—was in reality but reimbursement of expenses incurred by the then Czar in sending his fleets to New York and San Francisco in 1863, when the union cause was hanging perilously in the balance."

He cited old State Department documents to show that the arrival of the ships helped dissuade British and French support for the confederacy "until it was too late."

"I have presented this documentary material," he explained, "primarily to outline the basis on which the Russians claim our purchase of Alaska was illegal. Actually there is not one scintilla of evidence that our purchase of the territory was illegal. It was entirely legal. But does Russia plan to reopen this old question? Is she seeking a casus belli (cause for war)?"

Chairman Eaton (R-NJ) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee hopes to introduce tomorrow a measure wrapping up Mr. Truman's requests—$400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey, plus the right to send them military and civilian missions.

The measure, as tentatively drafted, is understood to give the administration a free hand for allocation of money, the right to decide whether it should be parceled out as a loan or direct grant, and to determine where, how and when it shall be spent.

UN MAPS PLAN TO AID GREECE

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) The United Nations food and agriculture organization outlined tonight a broad program for modernizing Greece's agriculture and industry and for doubling or tripling that country's pre-war income within two or three decades.

The program was drafted by a special FAO mission at the request of the Greek government. It would involve international financial aid, starting with a $100,000,000 loan this year from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

Modernized Water Resources

The modernization of Greece's economic life would center on development of the nation's water resources, including drainage, flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric projects.

Such a program, the mission said in a 188-page report, would help increase the productivity of agriculture for domestic use and export and would encourage new industries which would provide work for many now crowded on the land.

"Completion of the full long-term program would make possible the irrigation of about one-fifth of all the cropland in Greece and the development of as much hydroelectric power as that produced by the Boulder dam in the United States," the report said.

The FAO mission recommended that the Greek government sponsor educational and economic programs which would encourage its farmers to produce better quality fruits, vegetables and other intensive crops which other countries of Europe, under an expanding economy, would need.

"Greatly enlarged opportunities for non-farm employment are needed to reduce the rural population," the report stated, "because even with full development of irrigation and of intensive agriculture, Greece could not profitably support her present proportion of farm people."

Better Farming Methods Needed

The mission reported that Greek agriculture is marked by a low level of efficiency, both as to crops and livestock production. It urged vigorous programs to convince growers that better farming methods are needed.

The FAO said the Greek government has already indicated its approval of the "major lines" of the mission recommendations.

The mission, headed by President Franklin S. Harris of Utah Agricultural College, worked in Greece from May through July last summer, and studied Greek agriculture at first hand throughout the country.

LEADERS CALL ARMY UNREADY

Reasons Given Why Preparations Would Take Until '48

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Washington, March 16 (AP)—If the United States should be challenged tomorrow, it could not fight a full-scale war before 1948.

This was evident today in the answers of military planners to questions about the state of the "interim army"—that force that exists between the late war and the future time when peace treaties are signed and a "postwar army" evolves.

Situation Outlined

They outlined the situation thus:

At least three months would be needed merely to notify, register and start back toward army jurisdiction the men in the pool of 5,000,000 trained veterans the Army estimates are available.

It would take another six months from the time the first combat divisions were reformed until they could be organized, equipped, retrained and put into action.

Reasons Are Listed

While the United States has the atomic bomb and long-range bombers capable of delivering the missile at points 10,000 miles beyond this nation's borders, responsible military thinkers, both Army and Navy, insist that a balanced armed force also should be maintained for two major reasons:

To follow up use of the bomb with seizure of enemy military bases, rocket launching sites or other strategic areas from which attacks against the United States could be supported.

To be prepared for purely defensive measures, in event that a domestic or off-shore area of the United States is occupied or threatened.

Although the planning for a possible future "M-day" contemplates a total effective force of 1,750,000 on that day, the force available now and for many months in the future will be far below that.

Neither Ready Now

That is because a National Guard of 680,000 and an organized reserve of 195,000 is estimated in the M-day force figure—and there is neither a trained guard nor reserve force ready now.

The only force in anything like a condition of readines is the Regular Army, about 1,200,000 strong.

The number of divisions which could be used immediately can be counted on the fingers of one hand, with spares left, officials said. As examples, they mentioned that 82d Airborne Dvision at Fort Bragg, N.C., probably is in a fair state of readiness and that one or two others might be available overseas if they could be pulled out of occupation duties.

Records Necessary

War Department officials said the necessity for a quick mustering of the nation's manpower in an emergency makes it imperative that the 44,000,000 records gathered in connection with the selective service system be kept at hand for immediate reference.

While equipment and supplies remaining from World War II probably would be sufficient to outfit a reconstituted army, at the start officials expressed doubt about the prospect of getting plants back into prompt production of war goods. war production in the United States bor Day there was a nucleus for war roduction in the United States due to foreign orders, but that now virtually all plants have thrown out tools for such production.

Machine Tools Collected

In one phase of an attempt to deal with this problem, the Army and Navy have started a collection of machine tools from surplus stocks and production lines where they are no longer required. The equipment is being "mothballed" in much the same manner as surplus airplanes and naval craft—cleaned, sprayed with preservatives, wrapped and stored.

The currently gloomy picture for the Army's ground forces is offset in considerable measure by the status of the air forces and navy.

The organizational structures of those services are much nearer being intact than the land forces.

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Both have found volunteer recruiting adequate for their manpower needs.

Fleets Ready For Duty

The Navy's active and ready reserve fleets are prepared for virtually instant duty; the "mothball fleet" is designed for return to the seas in from 30 to 60 days.

The AAF has the only known fleet of super-heavy, ultra long-range bombers in the world, capable of delivering the atomic bomb. Left over from wartime production was a fleet of about 3,000 B-29 Superfortresses. Deliveries have started on the new B-36 bombers, built to carry 10,000 pounds of bombs 10,000 miles, but the deliveries are so limited they amount to mere token output.

Broadcast in English

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The Moscow radio told its English listening audience tonight, in the second broadcast of the day on the subject, that "a hard political fight" was developing in Congress over President Truman's proposed aid to Greece and Turkey and asked: "What is left of Roosevelt's line?"

The broadcast English-language commentary by S. K. Gofman said many Congressmen, "both Democrats and Republicans, felt that the President's message was impelling the American people into paths fraught with great danger. Only the Vandenberg group, which stands for the interests of the big monopolies and trusts, backs Truman's program 100 per cent."

AMERICAN AGREES TO GIVE DATA

General Clay In Moscow To Aid In Economic Discussions

GALLAGHER

Moscow, March 16 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, rejected tonight a Soviet request for a conference on China, but offered to exchange with the Russian and British foreign ministers information about the Chinese situation.

The American delegation headquarters made public a letter which Marshall wrote last night and delivered to Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, replying to Molotov's note of March 1.

Bevin Reply Expected

British informants said Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, was expected to reply to Molotov in the same manner as Marshall.

Molotov had asked originally that the Foreign Ministers Conference place the Chinese matter on the agenda. Marshall refused to participate in such a discussion unless a representative of China was present.

Then Molotov asked that the United States, Britain and Russia hold informal talks on China. The Chinese Government said it would not participate in any conferences on China, either inside or outside the foreign ministers' meeting.

Text Of Marshall Note

Secretary Marshall's note said:

"Dear Mr. Molotov:

"I have your letter of March 11 regarding the matter of the execution of provisions in the Moscow protocol of December, 1945, with reference to China.

"When this question was raised by you in the Council of Foreign Ministers, I stated I would be pleased to exchange with you and Mr. Bevin, while I am in Moscow, but not in the Council of Foreign Ministers, information concerning the execution of revision of the Moscow declaration regarding China. This I will do, but I do not think it desirable to engage in any conference, however informal.

Suggests Copies For China

"I suggest that each of us furnish the other with stated information before April 1 and that each of us make available a copy of the information furnished to the Chinese Government.

"Please accept, Mr. Foreign Minister, assurances of my highest esteem."

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay arrived today in the Soviet capital to strengthen Marshall's hand in a week of talks on German reparations and economics which many observers declared hold the key to success or failure of the Foreign Ministers Conference.

The commander of United States Forces in Europe, who played a major role in shaping United States policy for occupied Germany, arrived by plane from Berlin at 2.45 P.M.

Speculate On Stalin Talk

Sharing interest in the economic discussions was speculation on when Marshall would meet Prime Minister Stalin for a possible exchange of views on American foreign policy in the Mediterranean. Whether Marshall would explain United States policy to Stalin depends on whether the Soviet leader requested such an explanation, an authoritative informant said.

A Marshall-Stalin meeting was expected shortly. Under diplomatic procedure, the Soviet Government must take the initative in arranging such a meeting.

Normally Stalin would first receive Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, since he is the senior visiting foreign minister at the four-power conference on drawing up peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

Week Viewed As Crucial

Most delegations expect the coming week to be the most critical of the conference. The questions of economic unity and reparations were considered the crux of the whole German problem.

The two subjects are interlocked with every other phase of the German situation. If agreement is reached on these, then other problems become secondary and much easier to solve. If agreement fails, there is no prospect of settling the other pending questions on Germany.

While it was not expected that an agreement would be reached during the coming week on reparations and economic unity, one top negotiator said:

"At the end of this economic discussion we should be able to see whether there is any chance of reaching a compromise at this time. Then we can take another week or two searching out common principles.

"If we are hopelessly deadlocked at the end of this week we might as well go home as far as Germany is concerned, at least for this conference."

Clay, who took over command of United States Forces in Europe only yesterday, was one of the authors of the British-American plan for economic unification of the two zones in Germany. That plan has been a target of Soviet criticism.

Both Marshall and Bevin have pressed V. M. Molotov all week to speed up minor phases of the German situation and get to the economic question.

The American and British secretaries will explain in detail their plans for Germany. Preliminary discussions were expected to take up a week or ten days. Molotov asked more time to prepare his economic case, but it was believed he would be ready by tomorrow.

Press Attacks Continue

The Soviet press, meanwhile, continued to criticize President Truman's request to Congress for aid to Greece and Turkey.

It was a big subject of discussion for millions of Russian citizens, to whom it has been presented as a "potential threat against peace."

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a new dispatch dealing with the Truman request, made a point of the opposition it had aroused among some members of Congress. It referred again to the criticism voiced by Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce.

"President Truman's message made a tremendous impression on persons with weak nerves," Tass said, and caused "great delight among Greek reactionaries."

Tass said one of the "weak-nerved" persons was a French official in the Foreign Ministry who was quoted as describing the President's speech as a "bomb, the explosion of which is bound to rattle the windows of Aviation House in Moscow (scene of the Foreign Ministers' conference)."

Text of Marshall Note To Molotov on China

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 16—The text of a note from Secretary of State Marshall to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov rejecting the latter's request for a conference on China:

Dear Mr. Molotov:

I have your letter of March 11 regarding the matter of the execution of provisions in the Moscow protocol of December, 1945, with reference to China.

When this question was raised by you in the Council of Foreign Ministers, I stated I would be pleased to exchange with you and Mr. Bevin, while I am in Moscow, but not in the Council of Foreign Ministers, information concerning the execution of revision of the Moscow declaration regarding China. This I will do, but I do not think it desirable to engage in any conference, however informal.

I suggest that each of us furnish the other with stated information before April 1 and that each of us make available a copy of the information furnished to the Chinese Government.

Please accept, Mr. Foreign Minister, assurances of my highest esteem.

Marshall New Style Diplomat

GALLAGHER

Moscow, March 16 (AP)—Secretary Marshall has brought a new conception of American diplomacy to the Foreign Ministers Conference table.

He plays his cards close to his vest with the calm attitude of a man holding a royal flush. It has become apparent in the four-power sessions that his is a cold, analytical approach to international problems.

As the creator and chief of staff of the mightiest military machine in American history, Marshall handled that immense power with skill and confidence. His approach to diplomatic tasks is almost exactly similar.

Applying Power Subtly

Marshall is applying American power quietly and subtly in the world diplomatic field, just as he used military power on the battlefields.

He differs from his predecessors in that they were inclined to lay their cards on the table and seek by good fellowship and argument to get agreements. They sometimes used a firm policy, but often this was a scattered and spontaneous effort.

During the war, Marshall opposed all attempts to divert American military power from the main task of defeating Germany. In Moscow he has followed the same pattern of keeping first things first.

He blocked the Russian attempt to divert energies into a wrangle over China. He has ignored repeated attacks on details which he considers irrelevant to the main principles.

Equals Molotov's Coolness

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, who had enjoyed a reputation among his counterparts as the only imperturbable and emotionless figure, now looks across the council table at an equally cool colleague.

Those attending the meetings report that Marshall, time and again, has attempted to bring the Council to argue on principles and to halt personal attacks, which he considers as trifles beneath the dignity of the foreign ministers. He has only answered attacks from Russia which charged or implied outright United States malfeasance.

Backed by Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, he has sought to induce his colleagues to put their arguments on paper and then to discuss principles in order to prevent lengthy debates.

Waits For Storm To Subside

In these aims, he has been forestalled by Russian insistence on discussing old charges. When the old issues arise, Marshall sits back and waits for the storm of words to subside.

He places his own proposals on record as briefly as possible and waits for the day which must come when the words must end and the participants must put their blue chips into the international poker pot.

When he talks in the Council, he speaks softly and quiet prevails because all try to hear him.

One of the delegates commented, with British understatement:

"Secretary Marshall is not a person with whom one takes liberties."

Besides being a characterization of the man, the statement might well describe the position Marshall feels the United States should hold in international affairs.

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP).—The top social event in the Soviet capital tonight was a reception by American Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith for the heads of the allied missions here to attend the Foreign Ministers' conference.

It was the first day of rest from sixteen-hour daily schedules for the Foreign Ministers and the top men of their delegations since the four-power sessions opened last Monday.

Earlier in the day Catholic religious services were held for members of the delegations at the Church of St. Louis of the French. The pastor, an American priest, the Rev. Father George Antonio Laberge, officiated.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and many Catholic members of the American, French and British delegations attended, and there were also 100 or more Russians in the congregation.

U. S. PLAN STIRS RUSSIANS

Press Notes Some Opposition in Congress to Proposal on Greece

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—The Soviet press continued today to criticize President Truman's request to Congress for aid to Greece and Turkey. It was a big topic for millions of Russians, to whom it has been presented as a "potential threat against peace."

The Soviet news agency Tass made a point of the opposition the Truman request had aroused among some members of Congress. It referred again to criticism voiced by former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

"President Truman's message made a tremendous impression on persons with weak nerves," Tass said, and caused "great delight among Greek reactionaries."

AMBASSADOR NOW IN LONDON

Douglas Reaches England After "Speedy" Flight

MAR 1947

London, March 16 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas arrived in London by plane today to assume his new duties as United States Ambassador, against a background of deepening cleavage in Britain over President Truman's plan to aid Greece and Turkey.

The new Ambassador's plane landed after what he called an uneventful "very speedy" flight from New York via Shannon, Eire.

"The relationships between America and England are stronger now than they ever have been," Douglas said in an interview at the airport. "I hope that during my term of office they will become even stronger."

Leftist Press Critical

Some Leftist newspapers criticized Mr. Truman's proposal to aid Greece and Turkey, and the co-operative movement's *Reynolds News* cocked a critical eye at the new Ambassador, in an article headed "At Whom is Truman's Pistol Aimed?"

"Truman has all but declared war on Russia," said the article,

written by Foreign Editor David Raymond. "He and his new Ambassador to Britain have made it clear that America intends to reverse the trend toward planned economy."

Richard H. S. Crossman, Leftist Labor member of Parliament, wrote in the Leftist *Sunday Pictorial* that the United Nations "for the time being is a broken reed."

A "Conservative Democrat"

The influential *Sunday Observer*, which often supports the Government, noted that Douglas "is a leading member of conservative Democrats brought into power by President Truman."

"It is to this group that America owes those bold policies which were summed up in President Truman's forthright speech," the *Observer* added.

Most conservative newspapers approved of the President's stand.

The executive committee of the British Communist party declared that the proposal was aimed at undermining Britain. The national acting committee of the Shop Stewards Council called it "a long step toward World War III."

Douglas declined to comment on the subject.

Lord Leathers, former Minister of War Transport and an old friend of Douglas when the latter was here as Lend-Lease Administrator, was among the party greeting the new Ambassador at the airport.

To Investigate British Press

Sir David Ross Reported Head of Parliament-Ordered Inquiry

LONDON, March 16 (AP).—The British Press Association said today it was reported that Sir David Ross had been appointed chairman of the Parliament-ordered commission to investigate the British press. Sir David, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, declined to confirm the report, saying: "I would prefer to wait until the government announce the names of the whole commission."

The investigation, approved by the House of Commons last October, will deal with finances, control and ownership of the press.

Truman Talk Gets MRP Indorsement

Paris, March 16 (AP)—The National Congress of the moderate Popular Republican Movement party (MRP) adopted a resolution tonight praising President Truman's request that the United States set aside $400,000,000 for aid to Greece and Turkey.

The resolution described Mr. Truman's action as "consecrating the end of the isolationist policy of the United States and providing a new guarantee for the maintenance of the institutions of democracy in the world."

Auriol Wants Big Air Force

MURET, France, March 16 (AP).—President Vincent Auriol told his fellow townspeople of Muret today that France must build up a powerful air force to maintain her national independence. He said: "We have had great assistance from our allies, but now we must construct our own aircraft. Aviation brought victory in 1944 and '45. We must build a sound French air force, for it would do so again."

RELEASE ASKED FOR WESTRICK

German Held As Industrialist Who Aided Nazi Army

KASISCHKE

Berlin, March 16 (AP)—American authorities said today that the family of Gerhardt A. Westrick, who failed in a 1940 propaganda mission to the United States to keep that country out of the war, had petitioned for his release from confinement.

Westrick, formerly chairman of the German subsidiaries of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was pictured in the petition as a man who "never did the United States any harm and actually protected properties owned by American companies in Germany during the war."

The American Military Government had an ample dossier, however, on Westrick, which presented him as a leading industrial organizer and producer for the German Army and Air Force in the Reich and in occupied countries.

Used For The Germans

The documents asserted that Westrick used for full German war production the industries which he claims he protected for the Americans.

The documents showed that Westrick for many years was chairman of the leading German companies of I.T.& T.—C. Lorenz, Mix and Gnest—and that he was appointed by Col. Sosthenes Behn, president of the parent company.

Westrick arrived in the United States early in 1940 on a mission for German foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, hanged last year as a war criminal by order of the International Military Tribunal.

His mission was to tell American businessmen they would gain by a German victory in Europe and to persuade them to engage in propaganda to keep the United States out of war. He failed.

Gestapo Aid Alleged

The request for his release was referred to the United States Military Government's decartelization branch, which referred it to the United States chief of counsel on war crimes at Nuernberg to determine whether Westrick is wanted for trial.

The Military Government documents alleged that Westrick filled the memberships of two I.T.& T. subsidiaries with at least two thirds Nazi and SS members and that the companies contributed to Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's fund with Westrick's approval.

After the United States entered the war, the documents said, Westrick voluntarily surrendered voting rights controlling the European network of the I.T.& T. companies to a new Nazi holding company called Europa-standard, which was controlled by a board dominated by ranking SS officers and other Nazis.

'Kit Carson' Irks Madrilenos

MADRID, March 16 (AP)—A group of young men tore up billboards and display advertising last night at a Madrid theatre where "Kit Carson," an American film, was being shown. The demonstrators said the film was insulting to Mexico. The youths dispersed and no arrests were made.

Berlin Ponders Emigration

Berlin, March 16 (AP)—German political leaders gave a mixed reception today to the proposal by Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, that the Allies undertake an organized reduction of Germany's population through emigration.

Berlin newspapers called the idea, broached at the Moscow meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers, "sensational."

A spokesman for the Berlin Social Democratic Party indorsed the idea. The conservative Christian Democratic Union suggested that "acceptance of the plan would mean our indirect acquiescence to the present Oder-Neisse border—which we can never agree to because we believe it contains the seeds of another war." (The Oder-Neisse boundary gives Poland a large part of eastern Germany.)

6,000 German Girls to Enter U.S.

BERLIN, March 16 (AP)—Nearly 6,000 German girls will leave for the United States this year as fiancées or brides of Americans, a United States consular official estimated today. The Combined Travel Security Board said the rate at which fraulein were applying for permits had increased sharply under the new policy allowing Americans near the end of their duty in Europe to marry Germans.

Spanish Underground Urges Monarchist Tie

MADRID, March 16 (AP)—The National Confederation of Labor (C. N. T.), one of the largest Spanish Republican underground groups, asserted "the absolute necessity of coalition with Monarchist forces," in a "public declaration" distributed to foreign press representatives today.

Associated with the C. N. T. in the declaration was the anarchist "Libertarian Movement." Although negotiation between the Republican underground and the Monarchists have been reported from time to time since 1944, neither group previously had publicly stated any coalition plans.

The declaration, bearing the seal of the C. N. T. national committee secretariat, said the coalition proposed would provide a provisional government for "the difficult period between the dictator's overthrow and the holding of a plebiscite." It named the Republicans, Socialists and Monarchists as groups to be included in the coalition, but did not mention the Communists.

Porter Optimistic

ATHENS, March 16 (AP).—Paul Porter, chief of a United States economic mission to Greece, left Athens at 9 a. m. today after an unexpected twenty-four-hour delay.

Shortly before his departure, Mr. Porter said: "We return to the United States equipped with data and information about Greek economic problems which we anticipate will provide our government with the factual basis for further defining its policy in regard to Greece.

"While it would be inappropriate for me to express opinions and conclusions until our report has been made to my government, I do feel the obligation to point out that I am optimistic about the economic future of this country."

Mr. Porter said he was "impressed by the capacity and spirit of the people of Greece."

Meanwhile it was announced that the Greek government proposes an extension until the end of March of the amnesty offer to anti-government guerrillas which expired last midnight. The Minister of Justice drafted a decree for this purpose to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval tomorrow.

Mopping up of the guerrillas will be pushed vigorously. Minister of War George Stratos planned to go to northern Greece to acquaint himself with the last preparations for an increased effort at their suppression.

Army headquarters announced that seventy-three guerrillas had been killed and thirty wounded during operations in the mountains at the junction of the Yugoslav, Greek and Bulgarian borders.

Dispatches reported a band about 300 strong had been driven back, losing twenty dead and fifteen wounded, when it attacked an army unit stationed at Metropolis in central Greece.

Attack by Reds 47 Miles From Yenan Reported

Nationalist Announcement Confirms Operations by Chiang's Forces in Area

NANKING, March 16 (AP).—The Chinese government's Central News Agency reported today that Communists were attacking Lohsien, a town forty-seven miles south of Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital, and that severe fighting was in progress.

While this was presented as a defensive battle by government troops, it was the first confirmation that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were operating so near to Yenan. The radio there has been reporting for days past a government offensive directed toward the city, and it said Yenan was heavily bombed by government planes Thursday and Friday.

As a result of this apparent thrust against the seat of Communist power, Nanking political circles predicted imminent war against the Communists on all fronts with every resource at Generalissimo Chiang's command.

These circles predicted that the Generalissimo soon would officially outlaw the Communists as a political party, brand all its members as rebels to be exterminated and re-organize his government on a "coalition" basis, but without including either any Communists or members of the middle-of-the-road Democratic League.

This conclusion was based partly on his speech of Saturday before leaders of the Kuomintang (Nationalist party), in which he declared the Communists were in armed rebellion and must be put down. He compared them to the old-time Chinese warlords and the later Japanese invaders as impediments to national rejuvenation.

Yenan was silent concerning developments in its own neighborhood but its radio today twitted the Generalissimo and his Manchurian commander, General Tu Li-ming, for their announcement last week of a great Nationalist victory in Manchuria.

The Yenan radio, asserting that the Communist troops said to have been annihilated had returned to battle north of Changchun, said the government's 88th Division had been destroyed and the 87th Division probably destroyed.

274 Americans Leave China

PEIPING, March 16 (AP).—Another trainload of 274 Americans from the disbanded executive (truce) headquarters made an uneventful trip to the port of Tangku today and boarded the transport General A. W. Brewster en route home. Most of the remaining 800 Americans are due to leave early in April.

PEIPING, China, March 16 (AP)—Civilians are leaving the Communist capital of Yenan day and night, Col. John K. Sells, chief of the disbanded American Observer Group there, told newsmen today.

Returning from Yenan, he said that few persons remained in the city except for strictly essential workers. He reported that Government troops had pushed to the Malan area, about sixty miles south of Yenan, but he refused to guess whether they would attack the city.

Wang Says China Stands Firmly Back of the U. N.

NANKING, March 16 (AP).—China's Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chien, reporting on foreign affairs to the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, said China will continue to support the United Nations.

Since its inauguration U. N. has grown in power and importance as a peace-preserving body, he declared. Despite stormy sessions, he said, "big as well as small nations have looked more and more upon U. N. as a guardian of world peace, and have unremittingly given support for its growth."

Wang said China will continue its basic policy of "maintaining traditional Sino-American friendship and furthering co-operation between the two nations."

Yellow River Back On Northern Course

Dikes Blown Up to Halt the Japanese Are Closed

SHANGHAI, March 16 (AP).—The government Central News Agency said today that the great gap in the Yellow River dikes had been closed at a point about four hundred miles northwest of Nanking and that the mighty stream had thus been sent back to its old, northern course.

The dikes at that point were blown up in 1938, by order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the river was sent coursing southward, across the path of Japanese armies marching toward Hankow.

The river inundated more than 15,000,000 square miles of fertile farmland in changing its course, and getting it back into its old bed has been a major relief project, undertaken by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Chinese Communists recently have been protesting against the closing of the gap, which is fifty miles west of the city of Kaifeng, on the ground that plans for resettling the people farming in the old river bed had not been completed.

They also charged that the government's prime objective was to split the Communist forces in Shantung Province. Most of the old channel runs through Communist-controlled territory.

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MAR 1947

'Grandma' Tutors Japs In English

Tokyo, March 16 (AP)—Sergt. Minnie Barber, who believes she is the oldest woman in the U. S. Army, celebrated her 53rd birthday today by carrying on her unofficial goodwill education program among the Japanese.

She is known as "Grandma" Barber to 500 enlisted WACS at the Mitsubishi main building, where she supervises their mess.

In her spare time since November she has taught 95 Japanese girl waitresses and twelve men kitchen helpers to speak passable English—despite the fact that she herself does not speak a word of Japanese.

Classes As Usual

Today she held her morning and evening classes as usual and found time also to go to the Red Cross to sew for the needy. Sergeant Barber is from Salamonia, Ind., between Fort Wayne and Muncie. Before joining the WAC in 1943, she taught school in southern Indiana for many years, besides rearing three children and helping with eight grandchildren. A native of Plum City, Wis., she received her teacher training at Mankato (Minn.) Normal College.

A son, Lester, 31, served as an air force corporal during the war and now lives at Tiffin, Ohio, as does a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Metcalf.

Joined WAC To See World

Her other daughter, Mrs. Bernice Hilifiker, still lives in Salamonia.

Sergeant Barber said she joined the WAC because she had wanted to travel ever since she was a young girl but never had the opportunity.

She organized her English instruction classes to help the waitresses take orders. Soon the men helpers asked if they could attend, and now she has the whole bunch understandably singing such numbers as "Moonlight on the Wabash," besides comprehending the menu.

Rationing Solves Slaying

Japan Villagers, Irked About Food, Tell on Killers

TOYAMA, Japan, March 16 (AP).—Police credited food rationing with the solution today of a killing which had been kept secret under a compact signed in blood.

The police said two brothers killed a nephew of theirs last summer by pushing him off a cliff near the remote mountain village of Shirohagi. Contending that he had been defective mentally, they induced the entire village to sign in blood a secrecy pledge. Recently the villagers split into two factions in a dispute over the mayor's rationing of food, and the opposition revealed the crime.

Communist Offices Raided

TOKYO, March 16 (AP).—The Kyodo news agency reported today that bands of masked youths on Friday night broke into the offices of the Japanese Communist party at Hakodate and Sapporo, on the island of Hokkaido, and carried off all the party rosters and other documents. It said the raiders, who were armed, were believed to be members of the "Japan Patriotic Youth League."

PACT SIGNING DELAYS RETURN OF McNUTT

MANILA, March 16. — (AP) Ambassador Paul V. McNutt today delayed his departure for Washington until Tuesday in order to permit formal signing of a 5-year military assistance pact between the Philippines and the United States.

A 99-year agreement covering American bases in this republic was signed Friday, but some last-minute changes on phrasing prevented signing of the military pact. Approval of the changes is expected from Washington probably Monday.

Noting these developments plus Tuesday's plebiscite approving equal economic opportunity for Americans in the Philippines, the anti-administration Manila Post commented, "about the only treaty that has not been concluded yet is one in which the United States directly offers to take back Philippine independence. Some wiseacres, however, opine that this is not necessary."

Buried Jewelry Recovered

Police Dig Up Manila Cache That Japanese Overlooked in '42

MANILA, March 16 (AP).—E. A. Perkins, an American lawyer here, reported to the police a week ago that he had been unable to find $9,000 worth of jewelry which he buried in the front yard of his residence on the night before the Japanese took Manila in 1942. He said he presumed it had been stolen.

The patient police spaded up the entire large yard and found all of the jewelry, which had been scattered unnoticed in dirt thrown out by the Japanese in building an air raid shelter.

Food Crisis Overcome

Manila, *Monday*, March 17 (AP)—The Philippines has overcome the worst food crisis in its history, Marino Garchitorena, Secretary of Agriculture, said today, with 88 per cent of prewar rice lands again in production.

MARTIAL LAW IN PALESTINE BEING LIFTED

New Outbreak Of Violence Coincides With Announcement

MAR 1947

Jerusalem, March 16 (AP)—The Palestine Government announced today that martial law in the Holy Land would end at noon tomorrow, but the announcement was met with fresh outbreaks of violence.

Explosions and gunfire in Jerusalem and on its outskirts kept the city on edge tonight. One of the explosions was the bomb-blasting of the pressroom of the Jewish Agency, located a few yards off Zion Square and scene of daily news conferences by Jewish spokesmen.

Breaks Distant Windows

The blast shattered windows of buildings at a considerable distance, damaged adjoining newspaper offices and a travel agency operated by the Jewish Agency, and knocked persons living above the pressroom from their beds, but there were no casualties, police said.

Police said this was the first attack in history on the Jewish institution and described the raiders as "Jewish terrorists." Unofficial sources attributed the attack to Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground Jewish resistance group, and added that it "may have been the answer to rumors that moderate Jewry now is tending to co-operate with the Palestine Government in the fight against the terrorists."

The Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline across Palestine was broken by explosions in three places earlier in the night. An official announcement said extent of damage was unknown, but that there were no casualties.

Authorities also reported four military policemen injured when their jeep was blown up by a road mine at Tiberius on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

May Be Reimposed

The announcement of the end of martial law warned that it would be reimposed quickly "if circumstances render it necessary."

The order, effective at noon (5 A.M. E.S.T.), will affect some 250,000 Jews in a 40-square-mile area in the vicinity of Tel Aviv and in the Jewish Mea Shearim district of Jerusalem, who have been isolated since March 2 by cordons of troops and guns.

A British communiqué, released simultaneously here and in London, called on the Jewish community to intensify co-operation with Palestine authorities in apprehending members of the underground.

Three Reasons Given

The announcement gave these principal reasons for the return to civil administration:

1. Troops and police have "completed their immediate task" of rounding up underground members responsible for recent acts of violence.

2. There have been "instances" of willingness on the part of the Jewish community to help the British eradicate terrorism.

3. Authorities did not desire to "extend indefinitely" the economic loss to the two areas. (One Jewish source last week estimated this loss at about $4,000,000 a day).

The first Arab reaction to the lifting of the two-week martial rule was an assertion by Dr. Hussein el Khalidi that "it is obvious this step was taken because of Zionist pressure in England and America."

Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Higher Executive, said in an interview "the most important thing to the Jews is the economic situation," that talk of Jewis co-operation in rounding up members of the underground was "all rubbish."

"What co-operation is needed?" he asked. "The Palestine Government knows every man in Irgun and Stern." (Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group are the two principal Jewish underground organizations in the Holy Land.)

Dr. Nahum Goldman, London member of the Jewish Agency Executive, said Jews "welcomed the lifting of martial law" and added "we hope that the military power has realized that martial law is not a proper or effective way to uproot terrorists."

The communiqué said that military rule was imposed "as a result of a series of outrages, with the object of carrying out action by security forces against Jewish dissident groups."

"It had no other political purpose," the announcement added.

A Government spokesman said at a news conference that at least nineteen known leaders of the underground were still at large and were wanted on charges of terrorism. He added that large photographs of these men would be posted in public places and run in newspapers, thus giving the Jewish community an "opportunity to aid in stamping out terrorism."

He said that some known terrorists had been arrested during the last two weeks, but that he did not know whether they had been deported. Irgun has denied reports that twelve of its members have been captured.

Martial law was imposed after a series of bombings and gun attacks—including the blasting of a British officers' club in Jerusalem—in which 21 persons were killed.

Outbreaks of violence had continued during the period of martial law, both within and outside the military rule areas.

Early today, a group of persons identified officially as Jewish terrorists blew up a British army post exchange near Hadera.

STRICTER CONTROLS PLANNED IN PUNJAB

Leader of Sikhs Says Measures Will Approach Martial Law

Village Strife Goes On

MAR 1947

LAHORE, India, March 16 (AP)—Stringent measures approaching imposition of martial law to deal with the situation in riot-torn areas of the Punjab were predicted tonight by Giani Kartar Singh, Sikh leader, after a conference with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice President of the Indian Interim Government.

Giani Kartar Singh, president of the supreme controlling body of the Sikhs, said that, "in view of the fast deteriorating and grave" situation in the province, ordinances of the Governor, Sir Evan Jenkins, and of the Viceroy to give more power to the military would be made effective soon.

Pandit Nehru is touring areas where Sikhs and Hindus have engaged in bloody clashes with Moslems after the Moslem League forced the resignation of the Anti-League coalition Government of the Punjab. Sir Evan took over the Government when the League proved unable to form its own administration, but he has been unable to suppress the communal fighting.

A communiqué today reported "heavy casualties" in religious strife at five villages in the northwest Punjab. More than 1,000 persons already had been killed in the communal strife in the province during the past two weeks.

A crowd of 3,000 persons attacking a village in the Jhelum district was driven off by troops and police, it was announced. Serious clashes also occurred in the Mianwaldi district, the communiqué said.

JAVA ATTACK LAUNCHED

Dutch Troops Move on Area That Controls Irrigation Dams

BATAVIA, Java, Monday, March 17 (AP)—Dutch troops were reported advancing today against Indonesian forces based at Mojokerto, thirty miles southeast of Surabaya and twelve miles beyond the present front.

The dams of Mojokerto control the irrigation system of the densely populated Porong delta of East Java.

An Indonesian Republican spokesman said the Netherlands Commissioner General notified Premier Sutan Sjahrir at midnight last night that the attack was being launched.

The fresh military action by the Dutch followed shortly after reports that they were ready to sign the Cheribon Agreement of last November recognizing the Indonesian Republic's sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madera as an equal partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Baghdad reports of a protest over the FBI inquiry into affairs of the Arab office here were met tonight with a reiteration of the Justice Department's explanation that the law provides for such investigations of foreign agents. T. Lamar Caudle, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, said last Tuesday that the inspection of the Arab records was "routine" and "contains no implications whatever with respect to the activities of the Arab office."

IRAQ PROTESTS TO U. S.

FBI Inquiry at Arab Office in Washington Arouses Baghdad

MAR 1947

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 16 (AP)—A reliable source said today the Iraqi Foreign Office had called United States Ambassador George Wadsworth for consultations about the Federal Bureau of Investigation's inquiry into the Arab office in Washington.

Foreign Minister Fadhel Jamali has lodged a strong protest, contending that the investigation, although legal, was highly irregular and possibly inspired by American Zionist elements. The Baghdad newspaper Alwatan said the FBI move was a "most hostile act."

33 Pesetas to Dollar

TANGIER, Morocco, March 16 (AP).—The Spanish Peseta, which has been falling steadily for two months, was being sold today in the free market in this international city at 33 to the dollar. Two months ago, the rate was 25 to the dollar. Financial circles said one of the main reasons for the peseta's decline was a flight of capital from Spain.

Argentina Backs Union In 'La Prensa' Demands

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (AP).—A newly formed labor union had on file today, with government support, financial demands on "La Prensa," Latin America's largest newspaper, following its publication of an American Federation of Labor report which charged that Argentine labor was a "political tool."

The Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare, acceding to the union demands, has informed "La Prensa" it must discontinue its

subscription lists and grant men and boys selling its week-day editions an additional margin of a half-centavo (one-eighth of an American cent) and an additional centavo for the Sunday edition. The newspaper was given until Tuesday to answer.

A management expert at "La Prensa" estimated the newspaper would have to pay $250,000 immediately in severance-pay indemnities to employees at present engaged in making deliveries, under the demand. The additional margin for vendors was estimated as an added cost of $187,500 a year.

Woman Dies From Truman Crush

MEXICO CITY, March 16 (AP)—Ana Maria Rozzaro, a reporter for the Havana newspaper Diario de la Marina, died here yesterday of complications of injuries suffered on March 3 when she was crushed and trampled in a crowd at the Mexico City stadium where a folk dance festival was being presented for President Truman.

TRUMAN FORECAST ON HOUSING FOR '47 CALLED 'TOO HIGH'

Creedon's Staff Sees 825,000 Homes as Tops; President Estimated Million.

HIGHER COSTS CITED

Report Recommends Government Continue Financial Aids, Controls.

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon's staff has told him that the estimate of 1,000,000 new homes to be started in 1947—mentioned by President Truman and predicted by other officials—is far too high.

No more than 825,000 can be begun even if congress continues federal controls and financial aids in full force, says the report, and only 750,000 if they are dropped. These figures include trailers and remodeling jobs as well as houses and apartments.

Say Estimate Too High

Mr. Truman declared in his economic message to congress that 1,000,000 new homes could be built this year. But the report of Creedon's staff says higher costs, materials scarcities and other factors stand in the way.

The report, which officials made available to a reporter today, embodies the research of a score of Creedon's staff members. It was edited by Michael Fooner, industrial specialist, and Edward Sard, deputy program chief in the expediter's office, and delivered to Creedon last week.

It recommends that the government continue its financial aids and controls—with emphasis on the financial assistance. The limitation on commercial and industrial building, Fooner and Sard wrote, should be kept at least through September.

The report may form the basis of Creedon's testimony tomorrow before the House Banking Committee which starts hearings on a bill by Chairman Wolcott (R-Mich) to repeal immediately the Patman Emergency Housing Act. That law, written to expire Dec. 31, gives Creedon his powers as expediter and contains the authority for all construction controls including the limit on commercial building.

Creedon, generally regarded as an advocate of the earliest possible decontrol, is scheduled to testify after Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, temporary controls administrator.

Earlier Estimates Rejected

The Fooner-Sard report rejects most of the estimates on 1947 building issued by the Commerce Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and industry leaders.

It does preserve the figure of about $6,000,000 as the probable total of new residential building. But it puts the average cost at around $7,200 for all types of accommodations, instead of $6,000. This would mean that fewer houses would be built for the outlay.

Bigger shortages than those that plagued builders in 1946 are foreseen for millwork lumber, builders' hardware, bathtubs, toilet bowls, clay sewer pipe, door plywood, construction plywood, wire screening, box connectors for electrical wiring, toggle switches, and nails.

Despite remarkable increases in production of all building materials, including those mentioned, numerous other items will continue scarce although more plentiful than last year, the report adds. Among these it lists hardwood flooring, cast iron soil pipe, gypsum board and lath, and lavatories.

Two reasons are given for the asserted flaws in earlier rosy estimates:

1. They did not take into account the fact that with 500,000 homes started but awaiting completion as the year opened, the "carry-over" of unfinished housing is three times as great as in 1946. Such work has priority on the materials.

2. They were drawn on the supposition that the full two-year program of Wilson Wyatt, characterized by strict controls and lavish government help, would be carried out. The program was heavily slashed in December, when Wyatt resigned and Mr. Truman appointed Creedon.

The Civilian Production Administration's earlier estimate of 1947 output of gypsum board and lath, for instance, was 615,000 tons. If government aids are withdrawn after March 31, the Fooner-Sard study indicates, the total will run 133,000 tons lower, or enough for 444,000 housing units.

Fooner and Sard conclude that the goal of 900,000 permanent home completions will be achieved.

ARMY SPEEDS FOOD TO REICH

Hastens To Carry Out Hoover Plans For German Relief

Potato Ships

Portland, Maine, March 16 (AP). More than 100 longshoremen and freight handlers worked their first postwar Sunday today loading the first of 85,000 tons of seed potatoes bound to Germany into specially sheathed holds of waiting ships.

Seventeen potato-filled freight cars rolled into freight yards from Aroostock county, where snow had caused a transportation delay, and more were expected tomorrow.

Five of more than 15 ships which will carry potatoes from Portland are now docked.

Washington, March 16 (AP)—Hastening to meet the recommendations of Herbert Hoover for German relief, the Army reported tonight supplies for soup-kitchen feeding are arriving in Germany, and that seeds are ready for shipment.

A summary statement by the War Department said "immediate action on Mr. Hoover's recommendations has been taken." Secretary Patterson declared that the expenditures recommended by Hoover (he estimated the American share at $283,500,000) "fully support the amounts for which the War Department has asked Congress."

Food And Seed Potatoes

The department's announcement said that surplus army foods, including large amounts of 10-in-1 rations, are reaching Germany, assigned for soup-kitchen feeding of an estimated 3,500,000 children and 1,000,000 aged in the combined American and British occupation zones.

Through co-operation of the Agriculture Department, the Army's share of seed potatoes has been purchased and seven ships a week are scheduled to load at American ports in time to get the seed to Germany for spring planting. Buying of food potatoes will be postponed in line with a later recommendation by Hoover. Buying of other seeds has been authorized by Patterson, subject to British agreement to make similar purchases.

Studies are under way directed at expanding production of nitrogenous fertilizers here and obtaining elsewhere in the world more phosphate fertilizers.

German Crews For Laid-Up Ships

Congress will be asked to permit chartering of laid-up Liberty ships, to be operated by German crews. Hoover estimated the annual saving for the British and American governments, if 75 ships are operated by German crews would be about $40,000,000.

Where matters are beyond the sole control of the Army, discussions have been started through the State Department. In this category, the subjects include proposals for:

1. Furnishing surplus fish by Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

2. Making better fishing grounds nearer the Baltic and North Sea coasts available for use by the German fishing fleets.

3. Use of French ports for German fishing craft in emergencies.

The Army also is checking to see whether any of its own ships or those of the Navy or other organizations could be used to increase the size of the German fishing fleet.

Reece Accuses Truman of Trying 'To Sabotage' Republican Plans

WASHINGTON, March 16—(AP) Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National committee, today accused President Truman of personally helping "to sabotage" the Republican program and of allowing the "federal propaganda machine to be directed toward that same destructive end."

Reece made his complaint against the Democratic president in a letter addressed to 7,500 Republican office holders, party officials, and leaders throughout the nation.

In addition, Reece expressed the opinion that Mr. Truman will be a candidate for re-election in 1948 and that use of the federal "propaganda mill" to oppose the Republican program will be part of the Democratic campaign strategy.

The Republican chairman, said that Mr. Truman, after the election of the Republican Congress last November, promised "cooperation" with the Republican Congress and "its responsibilities to the American people."

Those responsibilities, the committee chairman said, included pledges to reduce government expenditures, to curtail the national debt, to cut taxes and "a realistic and just solution of the problem of labor-management relations."

"So," Reece said in his letter, "how did Mr. Truman manifest his 'cooperation' with Congress in the carrying out of the program for which the people had voted?

"His $37,500,000,000 budget was a direct defiance of the mandate for economy.

"He made only a token gesture toward curtailment of the national debt.

"He opposed any reduction in taxes at this time.

"On the subject of labor-management relations he proposed the creation of another commission to 'study' this problem—as though the American people through the unhappy experiences of the preceding 14 years had not acquired more knowledge than they wanted in that field.

"Moreover, in addition to what the President has done personally to sabotage the Republican program he has allowed the full force of the tremendous federal propaganda machine—part of the executive branch which he heads—to be directed toward that end."

"40,000 Propagandists"

Reece said that payrolls last year of the executive agencies included more than 40,000 propagandists costing $75,000,000 annually.

Although he said there has been some slight curtailment, Reece added that "this huge propaganda mill is operating in many cases to defeat or sabotage the legislative program of those who vote the funds for its maintenance."

"Republicans everywhere," Reece cautioned, "should keep in mind the existence—temporary, it is to be hoped—of this publicly financed propaganda mill when they read articles or listen to broadcast emphasizing differences or disagreements among Republicans in Congress or tending to inspire doubts that the Republican party will keep its promises to the people."

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY GIVES FLAGSTAD DATA

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Norwegian Embassy will not oppose Kirsten Flagstad's plans to become a United States citizen, Ambassador Wilhelm M. Morgenstierne said today. But when asked to comment on the Norwegian soprano's announcement of her plans in New York yesterday, Mr. Morgenstierne said that "we feel under obligation to give these facts to the American press":

1. That a relative of Miss Flagstad requested Norwegian aid to help her go from the United States to Norway in 1941 to join her husband, the late Henry Johansen, whom Mr. Morgenstierne described as a member of the "Quisling" party. He said his Government, then in London, "refused to give her any assistance," but that, nevertheless, she succeeded in reaching Norway via Portugal and Germany.

2. That Emil Stang, Chief Justice of the Norwegian Supreme Court, has "modified" a testimonial which he gave to Miss Flagstad in December, 1945. The Ambassador said that the testimonial was "modified" to cover only Miss Flagstad's stay in Norway "after 1941" and did not cover her residence in the United States in 1940-41 and her trip back to Norway.

In reply to Ambassador Morgenstierne's statement that he will not oppose her plans for American citizenship, Miss Flagstad commented here yesterday, "I don't care what he says, or what he does."

Cultural Ties With Austria Resumed

U. S. Will Send Musical, Art and Literary Material

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The State and War Departments announced tonight resumption of normal cultural relations between the United States and Austria.

A joint announcement released simultaneously in Washington and Vienna said the United States hopes this will encourage organizations and institutions in both countries to promote cultural exchanges.

The United States move was made in accordance with the Moscow declaration of 1943 regarding Austria and with terms of the four-power agreement on new control machinery for Austria of June 28, 1946.

Under this new policy declaration, the United States government will encourage the sending to Austria of books, art work, noncommercial films, recordings, musical scores and other cultural materials.

BIDDLE NOMINATION TO U. N. IS DELAYED

Vandenberg Seen 'Freezing' Presidential Appointment to Economic Council

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, has pigeonholed President Truman's appointment of Francis Biddle to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The group's New York sessions probably will end before the Senate acts.

Foreign Relations Committee members disclosed today there had been no discussion within the committee of the appointment. Some Republicans reported cloakroom talk of opposition to Mr. Biddle on the ground that he represented a "New Deal" philosophy they disliked.

President Truman sent to the Senate Jan. 29 the nomination of Mr. Biddle, former Attorney Gen-

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eral, to succeed John G. Winant, who resigned. The nomination was assigned that day to the Foreign Relations Committee which Mr. Vandenberg heads.

As one of the authors of the bipartisan foreign policy he has striven to keep in effect, the Michigan Senator has gone along in the past with all of President Truman's appointments to diplomatic posts.

But when asked whether he had put a "freeze order" on the Biddle nomination, Mr. Vandenberg merely grinned and replied: "No comment."

One Democratic committee member, who asked not to be quoted by name, expressed belief that action might come along on Mr. Biddle after the Senate cleared the President's controversial nomination of David E. Lilienthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Vandenberg is expected to take a leading role in support of that nomination when it comes before the Senate, probably late this week.

Soviet Effort to Regain Alaska Declared Likely

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican, of California, said today that Russia "is looking at Alaska with covetous eyes."

He declared that the Soviets contend its purchase by the United States from the Czarist government in 1867 was illegal and demanded that the State Department say whether Moscow is seeking the return of the rich and strategic territory.

Representative Gearhart told a reporter he will raise the question in the House tomorrow in connection with President Truman's program to curb Communist expansion by sending money, materials and experts to Greece and Turkey.

In raising the subject of Alaska, Mr. Gearhart declared that "the American people have a right to know what, if any, secret conversations have been held between our diplomats and the Russians on this important problem."

He noted that the State Department previously has disclaimed knowlwedge of any discussions concerning Alaska, but he added that "if memory serves, we were told that there were no secret agreements made during th Yalta and Tehran conoference. Later we learned to our amazement that our leaders had in fact made secret agreements of colossal importance at these conferences."

"Alaska," he said, "is on a direct line between potential aggressors and our industrial centers. It goes without saying Alaska should be fortified so that it shall become an impregnable barrier to any predatory power."

BOYINGTON AIDS JAPANESE

Marine Flier Says Accused Man Is American at Heart

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—Col. Gregory (Pappy) Boyington said today he would send a deposition to be used by a defense attorney in a Tokyo war crime trial of James K. Sasaki, a Japanese who was an interpreter at the Ofuna prison camp outside Yokohama, where the Marine fighter ace was held.

"Sasaki is an American at heart," Colonel Boyington told a reporter here. "We often talked at camp. I know he was returned to Japan against his will when war came. Although he was in a tough spot, he helped us all he could."

Sasaki, a law graduate of the University of Southern California, came to this country when he was 9 years old.

JET FIGHTER PASSES ARMAMENT TESTS

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—(AP) The Army Air Forces said today that a Lockheed P-80A Shooting Star jet fighter has successfully passed military requirements for armament, and that one of the planes had fired 64,000 rounds of standard .50 caliber machine gun ammunition.

Army air forces specifications require that each machine gun fire at least 10,000 rounds without a malfunction or structural breakdown.

ASK TREATY REVISION BY SENATE FOR ITALY

ALBANY, March 16—Rejection of the proposed peace treaty with Italy was urged upon the United States Senate today in a resolution adopted unanimously by the State Executive Committee of the Columbian Republican League.

The resolution stated that the instrument was "based on concepts that treat Italy as an enemy rather than a co-belligerent and without consideration for the sacrifices and contributions made by the 48,000,000 people in Italy toward Allied victory."

The league, headed by P. E. Provenzano of Rochester, made its position known in a telegram to Senator Irving M. Ives. In another telegram to Chairman Arthur H. Vandenberg of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the league urged public hearings on the proposed treaty at which its key officials might testify.

Completing a two-day conference, the committee proposed modifications in the treaty that would:

Establish the Italo-Yugoslav boundary on the basis of the Wilson line under which Trieste would remain Italian.

Permit Italy to retain all the colonies it had before Fascist assumption of power.

Waive war reparations from Italy because of war contributions.

Grant Italy membership in the United Nations.

UN Delegates Eye Gromyko For Clue to Soviet Policy

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Expected To Blast American Plans to Aid in Balkan Crisis.

MARCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., March 16 (AP)—Attention was foscused on Andrei A. Gromyko today for some clue to soviet policy within the United Nations in the light of American plans to step into the Balkans.

The Russian delegate has three major opportunities for comment or setting forth any new Soviet position in the next few days.

Tomorrow the Security Council meets to continue debate on the Pacific Islands and on Wednesday the Atomic Energy Commission, with Gromyko as chairman, will convene to again take up its report on international control. In addition the council will gather, probably Tuesday, to discuss a report on Great Britain's mine-laying charges against Albania.

Russian Statement Awaited

While these subjects generally would be considered outside the range of the Balkan question, observers were quick to note that Russia never has hesitated to make policy pronouncements at such off moments. For instance at Moscow the Soviet Union injected the problem of China into the first session of the foreign ministers council which convened to discuss Germany.

Noting the attitude of the government press in Moscow, it would be assumed that Gromyko would accuse the United States of by-passing the United Nations in its program for Greece and Turkey.

Tomorrow's council meeting will be the first since the text of President Truman's speech was available to delegates.

Varied "reaction" stories continue to emanate from headquarters here on the effect of the American step on the U.N.

United States Delegate Warren R. Austin made it clear last week that his government had no intention to belittle or by-pass the U.N. and that he believed the American program would strengthen the world agency. He further brought out that the United States felt that the UN was not yet ready to handle such a problem.

At the moment Austin was represented as feeling that he has made the position sufficiently clear. However, the possibility was not discounted that he might speak on the subject officially before the council should circumstances, such as a direct Russian attack, make such a course advisable.

Balkan Issue Takes Spotlight

Meanwhile, the current UN issues were more or less overshadowed by the board implications of the American policy in the Balkans.

Discussions on the American proposal to take over the Japanese mandated islands under a "strategic area" trusteeship with the United States as sole administrator probably will be monopolized by statements from four nations not on the council. At the direct request of New Zealand and India, these two countries along with the Netherlands, the Philippines and Canada were invited to participate.

Canada said it had no plans to appear but Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, president of the economic and social council, will speak for India; Deputy Prime Minister Walter Nash for New Zealand; Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, former security council delegate, for the Netherlands; and Salvadore P. Lopez for the Philippines.

None have indicated any major opposition to the terms, but were expected to offer a series of amendments.

BALDWIN TO VISIT JAPAN AND KOREA

Director of Civil Liberties Union to Make Two-Month Survey, Report to Washington

16

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will leave next week for Japan and Korea for a two-month survey of civil liberties in those areas.

Invited by the United States Army General Headquarters in Tokyo to serve as a consultant, Mr. Baldwin declined, but decided to go independently in an unofficial capacity. His trip has the sanction of the War Department, however, and he will make a report to Washington when he returns.

Explaining his reluctance to serve in an official capacity, the union said, "both the services requested by the War Department and the more general purpose of assisting democratic forces in Japan and Korea can be better accomplished in an unofficial role."

Obligation to Assist

Mr. Baldwin said the union was under obligation to assist in applying the principles of the Bill of Rights wherever American responsibility extends.

"These principles are clearly challenged in the Far East, not only by communism, but by the enormous tasks of reconstructing a shattered economy," he went on. "It is clear that only as democracy succeeds will communism lose its appeal. These especially critical issues in the Far East under American control justify a leave of absence from our not inconsiderable job of extending civil liberties at home."

While he is gone, his duties as director of the union will be performed by Clifford Forster, staff counsel, and Frederick E. Robin, assistant director.

Represents Two Other Groups

In his survey Mr. Baldwin will represent, in addition to the union, two international organizations, the World Federation of United Nations Association and the International League for the Rights of Man. He plans to aid in establishing national affiliates of these agencies in several Far Eastern countries.

The international league, in a separate statement, disclosed that it had sent a message to the Moscow conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers urging them to consider the United Nations Charter on human rights in drafting the peace treaties for Japan, Austria and Germany.

In a resolution adopted by the board of directors, the league asked that the peace treaties include provisions for international control and implementation of human rights through the United Nations pending a general international system.

Fokker Aircraft Director Here

Pieter A. Van de Velde, director of the Fokker Aircraft Company, arrived at La Guardia Field yesterday aboard a Royal Dutch Airline plane for a five-week tour of American aircraft plants. He said he also would seek licenses to manufacture in the Netherlands spare parts for American aircraft being operated abroad by foreign airlines.

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ATHENS, MARCH 16—(AP)—THE GREEK GOVERNMENT PROPOSES AN EXTENSION UNTIL THE END OF MARCH OF THE AMNESTY OFFER TO ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS WHICH EXPIRED LAST MIDNIGHT. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE DRAFTED A DECREE FOR THIS PURPOSE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET FOR APPROVAL TOMORROW.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED, MOPPING PUSHED VIGOROUSLY WITH THE LATEST PREPARATIONS FOR NORTHERN GREECE TO ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH THE LATEST PREPARATIONS FOR AN INCREASED EFFORT AT THEIR SUPPRESSION. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT 73 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 50 WOUNDED DURING OPERATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE YUGOSLAV, GREEK AND BULGARIAN BORDERS.

DISPATCHES REPORTED A BAND ABOUT 300 STRONG HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK, LOSING 20 DEAD AND 15 WOUNDED, WHEN IT ATTACKED AN ARMY UNIT STATIONED AT METROPOLIS, IN CENTRAL GREECE.

DN805AES

VIENNA, MARCH 16-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN SAID TODAY THAT, FROM HIS OBSERVATION THUS FAR, HE WOULD CLASSIFY THE SHORTAGE OF COAL AS EUROPE'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM AND THAT EUROPE'S PROBLEMS WERE ECONOMIC RATHER THAN POLITICAL.

THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA DISCUSSED AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS WITH CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL AND FOREIGN MINISTER KARL GRUBER AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY BRIG.GEN.JESMOND D.BALMER, AMERICAN DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRIA.

STASSEN WILL LEAVE VIENNA FOR BELGRADE BY AIR TOMORROW.

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BIDAULT SAID FRANCE WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT SOME GERMAN IMMIGRANTS AND THAT THE SIZE OF THE GERMAN POPULATION, DENSER THAN THAT OF GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS, WAS A WAR POTENTIAL. SECRETARY OF STATELMARSHALL

GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS, WAS A WAR POTENTIAL. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL SAID THE PROPOSAL MERITED SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND HAD STRUCK AT THE HEART OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM IN A REALISTIC MANNER.

FERDINAND FRIEDENSBURG, A DEPUTY MAYOR OF BERLIN, SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE PROPOSAL. HE SAID GERMANY COULD NOT AFFORD TO LOSE THE KIND OF PEOPLE FRANCE WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT, THE YOUNGER AND SKILLED WORKERS.

Berlin add xx Germany 1947

OTTO SUHR, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND CHAIRMAN OF BERLIN LABOR UNIONS, SAID BIDAULT'S PLAN REPRESENTED A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE REAL SOLUTION OF URGENT GERMAN PROBLEMS. HE SAID HIS PARTY ALWAYS HAD FAVORED GERMANS GOING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WORK, AS LONG AS EMIGRATION WAS VOLUNTARY.

(EDRS: READ "ODER-NEISSE" THRUOUT)

FK405PES

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 17-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR INDICATED IT WAS HIS OPINION TODAY THAT NEGOTIATION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN SHOULD BEGIN WITHIN A MATTER OF MONTHS, THAT "BAYONET CONTROL", SHOULD THEREAFTER BE DROPPED AND THAT "THE UNITED NATIONS COULD TAKE OVER THE CONTROLS AND COULD MAINTAIN THEM INDEFINITELY."

THE DAYS OF HIS OWN MILITARY COMMAND, HE SAID, "SHOULD CEASE COMPLETELY WITH A PEACE TREATY."

MACARTHUR SAID "THE ALLIES STILL ARE MAINTAINING AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE" OF JAPAN, WHICH IS UNABLE TO SUPPORT HERSELF. TRADE HAS BEEN TAKEN "OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PUT INTO THE HANDS OF PRIVATE TRADERS."

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"THE DAYS OF SCAP (SUPREME COMMAND FOR THE ALLIED POWERS) SHOULD CEASE COMPLETELY WITH A PEACE TREATY, BECAUSE I THINK CONDITIONS ARE RIPE FOR IT....I WOULD NOT ENVISION ANY MILITARY FORMATIONS OF ANY SORT (IN JAPAN) AFTER THE TREATY. BAYONET CONTROL WOULD BE A MOCKERY."

MACARTHUR SAID THIS PEACE "WON'T MEAN COMPLETE RELAXATION OF ALL GUIDANCE OR CONTROLS," HOWEVER.

JAPAN, HAVING RENOUNCED WAR, IS DEPENDING UPON "THE ADVANCED SPIRITUALITY OF THE WORLD TO PROTECT IT FROM UNDUE AGGRESSION," HE CONTINUED; AND THE UNITED NATIONS COULD TAKE OVER THE CONTROLS AND COULD MAINTAIN THEM INDEFINITELY.

"IF THE UNITED NATIONS ARE [illegible] TO SUCCEED, THIS IS THE MOST FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY IT HAS EVER HAD....IF THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT PROVIDE THESE MILD CONTROLS, IT CANNOT MEET" ANY CHALLENGE.

CY1147PPS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, MA[illegible]17-(AP)-BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AT KURE ANNOUNCED TODAY T[illegible]DECORATION OF THREE OFFICERS WITH THE MEDAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE; A[illegible]URTH WITH THE MILITARY CROSS; AND ANOTHER WITH A BAR TO THE MILITAR[illegible]CROSS. THEY WERE:

MEDAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, TO MAJ.C.B.PARBURY, 65TH BATTALION; MAJ. W.G.N.ORR, DEPUTY ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE HEADQUARTERS, OF BEAUFORT COURT, FORREST ST., DARLINGHURST,SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA; AND MAJ.F.A.JACOBSEN, GSO INTELLIGENCE, OF WOOLOOGA, QUEENSLAND,AUSTRALIA.

MILITARY CROSS, TO MAJ.R.G.CROUK, 66TH BATTALION, THRICE WOUNDED IN SIX DAYS AT EL ALAMEIN.

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS, TO CAPT.RONALD GARLAND, 66TH BATTALION, FOR SERVICE WITH 213RD INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

(EDS: HOMETOWNS PARBURY, CROUK, GARLAND UNAVB.)

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE BATTLING COMMUNIST FORCES ONLY 47 MILES SOUTH OF THE RED CAPITAL OF YENAN.

IT WAS THE CLOSEST APPROACH REPORTED YET OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMIES TO THE COMMUNISTS' MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD, THE ONLY PLACE THEY HAVE PLEDGED TO HOLD TO THE LAST. GOVERNMENT POLITICAL CIRCLES PREDICTED IMMINENT ACTION AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS ON ALL FRONTS WITH ALL RESOURCES AT THE GENERALISSIMO'S COMMAND.

DS342APS NM

MANILA, MONDAY, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS RECONVENES TODAY AFTER A 24-DAY RECESS, WITH RATIFICATION OF THE MILITARY BASE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES TOPPING ITS AGENDA. AMBASSADOR PAUL V. MCNUTT MEANWHILE DELAYED HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON UNTIL TOMORROW TO PERMIT FORMAL SIGNING OF A FIVE-YEAR MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT.

PROMPT APPROVAL OF THE 99-YEAR BASE AGREEMENT WAS EXPECTED, AFTER SENATOR TOMAS CABILI OF THE MINORITY PARTY ACKNOWLEDGED IT "A VICTORY FOR THE FILIPINO PEOPLE AND A TRIBUTE TO THE FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE OF THE AMERICANS." IT WAS SIGNED LAST FRIDAY 1947 BUT LAST-MINUTE CHANGES DELAYED SIGNATURE OF THE ACCOMPANYING MILITARY-AID PACT.

NOTING THESE X X THIRD GRAF PREV.

P442PES

CABANATUAN, PHILIPPINES, MARCH 16-(AP)-MILITARY POLICE, IDLE IN BARRACKS DURING THE RECENT AMERICAN PARITY PLEBISCITE, HAVE RESUMED THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HUKBALAHAP GUERRILLAS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT ACTION WAS TAKING PLACE IN THE SIERRA MADRE 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN OF PAPAYA AND THAT THREE FIERCE ENCOUNTERS HAD OCCURRED SINCE FRIDAY, "WITH DAMAGING RESULTS TO THE HUKS."

MK1149APS

JERUSALEM, MARCH 16-(AP)-A PARTIAL TEXT OF THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE ON THE LIFTING OF STATUTORY MARTIAL LAW:
(280)

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO WITHDRAW THE STATUTORY MARTIAL LAW AND RESUME CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN TEL AVIV AND JERUSALEM WITH EFFECT FROM 12 NOON ON MONDAY, 17TH MARCH. IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS POINTED OUT MARTIAL LAW WAS IMPOSED AS A RESULT OF A SERIES OF OUTRAGES WITH THE OBJECT OF CARRYING OUT ACTION BY SECURITY FORCES AGAINST JEWISH DISSIDENT GROUPS. IT HAD NO OTHER POLITICAL PURPOSE.

THE ARMY AND POLICE HAVE COMPLETED THEIR IMMEDIATE TASK AND AN APPRECIABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND STERN GANG HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED. MOREVER, MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION HAS BEEN GAINED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FUTURE OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM. DURING THE TIME MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN IN FORCE THERE HAVE BEEN INSTANCES IN THE COMMUNITY OF WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST IN THE ERADICATION OF THE SENSELESS EVIL WHICH IS STULTIFYING ANY HOPE OF FINDING A PEACEFUL MODUS VIVENDI DURING THE PERIOD WHICH WILL ELAPSE BEFORE THE PALESTINE QUESTION IS CONSIDERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

FURTHERMORE, IT IS NOT DESIRED TO EXTEND INDEFINITELY THE LOSS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISLOCATION IN THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE TWO LOCALITIES.

FOR THESE REASONS MARTIAL LAW IS BEING LIFTED AND OPPORTUNITY IS THUS BEING GIVEN TO THE COMMUNITY TO INTENSIFY AND NOT DIMINISH THEIR COOPERATION, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO FREE THE COUNTRY FROM THE TERRORIST ACTIVITY WHICH HAS BEEN SO WIDELY CONDEMNED BY ALL RESPONSIBLE BODIES AND PEOPLE. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO RESORT TO THESE SEVERE MEASURES AGAIN, BUT IT MUST BE STATED SO THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING THAT THIS OR A SIMILAR PROCESS CAN AND WILL BE APPLIED AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE IF, IN THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT, CIRCUMSTANCES RENDER IT NECESSARY. IT IS CLEARLY IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY THAT SUCH ACTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE.

(END)

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MOSCOW, MARCH 16-(AP)-SCORES OF STAFF MEMBERS HERE WITH THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONGRATULATED THEMSELVES TODAY THAT THEY HAD SEEN PRIME MINISTER STALIN BEFORE THEIR BOSSES DID.

THEY REPORTED STALIN, WHO HAS NOT YET RECEIVED THE VISITING MINISTERS, LAST NIGHT ATTENDED THE OPERA, WHERE TSCHAIKOVSKY'S "EUGENE ONEGIN" WAS PRESENTED. THE DIPLOMATIC ASSISTANTS, WHO HAD FIRST AND SECOND-ROW SEATS, SAID THEY SAW HIM "PERFECTLY," SITTING WELL BACK IN A SIDE CURTAINED BOX.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, HIS WIFE AND NUMEROUS ROMAN CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATIONS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ATTENDED A SERVICE TODAY AT THE CHURCH OF ST.LOUIS OF THE FRENCH. HUNDREDS OF RUSSIANS WERE IN THE CONGREGATION.

THE PRIEST, REV.G.A.LABERGE, IS A U.S. CITIZEN FROM WORCESTER, MASS. HE SPOKE IN FRENCH, ENGLISH AND FINALLY RUSSIAN, IN WHICH HE HAS BECOME FLUENT IN 18 MONTHS IN RUSSIA. HE KEPT TO HIS PRE-EASTER RELIGIOUS THEME AND MADE NO REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

DN706AES

BATAVIA, JAVA, MARCH 16-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM JOGJAKARTA SAID MOHAMMED ABDUL MUNIM, REPRESENTING THE ARAB LEAGUE, NOTIFIED PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TODAY THAT THE LEAGUE STATES WOULD RECOGNIZE THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AS SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT. THESE STATES ARE EGYPT, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA, TRANS-JORDAN AND THE YEMEN.

MUNIM, THE DISPATCH REPORTED, INFORMED DR. SOEKARNO THAT THESE COUNTRIES, BY ACTION OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL LAST NOV. 18, DECIDED TO BECOME THE FIRST TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC "OWING TO THE RELATIONSHIP OF RELIGION, BROTHERHOOD AND KINSHIP" BETWEEN THE ARAB STATES AND

MOSLEM INDONESIA. HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT STEPS TO FORMALIZE THE RECOGNITION WOULD FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY.

HERE LAST FRIDAY, A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT REPORTED THAT A NETHERLANDS NEGOTIATING COMMISSION WAS NOW WILLING TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT DRAWN UP AT CHERIBON LAST NOVEMBER BY WHICH THE DUTCH WOULD RECOGNIZE THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC--TAKING IN JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA--AND MAKE IT A PARTNER IN A NETHERLANDS-INDONESIAN UNION UNDER THE DUTCH CROWN.

BD332AES NM

THE PERON GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED INCENSED BECAUSE LA PRENSA DEVOTED SEVEN COLUMNS OF SPACE TO THE AFL REPORT.

FOR SOME TIME, THE ADMINISTRATION FROM PRESIDENT JUAN PERON DOWN, HAS BEEN CALLING ON ITS SUPPORTERS NEITHER TO BUY LA PRENSA NOR ADVERTIZE IN IT.

ARGENTINE EXPERTS IN NEWSPAPER MANAGEMENT CALLED THE NEW LABOR DEMANDS A "GOVERNMENT WEAPON" TO SILENCE THE INDEPENDENT PRESS BY MEANS OTHER THAN DIRECT CENSORSHIP AND SAID IF THE DEMANDS ON LA PRENSA WERE ESTABLISHED AS A PRECEDENT FOR ACTION AGAINST OTHER PUBLICATIONS, IT "WOULD DRIVE MANY OF US TO THE WALL."

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS ALREADY WAS UNDER DIFFICULTY BECAUSE OF A NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE AND HIGHER PAPER COSTS.

guatemala, guatemala, march 16-(ap)-the newspaper la hora said today that the foreign minister had sent to the guatemalan congress an unfavorable report on the constitution of the united nations educational scientific and cultural organization, terming it "onerous" to guatemala.

the newspaper said the minister recommended that congress

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of membership in the organization.

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d that a number of latin american

ESCO agreement because "controlling

s for political purposes, assigning

dary place."

should not ratify the treaty

he attached a report by the

who observed the first general session

regarding the organization's beneficial

imposed on members were objectionable,

the report also observed th

countries had not ratified the UNESCO

member nations favor certain nations fo

latin american countries secondary

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Belize, British Honduras, March 16--(AP)--J. Salvador Espat, agent

for the Marzalis Construction Co., an Am

would welcome completion of a project fo

American firm, told newsmen here he

for former American soldiers to assist

in the agricultural development of this country.

(Espat, a chicle extractor, said he was interviewed in January by George W. Rappleyea, secretary-treasurer of the American company, regarding the project.

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(Espat said Rappleyea asked him to take preliminary steps to organize the British Honduras Transportation and Development Co. He said this

[redacted] would encourage former [redacted] with farming backgrounds to bring such war surplus as amphibious [redacted] craft and tanks [redacted] to this country to aid in the project.

(Rappleyea and four associates in his company have been arrested by U.S. Treasury Department agents on charges of violating the national firearms act by illegal possession and transportation of weapons. They told the American authorities the weapons--machine guns, rifles, revolvers, etc.--were to be used for protecting personnel on work they had contracted to do in British Honduras and Cuba. The Mirasilis company has offices in Gulfport, Miss., and New Orleans.)

(Espat said the tanks and amphibious craft would be converted to peacetime use for renting to agriculturists and others, in clearing and plowing land, removing stumps, extracting mahogany logs and otherwise developing farm lands.

(Acting Gov. Arthur Wolffsohn said he also was interviewed by Rappleyea regarding the project but knew nothing further.

WASHINGTON,MARCH 16-(AP)-A SPECIAL MISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDS AN "INITIAL" INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION LOAN OF $100,000,000 FOR GREECE FROM THE WORLD BANK IN A REPORT MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY THE FAO.

THE LOAN PROPOSAL, ADVANCED AS SOMETHING TO BE DONE IN 1947-48, IS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION WORKED OUT BY THE MISSION DURING STUDIES IN GREECE FROM MAY TO JULY LAST YEAR.

A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS WAS MADE PUBLIC LAST SEPTEMBER IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAO MEETING IN COPENHAGEN. TODAY'S FULL OFFICIAL REPORT WAS PUBLISHED WITHOUT INCLUSION OF ANY REFERENCE TO THE NEW PROPOSAL FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR $250,000,000 IN EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN AID THIS YEAR.

THE MONEY, UNDER THE MISSION'S OUTLINE, WOULD GO INTO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, WATER AND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS, FARM AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT, AND PRIVATE INDUSTRIES.

PLANNING AT LONGER RANGE, THE MISSION RECOMMENDS WATER AND HYDRO-

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ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEXT 25 YEARS CALCULATED TO PROVIDE ABOUT AS MUCH POWER AS BOULDER DAM IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO PUT ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF ARABLE GREEK LAND UNDER IRRIGATION, WHICH WOULD CREATE AN INTENSIVE FARMING AREA EQUAL TO ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE IRRIGATED DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

RECOGNIZING THAT THE MAIN RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS MUST COME FROM THE GREEK PEOPLE THEMSELVES, THE REPORT EMPHASIZES THE NEED OF TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING, FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND INDUSTRY, WITH ADVICE AND HELP FROM A UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY MISSION.

"IF GREECE ESTABLISHES PEACE AND STABILITY WITHIN HER OWN BORDERS," THE REPORT SAYS, "AND IF INTERNAL PRODUCTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE BETWEEN GREECE AND OTHER COUNTRIES IS EXPANDED BY CARRYING OUT VIGOROUSLY THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED, THEN THERE IS NO REASON WHY GREECE SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DOUBLE OR TRIPLE ITS PREWAR INCOME WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DECADES."

LT/VH637PES

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO IN YENAN TODAY CREDITED A 53-YEAR-OLD WAITER WITH SHOOTING DOWN A CHINESE GOVERNMENT PLANE WITH A RIFLE.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE WAITER, KIANG KUI-SHU, TOOK HIS REMARKABLE POTSHOT FEB. 23. CHINESE GOVERNMENT PLANES ALLEGEDLY STRAFED THE HAMLET OF LUHSI IN CENTRAL SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., MARCH 16-(AP)-DR. RALPH H GABRIEL, YALE'S STERLING PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, SAID TONIGHT AUSTRALIA'S HOPE FOR FUTURE SECURITY LAY IN THE CREATION, THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, OF "EFFECTIVE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS THAT WILL NOT ONLY STABILIZE THE EAST INDIES BUT EUROPE AND ASIA AS WELL."

GABRIEL, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED TO YALE AFTER SIX MONTHS AS VISITING PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, SPOKE ON A "YALE INTERPRETS THE NEWS" RADIO BROADCAST ORIGINATING IN NEW HAVEN.

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DAYTON,O.,MARCH 16-(AP)-REUVEN DAFNI, A FORMER BRITISH ARMY PARATROOPER, DECLARED TODAY THAT PALESTINE TERRORISM WOULD CEASE IMMEDIATELY IF BRITAIN "OPENED THE GATES OF THE JEWISH HOMELAND TO UPROOTED JEWS."

HE TOLD 310 DELEGATES TO THE OHIO CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL HERE THAT PALESTINE COULD ABSORB THE ENTIRE 1,500,000 JEWISH SURVIVORS OF HITLERISM IN EUROPE.

A PALESTINEAN PIONEER, DAFNI SAID, "WE CAN TAKE 10,000 JEWS A MONTH. WE NEED THEM TO DEVELOP THE LAND. WE WILL AND MUST GIVE THESE PEOPLE A HOME IN PALESTINE. THEY WANT TO GO THERE."

DR.JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, DESCRIBED A PLAN FOR EMPLOYING 250,000 JEWS IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN EUROPE. HE SAID THIS WOULD BE A TEMPORARY SOLUTION AS THE MAJORITY OF DISPLACED PERSONS WANT TO GO TO PALESTINE.

"JEWS DO NOT WANT TO REMAIN IN EUROPE BECAUSE IT IS A GRAVEYARD TO THEM," DR.SCHWARTZ SAID. HE ALSO DECLARED THEY FEARED AN INCREASE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE.

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE MOSCOW 1945 SAID CONCERNING CHINA:

THREE FOREIGN SECRETARIES AGREED THERE NEED FOR "A UNIFIED AND DEMOCRATIC CHINA UNDER THE NATIONAL (CHIANG KAI-SHEK) GOVERNMENT, FOR BROAD PARTICIPATION BY DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND FOR A CESSATION OF CIVIL STRIFE.

"THEY REAFFIRMED THEIR ADHERENCE TO THE POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CHINA."

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WILL WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE "CONSISTENT WITH THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES."

NY (APW)

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BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

(ADVANCE) LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., MARCH 16--(AP)--THE BIG QUESTION IN WORLD CAPITALS TONIGHT IS WHAT EFFECT--IF ANY--PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROJECTED PLANS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY WILL HAVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS.

EQUAL CONSIDERATION ALSO WAS BEING GIVEN TO WHETHER THE UNITED STATES, IF SHE TAKES ON THESE TWO BURDENS, WILL BE CALLED UPON EVENTUALLY TO HELP OTHER COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY PALESTINE IF THE UNITED NATIONS IS UNABLE TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM.

FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE BIG QUESTION IS HOW MUCH THEY ARE WILLING TO PAY TO CHECK THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM WHICH MR. TRUMAN GAVE AS ONE OF THE BASIC REASONS FOR AIDING GREECE AND TURKEY.

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RUSSIA ALREADY IS PROTESTING STRONGLY THROUGH ITS PRESS THE AMERICAN PROPOSED ACTION. THE OFFICIAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA VIRTUALLY ACCUSED MR. TRUMAN OF BREAKING UNITED NATIONS OBLIGATIONS AND OF TRYING TO GRAB THE TWO COUNTRIES.

ON THE HEELS OF MR. TRUMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH, SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL TOLD THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW THAT "A SOCIETY IS NOT FREE IF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS LIVE IN FEAR OF BEING DENIED THE RIGHT TO WORK, OR OF BEING DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

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ASIDE FROM RUSSIA, NONE OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS CRITICIZED AMERICA'S PROJECTED PLANS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY WHICH AMERICAN SOURCES SAID ENVISAGED TRAINING AND EQUIPPING 100,000 GREEK SOLDIERS TO COMBAT ROVING [redacted] LEFTIST BANDS.

MOST U.N. DELEGATIONS ADMIT PRIVATELY THAT THE UNITED STATES ACTED IN A SITUATION IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS POWERLESS TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT.

ACTUALLY, AMERICAN DELEGATION EXPERTS ARGUE, THE U. S. ACTION

VILL STRENGTHEN RATHER THAN WEAKEN THE HAND OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY CONTEND THAT UNTIL THE PEACE HAS BEEN MADE THE BIG POWERS MUST USE THEIR OFFICES TO BUILD UP COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND HELP THE INFANT WORLD ORGANIZATION.

THESE EXPERTS FURTHER CONTEND THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT BY-PASSED THE UNITED NATIONS NOR HAS IN ANY WAY WEAKENED THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

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WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, DECLARED AFTER [redacted] MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND TO THE BUILDING UP OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

"SUPPORT OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY," HE SAID, "IS ESSENTIAL TO THESE PURPOSES. PROMPT APPROVAL BY THE CONGRESS

OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS WOULD BE NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORTING WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH OUR POLICY IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

THAT POLICY IS A PLEDGE TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS AS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN SOURCES CONTEND THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO AID WEAK COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD UNTIL SUCH A TIME AS THE UNITED NATIONS CAN ASSUME AND CARRY OUT SUCH RESPONSIBILITIES.

UNDER THE PROPOSED U.S. PLAN TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY, DOLLARS ARE SUGGESTED AS THE FIRST STEP TO REHABILITATE GREECE. BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT POLITICAL COMMITMENTS MAY NOT BE VERY FAR BEHIND. EVIDENCE OF THIS IS THE PLAN FOR TRAINING AND EQUIPPING A GREEK ARMY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE IT CLEAR THAT SUCH SUPPORT WAS AIMED AT HALTING THE WORLD TIDE OF COMMUNISM.

THUS, THERE EMERGES A BASIC CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE

UNITED STATES.

ALREADY, THE UNITED STATES HAS MOVED ABOUT IN CHINA, AIDING THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WHILE LETTING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FEND FOR THEMSELVES.

TOO, THE UNITED STATES HAS UNDERTAKEN A PROMINENT ROLE IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, ITALY, JAPAN AND KOREA.

IN EVERY AREA WHERE U. S. HELP IS INVITED OR CONTEMPLATED, THE ISSUES ARE FUNDAMENTALLY STRATEGIC AS WELL AS ECONOMIC.

IN GREECE, THE FUTURE OF THE DARDANELLES AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ARE REALLY AT THE CORE OF THE PROBLEM. RUSSIA LONG HAS SHOWN INTEREST IN A FREE-WATER OUTLET TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY ARE THE LAST BULWARKS AGAINST RUSSIAN DESIRES TO BECOME A POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND BALKAN AREA HAS GIVEN RISE TO SPECULATION THAT UNLESS THE UNITED STATES STEPS IN NOW THAT RUSSIA EVENTUALLY WILL OBTAIN WHAT SHE WANTS IN THOSE AREAS.

ALREADY, YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND ROMANIA ARE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP ON THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

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BRITAIN IS SCHEDULED TO GET OUT OF INDIA IN 16 MONTHS. EGYPT IS CONSIDERING AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO FORCE THE BRITISH FROM ITS TERRITORY. THE BRITISH ALSO ARE FACING A SERIOUS SITUATION ON PALESTINE WHICH MAY MEAN THAT BRITISH TROOPS ALSO WILL MOVE OUT OF THE HOLY LAND.

THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT A POLITICAL WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS WILL BE FOUGHT OUT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA WITH GREECE AND TURKEY AS THE FOCAL POINTS.

AT THE MOMENT THE UNITED NATIONS IS NOT IN A POSITION TO TAKE ANY QUICK, SPECIFIC ACTION IN DEALING WITH THE SITUATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MARCH 17)

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BOMBAY, MARCH 12-(UP)-A HIGH

BANK OF INDIA DECLARED TODAY THAT IM

WERE BANNED BECAUSE THE RECENT "AVALA

IN THE PRECIOUS METALS THREATENED THE

DRAINED OFF STERLING RESERVES NEEDED

EXPANSION.

THE BANK'S SPOKESMAN, WHO ASKED N

BLACK MARKETING WAS INVOLVED AND ALL

LICENSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPORT

OTHER BANKING QUARTERS IN BOMBAY,

SUGGESTED THE DEALINGS IN GOLD AND SI

DEPRECIATED STERLING VALUES.

THEY INDICATED THAT OPERATORS OUTS

OF STERLING IN PAYMENT FOR PRECIOUS M

DISCOUNT TO GET OTHER NEEDED CURRENCI

THE RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL DESCRIBE

THIS WAY:

INDIA HAD LARGE STERLING RESERVES

TIGHTLY CONTROLLED BY THE EMPIRE POOL

PURCHASING PRECIOUS METALS.

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HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, AND OTHER SO-CALLED SOFT CURRENCY COUNTRIES, WERE SHORT OF BOTH STERLING AND DOLLARS BUT UNRESTRICTED IN USING WHAT DOLLARS THEY HAD TO BUY GOLD AND SILVER, WHICH THEY RESOLD AT "HANDSOME AND STEADILY MOUNTING PROFITS TO INDIANS WHO FOUND IT COMPARATIVELY EASY TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF STERLING FOR THE PURPOSE."

"EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY," SAID THE BANK OFFICIAL. "THOSE WHO NEEDED STERLING WERE GETTING IT. INDIANS WHO NEEDED GOLD AND SILVER WERE GETTING IT. THOSE WITH METALS TO SELL WERE GETTING RID OF THEM.

"BUT IT REACHED AVALANCHE PROPORTIONS, DRAINING STERLING RESERVES NEEDED BADLY FOR INDIA'S FUTURE INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND THEREFORE THREATENING THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY."

(FOLLOWING INDIA'S BAN ON IMPORTS, THE PRICE OF FOREIGN SILVER IN NEW YORK DROPPED 6 1/4 CENTS MONDAY AND TUESDAY TO 71 CENTS AN OUNCE, AND AROUND 8 CENTS IN LONDON TO 47 1/4 PENCE (72 1/2 CENTS). THE BRITISH PRICE HELD UNCHANGED TODAY FROM TUESDAY'S CLOSE.)

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Molotov For Unifying Germany, Asks 10 Billions in Reparations

Russ Reparation Plan Asks $10 Billion In 20 Years Of Reich

Moscow, March 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, of Russia, demanded from the Foreign Ministers' conference today a twenty-year reparation-payment plan by which Germany would pay the Soviet Union $10,000,000,000.

Molotov asked for a four-power control of the Ruhr and immediate cancellation of the American-British zonal fusion.

The Russian diplomat demanded also removal from Germany of capital goods such as factories for reparations, a division of German assets held abroad and reparations from current production. He said the twenty-year payment period should date from the signing of the Potsdam Agreement in 1945.

Even Pessimists Exceeded

Molotov said the agreed level of German production in steel should be raised from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons annually to provide for reparations payments.

Molotov proposed that central agencies be created in Germany to administer the reparation program.

The Russian demands went beyond what even the most pessimistic western observers though the Soviet Union would seek.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, first of the ministers to present his views on economic unity, also asked for an increased level for German industry.

Rules Out New Costs

Bevin pointed out, however, that any economic merger of all the occupation zones of Germany would require that all the zones share equally in the cost. He said he would make his full proposal later, but added that the carrying out of the Potsdam provision for reparations only in capital goods was a British idea of the right method.

Bevin warned that his Government under no circumstances would undertake obligations in Germany entailing addition cost.

Bevin made it plain that before the British would agree to any economic unity in Germany, the Soviet Union would have to furnish detailed data on what factories they had removed from the Eastern Zone, of the remaining assets.

Sees Potsdam Violated

"Any agreement on economic unity which ignores these essential requirements of German economic unity would add to our burden," he was quoted as saying. "I cannot and I will not be a party to any such agreement.

Molotov, in a long attack on the Western powers, declared that the United States, Great Britain and France had violated the Potsdam accord. He indicated that the Soviet Union opposed French action on the Saar, creating a French customs union with that German industrial region.

He alleged that the United States and Britain had violated the Potsdam agreement by fusing their zones and that the British had broken the pact by taking over the coal and steel production of the Ruhr.

Cites Earlier Meetings

Before presenting Russia's reparation claim, Molotov recalled the Yalta and Potdam meetings of the chiefs of state of the Big Three powers as proof that agreement had ben reached that Russia should get $10,000,000,000 of the $20,000,000,000 reparations claimed against Germany.

Bevin was reported to have drafted a letter to Molotov rejecting Molotov's proposal for a special conference on China. Bevin took a stand similar to Secretary of State Marshall's but in addition was reported to have stressed that Britain viewed the Chinese matter as primarily between the United States and Russia.

Moscow Radio Report

Some diplomats said Bevin's reported letter showed a British trend toward a secondary role in issues on which she could gracefully seek a neutral line.

[Deputies of the Foreign Ministers' Council discussed procedure for writing a German peace treaty again today, the Moscow radio announced.

["The representatives of the U.S.A. and Great Britain again made a number of proposals which contradict the main principles of the Berlin (Potsdam) agreement envisaging that the preparation of the peace treaty should be entrusted to the Council of Foreign Ministers," the broadcast, heard in London, said.]

"Sea With No Shores"

In a meeting of deputy Foreign Ministers, the United States launched a plea for wider participation by smaller nations in drafting the peace for Germany. Ambassador Robert Murphy urged a formula that would admit 26 countries, instead of the four powers and eighteen smaller countries heretofore invited to present their views to the deputies at London. Murphy's list added Mexico, Bolivia, Iran and the Philippines.

Murphy was opposed by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky, who said he wanted every nation approved separately rather than admitted by a general formula. He said he did not object to Iran.

In objecting to a French proposal on the same subject, Vishinsky attacked any participation by Turkey and quoted what he said were the words of a United States politician that "Turkey grew fat on the war."

Vishinsky objected to a British proposal to set up four committees consisting of representatives of the Big Four and all the eighteen smaller states represented at London to handle various treaty-drafting chores. Vishinsky said the British plan was a "large, deep sea with no shores" and would turn the drafting committees into debating societies that would never accomplish anything.

Marshall-Stalin Talk Forecast.

An early meeting between Marshall and Stalin, which is likely to have far-reaching effects on Soviet-American relations generally, was predicted by diplomats as the Foreign Ministers began their seventh session at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon.

While Marshall never tips off his moves ahead of time, he was believed fully prepared to discuss the recent American actions in regard to Greece and Turkey and to emphasize that the United States views the situation with concern.

[President Truman asked Congress last Wednesday for $400,000,000 for financial and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey in line with a policy of supporting "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."]

Bevin Backs U. S. on China.

Meanwhile today British informants said that Bevin was aligning himself with Marshall in rejecting Molotov's request for a conference on China, and a solid Anglo-American front against interference in China's internal affairs seemed to have developed.

Molotov Demand Brings Challenge From Marshall

Moscow, *Wednesday*, March 18 (AP)—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, demanded last night that Germany pay the Soviet Union $10,000,000,000 in reparations over a twenty-year period—a demand that drew an immediate challenge from Gen. George C. Marshall.

The American Secretary of State, taking sharp issue with the Russian diplomat, declared that Germany must be made self-sufficient before reparations are skimmed from production.

Refuses To Pay An Ally

"We cannot accept a unified Germany under a procedure which would, in effect, mean that the American people would pay reparations to an ally," Marshall asserted at the session of the Foreign Minister's Council.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources said the United States would oppose spreading any German war payments over a twenty-year period on the ground that that would be too long a time to impose such a financial burden on Germany and that

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such a continuing debt would hinder Germany's recovery for years to come.

Attempts will be made, the sources said, to have the Russians agree to cut down the payment period considerably. It was understood that Britain probably would adopt a similar attitude toward the twenty-year program.

Presents Other Demands

Besides startling the conference with his reparations plan, Molotov delivered a savage attack on the Western powers — The United States, Great Britain and France—in which he demanded:

1. Immediate nullification of the economic merger of the British and American occupation zones in Germany.

2. Four-power control of the industrially rich Ruhr, now in the British zone.

3. Raising of the German level of industry to 12,000,000 tons of steel a year so that the output could be used for reparations.

Calls For Central Agencies

4. Creation of central agencies in Germany to administer the reparations program.

5. Measures to increase German exports, improve her financial and currency conditions, and place control of cartels and trusts under the state.

Molotov's long tirade against the western powers was listened to by Marshall with an icy mien throughout the four-hour-and-fifteen-minute session—the longest to date.

The Rusian's charges that the western powers had violated repeatedly economic agreements reached at Potsdam and Yalta drew a sharp rebuke from Marshall.

"I do not agree with the basis and/or logic of much that he said," Marshall declared. "But charges and countercharges get us nowhere except in the development of greater differences. They do not solve our problems. They do complicate them."

The biggest surprise in Molotov's program was that reparations payments be staggered over twenty years, dating from the signing of the Potsdam agreement. The original Potsdam declaration set two years for the completion of reparations removals.

Called Less Than Tenth

He said that the Allies had agreed at Potsdam and Yalta that Russia should receive $10,000,000,000, and that this figure represented less than one tenth of the war damage suffered by the Soviet Union. He also demanded that the reparations be set at 1938 world prices.

Figure Cited By Byrnes

[James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, said last July that Russia had received directly or indirectly $14,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany. In addition, Russia has received many German factories, including plants in the American zone of occupation which were transferred intact to the Soviet Union.]

Molotov listed what he said were three specific violations of the Potsdam agreement by Western powers. These were:

1. By the British, in taking over the coal and iron of the Ruhr.

2. By the French, in severing the Saar.

3. By the British and Americans, in the economic fusion of their zones.

Bevin Warns On Cost

Secretary Bevin, like Molotov and Marshall, called for an increase in German production, and warned that any economic merger of all the zones in Germany would require all occupying powers to share the cost equally.

He declared that Britain would not undertake new obligations which would increase the costs of the occupation of Germany.

Bevin also made it plain that Russia would have to furnish a full report on what factories had been removed from eastern Germany, and what factories were left, before Britain would agree to a merger of all zones.

"Any agreement on economic unity which ignores these essential requirements of German economy would add to our burden," said Bevin. "I cannot and I will not be a party to any such agreement."

Bidault And Stalin Confer

Meanwhile, Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, conferred with Prime Minister Stalin for an hour and a half last night, French sources said. No information was available immediately as to the nature of their discussion.

Bidault was the first of the visiting ministers to see Stalin and it was expected that Marshall and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, would follow suit shortly.

Emphasis On Exports

Marshall placed particular stress on an import-export program to enable Germany to pay her own way, and, like Molotov, recommended establishment of central German agencies.

"An export-import program for Germany as a whole shall be instituted promptly to enable Germans to pay for approved imports at the earliest possible date, taking into account the importance of German exports to European recovery," Marshall said in a lengthy statement. "Any interim deficit in the German balance of international payments shall be borne among the occupying powers as may be agreed in the Allied Control Council."

Demands Sharing Of Cost

Marshall declared that the occupying powers also must reach an understanding on "sharing approximately the cost of importing food needed to prevent starvation."

The United States Secretary said Russia had not disclosed how much of Germany's current production had been removed to the Soviet Union, but "it is believed that these quantities have been substantial."

"We regard these removals to be inconsistent with the Potsdam agreement which requires Germany to be treated as an economic whole and prescribes the common use of resources and application of export proceeds in the first place to payment of imports," Marshall said.

Note On China Reported

Meanwhile, informed sources said that Bevin, following the lead of Marshall, had rejected formally a Russian proposal that Britain, Russia and the United States discuss the China question.

This information said Bevin had sent a letter to Molotov expressing similar views to those announced yesterday by Marshall, but also emphasizing that in Britain's opinion the question was primarily one involving the United States and Russia.

Some diplomatic sources said Bevin's reported stand was further evidence of a British move toward a secondary role in great power issues, when she can more or less gracefully seek to avoid responsibilities which exceed her real power.

Russ See Brass Leading U.S.

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, March 17 (AP)—The military character of the United States delegation to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference, coupled with President Truman's aid-to-Greece-and-Turkey speech, seems to have given many Russians the notion that the military is in the saddle in the United States.

Several educated Russians, informed on international affairs, commented to this writer on the makeup of the delegation at a dinner last night.

"Just look at your delegation!" said one. "It's headed by a man who, no matter how high his qualities as a humanitarian statesman, is a general at heart."

Another Russian picked up a picture of the opening session of the conference and pointed to it.

"And sitting on General Marshall's left," he said, "is United States Ambassador Smith, another general."

The group then brought up, in rapid order, the names of Gen. Mark W. Clark and Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr. Another general—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay—arrived from Berlin yesterday.

"To use an American expression," suggested one Russian, "the United States has enough brass present at this conference table to make a brass statue of a general."

There is an inclination among some Americans here to feel that Mr. Truman's plan and the resolute American stands at the Council of Foreign Ministers have more or less swept the Russians off their feet and rocked them back on their heels.

Some go so far as to think this resoluteness on the part of the United States now is paying off in dividends and that the Soviet Union is softening up.

In the opinion of this correspondent they could not be farther from the truth. In the first place the Russians do not frighten easily. Secondly, they generally have a very active course and pursue it. They seldom go to conferences or participate in them with negative

Small-Power Plan Hit By Pravda

Moscow, March 17 (AP)—The Soviet commentator Yuri Zhukov declared in *Pravda* today, in a discussion of small-power participation in the German peace making, that efforts were being renewed to force the will of the majority on the minority by the method of "mechanical voting."

Referring to the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York to invite eighteen smaller powers to present their views on the treaty, Zhukov said this represented a big step forward from the Paris Peace Conference.

"It can be definitely stated," Zhukov declared, "that never before has such a democratic procedure been proposed in the question of making peace treaties."

"Obstinate Efforts"

Nevertheless, he said, Britain and the United States were making "obstinate efforts" to broaden the agreement in order to "compose a peace treaty in their interests which has nothing to do with international collaboration."

"Small countries who took part in the struggle have a full right to participate in consultations, and this right should be given them," said Zhukov.

Bevin Also Rejects Bid To Conference on China

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—An informed source said today that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, following the lead of American Secretary of State George C. Marshall, had rejected formally a Russian proposal that Great Britain, Russia and the United States discuss the China question.

The informant said Mr. Bevin had sent a letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov expressing views similar to those announced yesterday by Mr. Marshall but also stressing that, in Britain's opinion, the question was primarily one involving the United States and Russia.

Some diplomatic sources said Mr. Bevin's reported stand was further evidence of a move by Britai ntoward a secondary role on great-power issues when she can more or less gracefully seek to avoid responsibilities which exceed her real power.

Russians See Military Behind U. S. Policies

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, March 17 (AP).—Many Russians, jolted by the latest turn in American foreign policy, profess to believe that high military authorities in the United States inspired President Truman's plea to Congress for financial aid to Greece and Turkey.

In support of this belief they cite the leading role taken by American military men at the present Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Several Russians, persons with a wide understanding of international affairs and familiar with the Council of Foreign Ministers, commented to this writer at a dinner last night on the United States delegation now in Moscow.

Referring to Secretary Marshall, former United States Army Chief of Staff, one Russian said: "Just look at your delegation. It is headed by a man who, no matter how high his qualities as a humanitarian statesman, is a general at heart."

In addition the names of Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Gen. Mark Clark and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, all top advisers to Marshall here, came in for mention.

The attitude expressed may well be said to represent a cross-section Russian view of the present American diplomatic setup. The Russians believe the military is in the saddle in the United States and behind the plan for giving aid to Greece and Turkey.

programs. Thirdly, they see real danger signs ahead.

Unquestionably conferences are being held nightly in the circles of persons who lead the Soviet Union. Russia's next course is being decided. There is serious doubt if anyone in these conferences has been frightened by Mr. Truman's proposal.

Russia Computes Her War Expense

Moscow, *Tuesday*, March 18 (AP). V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, told the four-power Foreign Ministers Council today that the German and Japanese wars cost the Soviet Union a total of $357,000,000,000.

He said the Soviet Union suffered destruction by the Germans of 1,710 towns, 7,000 villages and 6,000,000 buildings which made 25,000,000 people homeless. Molotov also declared that more than 35,000 factories and 40,000 hospitals were destroyed.

He fixed the cost of direct damage caused by the German armies and their Allies on Soviet territory at $128,000,000,000.

NEW CHARGE IN PRAVDA

Soviet Paper Says Britain and France Standardize Arms

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP)—Pravda's Brussels correspondent wrote ni that Communist party newspaper today that it had been confirmed in journalistic circles that France and Britain were carrying on preliminary talks on arms standardization.

"Different suppositions are being advanced on this occasion," he said. "It is suggested, by the way, that the discussions include complete standardization of all kinds of armaments of a ground army, even to hand-fired weapons, as well as training of officer cadres.

"It is noted that although the question of standardization is not official yet, standardization in reality is already being carried out in practice. For instance, many units of the French Army at present are armed with American or British weapons."

Molotovs to Give Reception

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—The Russians today scheduled for tomorrow night their first social event of the current Foreign Ministers conference. Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov and Mrs. Molotov will give a full-dress reception at 10 p. m. at the House of Soviet Aviation Industry, the place where the conference sessions are being held.

Moscow Priest Declares He Is Well Treated

By John M. Hightower

Moscow, March 17 (AP).—The Rev. George Antonio Laberge, the only Roman Catholic priest and the only American cleric in Moscow, reported today that during more than a year in the Soviet Union he had been shown "every courtesy" by the authorities and allowed to preach the doctrines of his church without hindrance.

The slight 41-year-old pastor of the Church of Saint Louis of the French directs a church whose

parishioners are mostly Soviet citizens. I vsited him today in his little church, more than a century old, on a winding street less than five minutes' drive from midtown.

The interview concerned "freedom of religion in the USSR," on which he agreed to talk within the limits of his experience here and in Leningrad.

Religion "Fluid" in Soviet

In summary, his opinion was that 'the religious situation as a whole still is fluid," and he said he was confident that the outcome would be what he called a "favorable one."

He recalled that the 1936 Soviet constitution guaranteed separation of the church and state and recognized "freedom of worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda."

"It will be evident that the problem facing the Soviet authorities in relation to their Roman Catholic nationals is not a simple one or easy one," he said. "Yet, in spite of the complexity, I owe it to the truth to state that, as far as I am concerned, the Soviet authorities have done remarkably well.

"They have shown me from the start every courtesy. Specifically, I am allowed freely to go into houses and hospitals to minister to the sick. I preach freely the Catholic doctrine without even the slightest degree of interference. I was allowed four times within six months to go to Leningrad and on three occasions spent one week there with the avowed intention of holding religious services in the French Church."

Food Allowance Inadequate

He said some things could be better done, such as facilitating religious instruction, providing him with more convenient lodgings than the one 2 miles from the church, and giving him a large food allowance. He added he was sure the future would bring a "satisfactory arrangement of all these points."

He said he was not completely in the dark regarding the situation elsewhere than in Moscow and Leningrad, but that he preferred to comment only on what he knew first-hand.

"Since the religious situation as a whole is still fluid, and since, on the other hand, I know Soviet authorities now are taking steps to insure satisfaction of their Roman Catholic nationals who apply to them, I think it better to let them provide an early answer which, I am confident, will be a favorable one," he said.

Stalin Receives Bidault

London, March 17 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that Prime Minister Stalin had received French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault today. Bidault is attending the four-power foreign ministers council in Moscow.

Communists Say BBC Won't Give Them Time

London, March 17 (AP)—The Communist party said today the British Broadcasting Corporation had denied its request for radio time in a series of political broadcasts for listeners in the United Kingdom.

"The Communist party applied to the BBC for the allocation of one broadcast for a statement on Communist policy," a statement from party headquarters said.

"The BBC have replied that under the terms of agreements made with the other parties, they cannot accede to the request."

A BBC spokesman said the Communists have only two members in Commons and said time for twelve political broadcasts arranged for this year was divided among three "main" groups: the Government (Labor party), 6; Conservatives, 5; Liberals, 1.

British Protest Ship Seizures

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—Minister of State Hector McNeil said today in the House of Commons that Great Britain had protested twice to the Netherlands because the Dutch Navy had intercepted British ships carrying cargoes to and from the Indonesian ports. He said Dutch vessels had stopped eleven British ships at the three-mile limit of Indonesian territorial waters, escorted them to Dutch-controlled ports and examined their cargoes.

The United States protested this month to The Hague against trade restrictions in the Netherlands East Indies which led to seizure of the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman.

British Left Hits U.S. Greek Loan

London, March 17 (AP)—Leftist critics in the House of Commons attacked the proposed American loan to Greece and Turkey today, but Government leaders refused a full-dress discussion on the ground that President Truman's statement was made without consulting the British Government.

"The President's proposals," said Minister of State Hector McNeil, "made no difference to our plans relating to British troops in Greece. They have been steadily reduced. These men will be withdrawn as soon as practicable."

Laborite H. L. Austin asked if the Government would warn the United States to "think twice about offering military aid to Turkey."

"No, sir," McNeil replied.

Attlee on Radio Today

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee will make a radio speech tomorrow at 9 P. M. (3 P. M. Eastern Standard Time) on Britain's economic situation, his office announced today.

Berlin British Deny Firing At Russ Who Held Dane

Berlin, March 17 (AP)—British troop headquarters here today denied a report that British military police had fired upon Russian officers who had a Danish newspaper correspondent in custody.

Danish colleagues of the correspondent, Niels Noerlund, of Copenhagen's *Berlingske Tidende*, said he told them he was detained nearly two days in the Soviet occupation zone but escaped over the week end at a British military police checkpoint on Berlin's outskirts. They quoted him as saying that British military police rushed up, that the Russians sped away from the checkpoint and that the British fired several shots after the Russians.

British headquarters confirmed Noerlund's escape at the checkpoint but said: "There was no shooting. The Russians just drove away when our boys came up."

Noerlund was quoted as saying that in the Russian zone he had seen some troop maneuvers, tanks and planes, but only in a barracks area where he had been taken for questioning.

He told colleagues, they said, that when he escaped the Russians were taking him from Magdeburg to Soviet headquarters at Karlshorst, where they had promised to release him to officials of the Berlin Danish military mission.

Help Unite Erin, De Valera's Appeal To Irish Americans

Dublin, March 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera called on Irish America tonight to "lend support" in uniting northern and southern Ireland under the flag of independent Eire.

In a St. Patrick's Day broadcast to the United States, de Valera declared "our national integrity has been destroyed by the unnatural partition of our country, enacted and enforced by coercion from outside."

"Ireland has been one since the dawn of history with a boundary unmistakably determined by the ocean," he added. "Only a vandal would have dared to mutilate it.

Severed Without Consent

"The inhabitants were not consulted and gave no consent before they were severed from the main body of the nation."

"A local plebiscite even now," de Valera said, "would show that in one half of the area cut off, the majority desire to be united with the rest of the nation.

"It must be obvious that as long as this unnatural and unjust situation exists, any genuine cordiality of feeling between the peoples of Ireland and of Britain is impossible. . . . Yet we are living in a world which makes it more than ever imperative that nations which can come together in amity to ensure their common well being and safety should do so."

Europe's Big Problem Is Coal, Stassen Says

Vienna, March 17 (AP).—Harold E. Stassen said today that, from his observation thus far, he would classify the shortage of coal as Europe's greatest economic problem and that Europe's problems were economic rather than political.

The former Governor of Minnesota discussed Austrian problems with Chancellor Leopold Figl and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber at a luncheon given by Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer, American deputy high commissioner for Austria.

Stassen will leave Vienna for Belgrade by air tomorrow.

About four fifths of all buildings in the United States are constructed entirely of wood.

U. S. SENDS NEW NOTE TO SOVIET ON HUNGARY

Accuses Communist Party of Attempting to Seize Power Illegally.

PROTEST SECOND IN 12 DAYS

Renews American Demand for Full Investigation of Political Situation in Budapest.

Budapest, March 17 (A. P.).—The United States, in its second note in twelve days to the Russian authorities in Budapest, protested today that minority groups led by the Communist party in Hungary are "attempting to seize power through resort to extra-constitutional tactics."

The note, signed by Brig.-Gen. George H. Weems, American representative on the Allied Control Council for Hungary, was addressed to the Russian Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov. It said that Communist tactics are threatening "the continuance of democracy in Hungary." It also renewed the American demand for an inquiry, saying: "The United States Government considers that the Powers signatory to the agreement concluded at Yalta in regard to liberated Europe are obligated to take concerted action to investigate political conditions in Hungary.

"In my Government's view it cannot be contended that such an investigation would, as you suggest, improperly impair the legal rights of the Hungarian courts, or that my Government's concern with regard to the case of Bela Kovacs constitutes an infringement of the right of the Soviet occupation authorities to take reasonable measures for maintenance of the security of the occupation forces."

Kovacs, secretary-general of the middle-of-the-road Small Holders party and a member of the Hungarian Parliament, was recently arrested by the Russians.

Retorts to Russian Denial.

The note, delivered to Sviridov at noon, was in reply to a communication of March 8 in which the Russian general flatly denied the American charges of Soviet interference in Hungary's internal affairs and declared that he could "not consent to this intervention by the American Government."

The new American note said that investigation of the alleged plot to restore the Horthy regime in Hungary had been conducted to date by "Communist - dominated police organs" and that the Communists had declined to agree to a Parliamentary investigation. The Small Holders are in a majority in Parliament. The note said also that the four-man court conducting trials of the alleged Horthyist plotters was made up of "three representatives of parties aligned in a minority bloc as against one responsible to the majority Small Holders."

The note said further that Kovacs, accused by the Russians of espionage against the Soviet army, was not seized "until the Hungarian Communist party had, without avail, resorted to numerous stratagems" to get him to waive his parliamentary immunity so that he could be arrested by the Hungarian political police.

Copies of the note were to be delivered to Premier Ferenc Nagy and the British representative on the Control Council. When the American note will be published in the Hungarian press is problematical. The last American note of March 5 was not published here until Sviridov made his reply.

U. S. Note Says Hungary Reds Plan a 'Putsch'

Americans Again Call for Investigation of Political Conditions by 3 Allies

BUDAPEST, March 17 (AP).—The United States, renewing its accusations of Russian interference in Hungary, charged today that Hungarian Communists are attempting to seize power from a freely elected Hungarian government.

In its second note this month to the Russian occupation authorities, the United States said the action of "minority groups under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist party . . . clearly threatens the continuance of democracy in Hungary."

[British government sources in London said Moscow had officially rejected a British note calling for an Allied investigation of charges of Russian interference in Hungary's internal affairs.]

The new American communication said the United States, Great Britain and Russia, as signers of the Yalta agreement in regard to liberated Europe, "are obligated to take concerted action to investigate political conditions in Hungary."

The note was addressed to Lieutenant General V. P. Sviridov, Soviet occupation forces com-

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mander and acting chairman of the Allied Control Council for Hungary. It was signed by Brigadier General George H. Weems of the American military mission.

The United States Information Service gave copies of the text to the Hungarian and foreign press, but most Hungarian news men said the text would not appear in Hungarian newspapers unless General Sviridov gave permission.

One Hungarian political leader believed that in the long run American opinion would probably help anti-totalitarian elements in Hungary. He added, however, that he felt Hungary had already become a "buffer point" between the east and west and that any American expenditures in Greece and Turkey would probably "increase Soviet pressure on the Hungarians."

The first American protest was lodged March 5. Three days later General Sviridov vetoed the request for an investigation into Hungary's internal affairs, saying any such Allied investigation would constitute "rude interference."

Today's American note declared: "In my government's view it cannot be contended that such an investigation would, as you suggest, improperly impair the legal rights of the Hungarian courts."

The United States asserted again that the arrest by the Russians of Bela Kovacs, anti-Communist member of Parliament, appeared to be an unwarranted intervention by Soviet authorities.

Although the Russians have said they arrested Mr. Kovacs for espionage against the Soviet Army, today's note said pointedly that he was not picked up by the Russians "until the Hungarian Communist party had without avail resorted to numerous stratagems to obtain the waiver of Mr. Kovacs's parliamentary immunity and his arrest by the (Hungarian) political police." Mr. Kovacs is secretary general of the Small Holders party, which has a majority of seats in Parliament.

The United States said also that Communist-dominated Hungarian police had conducted the investigation into a plot to overthrow the government, and that the Communists had declined to agree to a parliamentary investigation of the plot.

Text of New U. S. Note on Hungary

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The State Department published tonight the following text of the second protest addressed by Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, American representative in the Allied Control Commission for Hungary, to Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian acting chairman of the commission:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 8, 1947, in reply to the note which I addressed to you on March 5, 1947, concerning political developments in Hungary and on instructions from my Government, to transmit the following comment of the United States Government thereon.

The United States Government has carefully considered the Soviet views set forth in your communication. However, it is noted that your letter fails to take account of the following circumstances alluded to in my note of March 5.

People's Court Scored

(1) Investigation of the plot against the state has to date been conducted only by Communist-dominated police organs. While the Smallholders' party has endeavored to obtain agreement to a parliamentary investigation, on an inter-party basis, of allegations concerning the involvement in the conspiracy of members of the National Assembly, the Communists have declined to accept such a procedure;

(2) Of four representatives of political parties who, with a jurist chairman, comprise the People's Court, which is now conducting trials of certain individuals alleged to have been involved in this plot, three are representatives of parties aligned in a minority bloc as against one selected by the majority Smallholders;

(3) Concerning the arrest of Bela Kovacs, although normal arrests by occupation forces for the purpose of maintaining the security of such forces could not of course be objected to on the grounds of unwarranted intervention, the arrest of Mr. Kovacs by the Soviet authority cannot, on the face of it, be considered of such a nature. It is noted that the arrest was not made until the Hungarian Communist party had, without avail, resorted to numerous stratagems to obtain the waiver of Mr. Kovacs' parliamentary immunity and his arrest by the political police. During that period there was no indication that he might be suspected of activities against the Soviet occupation forces.

Attempt to Seize Power Seen

In the circumstances, the United States Government cannot, in the light of all the information available, agree with the interpretation of Hungarian political developments contained in your communication under acknowledgment. It seems clear to the United States Government that minority groups under the leadership of the Hungarian Communist party are attempting to seize power through resort to extraconstitutional tactics.

In the opinion of the United States, this clearly threatens the continuance of democracy in Hungary. In such a situation, the United States Government considers that the powers signatory to the agreement concluded at Yalta in regard to liberated Europe are obligated to undertake concerted action to investigate political conditions in Hungary. The need for such consultation and investigation becomes all the more imperative because of the fact that there is a disagreement between the Soviet and United States Governments on a matter of so basic importance to Hungary.

In my Government's view, it cannot be contended that such an investigation would, as you suggest, improperly impair the legal rights of the Hungarian courts or that my Government's concern with regard to the case of Bela Kovacs constitutes an infringement of the right of the Soviet occupation authorities to take reasonable measures for the maintenance of the security of the occupation forces.

Britain Gets Reply.

London, March 17 (A. P.).—Government spokesmen said today that a Russian note had turned down a British call for an impartial Allied inquiry into charges of Soviet interference in Hungary's internal political affairs. The Soviet note said that such an investigation would be an unwarranted intervention in Hungary, they added.

The British and American governments sent notes to the Russians several days ago protesting against Russian action in Hungary. The Russian chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Hungary promptly rejected the Anglo-American charges and Moscow, by its note today, upheld him.

U.N. Field Team Split in Search For Greek Rebel

Slavic Bloc Members Refuse to Leave Guerrilla Area Despite Majority Decisions

KASTANOFITON, Greece, March 16 (Delayed) (AP).—A United Nations field team which has passed four days in a vain effort to contact guerrilla commander "General Markos" split openly today when the Slavic bloc representatives ignored a decision of the majority to depart.

The team is made up of delegates from the U. N. commission investigating the border troubles of Greece and her northern neighbors.

The Slavic group, representing the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania, chose to stay in the guerrilla territory in the hope of meeting Markos. The group is headed by Alexei Grauer, of Russia. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania are the nations Greece accuses of backing Leftist raiding bands.

The split left the Slavic representatives in Greek guerrilla territory only twelve miles from the Albanian frontier without the official sanction of the investigating commission.

The four-day motor, mule-back and foot trip through the area in search of the guerrilla chieftain ended with the Slavic bloc still insistent that he be contacted regardless of the time it would take.

The team was scheduled to depart March 18 for an inspection trip of the Yugoslav frontier.

At a news conference immediately after the first group left the village by mule, a Leftist spokesman said it would take forty-eight hours to receive word from Markos after the arrival of the team.

However, this was denied by Chairman Roscher Lund and Press Officer Stanley Ryan.

Coincident with this denial came the resignation of Athanasios Zafarides, a Greek interpreter, at Amoudara, last guerrilla-held village the team visited before crossing the Aliakmon River and leaving rebel territory. Ishans Englesi, the Syran representative, said Mr. Zafarides, after resigning, went back up the trail toward guerrilla headquarters.

Zafarides' interpretations at previous commission meetings had been challenged by Alexis Kyrou, the Greek liaison officer, and the interpreter was refused a passport by the Greek Government to join the team which went on an inspection trip across the Albanian border.

It was reported unofficially that Zafarides was regarded as "too far to the left" by the Greek authorities.

Greeks Capture Bulgarian Red

Athens, March 17 (A. P.).—An authoritative Greek source said today that a parachutist in a Bulgarian uniform was captured by Greek troops Saturday near the Bulgarian border. The source said the man was carrying documents apparently intended for the Communist party in Greece. He was taken to Serrai for questioning.

Americans Said to Detain Poles

WARSAW, Poland, March 17 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that authorities in the United States zone of Germany were hindering the repatriation of Polish miners from France. He told a news conference that 700 miners were turned back to France because each failed to pay $100 for railway fare through the United States zone. Poland is attempting to repatriate 10,000 workers from France.

M'Arthur Asks Occupation End With U. N. Taking Control Soon

Favors Treaty Action on Japan Within Few Months—Says Economic Problem Is Only One Remaining.

Tokyo, March 17 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today advocated a peace treaty with Japan "as soon as possible," replacing the present military occupation with mild control by the United Nations for an indefinite period.

The occupation has just about finished its work successfully, he said, and there will remain only economic problems with which the military cannot deal.

In urging that his own command be abolished and a formal treaty made quickly, the supreme commander of the occupation declared:

"If the United Nations ever is to succeed, this is the most favorable opportunity it ever had. Japan would be willing and would desire it.

"If the United Nations cannot provide mild controls it cannot meet anything."

Calls Conditions Ripe.

MacArthur spoke at a dinner given by the Tokyo Correspondents' Club. The unexpected press conference was his first general "on-the-record" meeting with correspondents in more than five years.

"The days of SCAP should cease completely with a peace treaty," he said, "because, I think, conditions are ripe for it now."

[SCAP is translated both "Supreme Command, Allied Powers" and "Supreme Commander, Allied Powers." MacArthur did not specify which he meant, but made clear in his other remarks that he meant both—that the whole military occupation establishment should be dissolved.]

Asked to elaborate on when he thought a peace treaty should be made, he replied, "For the record, I'll say as soon as possible." He added a few words of off-the-record comment on this subject.

MacArthur likewise declined to speculate on the probable length of proposed supervision by the United Nations, but indicated it would be intended for the protection of Japan herself, since she has renounced all military establishments.

Other points made by MacArthur during questioning at the conclusion of a press club luncheon were:

1. The occupation has nearly completed its constructive functions. The first phase—demilitarization—has ended. "The political phase is approaching such completion as is possible under occupation." The third phase—economic—cannot be settled by occupation authorities.

2. "Japan is still economically blockaded by the Allied Powers." Final settlement of this problem is possible only with a peace treaty. Trade must be in the hands of private traders.

3. "Japan today understands as thoroughly as any nation that war does not pay. Her spiritual revolution probably was the greatest the world has ever known."

4. Japan has lost her feudalistic concepts and has come to recognize the "dignity of man." "I don't by that mean to say this thing called democracy has been accomplished. The process of

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democratization is one of continual flux. It takes years. But in so far as you can lay down the framework, it already is accomplished. There is little more except to watch, control and guide. I believe sincerely and absolutely" that individual freedom "is here to stay."

MacArthur appeared in excellent health and fine spirits. "It would be advisable," he said, "for the world to initiate at this time peace talks with Japan. This should be done just as soon as possible."

He pointed out that Japan had a functioning Government, whereas Germany has no government which can sign a tearty. Japan has been squeezed out of pretty nearly everything we expect to squeeze out of her," he continued. "I am not talking of reparations now, but she already has lost Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. There is little left."

He added that "I would not envision any military formations of any sort after the peace treaty. Bayonet control would be a mockery."

The Japanese, said MacArthur, would consider United Nations control "protective rather than repressive. It could continue as long as it was munificent."

He said Japan was under a continuing economic blockade. "Economic warfare along those lines still is as bitter here as when guns were firing. No weapon, not even the atom bomb, is as deadly in its final effect as economic warfare."

Japan "has got to be allowed to trade with the world," he went on. "We've got to take it out of the hands of the Government and put it in the hands of private traders."

MacArthur said Japan was "thoroughly exhausted" economically at the end of the war and that all she had left was men. Even under strictest rationing, Japan is not producing enough to satisfy her needs. The difference must be filled by the Allies. If we keep this economic blockade up, more and more will we have to support this country. It is an expensive luxury. But we will pay for it or let people die by the millions," he declared.

Discussing reparations, he said, "I don't think there is any intent to take away from the industrial capacity of Japan that which would destroy it." The problem, he said, was to find the exact balance. He warned that "if reparations cut too deeply, the United States will have to support Japan because we have undertaken major burdens."

Japs Praise MacArthur

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, March 18 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's declaration that the occupation of Japan should be terminated as soon as a peace treaty can be signed and the nation's guidance turned over to the United Nations was applauded today by Japanese.

They called his remarks the strongest and most detailed expression of Japan's present position the world has heard.

MacArthur told a group of American correspondents at a luncheon yesterday that Japan has been demilitarized, and her political transportation nearly completed, but that her economic situation is desperate.

Prominently Displayed

All newspapers here displayed the story prominently without editorial comment. It was the principal topic of conversation on the street.

MacArthur's persistent fight against the spread of communism in Japan is well known among the people. Many young intellectuals said the principal restraint on Communist influences is the presence of military forces and the influence of the supreme commander.

In urging an end to the occupation, MacArthur said:

"If the United Nations ever is to succeed, this is the most favorable opportunity it ever had."

"If the United Nations cannot provide mild controls, it cannot meet anything . . . the Japanese would accept it . . . it would be considered protective rather than repressive. It could continue as long as it was beneficent.

Peace Talks Urged

"It would not envision any military formations of any sort after a peace treaty. Bayonet control would be a mockery."

Pressed for an opinion on when a treaty should be made, MacArthur replied, "for the record I'll say as soon as possible."

He indicated his belief that it should be concluded in a matter of months at most, and at another point said, "It would be advisable for the world to initiate at this time peace talks with Japan."

The military occupation which he heads "should cease completely with a peace treaty," he reiterated, "because, I think, conditions are ripe for it now."

Three Occupation Phases

Explaining this view, MacArthur said, "our occupation job here can be defined as falling roughly into three phases: Military, political and economic. . . .

"The military purpose, which is to insure that Japan will follow the ways of peace and never again be a menace, has been, I think, accomplished. . . . The political phase is approaching such completion as is possible under the occupation."

He mentioned the process of democratization and said, "her spiritual revolution has been probably the greatest the world has ever known."

On the third phase, however, he asserted, "Japan is still economically blockaded by the Allied powers. Economic warfare along those lines is still as bitter here as when guns were firing; and now the strangulation is worse because we have returned millions of repatriates from abroad."

"Deadlier Than Atomic Bombing"

Stating that economic warfare was deadlier in its final effects than even atomic bombing, he said, "if we keep this economic blockade up, more and more will we have to support this country. It is an expensive luxury, but we will pay for it or let people die by the millions."

Remarking that there was "not the same unity among the Allies" on economic phases of the occupation as in military and political matters, MacArthur said "this is not a phase that occupation can settle."

Reparations Problem Cited

Japan's only permissible trade now is through a barter system under occupation headquarters' control, but "we've to take it (trade) out of the hands of government and put it in the hands of private traders," he said.

Japan, he continued, "has been squeezed out of pretty nearly everything we can expect to squeeze out of her. I am not talking of reparations now—but she already has lost Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. There is little left."

Reparations, he added, was a "big problem of trying to find a proper balance . . . if reparations cut too deeply, the United States will have to support Japan because we have undertaken the major burdens of occupation."

Nevertheless, he said, "I think Japan can pay back all the dollars we appropriate," but that the United States should hold a "first lien" on her trade.

20-Minute Session

The MacArthur conference, his first formal on-the-record session with the press corps since early in the war, came at the end of a luncheon tendered for him at the Tokyo Correspondents Club.

The luncheon was limited to working foreign correspondents, many of whom had not met the General previously. It had been generally expected that any remarks would be off the record, but Tom Lambert, Associated Press correspondent and president of the club, asked MacArthur if he would care to answer questions for publication. The General readily agreed to a twenty-minute session, which actually extended much longer.

Discussion Summarized

TOKYO, March 17 (AP).—Although on official text of the questions and answers at General MacArthur's press conference today was available, here—based on Associated Press correspondents' notes—is a summary of some of the subjects he discussed:

Q. "Would you care to elaborate a little more on the peace treaty? When do you think it should be?"

A. "For the record, I'll say as soon as possible. In Japan there is a functioning government. But in Germany the government had to be built from the ground up, and there is no government to sign the peace treaty. . . . Over here there is no problem of what to do with Japan. She has been squeezed out of pretty nearly everything we can expect to squeeze out of her. I am not talking of reparations now. But she already has lost Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. There is little left . . .

"THE days of SCAP (Supreme Command for the Allied Powers) should cease completely with a peace treaty because, I think, conditions are ripe for it now . . ."

Q. "How long would you say the United Nations would have to continue controls of democratization?"

A. "I wouldn't want to speculate on that. The Japanese would accept it . . ." It would be considered protective rather than repressive. It could continue as long as it was munificent.

"I would not envision any military formations of any sort after the peace treaty. Bayonet control would be a mockery."

Q. "What about restoration of Japan's economy?"

A. Japan, MacArthur said, was economically poor. "In fact, that was one reason she went to war—she was reaching out to get resources." He pointed out that trade was the lifeblood of these islands and that to stimulate trade Japan must import such necessities as cotton and wool.

"We do not allow Japan to trade. She has got to be allowed to trade with the world. Japan is only permitted a barter system through the bottleneck of SCAP. We've got to take it out of the hands of the government and put it in the hands of private traders.

"Eighty million people need 20 million tons of food (annually). Seventeen million tons are produced here. . . . There is no way I can see within the appreciable future that thse people can get enough food from indigenous products."

The job of the occupation, he said, is to restore Japan's production to self-sufficiency. "I once read a statement Winston Churchill made in one of his moments of profound inspiration. Speaking of

A. "The time is now approaching when we must talk peace with Japan. Our occupation job here can be defined as falling roughly into three phases—military, political and economic.

"The military purpose, which is to insure that Japan will follow the ways of peace and never again be a menace has been, I think, accomplished. We have demobilized troops, demilitarized the country, torn down military installations. Psychologically, I believe success has been equally propitious. Japan today understands as thoroughly as any nation that war does not pay. Her spiritual revolution has been probably the greatest the world has ever known.

"The political phase is approaching such completion as is possible under occupation. We changed the laws, standards and ideals of this country from the feudalistic ideals of the past into the concept of what is the greatest thing in life, next to spiritual beauty—dignity of man. We have made them think nations exist for the welfare of those who compose them instead of the reverse. . . .

"Democracy is a relative thing. It's a question of the degree of freedom you have. If you believe in the Anglo-Saxon idea you will believe this will stay here. If you are a cynic or believe in totalitarianism you may doubt it is here to stay. I believe sincerely and absolutely that it is here to stay.

"I don't by that mean to say this thing called democracy has been accomplished. The process of democratization is one of continual flux. It takes years. But insofar as you can lay down the framework it already is accomplished. There is little more except to watch, control and guide.

"The third phase is economic. Japan is still economically blockaded by the Allied powers. Economic warfare along those lines still is as bitter here as when the guns were firing. And now strangulation is worse because we have returned millions of repatriates from abroad.

"No weapon, not even the atom bomb, is as deadly as its final effect as economic warfare. The atom bomb kills by the thousands, starvation by the millions.

"Japan was throughly exhausted. All she had left was men. She was living on stockpiles and our blockade after the fall of the Philippines kept materials from coming in. Now they are scraping the bottom of the stockpiles.

"Each little family had its stockpile—of clothing and heirlooms. Now these are being sold to keep men alive.

"Even under the strictest rationing, Japan is not producing enough to satisfy her needs. The difference must be filled by the Allies. If we keep this economic blockade up, more and more will we have to support this country.

"IT IS AN expensive luxury. But we will pay for it or let people die by the millions."

There is "not the same unity among the Allies" in the economic phase of the occupation as in the military and political phases. "No clear-cut economic framework has been outlined for Japan, or Germany either, for that matter. But this is not a phase that occupation can settle. We can only enforce economic strangulation.

"It would be advisable for the world to initiate at this time peace talks with Japan. But peace won't mean complete relaxation of all guidance or controls . . .

"Japan on her initiative and without coersion has completed a constitution which takes the great step of renouncing war. There was a great deal of criticism when this first appeared, but it remains . . . She also has abolished military installations under the Potsdam declaration.

"Therefore they will be unprotected when we withdraw. Who is going to protect them?"

One method would be "to back track and permit small military establishments . . . But the Japanese are relying upon the advanced spirituality of the world to protect them against undue aggression . . ."

It was on this basis, MacArthur said, that he suggested recently to a visiting editor that the United Nations should exercise control over Japan.

"If the United Nations are ever to succeed, this is the most favorable opportunity it has ever had. Japan would be willing and would desire it.

If the United Nations cannot provide these mild controls, it cannot meet anything."

Q. "Would you care to elaborate a little more on the peace treaty? When do you think it should be?"

A. "For the record, I'll say as soon as possible. In Japan there is a functioning government. But in Germany the government had to be built from the ground up, and there is no government to sign the peace treaty . . . Over here there is no problem of what to do with Japan. She has been squeezed out of pretty nearly everything we can expect to squeeze out of her. I am not talking of reparations now. But she already has lost Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. There is little left . . .

Notes on MacArthur Press Conference

Tokyo, March 17 (AP).—Although no official text of the questions and answers of General MacArthur's press conference here today is available, the following summary is based on notes taken by Associated Press correspondents:

Q. "General, you were quoted recently as proposing that Japan be placed under the United Nations. Would you care to elaborate on that?"

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Germany, he said, "The problem is not to keep Germany down, but to keep it up.'

"I didn't understand it then, but I do now. Our problem is to keep Japan up."

IN recounting difficulties encountered in attempting this, MacArthur said "Japan cannot sell her raw silk in the United States. The scientists have outdone them. Milady would rather have nylon hose than silk hose and they're the boss, as any man will tell you. The scientists have relegated silk to a secondary position—just as they relegated armies and navies to a secondary position with air power and the atomic bmob. Well that's not quite true, but it illustrates what I mean."

MacArthur said the Japanese were "magnificent farmers," but needed fertilizer for lands exhausted of richness. Formerly, huge amounts were imported from China and Manchuria, "but not a pound has come in since the end of the war," he said. He cited this to show difficulties of restoring production.

MacArthur mentioned that he had read a proposal by a Congressman to cut off Japan's foreign trade for 50 years.

Q. "What would happen if you did?"

A. "There wouldn't be anybody left alive."

Q. "What do you see as the final reparations program?"

A. "I don't thing there is any intent to take away from the industrial capacity of Japan that which would destroy it." He noted "some disagreement" between reports on reparations by Edwin Pauley and Clifford Strike, but said "they were both working on the big problem of trying to find the proper balance on question . . .

"If reparations are cut too deeply, the United States will have to support Japan because we have undertaken major burdens of the occupation."

Q. "What is the possibility of a United States loan to Japan?"

A. "I thing Japan can pay back all the dollars we appropriate, but I think we should hold a first lein against anything we take out of her" in the way of trade. "The United States has not adopted a formula of loans yet, but we are operating on the Army budget, and expenditures probably will be charged against costs of occupation."

Start On Jap Treaty Held Possible By Fall

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Informed officials say that if President Truman and Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, want to push the matter the United States might be ready by fall to start negotiations for a peace treaty with Japan.

Green Ribbons At Jap Trial

Tokyo, March 17 (AP)—There was a touch of St. Patricks Day at the session of the international tribunal trying Japan's wartime leaders.

Nobody knew why, but a half dozen Japanese defense attorneys showed up today with green ribbons in their lapels.

Manchuria Red Force Routed

Peiping, March 17 (AP)—Chinese press dispatches reported today that 100,000 Communist troops were retreating northward as counterattacking Government forces led by Gen. Tu Li-ming moved to save threatened cities north of Changchun, Manchuria's capital.

These dispatches said a 60-hour Red siege of Nungan, 35 miles northwest of Changchun, had been lifted in operations personally directed by General Tu, commander of Nationalist forces in Manchuria. Nationalists estimated the Communists suffered 20,000 casualties.

Some 100,000 Reds who had attacked the important rail city of Tehhwei, 50 miles northeast of Changchun, were reported retreating north for the second time in the seesaw battling south of the Sungari River.

Nationalists Occupy Taian

Meanwhile, Government dispatches from Shantung province said Government assault troops had occupied Taian, 33 miles south of Tsinan, provincial capital, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Bitter street fighting climaxed two days of battling, which caused casualties of "unprecedented gravity," the dispatches said.

In Tientsin, authorities continued an 11 P.M. curfew imposed March 6, declaring that the Communist underground might suddenly throw the city in chaos. United States Marines appearing on the streets after the curfew hour were questioned closely before being permitted to return to their billets.

Reds Reported Fleeing In China

Peiping, March 17 (AP) — The pro-Government Chinese press reported that a Nationalist counter-offensive again had sent 100,000 Communist troops fleeing northward tdoay from the approaches to Changchun, Manchurian capital.

The Government had announced a similar victory two weeks ago, but the Communists bounced back to the attack within ten days.

Estimate Of 20,000 Casualties

The dispatches today said Gen. Tu Li-ming, Nationalist commander for Manchuria, personally led a counteroffensive at 6 A.M. from Nungan, 35 miles northwest of Changchun, after repelling Communist assaults yesterday.

Communists also attacking Tehhwei, 50 miles northeast of Changchun, likewise were said to be in retreat, while a Communist raid within 10 miles of Changchun was thwarted. J. RODERICK

Government sources estimated the Communists suffered 20,000 casualties all told. This was the identical figure claimed in the announcement of a fortnight ago but which later was scaled down to 5,000.

Claim Capture Of Taian

In Shantung province in China proper, Government dispatches credited Nationalist reinforcements with capturing Taian, 33 miles south of Tsinan, after a two-day battle.

The raid at Yenan, Communist headquarters in Shensi province, broadcast a report that a Government attack column had moved within 30 miles south of Yenan itself and that another was 36 miles to the southeast.

The Yenan broadcast said the Government attackers on the southeast were being beaten back but conceded that the southern column was attacking the town of Yulinchiao, only 30 miles from Yenan, and that Communist defenders had fallen back from positions in the neighborhood.

Chinese Students Threaten New Protest

Shanghai March 17 (AP)—Chinese students in Shanghai made plans today to call a general strike and demonstration by at least 300,000 persons should anything develop at Moscow which they consider unfavorable to China's interests.

Students of Fuhtan University were to return to classes today after a strike called March 14 as a protest against Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's proposal to take up the China problem at the Moscow conference.

Students of Fuhtan and other universities were busy nailing up anti-Soviet posters throughout the city, and some of the posters showed the United States and Great Britain—as well as Russia—as aggressors.

Japanese General Acquitted

HONG KONG, March 17 (AP)—Japanese Maj. Gen. Shoji Toshishige was acquitted today on charges of mistreating and killing Canadian and British prisoners captured here. A war crimes court accepted his contention that the prosecution had failed to prove definitely that his troops were involved.

BRITISH END MARTIAL LAW

New Holy Land Drive Started Against Underground

E.C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, March 17 (AP)—Tens of thousands of cheering, smiling Jews streamed out of the martial law areas of Palestine today moments after the British lowered barbed wire barriers which had isolated two sections of the Holy Land for the last fifteen days.

Military rule, affecting more than a quarter of a million Jews, ended at noon in both sections—the thickly populated Mea Shearim district of Jerusalem and an area of 40 square miles on the Palestine coast including the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

Simultaneously, the British began a new drive to round up underground members responsible for outbreaks of violence which have caused scores of deaths here in recent months.

Moves Against Underground

Pictures and descriptions of eighteen "wanted" men were posted throughout this ancient city, together with statements of rewards for their capture.

Among those listed as the ringleaders were Menachem Beigin, one-time Polish army officer accused of commanding the underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi, and Nathan Friedman-Yellin, Polish-born surveyor who allegedly heads the underground Stern group.

In another move against the underground a Jerusalem military court sentenced Moshe Barasani, 21-year-old Jew arrested a week ago near the Jerusalem mattial-law area, to death for allegedly carrying a hand grenade.

Bail For Crew Still Denied

Four other alleged underground members, including Dov Bela Gruner, also are under sentence of death. Gruner's case has been appealed to the British Privy Council. Its outcome is expected to determine whether the five will be executed.

A magistrate's court in Haifa refused to release on bail twenty crew members of ship Ben Hecht, mostly Americans, who are being held for trial on charges of bringing to Palestine some 800 Jewish refugees who did not possess immigration certificates.

Shortly after martial law was ended, the illegal radio station of Hagana, the largest and most moderate of the Jewish underground groups announced it was closing down until further notice. The only other incident during the afternoon was discovery and detonation of a road mine on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway.

General Rejoicing Prevails

Thousands of happy Jews rushed out of the Mea Shearim district of Jerusalem as soon as British Tommies lowered the barriers. Shouting joyously, the Jews pushed shoulder to shoulder through the narrow intersections as they entered other districts of the city to visit friends and relatives.

Queues of trucks and busses were waiting to enter Tel Aviv when the British rolled up the barbed wire that had isolated that city. General quiet rejoicing prevailed, and the day's greeting was "It's over."

Long lines formed in front of the post office and cable offices. Mail from outside the martial-law zone had not been delivered for fifteen days.

British Tommies along the Yarkon River struck camp. Jewish farmers returned to their fields and citrus groves.

A hotel owner on the Tel Aviv sea front said martial law had cost the city $80,000,000. Only one ship lay at anchor in the harbor.

Jewish Curfew Lifted; More Explosions Occur

EGODNIA

Jerusalem, March 17 (AP)—The Palestine Government lifted martial law today after fifteen days of British Army rule, officially reported imposed to check violence by the Jewish underground, over sections of the Holy Land.

About 25,000 of Jerusalem's Jews welcomed the end at noon (5 A.M., E.S.T.) in a virtual holiday spirit. They thronged to the edges of the wire-guarded military zone an hour beforehand to await release. Police had searched their homes for terrorist suspects during the martial law period.

The restrictions had cut off about 250,000 Jews from the remainder of Palestine. The Government proclaimed some success in the hunt for armed Jewish opponents of Britain's mandate policies, but violence continued last night.

Joy prevailed also in Tel Aviv.

Relatives, Friends Jam Streets

Thousands of relatives and friends of the Jews who had been segregated in Jerusalem jammed the streets leading to the formerly restricted area. Before the time for lifting martial law arrived, troops who had guarded the area had to stand shoulder to shoulder to prevent a premature breakthrough.

Joyous shouting rose to a high pitch as the martial-law rules expired and grinning troops stood aside. Many soldiers exchanged banter with the Jews as they climbed atop Bren gun carriers and watched the Jews themselves roll away the barbed wire that had penned them in.

Young Jew Doomed To Die

Shortly before martial law was lifted, a Jerusalem military court sentenced to death Mosha Barasani, 21-year-old Jew, for carrying a hand grenade. He had been arrested March 9 near the Jerusalem martial-law area.

Barasani told the court that, "as a soldier of the Jewish Army," he refused to recognize its jurisdiction, demanding that he be treated as a prisoner of war. He read the Bible while prosecution witnesses spoke.

He was the fifth Jew condemned in recent months and was presumed from his description of himself as a "soldier" to be a member of the underground Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Agency Room Bombed

Last night a bomb damaged the news-conference room of the Jewish agency here, in what police termed the first recorded underground attack on that institution, offiical Jewish adviser to the British.

Other explosions yesterday were reported to have injured three military policemen in a jeep at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and to have broken the Iraq Petroleum Company's Palestine pipeline at three points.

Bail for Crew Denied.

An application for the release on bail of Robert Levitan and nineteen others, mostly Americans, who are accused of having entered Palestine as the crew of the immigration ship Ben Hecht, was refused by a Magistrates Court in Haifa today.

The court also refused to release on bail the American, Albert Hirschkoff, who was one of the passengers on the Ben Hecht, and two French nationals, Henriette Goldenberg and Jacques Meyer, a newspaper correspondent. All three are being held pending deportation.

British Cost In Palestine

London, March 17 (AP)—Defense Minister A. V. Alexander told the House of Commons today that Great Britain spent $222,400,000 maintaining troops in Palestine during the nineteen months which ended January 31.

He said in reply to a question that the total did not include capital expenditures on utilities and other works and services. Army expenses were $192,000,000 and air force costs $30,400,000.

A Colonial Office spokesman said July 1, 1945, the start of the nineteen-month period, was considered the date after which military expenditures were no longer charged to the war.

Withdrawal To Kenya

London, March 17 (AP)—A Government source said today Britain had decided to withdraw her military administrative and supply bases from the eastern Mediterranean, including Palestine, to the Southern African colony of Kenya.

His statement came after a Nairobi (Kenya) message reported Maj. Gen. W. A. Dimoline, general officer heading the East Africa Command, announced that his area would be incorporated in Britain's Middle East land forces after April 1.

A War Office spokesman commented that the merger would make Britain's Middle East Command territorially the largest in the world.

The Government source said the withdrawal decision envisaged retention of Britain's forward operational bases "as long as practicable" in such countries as the Sudan, Palestine, Egypt, Trans-Jordan and Iraq.

The reasons for the withdrawal—for which no deadline has been fixed—were said to include Britain's gradual evacuation of India and the instability of her political and military status in Egypt and Palestine.

Firm for Palestine

CAIRO, Egypt, March 17 (AP)—Sheik Yussef Youssine of Saudi Arabia opened an Arab League council meeting today with the declaration, "We shall always struggle and fight for Palestine until we achieve its independence and Arabism."

Before the meeting Riad es Solh Bey, Premier of Lebanon, referred to the proposed aid to Greece and Turkey by the United States and said he believed "the United States Government is making a series of moves to help governments which they believe are friendly to America."

"This humane objective of the American Government should not be misinterpreted," he commented.

French Take Town Near China Border

Paris, March 17 (AP)—The French press agency, in a delayed dispatch from Hanoi, reported today that French troops had occupied Mon Cay, northern Indo-China coastal town situated close to the Chinese border.

The town was occupied without resistance from Viet Nam forces, the dispatch said.

French Troops Extend Control To Haiphong

Paris, March 17 (AP)—French troops have cleared Viet Nam forces from Namdinh, important industrial town 50 miles southeast of Hanoi, and extended their control over almost 100 miles of coastline from the Chinese border south to Haiphong, dispatches from Indo-China said today.

Namdinh, on the Rouge River, had been ringed by Viet Nam forces since shortly after the outbreak of the revolt against the French last December 19.

Calcutta Is Patrolled After New Outbreak

Calcutta, March 17 (AP)—Police patrolled the streets of Calcutta today following communal disorders last night in which almost a score of persons were injured during the stoning of busses. An unofficial report said one person was killed, but police denied this.

Hindus and Moslems hurled rocks and bottles at each other for about two hours before police restored order. A check of hospitals disclosed that fourteen persons had been admitted for injuries, including one stabbing case.

Punjab Curbs Planned

Lahore, India, March 17 (AP)—Imposition of stringent measures approaching martial law in the strife-torn Punjab was forecast today "in view of the fast-deteriorating and grave" situation.

Giani Kartar Singh, president of the supreme controlling body of the Sikhs, said that a decree giving the military more power would soon be issued by Sir Evan Jenkins, British governor of the province.

Confers With Nehru

The Sikh leader has been conferring with Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of the Indian interim government, who is touring areas where Sikhs and Hindus clashed with Moslems after the Moslem League forced the resignation of the anti-league coalition government of the Punjab.

Meanwhile, accounts of religious strife continued to circulate. A communiqué reported "heavy casualties" at five villages in the northwest Punjab, where more than 1,000 persons have been killed in the past two weeks.

Acts To Curb Riots

Meanwhile, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Moslem League Communications Minister in the national interim Government, said that he had sought to curb communal violence, which the league "does not want."

Nishtar asserted that the killings of Hindus and Sikhs and the firing and looting of houses were caused by "agent provocateurs and mischief mongers to divert attention."

Mass Arrests In India

Peshawar, India, March 17 (AP)—A wave of arrests for violation of a ban on parades marked the twenty-fifth day of Moslem League agitation against the Congress party Government in India's northwest frontier province today, but officials said violence was limited to one fatal stabbing in Peshawar last night.

Five battalions of British and Indian troops, with two squadrons of Sherman tanks, backed up police seeking to prevent a renewal of flareups between Moslems and the Hindu-Sikh minority which already have cost some 150 lives.

Nehru Visit To Punjab

New Delhi, March 17 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru said tonight upon his return from a three-day tour of the riot-torn Punjab that he had seen "ghastly sights" and heard of human behavior that would "degrade even a brute," but he predicted an end to the present disturbances within "a very few days."

The All-India Congress leader in the interim government declared that stricter measures would be imposed in the area, where fighting between Moslems and Hindu-Sikh factions has claimed more than 1,000 lives and resulted in wide destruction of property.

He said Amritsar was the city worst hit, with perhaps ten per cent of it destroyed. He compared the scenes in the affected areas with the wreckage caused by an earthquake at Monghyr in Bihar province in 1934.

Co-Operation Requested

Referring apparently to Moslem demands that the Punjab be made part of an independent Moslem state of Pakistan, he said "I am sure that the Punjab will remain part of India in spite of everything that has happened and is likely to happen."

In Bombay Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, chief rival of the predominantly Hindu Congress, called upon Moslem leaguers in the Punjab to give their "unstinted wholehearted" co-operation to the Punjab administration to restore immediately order in the province."

He reminded Moslems that it was "their sacred duty to protect minorities that live among them."

Unrest Reported In Calcutta

Unrest was reported in northern Calcutta, where communal rioting flared after a stoning of busses. Hindu and Moslem crowds hurled brickbats and soda-water bottles at each other for two hours before police restored order. The Government denied an unofficial report that one person was killed.

Walter J. Mason, Associated Press correspondent, said from Peshawar in India's northwest frontier province that processions and arrests marked the twenty-fifth day of Moslem League agitation there against the province's Congress party government. Officials said the only violence reported was a fatal stabbing last night.

Five battalions of British and Indian troops with two squadrons of Sherman tanks stood by to back up police in their efforts to prevent further flareups between Moslems and the Hindu-Sikh minority which have claimed 150 lives in the northwest frontier province.

Abuse Of Power Denied

The 3,000,000 population of the province is 96 per cent Moslem. The Moslem League, which wants the province to be made a part of Pakistan, already has obtained dismissal of the coalition ministry in the adjoining Punjab, where Moslems form 56 per cent of the population. Violence flared in the Punjab after the province governor invited the league to form a government.

Abdur Rab Nishtar, Moslem League communications minister in the interim government, said the purpose of league agitation in the northwestern frontier province was to get redress for "abuse of power" by the congress ministry.

Dr. Khan Sahib, frontier province premier, denied that any abuse of power had taken place, and said "nobody can make me resign."

Co-Operation Asked

Bombay, March 17 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, directed the Punjab Provincial League today to "give its unstinted, wholehearted co-operation to the Punjab administration to restore immediate order to the province."

Jinnah also reminded Punjab Moslems that "it is their sacred duty to protect minorities that live among them."

This direction and advice was sent to the Punjab League through Mian Numtaz Daulatana, general secretary of the Punjab Moslem League, who, after a two-day visit to Jinnah left by plane for Lahore.

Dutch Flyers Hit 4 Indonesian Villages

Batavia, Java, March 17 (AP)—The Indonesian news agency reported that at least four Dutch aircraft bombed four Indonesian villages in the vicinity of Modjokerto early today as Dutch authorities announced the launching of military operations in that area 30 miles southwest of Soerabaja.

The Dutch expressed the hope their operations would not delay further the signing of the Cheribon Agreement.

Under the Cheribon Agreement, negotiated last November, the Dutch would recognize the Indonesian republic's sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madoera as an equal partner with the Netherlands. Actual signing of the agreement has been delayed by jockeying over details.

Attack On Delta

An official announcement said Dutch marines had begun operations against Indonesian forces at Modjokerto to drive them from the Porong delta, where they were reported to have damaged the crops by flooding the land.

The attack came just 24 hours after Dutch and Indonesian military leaders had agreed to withdraw their forces approximately a mile on all fronts to avoid the possibility of further fighting.

A highly placed informant, meanwhile, reported that Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook had sent Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir a letter announcing that the Dutch were ready to sign the Cheribon agreement without further delay.

Withdrawal Of Dutch Demanded

Batavia, Java, March 17 (AP)—Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir demanded today that the Dutch halt their offensive in the Modjokerto area of Eastern Java or risk all hope for a "peaceful settlement in Indonesia."

Unless the Dutch withdraw their troops from the area they will face "far-reaching political consequences," said a formal protest submitted by Sjahrir in the name of the entire Indonesian delegation negotiating a political settlement with the Netherlands East Indies Government.

Dutch Marines and planes were reported to have gone into action in the area of Modjokerto, 30 miles southeast of the naval base city of Soerabaja, Netherlands officials declared the Indonesians have been flooding farmlands in the area.

Floods Endanger Thousands

The Dutch confirmed that Marines had been ordered to advance toward Modjokerto and the Indonesian news agency said at least four Dutch aircraft had bombed four Indonesian villages in the area.

A Dutch spokesman said the action was undertaken after repeated warnings to the Indonesian republic about the flooding of farmlands adjacent to the Porong River. He added that tens of thousands of Indonesians and Chinese were in danger of starvation because of the floods.

The Dutch expressed the hope that their action would not delay signing of the Cheribon agreement, negotiated last November. Under this pact, the Dutch would recognize the Indonesian republic's sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madoera as an equal partner with the Netherland under the Dutch Crown.

New Negotiations Expected

A highly placed source said Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook had informed Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir that the Dutch were ready to sign, and that he hoped the Indonesians also were ready.

Sjahrir informed the Netherlands commission yesterday that he was willing to sign the agreement as originally proposed, but was not authorized to sign what he called a Dutch interpretation of the agreement.

Reliable informants said the Dutch would no longer insist on their interpretation, and Sjahrir's reply was expected to open the way for new negotiations.

Mexican Diplomat Plans Trip

MEXICO CITY, March 17 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Castillo Najera, former Foreign Secretary and long Ambassador to the United States, will leave about April 15 on a special diplomatic mission to European countries, particularly Belgium, France and Sweden, it was officially announced today. He will have the rank of special Ambassador during the trip, but details of his mission were not given. The announcement was made after the diplomat conferred today with the President.

Court Told Professor Gave Russia Formula

Montreal, March 17 (AP)—Testimony that prior to June, 1943, the formula for the high explosive RDX had been obtained from "professor" by a Russian "spy ring" operating from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa was given today by Igor Gouzenko, crown witness in the conspiracy trial of Dr. Raymond Boyer.

Gouzenko testified that "professor" was the "cover name of profession Boyer." On questioning by prosecution counsel, he said he never had met "the professor" personally and that it was only a name to him.

Dr. Boyer, wartime chemist on the Canadian National Research Council staff and former chemistry professor at McGill university, is charged with conspiracy to communicate information unlawfully to Russia.

Put 'Stiff Requirements' On Greek Aid: Lodge

Washington, March 17 (AP)—Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) proposed today that Congress lay down stiff requirements before it accepts "the lesser of two evils" and extends aid to Greece and Turkey.

Lodge, a member of the Foreign

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Relations Committee, said he believed Congress must support the President in principle because with any repudiation of Mr. Truman's stand the last hope of ever organizing peace would vanish."

Mr. Truman has proposed giving the two nations military advice and a loan of $400,000,000.

Lodge expressed his views in a statement placed in the *Congressional Record*.

Dewey Statement Asked

At the same time, Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) called in the Senate for a statement by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on his attitude toward the President's proposal.

McMahon, who announced his support of the Mediterranean-aid plan, told his colleagues that Dewey "obviously" is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948.

"Under the circumstances," McMahon said, "I think it would be well if we heard from the gentleman from Albany on this matter."

Bill Still "Incubating"

There were also these other developments on the aid plan:

1. Representative Eaton (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announced that legislation authorizing the Greek-Turkish loan is not yet complete. "The bill is incubating in the colossal minds of the State Department and among our people here," he said after a committee meeting at which the bill was originally scheduled for introduction.

2. Paul Porter, chief of the United States economic mission to Greece, returned to the capital to report to President Truman on his two-month study of conditions in Greece. He said he would see Mr. Truman later this week after the Chief Executive returns from a Florida vacation.

3. Republican senators suggested that Mr. Truman report the Greek-Turkish aid program to the United Nations and appoint former President Herbert Hoover to direct relief activities in the two countries.

Wants Output Speeded Up

Eaton also said his committee had failed to agree today on legislation authorizing a $350,000,000 relief program, separate from the Greek-Turkish aid. He said another session would be held tomorrow.

Lodge said that in "granting assistance to stricken nations, the United States should attempt to get them to speed up production so they will not "remain prostrate in the belief that we will go on forever feeding them a minimum ration." He also urged that Congress stipulate that:

1. American representatives supervise distribution "so that our money and goods go where they are intended and not to fatten any private pocket, foreign or domestic."

2. No aid be used "to promote ideologies that are hateful to us."

3. No government "waste its substances on competitive armaments while receiving aid from us."

4. "Our friends and former enemies return whatever is given them when they are able to do so, either to us or to some international fund for future famine relief."

Envoys Also Returning

"We are in an unhappy and rather sickening moment," Lodge said. "We don't like any part of it. At best we face a choice of the lesser of evils. But the one thing we cannot do is to avoid a decision, for refusing to make a decision in an affair of this kind is itself a decision."

The State Department announced in connection with Porter's arrival from Greece that the remainder of his mission would reach here in about a week.

Porter's return coincided with a disclosure that Ambassadors Lincoln MacVeagh and Edwin C. Wilson had been recalled from Athens and Ankara, respectively, for consultation. The department said MacVeagh would leave Greece tomorrow and arrive here Thursday. Wilson is due in from Turkey on Wednesday.

Future Impairment Seen

The proposal that Mr. Truman report to the United Nations on the Greek-Turkish program came from Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.). Expressing concern at any "bypassing" of the international organization, he said the United Nations was entitled to a "frank statement."

At the same time, Senator Moore (R., Okla.) suggested that Hoover, who recently completed a European food survey, be named to direct the relief and rehabilitation expenditures to accompany the limited military aid Mr. Truman has proposed.

As to informing the United Nations, Smith, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he feared that if the United Nations were ignored entirely in the present crisis, its future ability to help keep the world's peace would be weakened.

Democrats Urge GOP To Join In Greek Stand

National Committee Proposes Statement Of United Purpose To Back President

Washington, March 17 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee made the unprecedented proposal to the Republican National Committee tonight that they issue a joint statement affirming both parties' support of President Truman's plan for action in Greece and Turkey.

The suggested statement would serve notice "to all peoples of the world" that the two major parties are agreed "on the purpose and method of withstanding the spread of totalitarian aggression and enslavement wherever it may occur."

The joint statement was suggested to Carroll Reece, GOP national chairman, by Gael Sullivan, new Democratic executive director, in the name of the Democratic National Committee.

Reply Promised Today

Reece said he will answer Sullivan's letter tomorrow, without indicating what his answer will be.

Sullivan said in a statement that the United States "can and must check the tide of communism" but that "a divided America" cannot succeed in the task and neither can "one political party."

He added that the world knows this and is waiting "desperately" for word of "America's whole heart and whole vision."

"If the great party majorities in America are standing as one behind the Truman doctrine," Sullivan contiued, "the world will know that America means business. And the effect will be to mobilize a tremendous world public opinion in its favor—the only force that can stop the persuasion-by-bayonet of communism. . . .

'No Better Time Than Now'

"There is no better time than now for the political parties of America to tell the world—in so many words—that they are prepared to back the Truman doctrine to the hilt."

Sullivan submitted a suggested draft of the proposed joint statement to Reece and invited him to propose any changes in "the phrasing" if he sees fit. His suggested statement follows in full:

"The authorized leaders of the Republican party and the Democratic party having agreed upon a course of action to meet the crisis now confronting the peoples of Greece and Turkey, the two parties in America wish it to be made known, and hereby do make known, that they are in wholehearted support of that course of action as set forth by President Truman and concurred in by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

"The Republican party and the Democratic party further wish it to be made known to all persons in the United States and to all peoples of the world that they are in hearty accord with one another on the purpose and method of withstanding the spread of totalitarian aggression and enslavement wherever it may occur."

COMMUNIST OUSTER UPHELD

Supreme Court's Refusal To Review Sustains Ruling

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review protests by Morton Friedman, ousted from a job with the War Manpower Commission by order of the Civil Service Commission on the ground he was a Communist sympathizer.

The refusal automatically left the decisions of the District Court and Court of Appeals here in force. Both lower courts had backed up the right of the commission to fire persons deemed to be of doubtful loyalty.

Change In Attitude Cited

The Civil Service Commission said it based its dismissal order on Friedman's association with the American Peace Mobilization. It declared there was "reasonable ground" for belief that that organization was formed under Communist auspices. It cited a change in the group's attitude toward World War II beginning shortly after the German invasion of Russia.

The United Public Workers of America (CIO) filed a brief urging a review. Friedman in his appeal said he was a victim of a "witch hunt."

Friedman was chief of the classification division of the Manpower Commission, with the duty of seeing that "the positions of the employés were properly allocated." He had been in Government work since October, 1935, and was let out in September, 1944.

Refuses Picket Case

Also turned back without a review was the appeal of Charles (Pete) Blue, union picket convicted of assault and battery in Kosciusko county, Ind. Blue contended the prosecutor handled the trial as though it were a treason case with arguments that he was "stopping the production of vital material" and was "no better than a saboteur."

Blue was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Supreme Court file did not show his address or the name of the picketed concern.

NLRB Ruling Sustained

In another labor case the high court denied C. D. Beck & Co., of Sidney, Ohio, a review of findings by the National Labor Relations Board, that the concern engaged in unfair labor practices through anti-union statements and the discharge of two employés. The board held they were dismissed for union activities.

The company argued that its officials had the right to tell employés that the CIO United Auto Workers Union, seeking to organize the plant, was a "racket" and that if they joined it they were "sticking their necks out," when at the same time the men were told that if they wanted a union it was all right with the officials.

Hinged On "Free Speech"

The appeal was hinged directly on the "free speech" contention.

The company made busses for the Army. It said the men were fired after the War Department objected to slow production and an ordnance official gave directions to "pick out the fellows that you know are actually holding her (production) up and fire them."

The NLRB in recent cases has followed the theory that an employer is entitled to talk as he likes about unions, so long as he does not tie his words with threats or coercion or with illegal acts such as discharges for union activity.

STEWART'S EX-AIDE SAYS HE GOT CASH

He Received Anonymous Gifts, Says Mrs. Cour, Denying Magazine Was Pro-German

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A former editorial associate of Douglas M. Stewart, once publisher of Scribner's Commentator, testified in Mr. Stewart's perjury trial today that Mr. Stewart had received sums of money from "anonymous donors" on at least four occasions.

The perjury charges grew out of Mr. Stewart's testimony to a Federal grand jury in 1943 and 1944 that he did not know the source of two packages of $15,000 each which he admitted receiving.

Mrs. Rose Cour, the witness, described herself as a former editorial associate of Mr. Stewart when he published the magazine at Lake Geneva, Wis. The magazine was suspended in November, 1941.

Mrs. Cour said that prior to a telephone call he made to her in September, 1941, she "had knowledge" that he had received "$15,000, $3,000 and $6,000."

"When he telephoned me in September, 1941," she testified, "he was very excited and said to me, 'It's happened again.'

"And I asked him," she said, 'how much?'"

She quoted Mr. Stewart as replying:

"It's fifteen again."

Mrs. Cour also testified that he received other sums, through the mails, from "many persons" and that the amounts varied from $10 to $20. They were from people, she said, who desired to "remain anonymous."

She asserted the magazine's policy was "100 per cent American" and that it was opposed to communism and to a second world war. It advocated, she said, "national preparedness on a large scale."

She said the magazine carried articles by Negro and Jewish authors and that it was not opposed "to any creed or religion."

She testified Mr. Stewart's reputation for truth and veracity in Lake Geneva was "excellent."

"The magazine," she asserted, "was not pro-German in any way."

The Government contends that $15,000 of the money Mr. Stewart is alleged to have received was turned over to him by Herbert von Strempel, first secretary of the German Embassy, on the eve of World War II, and that it was to be used in aiding the magazine.

Truman Names Clay Full General

Washington, March 17 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commander of the United States forces in Europe, for the temporary rank of full general. Mr. Truman also nominated Major-Gen. Clarence Ralph Huebner, Clay's chief of staff, to be a lieutenant-general.

Both officers hold the permanent rank of brigadier-general.

To Study Hawaii State Bid

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—A move was under way today to obtain House Public Lands Committee approval of statehood for Hawai' but postponing for five years a decision whether the state or Federal government would own the public lands, Representative Richard J. Welch, Republican, of California, called a committee meeting for Wednesday to consider a new statehood proposal under which Congress would be required to make the decision within five years after Hawaii became a state.

Assume World Bank Posts

McCloy, Garner, Black in Office; May Speed Operations

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—New top officers took up duties at the World Bank today, moving that $8,000,000,000 institution closer to a start of operations.

They are John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, who took over the presidency vacated three months ago by the resignation of Eugene Meyer, of

Washington; Robert L. Garner, former private bank official, vice-president, and Eugene Black, jr., another former private banker, United States member of the Board of Executive Directors.

Their accession was expected to speed bank action on applications by seven of the forty-one member nations for loans totaling $2,290,000,000 and also on the floating of securities in this country to raise funds for the bank's lending program.

Ranking Nazis Shown Using Much Medicine

Philadelphia, March 17 (AP).—The man who directed the cremation of Hermann Goering and 10 other high-ranking Nazi war criminals said today that the ashes disclosed some of the men had taken large quantities of medicine.

Rex S. Morgan, former chief mortician for the U. S. Army in the European theater, said the ashes of men such as Col. Gen. Albert Jodl and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel were green, showing an addiction to medicine. Normal ashes are gray, Morgan said.

Morgan added that when Goering was cremated, the bulk of his body sent the oven temperatures from 1000 degrees Fahrenheit to 1500 degrees.

Sent Temperature Up

"Hermann generated so much heat we didn't have to add any gas for the next three bodies," Morgan related.

The bodies were turned over to Morgan following the hangings at Nuernberg, the former captain continued in an interview, and were cremated at a site which he would not disclose.

He said the bodies were entered in the huge ovens individually and in no set order. He pointed out that the bodies were not cremated in the order in which the men were hung.

Morgan, who was present at the hangings, said that following the cremation, the ashes were turned over to other military officials who scattered them in places which Morgan said he was unable to name.

Identities Unknown

There were three German workers at the crematory, Morgan stated, adding that none of them knew the identities of the bodies.

Morgan, a 25-year-old native of Denver, Colo., has enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania where he is studying commerce and economics. He said that while serving in Europe he supervised the burial of 25,000 Americans and 15,000 Germans, including that of General George S. Patton, jr.

English Girl Who Jilted Ex-G. I. Is Wed to Miner

WELCH, W. Va., March 17 (AP):—Pretty Eileen Edwards and Theodore Crabtree were married today in the McDowell County Clerk's office, ending weeks of frustrated wedding plans for the seventeen-year-old British girl and the coal miner for whom she jilted an ex-soldier.

Dressed appropriately on this St. Patrick's Day in a bright green suit, the gray-eyed blonde was nervous but smiling as she stood beside the nineteen-year-old former sailor and heard the Rev. O. C. Mitchell, of the First Methodist Church of Welch, pronounce them man and wife.

The bride must go to Columbus to clear her position with immigration officials because she did not marry the man who was her fiance when she entered the country, Arnold Buesing, of Waterloo, Neb.

The romantic tangle began when she met and became engaged to Mr. Buesing in London. He paid her passage to New York, but she left him the day after her arrival to go to Mr. Crabtree at Superior. She had met Mr. Crabtree in London after Mr. Buesing had been shipped home.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits War Talk

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 17 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared here last night that talk of another war being precipitated by proposed United States aid to Greece was "utter nonsense." "People who say that," she added in a public address, "don't realize that there can't be a third world war unless we are reconciled to extinction, for another war will mean extinction of the human race."

BRITAIN FIGHTS ON, SAYS INVERCHAPEL

Ambassador Rejects Thought She Is 'Finished as a World Power' in Face of Tasks

RICHMOND, Va., March 17 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, the British Ambassador, declared emphatically tonight that he rejected any suggestion that Britain was "finished as a world power."

"I may be obtuse and slow-witted," he said in an address before the English-Speaking Union and the Richmond Public Forum, "but I fail to follow the arguments of people who say that our guts have withered and shrivelled within us and that we have lost our power and will to work.

"History has shown that the British people possess in a remarkable way just those extra few inches of guts that make all the difference. Believe me, those extra few inches are still with us and will carry us out of the present crisis as they have carried us out of far graver crises in the past."

Answers Our Questions

He said questions clearly stirring the minds of the American people today were: "What is happening to Britain, is she collapsing? Is the British Commonwealth breaking up and is the British Empire falling to pieces?"

"Here and there," he went on, "I am being taunted with not being a realist, because, whilst I recognize there is a crisis in the domestic affairs of Britain, I reject, with all the strength at my command, any suggestion that we are finished as a world power and that we are incapable of overcoming the difficulties which six years of bombardment, of submarine blockade, of overwork and dull food, have left us."

He pointed out that within eighteen months after V-J Day Britain's export trade had been restored to a higher level than before the war, that 30,000 of her homeless families had been housed, that she had built the same number of merchant ships in 1946 as in 1938 and that she had rendered her full share of commitments to war-devastated European areas.

In addition, he said, Britain had fulfilled her occupation commitments "involving sums of not a few hundred millions but thousands of millions of dollars."

Tells of Work in Greece

"I am prepared to concede that we may have overdone all this expenditure abroad," he said. "In fact we have. That is why we had to come here and ask your Government to take over our financial responsibilities in Greece and Turkey. But I should like you to realize that before we did so, Greece alone had cost us nearly $500,000,000."

"In spite of our difficulties, and they are many and grave," he continued, "we are determined to take our full share in the building of a free world. We shall flinch from no one of our tasks. We welcome, and are grateful, for the way in which your Government now is coming to our aid in lightening our century-old duty of being the watchdog of the world."

He said the English-Speaking Unions of the United States and the British Commonwealth and Empire "can render an important public service in helping our two peoples, and the peoples of the British Dominions, to see the debits and credits of English-speaking comradeship in fair perspective."

Shangri-La Wac Studies for Career

Margaret Hastings, New Guinea Crash Survivor, Is at Syracuse for Engineering.

Syracuse, March 17 (A. P.).—Margaret Hastings, the Shangri-la Wac turned schoolgirl, is busy "pounding" mathematics into her head for a career that hasn't anything to do with a household budget.

The 32-year-old former corporal, a freshman at Syracuse University, has mapped a career in engineering. It involves ten hours of study daily.

"I don't do much of anything except study," Miss Hastings said in an interview. She added that she feels she's beyond "the cheer leader age."

As for marriage, despite rumors to the contrary, the former Wac insists "I've never been farther from it in my life."

Two years ago, Miss Hastings survived a plane crash in New Guinea in which twenty-one persons were killed. She and two other survivors, Lieut. John B. McCollom of Trenton, Md., and Sgt. Kenneth W. Decker of Kelso, Wash., lived for forty-seven days in a New Guinea jungle, which became known as the "hidden valley of Shangri-la." They were rescued by glider.

Miss Hastings, a native of Owego, N. Y., attracted attention when first she enrolled at Syracuse last fall, but, as she puts it, "they got used to me after awhile." Sororities, pink teas and most other college functions are out as far as she is concerned.

She entered Syracuse under the G. I. Bill of Rights, and receives monthly checks from the Government.

"Sixty-five dollars a month isn't enough to live on," she commented, "but I wouldn't want any more from the Government. The money does pay for my education, and I don't think the taxpayers should be required to buy my cigarettes."

McMahon Sees Arms Race War if Reds Shun Atom Plan

New York, March 17 (AP).—Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) declared tonight that if Russia rejects plans for international control of atomic energy the world can look forward to an armaments race and a third world war.

In an address prepared for delivery before the St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn, the Connecticut Senator said he is "deeply disturbed by the present status of atomic energy negotiations" in the light of a recent speech by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council.

"If our offer and our plan is to be finally rejected then I say to you bluntly and frankly that we must be prepared for the eventuality which has always resulted from armaments races," McMahon declared.

McMahon, a member of the Senate-House Atomic Committee, said that it will be only a matter of time until Russia has the atomic bomb. He noted that the Russians apparently "see no cause for hurry" in arriving at international agreements either on atomic control or on a peace treaty for Germany.

"Is it because they see a continuing disintegration in the free world and hope that out of the chaos and despair and misery that accompanies it will come their chance to inherit the earth?" he asked.

"If they do, I would beg of them to see and understand that the American people have proved in the fires of conflict that we think well enough of our way of life to die for it—that we will not stand idly and passively by and watch the ways of totalitarianism engulf the earth."

McMahon argued that only by helping the rest of the world share in the American standard of living can communism be defeated.

"That is why, as I see it," he said, "we have decided to bring aid and succor and relief to the distressed nations of the earth."

Alluding to what he said were "unfounded and baseless attacks upon candidates for public office," McMahon said he hopes the Senate does not long delay action on President Truman's January 15 nomination of David E. Lilienthal to head the Atomic Control Commission.

He said that while commission members are serving under recess appointments, decisions "of the gravest consequences in the operations of our atomic energy program" are being delayed until the Senate acts.

Krug Voices Warning Of Ore Depletion

New York, March 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug said today this country has come to the point where "willy-nilly, we must seek outside sources for an increasing important group of minerals."

Krug told the American Insetitute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers that depletion of various mineral supplies "is a matter of national concern."

He included in the group which he said was once abundant in this country but now is becoming depleted, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, manganese, vanadium, chromium, mercury, gold, silver, fluorspar, bauxite and petroleum.

"Known ores, available under present economic and technical conditions, have been mined at an unequalled rate during the past six years," Krug said.

United Nations Challenge Seen

Lake Success, N.Y., March 17 (AP). Gen. Douglas MacArthur's proposal for United Nations stewardship over Japan's political and economic future was viewed generally here tonight as a challenge the United Nations would be able to accept after the peace is made and the military occupation ended.

However, MacArthur's suggestion immediately opened a wide field of speculation on just how the world organization could grapple with the peacetime problems of the beaten enemy.

Comment Generally Reserved

The MacArthur program appeared in news dispatches here as the Security Council was gathering for further debate on the American proposal for sole strategic area trusteeship over the hundreds of Japanese-mandated islands now under United States military occupation.

Warren R. Austin, Chief American delegate, read the news and exclaimed "fine," but he wondered over the details of the proposed United Nations supervision of Japan.

Comment generally was reserved while the delegates speculated as to whether MacArthur was speaking only for himself or for official Washington as well.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate and Deputy Foreign Minister, had no comment.

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, said he expected his Government would have some comment on MacArthur's suggestions for the Japanese homeland.

By virtually ruling out any further need for military occupancy, MacArthur presented the kind of problem the United Nations was set up to handle and would be ready to meet, one informed quarter said.

There are several ways in which the Japanese homelands could be placed under United Nations supervision but they would be most likely—under the MacArthur plan—to wind up in the jurisdiction of the Security Council by directive of the Allied Foreign Ministers who sign the peace treaty.

On procedure this would provide a rough, large-scale parallel with the Trieste decision by which the territory at the top of the Adriatic was passed by the Big Four Foreign Ministers to the Security Council for autonomous administration.

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U. N. Action Again Delayed On U. S. Pacific Island Plan

Lake Success, N. Y., March 17 (AP).—Action was delayed on the United States trusteeship plan for the Japanese-mandated islands again today after Britain and Australia sought to write into the agreement a provision that it would not become effective until the Japanese peace is concluded.

The proposal was opposed by United States Delegate Warren R. Austin, who contended that the trusteeship was a matter for the United Nations Security Council to settle and had nothing to do with the peace treaty.

After a debate of more than three hours, the Council put the issue over until 3 p. m. Friday.

Representatives of India, New Zealand, Canada, the Philippines and the Netherlands—invited to the Council table to express their views as interested states—sat through the long discussion without getting an opportunity to be heard.

Austin was supported by Chinese Delegate Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Polish Delegate Oscar Lane, and French Delegate Alexandre Parodi.

The issue was raised when Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, president of the Council, expressed doubts as to the legality of an Australian amendment which would have made the trusteeship agreement subject to confirmation by the Peace Conference.

Australian Delegate Paul Hasluck changed his original amendment to eliminate the "confirmation" provision and substitute a provision that the trusteeship agreement would not become effective until the peace was signed.

Aranha said this cleared up his doubts, but Austin immediately took the floor and voiced his objections at length, principally on the grounds that Hasluck's proposal was illegal.

Delegates who once believed that approval might be speedy were to meet again to hear statements from New Zealand, India, the Netherlands and the Philippines and to wade through a series of suggested changes from Russia, Australia and Great Britain.

Austin Rejects Them

Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, has already directly or indirectly turned down all the amendments, leading observers to predict an extended debate. In addition, the four countries giving statements were expected to suggest some more changes.

The proposed agreement to place the Pacific island chains under a "strategic area" trusteeship with the United States as sole administrator would amount to virtual annexation, with the terms empowering Washington to close the islands at will for security, fortify them and ban foreign aircraft.

Regardless of delays the United States will remain on the islands, comprising the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas and including such wartime bases as Saipan, Tinian, Truk, Eniwetok, Kwajalein and Majuro.

Amendments Snag U.S. Isle-Trustee Plan

Lake Success, N.Y., March 17 (AP). The United States proposal to take over the Japanese-mandated islands under United Nations trusteeship snagged today on a series of amendments in the Security Council.

Iran's Fabulous Oil Resources Described To Metallurgists

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New York, March 17 (AP)—Iran's fabulous oil resources are so vast that 24 wells there produce half as much as 24,000 wells in the East Texas field, Sir William Fraser, chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd., told the World Conference on Mineral Resources today.

The East Texas field is the world's largest producer, while the Iranian Haft Kel field is next.

New Guinea Sources Cited

Sir William told the conference conducted by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, that Europe, Africa and Australia apparently are going to have to depend for their oil on the Western Hemisphere and Middle East.

An exception, he said, is European Russia which has some major oil supplies. Romanian and Hungarian oil fields are minor. New Guinea has oil, which, he said, may make a modest world contribution.

Clinton H. Crane, president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, said American reserves of copper, lead and zinc were ample for the next 15 to 25 years.

Krug Lists Scarce Minerals

Earlier, J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, listed those three among thirteen American minerals in which, he said resources were becoming depleted.

Krug said no industrial nation now can expect to be isolationist because of need for minerals that have to be supplied outside its own territories.

Crane did not disagree, but he said he had faith that the Eastern part of the United States and of Canada would be found to contain substantial deposits of minerals not heretofore known.

New Tin Allocation

Washington, March 17 (AP)—The Combined Tin Committee, reporting a "marked deterioration" in world tin supplies, today announced a small additional allocation totaling 6,785 tons for the first half of 1947, far short of requests filed by the twenty-odd countries sharing the tin allocation.

"The committee is not in a position to predict how soon the supply position will improve," said a committee announcement. Several countries, it explained, were omitted entirely from the list of those receiving additional supplies.

Estimates made in January, when 10,915 tons were allocated among the claimant nations, have proved to be far higher than the supply actually obtainable, the committee said.

U.S. Gets Largest Share

Demands for allocations for the January-to-June period totaled 60,000 long tons, the committee said, whereas the January allotments and today's additional supplies aggregate only 17,700 tons.

"The committee proposes to review the supply position again in May, at which time final allocations for the first half of 1947 will be recommended," the statement said. "There may by that time be a further quantity available for allocation from Japanese stocks."

The coal shortage now limiting production in the Netherlands East Idies "may be temporary" the report said, and new equipment now being provided the Indies may be expected to boost output by the end of this year.

Under "the new interim allocations the United States receives 5,686 long tons, bringing this country's total first-half allocation to 9,326 tons—by far the largest of any nation.

Possible Russian Police Role In '43 Slaying To Be Studied

New York, March 17 (AP)—Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grumet said today that the New York county district attorney's office would consider a request that the role of the Russian secret police (NKVD) in connection with the unsolved slaying of Carlo Tresca, Italian language labor newspaper editor, be investigated.

Grumet's comment was made after a group, headed by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, left with him a statement which urged the district attorney "to summon a grand jury to investigate the role of NKVD and certain American Communist party leaders" in the Tresca slaying in New York on January 11, 1943, and the disappearance of Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

Book By Budenz Cited

Miss Poyntz, one-time Communist leader, was declared legally dead in October, 1944, seven years after disappearing from her mid-Manhattan residence in June, 1937. At the time Surrogate James A. Foley noted that charges had been made that she was "kidnapped and removed to Russia."

The Thomas-led group said in its statement that the book, "This Is My Story," by Louis F. Budenz, former member of the Communist party's national committee, "reveals highly important information about the terrorist activities of the NKVD, the Russian secret police, in the United States."

Called International Problem

Thomas said the group had received "assurances" from Grumet, adding: "We don't expect a miracle." He said the group told Grumet that Federal and local prosecutors should "band together in an all-out effort to stamp out Communist terrorists and political murders."

The Socialist leader said the group urged that "a grand-jury investigation or a John Doe investigation" should be conducted to stop "Soviet agents from enlisting aid of Americans in these plots and murders. It's time for law enforcement to put an end to this terror. But it's an international problem."

Accompanying Thomas were Author James T. Farrell and City Councilman Louis P. Goldberg, representing the 47 signers of the statements.

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GEORGE WILSON BRITISH BICYCLE MANUFACTURER, HEARING THAT DOUGLAS WAS AN ARDENT CYCLIST BUT HAD NOT BROUGHT HIS OWN MACHINE WITH HIM, ASKED THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ACCEPT A WILSON MODEL AS A GIFT.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR BEGAN HIS DUTIES AMID A GROWING PRESS CONTROVERSY OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLAN TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY.

DOUGLAS HIMSELF DID NOT COMMENT ON THE QUESTION ON HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY, LIMITING HIMSELF TO A BRIEF EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN ARE STRONGER NOW THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN," DOUGLAS TOLD REPORTERS WHEN HIS PLANE LANDED AT A LONDON AIRPORT. "I HOPE THAT DURING MY TERM OF OFFICE THEY WILL BECOME EVEN STRONGER." EARLIER HE TOLD NEWSMEN WHO MET HIM DURING A STOPOVER AT SHANNON, EIRE.

"THERE'S A TREMENDOUS SYMPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR BRITAIN'S PRESENT ECONOMIC PREDICAMENT, COMING AS IT DOES AFTER SEVEN BITTER YEARS OF WAR," HE SAID.

CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE NEW AMBASSADOR WAS VOICED MEANWHILE BY THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT'S REYNOLDS NEWS.

"TRUMAN HAS ALL BUT DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA," SAID AN ARTICLE BY FOREIGN EDITOR DAVID RAYMOND. "HE AND HIS NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT AMERICA INTENDS TO REVERSE THE TREND TOWARD PLANNED ECONOMY."

RICHARD H.S. CROSSMAN, LEFTIST LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, WROTE IN THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL THAT THE UNITED NATIONS "FOR THE TIME BEING IS A BROKEN REED."

MOST CONSERVATIVE PAPERS APPROVED MR. TRUMAN'S STAND. THE SUNDAY OBSERVER NOTED THAT "DOUGLAS IS A LEADING MEMBER OF ~~---~~ CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS BROUGHT INTO POWER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN" AND ADDED:

"IT IS TO THIS GROUP THAT AMERICA OWES THESE BOLD POLICIES WHICH WERE SUMMED UP IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FORTHRIGHT SPEECH."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL ALSO CAME IN FOR A BELABORING FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH SAID IT WAS AIMED AT UNDERMINING BRITAIN.

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NIGHT LEAD DOUGLAS (330)

BY EDWARD L.CAMPBELL

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, THE NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, CHATTED AMIABLY FOR 45 MINUTES TODAY WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN THE FIRST STEP TOWARD STARTING DIPLOMATIC WHEELS TURNING IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING DOUGLAS' POSITION AN OFFICIAL ONE.

ATTLEE WAS ACTING AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHOSE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS THE TASK OF ARRANGING THE FORMAL PRESENTATION OF DOUGLAS TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES. THE SUBJECTS COVERED IN THEIR TALK, AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

BEVIN IS IN MOSCOW AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, BUT HIS OFFICE WILL TAKE OVER THE MATTER OF PROTOCOL TOMORROW BY ARRANGING FOR THE FORMAL PRESENTATION OF DOUGLAS TO THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. IT WILL BE A CASE OF AGAIN MEETING A SUBSTITUTE, FOR THE DUKE IS ACTING FOR HIS BROTHER, KING GEORGE VI, WHO IS TOURING SOUTH AFRICA.

AIDES FOR DOUGLAS SAID HE WOULD ANNOUNCE NO APPOINTMENTS OF HIS OWN UNTIL AFTER HE PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS AT COURT.

PRIOR TO HIS VISIT WITH ATTLEE DOUGLAS "SETTLED IN" AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN GROSVENOR SQUARE, THE SITE SELECTED BY THE BRITISH FOR THE ERECTION OF A STATUE OF THE LATE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE EMBASSY SAID THAT THE GENIAL DOUGLAS, WHO HAD ARRIVED AT HIS OFFICE AT 9 A.M., HAD SHAKEN HANDS WITH AND TALKED TO SOME 50 OF HIS SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS BEFORE LUNCH.

HIS VIGOROUS EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN, MADE UPON HIS ARRIVAL YESTERDAY, WON HIM FAVORABLE RECEPTION IN THE BRITISH PRESS.

DOUGLAS' HOME FOR THE PRESENT IS AT PRINCESS GATE, BUT REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS ARE BEING RUSHED ON WINFIELD HOUSE. THE REGENTS PARK RESIDENCE GIVEN TO THE EMBASSY BY THE WOOLWORTH HEIRESS BARBARA HUTTON. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY BY JUNE.

THE PRINCESS GATE RESIDENCE IS UNATTRACTIVE AND NOISY IN COMPARISON WITH WINFIELD HOUSE. AT PRINCESS GATE THE AMBASSADOR OCCUPIES A SMALL APARTMENT FRONTING ON BUSY KNIGHTSBRIDGE, A MAIN THOROUGHFARE. WINFIELD HOUSE IS ON THE OUTER CIRCLE OF WOODED REGENTS PARK AND HAS SPACIOUS, PRIVATE GROUNDS.

W401PES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IN MOSCOW DISCUSSED PROCEDURE FOR WRITING A GERMAN PEACE TREATY AGAIN TODAY, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED.

"THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.A. AND GREAT BRITAIN AGAIN MADE A NUMBER OF PROPOSALS WHICH CONTRADICT THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) AGREEMENT ENVISAGINT THAT THE PREPARATION OF THE PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS," THE BROADCAST SAID.

RG10A3AES

LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF MODERN WEAPONS MAY BE ENDING THE ISSUANCE OF WAR RISK INSURANCE POLICIES BY PRIVATE COMPANIES, LONDON UNDERWRITERS SAID TODAY.

UNDERWRITERS WERE CONSIDERING A PROPOSAL OF THE NORDIC WAR RISK INSURANCE POOL, AN ASSOCIATION OF SCANDINAVIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES, THAT WAR RISK INSURANCE BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BE DISCONTINUED. PEACETIME PREMIUMS ARE SMALL, AND MANY FIRMS FEAR THAT WHOLESALE DEVASTATION BY ATOMIC AND OTHER WEAPONS MIGHT RUIN THEM.

LONDON UNDERWRITERS HAD REACHED NO CONCLUSIONS, BUT SOME FELT THAT WAR RISK INSURANCE, IF IT IS TO SURVIVE AS AN ENTERPRISE, MUST BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENTS.

WB825AES

MAR 1947

30.24-8555

MAR 1947

REPLYING TO LABORITE S.S.SILVERMAN'S DEMAND THAT U.S. AID TO GREECE BE ADMINISTERED UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, MCNEIL SAID:

"I AM NOT SURE IT WOULD BE PROPER FOR US TO TRY AND INSTRUCT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AS TO WHAT CONDITIONS THEY OUGHT TO HAVE PLACED UPON THEIR OFFER."

HE DECLINED TO REPLY WHEN LABORITE W.N.WARBEY ASKED FOR A PLEDGE THAT BRITAIN WOULD TRY TO RESTORE THE "INFLUENCE AND AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AND "REPAIR THE DAMAGE WHICH HAS BEEN DONE BY THE UNITED STATES IN BYPASSING THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION."

JP107PES

BY ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS,MARCH 17-(AP)-DR.FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE THINKS HE KNOWS HOW TO MAKE AN ATOM BOMB AND DISCUSSED THE FORMULA TODAY, BUT HE SAID HE HAD NEVER EXPERIMENTED WITH THE WEAPON BECAUSE FRANCE HAD PROMISED THE UNITED NATIONS HE WOULD NOT.

HE SAID HIS FORMULA PROBABLY WAS NOT THE SAME AS THE AMERICAN BOMB, BUT THAT IN PRINCIPLE IT PROBABLY WAS NOT VERY FAR OFF EITHER.

REPEATING WHAT HE ONCE TOLD A CLASS AT THE SORBONNE UNIVERSITY IN PARIS, THE YOUNG FRENCH SCIENTIST SAID HE IMAGINED AN ATOM BOMB COULD BE MADE BY ARRANGING TWO HEMISPHERES OF URANIUM IN A TUBE SO THAT THERE WOULD BE CRASHED TOGETHER WHILE ONE WAS BEING BOMBARDED BY NEUTROS.

"THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS COMMITTED HERSELF TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY DECLARING OUR EXPERIMENTS WITH ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE CONFINED TO PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS." DR.JOLIOT-CURIE SAID.

HE SAID THE COMMITMENT WAS MADE IN 1946, SHORTLY AFTER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED AND PLACED HIM AT THE HEAD OF FRANCE'S ATOMIC COMMISSION. SO FAR HIS EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN THE FIELDS OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY, HE SAID. THE ATOMIC COMMISSION IS NOW SECURING LAND NEAR PARIS FOR A LARGE TESTING FIELD WHERE "LOS ENERGY" PILES WILL BE PLACED. A SECO

THE ATOMIC COMMISSION IS NOW SECURING LAND NEAR PARIS FOR A LARGE TESTING FIELD WHERE "LOW ENERGY" PILES WILL BE PLACED. A SECOND EXPERIMENTAL PLANT WILL BE SET UP LATER IN A DEPOPULATED SECTOR OF FRANCE WHERE A MORE POWERFUL PILE WILL BE PLACED TO GENERATE NUCLEAR ENERGY.

DR.JOLIOT-CURIE AND HIS WIFE, IRENE CURIE, DAUGHTER OF THE FAMED X-RAY SPECIALIST, MARIE CURIE, WON A NOBEL PRIZE FOR THEIR DISCOVERY OF "INDUCED" RADIO ACTIVITY.

SO ANYTHING HE HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT OF HOW TO MAKE AN ATOM BOMB CANNOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY.

HOWEVER, JOLIOT-CURIE INSISTED EMPHATICALLY THAT IT BE REMEMBERED THAT ALL HE HAD TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT WAS BASED IN SPECULATION.

A125

THE FIRST THING YOU NEED TO MAKE AN ATOM BOMB, DR. JOLIOT-CURIE BELIEVES, IS A MASS OF URANIUM 235 IN SPHERICAL FORM, CAPABLE OF EXPLODING UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY NEUTRONS. DIVIDE THIS MASS INTO TWO HEMISPHERES, PLACING ONE AT EACH END OF A CYLINDRICAL TUBE. ONE IS STATIONARY AND THE OTHER CAN SLIDE TOWARD IT. NEITHER HAS THE RIGHT MASS TO START A CHAIN REACTION WITHOUT THE OTHER.

HE ESTIMATES ROUGHLY THAT SIXTY POUNDS OF URANIUM WOULD CREATE AN EXPLOSION COMPARABLE TO THAT OF 20,000 TONS OF THE MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVES USED IN EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR TWO.

WITH THE URANIUM, IF YOU ARE GOING TO MAKE A BOMB, DR. JOLIOT-CURIE SUGGESTS A FORM OF POLONIUM WHICH COULD BE MADE INTO A SOURCE FOR THE NEUTRONS YOU ARE GOING TO NEED. THIS POLONIUM SHOOTS A STREAM OF NEUTRONS AGAINST THE FLAT SURFACE OF THE STATIONARY HEMISPHERE OF URANIUM 235.

THEN PLACE AN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE BEHIND THE MOBILE HEMISPHERE OF URANIUM 235.

WHEN YOU SET OFF THE CHARGE, IT WILL PROJECT THE MOBILE HEMISPHERE WITH GREAT VELOCITY TOWARDS THE STATIONARY ONE. WHEN THE TWO HEMISPHERES OF URANIUM 235 ARE REUNITED INTOONE MASS, CONTINUOUS CHAIN EXPLOSIONS WILL DEVELOP, HE SAID.

SUPPOSEDLY HE MEANS THE FISSION WILL BE CREATED BY THE RICOCHETING OF NEUTRONS CAUGHT IN THE CENTER.

HE SAID THERE WOULD THEN PROBABLY BE A SUDDEN AND PRODIGIOUS RISE IN TEMPERATURE, CAUSED BY THIS CHAIN REACTION OF FISSION FROM THE NUCLEUS OF THE URANIUM.

HE SAID THAT NEWSREELS TAKEN OF THE EXPLOSION IN NEW MEXICO SHOW AT THE POINT OF THE EXPLOSION AN IMMENSE LUMINOUS GLOBE, EXTENDING RAPIDLY AND ITS BRILLIANCE SHOWS ITS TEMPERATURE MAY HAVE REACHED 100,000 DEGREES CENTIGRADE. CONSEQUENTLY THE EXPLOSION PRODUCES A TERRIBLE BLOW, SO POWERFUL AND HOT THAT IT IS CAPABLE OF KNOCKING DOWN WALLS AND BUILDINGS. SOME OBJECTS CARBONIZE AND MELT.

JK1137AES

PARIS, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE INTERIOR MINISTRY ABOUT 30 PERSONS CHARGED WITH HAVING BEEN PRO-VICHYITE OR PRO-GERMAN HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A SEARCH OF CONVENTS AND MONASTERIES WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HIDDEN. SOME 10 PRIESTS AND NUNS ACCUSED OF HELPING HIDE THEM ALSO WERE REPORTED ARRESTED.

FD1240PES

PARIS, MARCH 17-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER EDOUARD DEPREUX, TAKING COGNIZANCE OF RUMORS OF POSSIBLE VIOLENCE BETWEEN RIGHTISTS AND COMMUNISTS, SAID TODAY STOCKS OF ARMS WERE HIDDEN "NEARLY EVERYWHERE" IN FRANCE, BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS DETERMINED TO SEIZE ALL OF THEM.

MOST OF THE ARMS, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, APPARENTLY ARE IN LEFTIST HANDS. HE SAID THE HOLDERS OF THE HIDDEN STORES USUALLY SAID THEY WERE FOR "SPANISH REPUBLICANS -- TOO OFTEN A PRETEXT."

THE MINISTER SAID APPROXIMATELY 100 CASES OF MACHINE GUNS, SUBMACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADES HAD BEEN SEIZED BY POLICE NEAR PARIS.

ASSERTING THAT REPORTS IN FOREIGN PAPERS OF STORES OF HIDDEN ARMS IN FRANCE WERE "GREATLY EXAGGERATED," DEPREUX SAID "THERE ARE SOME NEARLY EVERYWHERE IN FRANCE BUT NOT AS MANY AS REPORTED ABROAD."

FD528PES

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN REPORTED TODAY THAT NIELS NOERLAND, BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE COPENHAGEN PAPER BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE SOVIET ZONE IN GERMANY AND HELD PRISONER FOR 29 HOURS.

THE SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN SAID NOERLUND ESCAPED BY JUMPING FROM A RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE AS IT PASSED A BRITISH MILITARY POLICE POST. THE PAPER REPORTED THAT SEVERAL SHOTS WERE FIRED BY THE BRITISH AND THAT THE RUSSIANS TURNED AROUND AND DROVE OFF.

AXEL MOOS, NEWS EDITOR OF BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, SAID HE HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM NOERLUND SUNDAY THAT HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS NEAR MAGDEBURG BUT WAS NOW EN ROUTE HOME. MOOS SAID HE HAD NO OTHER DETAILS. THE BERLINGSKE TIDENDE IS NOW CLOSED BY A STRIKE.

A DANISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE EPISODE.

THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER LAND OG FOLK SAID IN A BERLIN DISPATCH THAT NOERLUND HAD BEEN ARRESTED WHEN HE PASSED BY MISTAKE THROUGH AN AREA WHERE SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS WERE BEING HELD.

JR420AES

ROME, MARCH 17-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA ASKED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW TODAY TO PERMIT ITALY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM.

HIS NOTE ASSERTED THAT ITALY'S BLOOD CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NAZISM WAS SUFFICIENT REASON FOR AN INVITATION AND THAT ITALY HAD HAD IMPORTANT COMMERCE WITH GERMANY IN THE PAST.

ITALY FOUGHT AS A GERMAN ALLY DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF THE WAR, BUT SWITCHED AFTER THE ALLIES INVADED ITALY AND BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS OVERTHROWN.

RQ1013AES

VENICE, MARCH 17-(AP)-ON HIS TWELFTH DAY IN THE WITNESS STAND, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING LOST HIS TEMPER TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE C.L.STIRLING FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR PUT THE DEFENDANT THROUGH A GRINDING CROSS-EXAMINATION ON EVENTS LEADING TO THE ARDEATINE CAVES MASSACRE IN ROME, MARCH 24, 1944. AGAIN AND AGAIN STIRLING ASKED KESSELRING WHETHER HE DIDN'T CONSIDER HE SHOULD HAVE HANDLED THE INCIDENT PERSONALLY INSTEAD OF LEAVING IT TO HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL VON WESTPHALEN. AFTER THE SAME AND SIMILAR QUESTIONS WERE HAMMERED IN OVER AND OVER KESSELRING REPLIED:

"NO GENERAL OF ANY NATIONALITY COULD HAVE DONE MORE THAN I. YOU DO NOT APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND MY POSITION AT ALL."

LEANING FORWARD IN HIS CHAIR AND ALMOST SHOUTING AT THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE HE SAID:

"DO YOU THINK I WAS ABLE TO HANDLE EVERY SINGLE THING MYSELF?"

TIGHT-LIPPED STIRLING REPLIED CURTLY:

"I AM SORRY, FIELD MARSHAL, YOU ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO ASK ME ANY QUESTIONS."

LATER, IN HIS WITHERING CROSS-EXAMINATION ON KESSELRING'S ANTI-PARTISAN ORDERS, STIRLING REMARKED THAT SHOOTING PARTISANS WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, BUT WHAT WAS NOT LEGAL, HE SAID, WAS SHOOTING OF PARTISANS WITHOUT A TRIAL OR SHOOTING CIVILIANS WHO HAD NO CONNECTION WITH PARTISANS.

RW928AES

BUCHAREST, MARCH 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRED SIGERIST, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS'S "OPERATION ROMANIA," SAID TODAY THE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS TO MOLDAVIAN PEASANTS HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

"THE 7,000 TONS OF FOODSTUFFS REACHED CONSTANTA ONLY MARCH 1," SAID SIGERIST, WHO HAD JUST WOUND UP A SIX-DAY INSPECTION TOUR.

"MANY ASPECTS OF THIS GIGANTIC TASK COULD BE DESCRIBED, SUCH AS THE INCREDIBLE SPEED WITH WHICH IT WAS CARRIED OUT, OR THE GREAT SPONTANEOUS ACCLAIM WITH WHICH FOOD TRAINS WERE MET BY THE STARVING PEOPLE IN 21 PROVINCES OF MOLDAVIA.

"BUT THE GREATEST, MOST INSPIRING PHENOMENON WAS THE TOTAL COOPERATION OF ALL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD CONTRIBUTE TOWARD THE EXECUTION OF THIS HUMANITARIAN TASK, WHICH HAS GIVEN THOUSANDS OF WRETCHED PEOPLE NEW HOPE AND NEW CONFIDENCE IN MAKING A NEW LIFE."

GEN.CONSTANTIN MARDARI, CHIEF ROMANIAN RED CROSS DELEGATE HANDLING THE RELIEF DISTRIBUTION, SAID:

"I HAVE NOTHING BUT WORDS OF THANKS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS."

I MADE THE TOUR WITH THE OFFICIALS ABOARD A SPECIAL RELIEF TRAIN PROVIDED BY THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT. THE PARTY RETURNED TO BUCHAREST AT 9:30 P.M. SUNDAY NIGHT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR THE SPEEDIEST RELIEF TO THE NEEDY, REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION OR POLITICS, WAS ALMOST EVERYWHERE FULFILLED. LOSSES DURING THE DISTRIBUTION WERE NEGLIGIBLE. MR. TRUMAN'S OBJECTIVE OF FEEDING 500,000 PEOPLE IN 16 DAYS ACTUALLY WAS BETTERED, FOR CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES WERE THAT 1,500,000 HAD BEEN FED IN TEN DAYS.

EVERY PERSON, EVEN IN THE MOST REMOTE FRONTIER OR MOUNTAIN VILLAGE KNEW THAT THE RELIEF CAME FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS WHO TRAVELED ACROSS THE COUNTRY IN ROUGH WEATHER HELPING PLACE THE UNITED STATES' GIFT WERE CAPT. PAUL PETROWSKY OF NEW YORK; SGT. ALEXANDER POPA OF CANTON, OHIO; CAPT. ALTON SHIPSTEAD OF WINONA, MINN.; SGT. ROBERT RABINOVICI OF SAN FRANCISCO; COL. JOHN LOVELL OF OTTAWA, IOWA; LT. COL. CASE WILCOX OF WASHINGTON; AND JUDGE ADVOCATE LT. COL. CHARLES LAWRENCE OF NEW YORK.

AFTER SIX DAYS TRAVEL THROUGH THE DISTRESSED AREAS, I FOUND THAT THE RELIEF RATIONS SAVED COUNTLESS LIVES AND BOOSTED MORALE OF THE POPULATION. WHEN SHIPMENTS REACHED SOME VILLAGES, HUNDREDS ALREADY HAD DIED.

SINCE LAST DECEMBER, STATISTICS SHOWED THAT DEATHS FAR EXCEEDED BIRTHS.

JK218PES

30.24-8557

MAR 1947

BELGRADE, MARCH 17--(AP)---HAROLD E. STASSEN ARRIVED IN BELGRADE FROM VIENNA TODAY FOR A 24-HOUR VISIT IN WHICH HE IS SCHEDULED TO CONFER WITH PREMIER MARSHAL TITO. HE IS STUDYING EUROPEAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

CARUTHERS 01500 JRT 323PES

ATHENS, MARCH 17-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MAC VEAGH WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE PREPARING TO LEAVE ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE PLANE FOR CONSULTATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

PAUL PORTER, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ECONOMIC MISSION TO GREECE, LEFT YESTERDAY FOR WASHINGTON. HIS DEPARTURE CAME FOUR DAYS AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS THAT AUTHORITY BE GIVEN TO LOAN GREECE AND TURKEY $400,000,000 AS A MEANS OF COMBATTING THE SPREAD OF WORLD COMMUNISM.

MGA3AES

WARSAW, MARCH 17-(AP)-POLAND'S MINISTER OF TRADE, WLODZIMIERZ LECHOWICZ, PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE A FAMINE NEXT SUMMER UNLESS IT RECEIVED 400,000 TONS OF GRAIN FROM ABROAD.

AT HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER, LECHOWICZ SAID HE HOPED POLAND WOULD GET A BIG PORTION OF THE $350,000,000 RELIEF APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE MINISTER SAID HE DID NOT CONSIDER RUSSIAN TROOP OCCUPATION OF VAST FARMLANDS IN POLAND AN AGGRAVATION OF THE FOOD CRISIS BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS, OCCUPYING 700,000 ACRES IN WESTERN POMERIANIA ALONE, WERE CULTIVATING LAND THAT OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE LAIN FALLOW. HE SAID THE RUSSIANS PAID POLES IN GRAIN FOR USE OF THE LAND AND STATED FLATLY THAT NO FOODSTUFFS WERE EXPORTED TO RUSSIA.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE ADDED, POLAND HAS "NO POSSIBILITY" OF IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA TO RELIEVE THE FOOD SITUATION.

SN959PES

THIRD NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (200-UP)

BY WES GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, MARCH 18-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV DEMANDED LAST NIGHT THAT GERMANY PAY THE SOVIET UNION $10,000,000,000 IN REPARATIONS OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD, BUT AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD OPPOSE SPREADING ANY GERMAN WAR PAYMENTS OVER SO LONG A PERIOD.

IN A SAVAGE ATTACK ON THE WESTERN POWERS, MOLOTOV SAID HE WISHED THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DEVISE A 20-YEAR REPARATIONS PLAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOVIET UNION AND, IN ADDITION, DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE NULLIFICATION OF THE MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY AND A SOVIET HAND IN THE GERMAN STATE CONTROL OF ALL CARTELS AND TRUSTS.

MOLOTOV'S LONG TIRADE AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS--THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE--BROUGHT A COLD, BLUNT REBUKE FROM U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL, WHO MAINTAINED AN ICY MIEN THROUGHOUT THE FOUR HOUR AND 15 MINUTE SESSION, THE LONGEST TO DATE.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE AMERICAN POSITION IN REGARD TO MOLOTOV'S REPARATIONS PLAN WOULD BE THAT TWO DECADES WOULD BE TOO LONG A TIME TO IMPOSE SUCH A FINANCIAL BURDEN ON GERMANY AND THAT SUCH A CONTINUING DEBT WOULD HINDER GERMANY'S RECOVERY FOR YEARS TO COME. ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE, THE SOURCES SAID, TO HAVE THE RUSSIANS AGREE TO CUT DOWN THE PERIOD PAYMENT CONSIDERABLY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT GREAT BRITAIN PROBABLY WOULD ADOPT A SIMILAR ATTITUDE TO THE 20-YEAR PLAN.

IN MAKING HIS REPARATIONS DEMAND, MOLOTOV TOLD THE CONFERENCE THAT THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE WARS HAD COST THE SOVIET UNION $357,000,000,000 AND THAT THE DAMAGE INFLICTTED BY GERMAN ARMIES AND THEIR ALLIES ON SOVIET SOIL TOTALED $128,000,000,000.

(THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY THAT THE WAR COST AMERICA MORE THAN $330,000,000,000. IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM SPENT $120,000,000,000, FRANCE $192,000,000,000 AND GERMANY $272,000,000,000. THE TOTAL COST OF THE WAR TO ALL PARTICIPANTS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT OVER $1,116,000,000,000.)

DURING THE WAR, HE CONTENDED, THE GERMANS DESTROYED 1,710 RUSSIAN TOWNS, 7,000 VILLAGES AND 6,000,000 BUILDINGS WHICH LEFT 25,000,000 PERSONS HOMELESS. MORE THAN 35,000 FACTORIES AND 40,000 HOSPITALS WERE DESTROYED, HE ADDED.

MEANWHILE, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF LAST NIGHT, FRENCH SOURCES SAID. NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY AS TO THE NATURE OF THEIR DISCUSSION.

BIDAULT WAS THE FIRST OF THE VISITING MINISTERS TO SEE STALIN AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN WOULD FOLLOW SUIT SHORTLY.

MOLOTOV'S REPARATIONS DEMANDS, WHICH WENT FAR BEYOND WHAT EVEN THE MOST PESSIMISTIC OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE SOVIET UNION WOULD ASK, HIGHLIGHTED THE FIRST DAY'S DISCUSSION OF THE EIGHT-DAY-OLD SESSION ON THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY.

THE DISCUSSION FOUND RUSSIA LINED UP AGAINST THE THREE WESTERN POWERS. THE DETERMINED STANDS TAKEN BY MARSHALL, BEVIN AND MOLOTOV GAVE NO SUPPORT TO CONFERENCE OBSERVERS WHO EXPECTED SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS ON GERMANY TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AT THE CURRENT MEETING.

MARSHALL, BEVIN AND MOLOTOV AGREED THAT ECONOMIC UNITY WAS NECESSARY FOR GERMANY AND THAT CENTRAL AGENCIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, BUT FROM THIS COMMON GROUND THERE WERE WIDE DIFFERENCES ON THE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE POINTS THEY HAD AGREED UPON. ON OTHER MEASURES THERE WAS TOTAL DISAGREEMENT.

MAR 1947

MARSHALL, IN A NEW BID TO ABOLISH THE VETO, PROPOSED THAT THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN OPERATE BY A MAJORITY VOTE. THIS WAS CERTAIN TO MEET HEAD-ON OPPOSITION FROM THE RUSSIANS.

FRANCE, UNLIKE THE OTHER THREE POWERS, IS WAITING UNTIL TODAY'S SESSION TO PRESENT ITS VIEWS ON ECONOMIC UNITY AND REPARATIONS, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT BIDAULT WILL BE AT ODDS WITH THE OTHER POWERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL AGENCIES.

MOLOTOV'S 20-YEAR REPARATIONS PLAN, WHICH ENVISIONED TAKING REPARATIONS NOT ONLY FROM GERMAN CAPITAL GOODS, BUT FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN ASSETS, WAS EXPECTED TO MEET WITH IMMEDIATE OPPOSITION FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS WELL AS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BEVIN--SPEAKING BEFORE MOLOTOV JARRED THE OTHER MINISTERS WITH HIS PLAN--STRESSED THAT REPARATIONS MUST BE TAKEN FROM GERMANY OVER A BRIEF PERIOD AND CONFINED TO CAPITAL GOODS. THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY PROPOSED THAT A NEW REPARATIONS SURVEY BE MADE AND COMPLETED BEFORE JULY 1.

IT BECAME APPARENT IMMEDIATELY THAT REPARATIONS HAD NO. 1 PRIORITY ON THE SOVIET CONFERENCE AGENDA AND THAT IT WAS THE KEY TO THE ENTIRE GERMAN SITUATION.

NOT ALL THE RECRIMINATIONS, HOWEVER, CAME FROM MOLOTOV, ALTHOUGH HE REPEATED ALMOST EVERY CHARGE AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS WHICH HAVE BEEN VOICED BY THE RUSSIANS IN THE PAST 18 MONTHS.

MARSHALL, OPPOSING REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION, DECLARED ICILY: "WE UNDERSTAND SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF GOODS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THE SOVIET ZONE FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION."

ONE CHANGE IN GERMANY SEEMED CERTAIN FROM YESTERDAY'S SESSION, IN ANY EVENT, SINCE BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDED THAT A GERMAN CURRENCY REFORM BE MADE IMMEDIATELY WITH THE ISSUANCE OF NEW MONEY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE CURRENTLY INFLATED MARK.

DURING THE SHARP DEBATE ON REPARATIONS, MARSHALL INFORMED MOLOTOV THAT GERMANY MUST BE MADE SELF-SUFFICIENT BEFORE REPARATIONS ARE SKIMMED FROM PRODUCTION.

MOLOTOV'S DEMANDS, WHICH EXCEEDED BY FAR THE EXPECTATIONS OF EVEN THE MOST PESSIMISTIC WESTERN OBSERVERS, INCLUDED A PROPOSAL THAT REPARATIONS BE PAID FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION.

TAKING SHARP ISSUE WITH THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT, U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL COOLLY INFORMED HIM THAT GERMANY MUST BE MADE SULF-SUFFICIENT BEFORE REPARATIONS ARE SKIMMED FROM PRODUCTION.

"WE CANNOT ACCEPT A UNIFIED GERMANY UNDER A PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT MEAN THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD PAY REPARATIONS TO AN ALLY," SAID MARSHALL.

MOLOTOV'S CHARGES THAT WESTERN POWERS HAD VIOLATED REPEATEDLY ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS REACHED AT POTSDAM AND YALTA ALSO DREW A SHARP REBUKE FROM MARSHALL.

"I DO NOT AGREE WITH THE BASIS AND/OR LOGIC OF MUCH THAT HE SAID," MARSHALL DECLARED. "BUT CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES GET US NOWHERE EXCEPT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER DIFFERENCES. THEY DO NOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS. THEY DO COMPLICATE THEM."

MOLOTOV'S SWEEPING DEMANDS, DELIVERED AS THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE WENT INTO ITS SECOND WEEK, INCLUDED:

1. REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION, BY THE REMOVAL OF CAPITAL GOODS SUCH AS FACTORIES, AND BY A DIVISION OF FOREIGN GERMAN ASSETS.
2. IMMEDIATE CANCELLATION OF THE ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES ZONES OF GERMANY.
3. FOUR-POWER CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRIALLY RICH RUHR, NOW IN THE BRITISH ZONE.
4. RAISING OF THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRY TO 12,000,000 TONS OF STEEL A YEAR, SO THAT THE OUTPUT COULD BE USED FOR REPARATIONS.
5. CREATION OF CENTRAL AGENCIES IN GERMANY TO ADMINISTER THE REPARATIONS PROGRAM.
6. MEASURES TO INCREASE GERMAN EXPORTS, IMPROVE HER FINANCIAL AND CURRENCY CONDITIONS, AND PLACE CONTROL OF CARTELS AND TRUSTS UNDER THE STATE.

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THE BIGGEST SURPRISE IN MOLOTOV'S PROGRAM WAS THAT REPARATIONS PAYMENTS BE STAGGERED OVER 20 YEARS, DATING FROM THE SIGNING OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT. THE ORIGINAL POTSDAM DECLARATION SET TWO YEARS FOR THE COMPLETION OF REPARATIONS REMOVALS.

HE SAID THAT THE ALLIES HAD AGREED AT POTSDAM AND YALTA THAT RUSSIA SHOULD RECEIVE $10,000,000,000, AND THAT THIS FIGURE REPRESENTED LESS THAN ONE-TENTH OF THE WAR DAMAGE SUFFERED BY THE SOVIET UNION. HE ALSO DEMANDED THAT THE REPARATIONS BE SET AT 1938 WORLD PRICES.

(JAMES M.BYRNES, THEN SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID LAST JULY THAT RUSSIA HAD RECEIVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY $14,000,000,000 IN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY. IN ADDITION, RUSSIA HAS RECEIVED MANY GERMAN FACTORIES, INCLUDING PLANTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION WHICH WERE TRANSFERRED INTACT TO THE SOVIET UNION.)

MOLOTOV LISTED WHAT HE SAID WERE THREE SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT BY WESTERN POWERS. THESE WERE:

1. BY THE BRITISH, IN TAKING OVER THE COAL AND IRON OF THE RUHR.
2. BY THE FRENCH, IN SEVERING THE SAAR.
3. BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, IN THE ECONOMIC FUSION OF THEIR ZONES.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN, LIKE MOLOTOV AND MARSHALL, CALLED FOR AN INCREASE IN GERMAN PRODUCTION, AND WARNED THAT ANY ECONOMIC MERGER OF ALL THE ZONES IN GERMANY WOULD REQUIRE ALL OCCUPYING POWERS TO SHARE THE COST EQUALLY.

HE DECLARED THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE NEW OBLIGATIONS WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE COSTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

BEVINALSO MADE IT PLAIN THAT RUSSIA WOULD HAVE TO FURNISH A FULL REPORT ON WHAT FACTORIES HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM EASTERN GERMANY, AND WHAT FACTORIES WERE LEFT, BEFORE BRITAIN WOULD AGREE TO A MERGER OF ALL ZONES.

"ANY AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC UNITY WHICH IGNORES THESE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF GERMAN ECONOMY WOULD ADD TO OUR BURDEN," SAID BEVIN. "I CANNOT AND I WILL NOT BE A PARTY TO ANY SUCH AGREEMENT."

MARSHALL PLACED PARTICULAR STRESS ON AN IMPORT-EXPORT PROGRAM TO ENABLE GERMANY TO PAY HER OWN WAY, AND, LIKE MOLOTOV, RECOMMENDED

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30.24-8559

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES.

"AN EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM FOR GERMANY AS A WHOLE SHALL BE INSTITUTED PROMPTLY TO ENABLE GERMANS TO PAY FOR APPROVED IMPORTS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN RECOVERY," MARSHALL SAID IN A LENGTHY STATEMENT. "ANY INTERIM DEFICIT IN THE GERMAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS SHALL BE BORNE AMONG THE OCCUPYING POWERS AS MAY BE AGREED IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

MARSHALL DECLARED THAT THE OCCUPYING POWERS ALSO MUST REACH AN UNDERSTANDING ON "SHARING APPROXIMATELY THE COST OF IMPORTING FOOD NEEDED TO PREVENT STARVATION."

THE U.S.SECRETARY SAID RUSSIA HAD NOT DISCLOSED HOW MUCH OF GERMANY'S CURRENT PRODUCTION HAD BEEN REMOVED TO THE SOVIET UNION, BUT "IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE QUANTITIES HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIAL."

"WE REGARD THESE REMOVALS TO BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT WHICH REQUIRES GERMANY TO BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC WHOLE AND PRESCRIBES THE COMMON USE OF RESOURCES AND APPLICATION OF EXPORT PROCEEDS IN THE FIRST PLACE TO PAYMENT OF IMPORTS," MARSHALL SAID.

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MEANWHILE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT BEVIN, FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF MARSHALL, HAD REJECTED FORMALLY A RUSSIANN PROPOSAL THAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE U.S. DISCUSS THE CHINA QUESTION.

THIS INFORMANT SAID BEVIN HAD SENT A LETTER TO MOLOTOV EXPRESSING SIMILAR VIEWS TO THOSE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY MARSHALL, BUT ALSO STRESSING THAT IN BRITAIN'S OPINION THE QUESTION WAS PRIMARILY ONE INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

SOME DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID BEVIN'S REPORTED STAND WAS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF A BRITISH MOVE TOWARD A SECONDARY ROLE IN GREAT POWER ISSUES, WHEN SHE CAN MORE OR LESS GRACEFULLY SEEK TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH EXCEED HER REAL POWER.

JP431PES

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FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 17-(AP)-AN EARLY MEETING BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, LIKELY TO HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS GENERALLY, WAS PREDICTED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TODAY AS THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ENTERED ITS SECOND WEEK.

BRITISH INFORMANTS SAID MEANWHILE THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS ALIGNING HIMSELF WITH MARSHALL IN THE LATTER'S WEEKEND REJECTION OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S REQUEST FOR A CONFERENCE ON CHINA, AND A SOLID BRITISH-UNITED STATES FRONT AGAINST BIG THREE INTERFERENCE IN CHINA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS SEEMED TO HAVE DEVELOPED.

THE SECOND WEEK OF MEETINGS HERE--TO PREPARE PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA--PROMISED TO SPEED UP THE WORK CONSIDERABLY. THESE EVENTS WERE IN PROSPECT:

FIRST: THE CONFERENCE WAS SCHEDULED TO BUCKLE DOWN TODAY TO THE REAL ISSUES--ECONOMIC UNITY AND REPARATIONS--WHICH HAVE DIVIDED THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE SOVIET UNION IN GERMANY ALMOST SINCE THE WAR'S END. OBSERVERS TERMED PROSPECTS FOR AGREEMENT NONE TOO BRIGHT AND SAID A DEADLOCK MIGHT SHOW UP PROMPTLY.

SECOND: THIS IS ABOUT THE TIME IN SUCH MOSCOW CONFERENCES THAT STALIN USUALLY INVITES EACH VISITING FOREIGN MINISTER TO CALL FOR A TALK. WHILE MARSHALL NEVER TIPS OFF HIS MOVES AHEAD OF TIME, HE WAS BELIEVED FULLY PREPARED TO DISCUSS NEW U.S. ACTIONS IN REGARD TO GREECE AND TURKEY AND STRESS THAT THE U.S. VIEWED THE SITUATION WITH CONCERN.

(PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGED CONGRESS LAST WEDNESDAY TO EARMARK $400,000,000 FOR FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY IN LINE WITH A POLICY OF SUPPORTING "FREE PEOPLES WHO ARE RESISTING ATTEMPTED SUBJUGATION BY ARMED MINORITIES OR BY OUTSIDE PRESSURES.")

~~THIRD: BEVIN WAS REPORTED DUE TO MAKE A REPLY IN THE SAME VEIN~~ AS MARSHALL'S TO MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL FOR TALKS ON CHINA UNDER THE BIG THREE'S MOSCOW AGREEMENT OF DECEMBER, 1945. MOLOTOV THEN WAS EXPECTED TO SAY WHETHER HE WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION THAT THE THREE SHOULD MERELY EXCHANGE REPORTS ON EXECUTION OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THAT AGREEMENT. (THE AGREEMENT FAVORED A "UNIFIED AND DEMOCRATIC CHINA UNDER THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT," "BROAD PARTICIPATION BY DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS" AND "CESSATION OF CIVIL STRIFE.")

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FOURTH: THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES DISCUSSING AUSTRIA WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE NECESSITY OF BREAKING A DEADLOCK OVER ALBANIA IF ANY MACHINERY WAS TO BE SET UP FOR INFORMING SMALLER NATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE'S WORK ON GERMANY IN TIME TO DO THEM ANY GOOD. RUSSIA HOLDS THAT ALBANIA MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY COMMITTEE OF SMALL-NATION ENVOYS ORGANIZED HERE; BRITAIN AND THE U.S. SO FAR HAVE TURNED DOWN THIS PROPOSAL.

LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, WHO SATURDAY BECAME COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE AND U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR GERMANY, WAS IN MOSCOW TO ADVISE MARSHALL IN THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS. SUMMONED THE DAY HE TOOK COMMAND, HE ARRIVED FROM BERLIN AT 2:45 P.M. YESTERDAY.

MOLOTOV TRIED WHEN THE CONFERENCE OPENED LAST MONDAY TO GET CHINA PUT ON THE AGENDA. FAILING IN THAT, HE WROTE MARSHALL AND BEVIN WEDNESDAY TO ASK FOR INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION.

LAST NIGHT HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. DELEGATION MADE PUBLIC MARSHALL'S LETTER IN REPLY, DATED SATURDAY NIGHT. MARSHALL AGREED TO AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON CHINA BUT SAID: "I DO NOT THINK IT DESIRABLE TO ENGAGE IN ANY CONFERENCE, HOWEVER INFORMAL."

"I SUGGEST," HE SAID, "THAT EACH OF US FURNISH THE OTHER WITH STATED INFORMATION BEFORE APRIL 1 AND THAT EACH OF US MAKE AVAILABLE A COPY OF THE INFORMATION FURNISHED TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT." THE LATTER GOVERNMENT HAS OPPOSED ANY DISCUSSION OF HER AFFAIRS, WITHIN OR

WITHOUT THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE.

THE CONFERENCE'S FIRST WEEK WAS GENERALLY WRITTEN OFF HERE AS A TIME OF PRELIMINARY SPARRING, AND DECISIONS ON GERMANY'S FUTURE WERE DEEMED STILL DISTANT. BUT DISPUTES OVER REPARATIONS, WHICH RUSSIA WANTS BADLY, AND ECONOMIC UNIFICATION, WHICH THE WESTERN POWERS DESIRE TO MAKE GERMANY SELF SUFFICIENT, SEEMED BOUND TO EMERGE CLEARLY IN DISCUSSIONS STARTING TODAY.

U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL SMITH HELD A RECEPTION LAST NIGHT FOR HEADS OF THE ALLIED MISSIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

DURING THE DAY, WHICH WAS COLD AND CLEAR, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT HEARD A SERMON BY THE REV. C.A.LABERGE OF WORCESTER, MASS., AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST.LOUIS OF THE FRENCH. MANY CATHOLICS IN OTHER DELEGATIONS ALSO WERE ON HAND. THE PRIEST, SPEAKING IN FRENCH, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN, DID NOT MENTION THE CONFERENCE.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION STAFFS SAW STALIN SITTING IN A BOX AT THE OPERA SATURDAY NIGHT.

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MOLOTOV SAID THAT THE $10,000,000,000 CLAIM REPRESENTED LESS THAN ONE TENTH OF THE DAMAGE SUFFERED BY THE SOVIET UNION. IN ONE OF HIS MAIN POINTS, MOLOTOV PROPOSED THAT REPARATIONS BE VALUED AT 1938 WORLD PRICES.

MOLOTOV MADE OTHER DEMANDS, INCLUDING MEASURES TO IMPROVE GERMAN FINANCIAL AND CURRENCY CONDITIONS, MEASURES TO INCREASE GERMAN EXPORTS, THE PLACING OF THE CONTROL OF CARTELS AND TRUSTS UNDER THE STATE AND MEASURES TO OBTAIN THE COOPERATION OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

HE DEMANDED THAT THE AMERICAN-BRITISH ZONAL FUSION BE ANNULLED ON THE ALLEGATION THAT IT VIOLATED THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

ONE OF MOLOTOV'S MAJOR SURPRISES WAS HIS SUGGESTION THAT THE REPARATIONS BE SPREAD OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD DATING FROM THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT. THE ORIGINAL POTSDAM DECISION REACHED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE SET A TWO-YEAR PERIOD FOR THE COMPLETION OF REPARATIONS REMOVALS.

IT WAS RECALLED, IN VIEW OF MOLOTOV'S SUGGESTION THAT GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION BE RAISED TO 12,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY, THAT THE FOUR POWERS PROVIDED A YEAR AGO FOR A CAPACITY OF 7,500,000 TONS AND A YEARLY PRODUCTION OF 5,800,000 TONS.

THE RUSSIAN SUGGESTED THAT CENTRAL AGENCIES BE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY IN GERMANY FOR INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE, FINANCEN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

THE MEETING, AT WHICH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT PRESIDED, LASTED FOR FOUR AND A HALF HOURS, THE LONGEST OF THE CONFERENCE TO DATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL REBUFFED MOLOTOV FOR HIS CHARGES CONCERNING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE WESTERN ZONES.

"I HAVE LISTENED CAREFULLY TO MR.BEVIN AND MR.MOLOTOV," HE SAID. "MR.MOLOTOV'S FIRST STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC MATTERS LARGELY CONSISTS OF CHARGES LEVELLED AGAINST THE ACTIONS AND MOTIVES OF THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS ASSOCIATED IN THE OCCUPATION CONTROL OF GERMANY.

"I DO NOT AGREE WITH THE BASIS AND/OR THE LOGIC OF WHAT HE SAID. BUT THE CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES GET US NO WHERE EXCEPT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER DIFFERENCES. THEY DO NOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS; THEY DO COMPLICATE THEM."

LIKE MOLOTOV, MARSHALL CALLED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES. HE LAID STRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM TO ENABLE GERMANY TO PAY HER OWN WAY.

HE SUGGESTED A LENGTHY PROGRAM FOR CONFERENCE APPROVAL AND ACTION BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN GERMANY, INCLUDING THIS PROPOSAL ON THE EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM.

"AN EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM FOR GERMANY AS A WHOLE SHALL BE INSTITUTED PROMPTLY TO ENABLE THE GERMANS TO PAY FOR THE APPROVED IMPORTS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN RECOVERY," MARSHALL PROPOSED. "ANY INTERIM DEFICIT IN THE GERMAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS SHALL BE BORNE AMONG THE OCCUPYING POWERS AS MAY BE AGREED IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL."

MARSHALL COLDLY ADVISED THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE IMPORT-EXPORT PROGRAM TO MAKE GERMANY SELF SUFFICIENT MUST COME BEFORE THE TAKING OUT OF ANY REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. HE EXPLAINED:

"WE CANNOT ACCEPT A UNIFIED GERMANY UNDER A PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT MEAN THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD PAY REPARATIONS TO AN ALLY.

"TO REACH A GENERAL AGREEMENT, UNDERSTANDING IS ALSO NECESSARY AMONG THE OCCUPYING POWERS FOR SHARING APPROPRIATELY THE COST OF IMPORTING FOOD NEEDED TO PREVENT STARVATION AND TO PAY THE BILL WITH HER OWN EXPORTS."

MARSHALL CONTINUED:

"THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY HAS NOT REPORT FROM THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES AS TO THE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION THAT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM GERMANY, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE QUANTITIES HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIAL.

"WE REGARD THESE REMOVALS TO BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, WHICH REQUIRES GERMANY TO BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC WHOLE AND PRESCRIBES THE COMMON USE OF RESOURCES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE EXPORT PROCEEDS IN THE FIRST PLACE TO THE PAYMENT OF IMPORTS." #

THE BIG QUESTION OF THE MOMENT IS WHAT COURSE IS BEING MAPPED AND WHICH WAY WILL IT LEAD. SOMETHING WOULD APPEAR TO BE UNDERWAY IN SOVIET HIGH COUNCILS. IT MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF SOME VERY PLAIN TALKING ON THE PART OF PRIME MINISTER STALIN WHEN HE TALKS WITH SECRETARY MARSHALL SOON.

A188

IT WAS TO BE NOTED THAT PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, PRESENTED ITS READERS TODAY WITH A SUMMARY OF SENTIMENT OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION OPPOSING MR.TRUMAN'S PLANS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY. THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT PRAVDA'S READERS ACCEPTED THE SUMMARY AS A GOOD APPRAISAL OF WORLD REACTION.

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THE SUMMARY CITED SUCH EXPRESSIONS OF OPPOSITION AS THAT BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP IN NEW YORK, WHICH OPPOSED MR.TRUMAN'S POLICY ON THE GROUND IT WAS CONTRADICTORY TO AMERICAN TRADITIONS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

PRAVDA EVEN WENT ALL THE WAY TO BEYROUTH, LEBANON, TO CITE THE NEWSPAPER EL HAIYAT AS SAYING THAT MR.TRUMAN'S SPEECH WAS "THE FIRST BLOW INFLICTED ON THE COLLABORATION OF THE ALLIES FORMED DURING THE WAR."

JP316PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 17-(AP)-A READER PERUSING THE FOREIGN NEWS PAGE OF PRAVDA TODAY WOULD RECEIVE THE IMPRESSION OF A RISING SENTIMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AGAINST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLANS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY.

TASS DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP HAD SENT PRESIDENT TRUMAN A MESSAGE PROTESTING THE POLICY, AND THAT BRITISH LABORITES KONNI ZILLIACUS, GEORGE THOMAS AND WILLIAM WARBEY HAD SPOKEN AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EAM, GREEK LEFTISTS, IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN ATHENS, HAD DECLARED "THE TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SERVANTS OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS CAUSED BY TRUMAN SPEECH DOES NOT REFLECT THE FEELING OF THE GREEK PEOPLE." ATHENS PAPERS WERE ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THE GREEK SOCIALIST PARTY HAD DECLARED UNITED STATES AID WOULD FURTHER "CIVIL WAR AND LEAD THE NATION TO PERIL."

THE BEIRUT, LEBANON, PAPER EL HAIYAT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH WAS THE FIRST BLOW INFLICTED ON COLLABORATION OF THE ALLIES.

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MOSCOW, MARCH 17-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

HEARD FOREIGN SECRETARY V.M.MOLOTOV DEMAND FOURPOWER CONTROL OF THE RUHR, DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN-BRITISH ZONAL MERGER, ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL AGENCIES FOR GERMANY AND $10,000,000,000 REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY FOR RUSSIA OVER 20 YEARS.

HEARD SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL QUESTION MOLOTOV'S CHARGES, BUT CALL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL GERMAN AGENCIES AND AN EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM TO ENABLE GERMANY TO PAY HER OWN WAY.

HEARD FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN ASK THE SOVIET UNION FOR DATA ON PLANTS REMOVED FROM EASTERN GERMANY AND THOSE REMAINING AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

RECEIVED PROPOSAL FROM MOLOTOV TO RAISE GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION TO 12,000,000 TONS A YEAR. MARSHALL AND BEVIN AGREED THAT THE PRODUCTION LEVEL OF GERMANY SHOULD BE INCREASED.

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PRECEDE LONDON

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, MARCH 18-(AP)-FRENCH SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT HAD CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF LAST NIGHT.

NO INFORMATION WAS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE ON THE NATURE OF THEIR TALK.

BIDAULT IS THE FIRST OF THE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTENDING THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL HERE TO SEE STALIN.

WM615PES

MOSCOW (AP ARMS) xx weapons.

(BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND FRENCH EMBASSY SPOKESMEN IN LONDON MARCH 6 SAID THE FRENCH HAD AGREED TO BUY FROM BRITAIN GUNSAND OTHER EQUIPMENT FOR A 16,000-MAN AIRBORNE DIVISION. HOWEVER, THEY DECLARED NO AGREEMENT TO STANDARDIZE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMS WAS INVOLVED.

(BRITISH OFFICIALS DISCLOSED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD AGREED TO STANDARDIZE "CERTAIN ITEMS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT" AND HAD EXPERTS DISCUSSING THE STANDARDIZATION OF SMALL ARMS TO U.S. PATTERNS.)

"ACCORDING TO ASSERTIONS OF SOME COMMENTATORS," THE PRAVDA DISPATCH SAID, "THE ENGLISHMEN DO NOT AGREE SIMPLY TO SELL WEAPONS TO FRANCE. THEY INSIST ON COLLABORATION BETWEEN WAR INDUSTRIES PLANTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

"THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THAT IN FRANCE THERE IS AN INCLINATION TO PURCHASE WEAPONS FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN ADVANCE IN ORDER TO PREPARE FRENCH INDUSTRY DURING THIS PERIOD FOR INDEPENDENT PRODUCTION OF STANDARDIZED PATRIOTIC (SIC) WEAPONS.

"THIS NOTION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT SUIT BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES, WHO HAVE A DESIRE TO PENETRATE THE FRENCH MILITARY INDUSTRY AND MAKE IT DEPENDENT ON ENGLAND."

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PALESTINE

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

JERUSALEM, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH, PROCLAIMING SOME SUCCESS IN A HUNT FOR JEWISH GUNMEN AND GRENADE-THROWERS, PLANNED AN END AT NOON TODAY (5 A.M., EST) TO MARTIAL LAW THAT FOR TWO WEEKS HAS CUT SOME 250,000 JEWS OFF FROM THE REST OF PALESTINE.

IN A COMMUNIQUE MADE PUBLIC HERE AND IN LONDON, THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT MILITARY RULE WOULD BE LIFTED FROM JERUSALEM'S MEA SHEARIM JEWISH DISTRICT AND FROM 40 SQUARE MILES OF COASTAL PLAIN RUNNING INLAND FROM TEL AVIV. IT ASKED JEWS TO "INTENSIFY" COOPERATION WITH AUTHORITIES AGAINST UNDERGROUND EXTREMISTS.

LAST NIGHT, AS IF IN REPLY, A BOMB DAMAGED THE NEWS-CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE JEWISH AGENCY HERE IN WHAT POLICE TERMED THE FIRST RECORDED UNDERGROUND ATTACK ON THAT INSTITUTION, OFFICIAL JEWISH ADVISOR TO THE BRITISH. THE BLAST SHOOK UP PERSONS LIVING UPSTAIRS, DAMAGED THE AGENCY'S TRAVEL OFFICE AND NEARBY NEWSPAPER PLANTS AND BROKE WINDOWS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

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UNOFFICIAL INFORMANTS SAID THE JEWISH IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI (NATIONAL MILITARY ORGANIZATION) HAD PERPETRATED THE BOMBING, POSSIBLY IN ANSWER TO "RUMORS THAT MODERATE JEWRY NOW IS TENDING TO COOPERATE WITH THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TERRORISTS."

BUT THE IRGUN RADIO LATER BROADCAST THAT, UNDER MARTIAL LAW, "THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT SUCCEEDED, BY THREAT OF HUNGER, IN CREATING A COMMUNITY OF INFORMERS." THE BROADCAST DENIED BRITISH ARMY CLAIMS THAT 78 "KNOWN TERRORISTS," INCLUDING 12 IRGUNISTS, HAD BEEN ARRESTED, SAYING NO IRGUN FOLLOWERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

"MARTIAL LAW HAS NOT PREVENTED US FROM CARRYING ON OUR FIGHT NOR PARALYZED OUR CONTINUING EFFORTS," THE RADIO SAID.

OTHER EXPLOSIONS YESTERDAY WERE REPORTED TO HAVE INJURED THREE MILITARY POLICEMEN IN A JEEP AT TIBERIAS ON THE SEA OF GALILEE AND TO HAVE BROKEN THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY'S PALESTINE PIPELINE AT THREE POINTS.

THE JERUSALEM SECTION AND THE COASTAL AREA TO THE NORTHWEST -- INCLUDING TEL AVIV, RAMAT GAN, PETAH TIQVA AND BENEI BERAQ -- WERE PUT UNDER MARTIAL LAW MARCH 2 -- THE DAY AFTER VIOLENCE THAT COST 21 LIVES AT A JERUSALEM BRITISH OFFICERS' CLUB AND ELSEWHERE. SINCE THEN, SEVERAL OTHER KILLINGS AND GUN AND BOMB ATTACKS ON BRITISH ARMY INSTALLATIONS, JEEPS, TRAINS AND PIPELINES HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

BUT, IN ANNOUNCING THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW, THE BRITISH SAID:

"ARMY AND POLICE HAVE COMPLETED THEIR IMMEDIATE TASK AND AN APPRECIABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND STERN GANG HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED.

"MOREOVER, MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION HAS BEEN GAINED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FUTURE OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM."

THE AUTHORITIES NOTED "INSTANCES IN THE COMMUNITY OF WILLINGNESS TO ASSIST IN THE ERADICATION" OF THE TWO UNDERGROUND GROUPS AND SAID THEY DID NOT WANT TO "EXTEND INDEFINITELY THE LOSS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISLOCATION IN THE ECONOMIC SITUATION." (A JEWISH SOURCE LAST WEEK ESTIMATED THE ECONOMIC LOSS AT ABOUT $4,000,000 DAILY.)

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MARTIAL LAW WOULD BE APPLIED AGAIN "AT ANY TIME AND IN ANY PLACE IF, IN THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT, CIRCUMSTANCES RENDER IT NECESSARY."

THOUGH THE BRITISH HAD SAID EARLIER THEY WERE HOLDING 78 "TERRORISTS," A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS 19 KNOWN UNDERGROUND LEADERS STILL WERE AT LARGE AND PICTURES OF THE WANTED MEN WOULD BE POSTED.

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JERUSALEM--SDCOND ADD FIRST LEAD PALESTINE X X X ~~IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI~~.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW, THE GOVERNMENT POSTED PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF 18 "WANTED" LEADERS IN THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND. THE NAMES POSTED INCLUDED THOSE OF MENACHEM BEIGIN, SONE-TIME POLISH ARMY OFFICER NOW NAMED BY POLICE AS AN IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI COMMANDER, AND NATHAN FRIEDMAN-YELLIN, 33, POLISH-BORN SURVEYOR WHO REPUTEDLY HEADS THE STERN GANG.

THE ONLY INCIDENTS REPORTED AFTER THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW WAS THE DISCOVERY OF A ROAD MINE BY A JEWISH BUS DRIVER ON THE HAIFA-TEL AVIV ROAD NEAR RAANANA. THE MINE WAS DETONATED BY THE MILITARY.

MEANWHILE, THE JEWISH AGENCY EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THE BEATING OF A JEWISH CLERK AT THE BRITISH ARMY PAYMASTER'S HEADQUARTERS IN JERUSALEM THURSDAY. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AGENCY, SAID THE JEW, NAPHTALI GRUENBAUM, CHIEF CLERK IN THEPAYMASTER'S OFFICE, WAS LURED TO THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING AND BADLY BEATEN BY 10 BRITISH SOLDIERS. THE INCIDENT FOLLOWED THE BOMBING OF THE SAME BUILDING BY MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND THE PRECEDING DAY. GRUENBAUM, WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL BUT WAS LATER SENT HOME. HE WAS REPORTED TO BE STILL UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

LIFTING OF THE MILITARY RULE FROM JERUSALEM'S MEA SHEARIM DISTRICT AND FROM 40 SQUARE MILES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN RUNNING INLAND FROM TEL AVIV HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN A COMMUNIQUE BY THE GOVERNMENT. AT THE SAME TIME IT ASKED JEWS TO "INTENSIFY" COOPERATION WITH AUTHORITIES AGAINST UNDERGROUND EXTREMISTS.

LAST NIGHT ETC. X X X.THIRD GRAPH ORIG. (A23).
(IN 1ST GRAF ABOVE MAKE READ BEIGIN, ONE-TIME POLISH)

JK230PES

MAR 1947

JERUSALEM, MARCH 17-(AP)-TWO ALL-IRISH REGIMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE CELEBRATED ST. PATRICK'S DAY TODAY, BUT IN THE CASE OF ONE THE CELEBRATION WAS CURTAILED BY MILITARY DUTIES.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, NINTH INFANTRY BRIGADE REGIMENT, HAD THE JOB OF LIFTING BARBED-WIRE BARRIERS AT NOON TO FREE SOME 25,000 JERUSALEM JEWS IN THE MEA SHEARIM DISTRICT FROM TWO WEEKS OF MARTIAL LAW.

THEY WERE SO BUSY THAT REGIMENTAL CHAPLAINS HAD TO CANCEL SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES THAT HAD BEEN PLANNED, AND THE FUSILIERS STAGED ONLY A SYMBOLIC UNIT PARADE IN MID-MORNING TO RECEIVE THE TRADITIONAL SHAMROCK FROM BRIGADIER EDMUND F. DAVIES, NINTH BRIGADE COMMANDER.

HOWEVER, THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES, RECENTLY TRANSFERRED TO A NEW STATION AT SARAFAND NEAR TEL AVIV, PUT ON A FULL PARADE IN CAMP THIS MORNING BEFORE A REPRESENTATIVE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER LT. GEN. SIR ALAN G. CUNNINGHAM.

WB635AES

MANILA, MARCH 17-(AP)-SIGNING OF A FIVE-YEAR MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES WAS DELAYED TODAY FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE DAY, AND SOURCES CLOSE TO THE NEGOTIATORS SAID CHANGES IN PHRASEOLOGY WERE RESPONSIBLE. AMBASSADOR PAUL C.MCNUTT DELAYED HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON UNTIL TUESDAY TO PERMIT FORMAL SIGNING OF THE PACT.

DS654APS NN

MAR 1947

WITH MACARTHUR

TOKYO,MARCH 17-(AP)-A GROUP OF GRIM WAR CORRESPONDENTS GATHERED IN A SMALL MANILA OFFICE MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO FOR A HURRIED PRESS CONFERENCE WITH THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, THEN RETREATING TOWARD BATAAN.

THAT WAS THE LAST FORMAL PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR UNTIL TODAY. AND FIVE YEARS AGO, THE CORRESPONDENTS COULD NOT PRINT THE MAIN STORY--THAT HEADQUARTERS WAS MOVING TO CORREGIDOR.

30.24 - 8563

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SINCE THEN, HIS FORMAL MEETINGS HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO OFF-THE-RECORD SESSIONS WITH THE WORKING PRESS AND AN OCCASIONAL MEETING WITH EDITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO WERE PERMITTED TO QUOTE HIM.

TODAY, WHEN HE WAS INVITED TO THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB FOR LUNCHEON, IT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED HIS REMARKS WOULD BE CONFIDENTIAL.

THEN, AFTER THE LUNCHEON, CLUB PRESIDENT TOM LAMBERT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ASKED THE GENERAL IF HE WOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR PUBLICATION. MACARTHUR AGREED READILY.

THIS TOOK MANY CORRESPONDENTS BY SURPRISE. THEY HAD NEGLECTED TO BRING PENCIL AND PAPER.

WR714ACS NM

TOKYO,MARCH 17-(AP)-JAPANESE "THOUGHT POLICE" TREATED LEFTISTS AND RIGHTISTS WITH EQUAL SEVERITY IN THE 1930'S, THEIR FORMER CHIEF TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY.

KENOSHIN NAKAMURA, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL HIGHER POLICE OF THE HOME MINISTRY DURING THE TURBULENT PERIOD FOLLOWING THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT, SAID A PRINCIPAL AIM OF THE "COMMUNIST SYSTEM WAS TO DESTROY THE EMPEROR SYSTEM OF JAPAN," AND THE COMMUNISTS WERE "RIGIDLY CONTROLLED."

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID, HIS POLICE INVESTIGATED AND MADE ARRESTS IN 40 INCIDENTS BETWEEN 1931 AND 1941 INVOLVING ASSASSINATIONS AND ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS OF GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND FINANCIERS BY EXTREME RIGHTIST GROUPS.

NAKAMURA WAS STILL ON THE STAND AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION, ALTHOUGH TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB REPEATEDLY TOLD THE DEFENSE HE FAILED TO SEE HOW THE TESTIMONY AFFECTED THE WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST THE 26 JAPANESE LEADERS ON TRIAL.

VR616ACS MAR 1947

SEOUL,MARCH 17-(AP)-A BOMB, APPARENTLY HOMEMADE, EXPLODED EARLY TODAY IN THE HOME OF LYUH WOON HYUNG, LEFTIST POLITICAL FIGURE, WHO WAS NOT IN THE HOUSE AT THE TIME. SIX RELATIVES WERE UNINJURED.

AMERICAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID THE CRUDE EXPLOSIVE APPARENTLY WAS HURLED FROM THE STREET THROUGH THE WINDOW OF A ROOM IN WHICH LYUH FREQUENTLY SLEPT. THE EXPLOSION TORE A THREE-FOOT HOLE IN THE FLOOR AND KNOCKED OUT PART OF ONE WALL.

BOMB FRAGMENTS, EIGHT TO TEN INCHES LONG, ARE BEING EXAMINED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES AS A POSSIBLE CLUE.

LYUH FORMERLY HEADED THE PEOPLES PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, BOTH NOW DORMANT. HE RECENTLY BEGAN FORMING A NEW PARTY.

VR618ACS NM

(150)

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MARCH 17-(AP)-A COMMITTEE OF THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY, DISSATISFIED WITH ASSURANCES RECEIVED FROM LONDON THAT GREAT BRITAIN DID NOT INTEND TO SELL BERMUDA, RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BE ASKED FOR A "CATEGORICAL UNDERTAKING" THAT THE ISLAND WOULD NOT BE RELINQUISHED.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT URGED THAT THE ASSEMBLY ASK "A CATEGORICAL UNDERTAKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM THAT IT DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO TRANSFER THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY PART OF ANY BRITISH COLONY UNLESS THE SUBJECTS OF THE COLONY REQUEST IT."

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IF ADOPTED, THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WOULD BE SENT TO THE GOVERNOR, WHO WOULD BEASKED TO SEEK THE PLEDGE FROM BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES.

THE COMMITTEE POINTED OUT THAT IN HIS MARCH 10 MESSAGE CREECH JONES SAID BRITAIN DID NOT CONTEMPLATE ANY TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER BERMUDA, BUT THAT HIS STATEMENT, IN THE PRESENT TENSE, WOULD NOT APPLY TO THE FUTURE.

HP1210AES MAR 1947

HONOLULU, MARCH 17-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN EDUCATORS, SPEAKING TODAY TO A JOINT SESSION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, URGED INCREASED UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

DR.CHARLES SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY, SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS TO PLAY ITS PART AS A WORLD POWER AND THE ONLY QUESTION IS WHETHER "WE WILL PLAY IT WELL."

DR.HOWARD BEVIS, PRESIDENT OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, SAID THE NATION NEEDS BETTER TRAINED MEN IN GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS OF THE TIMES.

DR.KARL T.COMPTON, ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, SAID THE UNITED STATES MUST BECOME "FAR MORE INTELLIGENTLY AND HELPFULLY INTERESTED THAN EVER BEFORE" IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. HE ADVOCATED EXTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE PACIFIC.

DR.HARLOW SHAPLEY, ASTRONOMY PROFESSOR AT HARVARD, STRESSING THE NEW INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SCIENCE MADE FOR PEACE AS WELL AS WAR, SAID SCIENTISTS MUST EMPHASIZE THE HUMAN BENEFITS WHICH CAN BE DERIVED FROM THEIR WORK.

BEVIS, ONE-TIME MEMBER OF THE OHIO SUPREME COURT, WAS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE HAWAII'S FEDERAL COURT BY THE LEGISLATURE.

THE FOUR EDUCATORS ARE ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII'S FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

KK1023PCS NM

Material Cited re Russia MAR 1947

GOUZENKO'S EVIDENCE WAS IN THE FORM OF A DOCUMENT, ONE OF FOUR WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS BEING IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE LATE COL. NIKOLAI ZABOTIN AND CONCERNING "THE ORGANIZATION OF COL.ZABOTIN'S SPY RING AS IT WAS EXISTING THE DAY OF HIS ARRIVAL" IN 1943.

THE FIRST DOCUMENT WAS DESCRIBED BY THE FORMER CIPHER CLERK AS A LIST OF MATERIAL SENT TO MOSCOW AND OBTAINED FROM "AGENTS WORKING FOR COL.ZABOTIN'S ORGANIZATION." MENTIONED IN IT WERE "NOTES" ABOUT A "CONVERSATION WITH PROFESSOR ABOUT DECISION OF SECRET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT."

BOYER'S TRIAL IS THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF ESPIONAGE PROSECUTIONS RESULTING FROM THE REPORT LAST MARCH OF A ROYAL COMMISSION WHICH INVESTIGATED THE SOVIET "SPY RING." FRED ROSE, A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, WAS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE LAST SUMMER AND SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS.

SN1143PES

MAR 1947 MAR 1947

mexico city, march 17-(ap)-the body of miss ana maria borrero, 62, staff writer of the havana newspaper diario de la marina, who died here saturday, will be returned to cuba wednesday on a special plane.

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miss borrero was crushed an trampled in the crowd seeking entrance to the national stadium to witness a folk dance festival presented for president truman during his mexican visit. her physician said her death was the result of a heart condition, complicated by uremia and a lung infection and that the injuries she received in the crowd were a secondary cause of death.

MAR 1947

Belize, British Honduras, March 17--(AP)--J. Salvador Espat, Belize agent for Marsalis Construction Co., a U. S. firm, told newsmen here [redacted] company had a project for [redacted] the agricultural development of British Honduras by former American soldiers using war surplus equipment HE SAID HE WOULD WELCOME COMPLETION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Espat, a chicle extractor, said George W. Rappleyea, secretary-treasurer of the American company, had asked him in January to take preliminary steps to organize the British Honduras Transportation and Development Co. This organization, he said, would encourage former U. S. soldiers with farming backgrounds to bring such war surplus as amphibious craft and tanks to this country to carry out the [redacted] agricultural program.

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(U. S. Treasury Department agents in New Orleans announced March 1 that five men connected with the Marsalis company, including Rappleyea, had been arrested on charges of conspiracy to violate the national firearms act by illegal possession and transportation of weapons. The agents seized the weapons--including machine guns, revolvers, rifles and shotguns--at Gulfport, Miss., where the company has an office. They said the men arrested claimed the weapons were to protect personnel on work which the firm had contracted to do in British Honduras and Cuba.)

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Espat told the newsmen that tanks and amphibious craft, which he said former service men could buy cheaply, would be converted to peacetime use in clearing and plowing land, removing stumps, extracting mahogany logs and otherwise developing farm lands.

Arthur Wolffsohn, acting governer of British Honduras, said he also was interviewed by Rappleyea on the [redacted] development project but had heard nothing further on the proposal.

MAR 1947

rch rew K no 925a.

OTTAWA, MARCH 17-(AP)-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT SAID IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HE WAS UNAWARE OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS BY CANADA TO OBTAIN AN ALASKAN PORT.

HE WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTION BY GEORGE BLACK, MEMBER FOR THE YUKON RIDING, WHO ASKED IF CANADA WAS WILLING TO TRADE A STRIP ALONG THE HAINES HIGHWAY FOR AN ALASKAN PORT, PRESUMABLY SKAGWAY.

SKAGWAY AND HAINES LIE RELATIVELY NEAR ONE ANOTHER IN THE THIN STRETCH OF ALASKA WHICH CUTS NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA OFF FROM THE PACIFIC.

THE HAINES HIGHWAY OR CUTOFF ALSO WAS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE. DEFENSE MINISTER BROOKE CLAXTON SAID STEPS WERE NOT NOW BEING TAKEN TO COMPLETE OR MAINTAIN THE 145-MILE LONG HIGHWAY RUNNING FROM THE ALASKA HIGHWAY THROUGH SECTIONS OF THE YUKON, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA TO HAINES.

IN DRY SUMMER WEATHER ANY ORDINARY VEHICLE CAN TRAVEL THE HIGHWAY, CLAXTON SAID.

JS1054PES

MAR 1947

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP)-SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TONIGHT ASKED DEMOCRATS TO HELP HIM THOROUGHLY EXPLORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR AIDING GREECE AND TURKEY.

VANDENBERG, COMPILING AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, INVITED DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUES, NOW IN THE MINORITY, TO JOIN HIM IN FOCUSING ATTENTION ON EVERY PHASE OF THE PROPOSED $400,000,000 AID PLAN.

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION OF THE PLAN IS NECESSARY, AND AN EFFORT TO SATISFY CAPITOL HILL DEMANDS FOR SOME RESTRICTIONS ON THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED ASSISTANCE TO THE TWO COUNTRIES APPARENTLY WAS DELAYING FORMAL INTRODUCTION OF THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

COINCIDENT WITH VANDENBERG'S INVITATION TO THE SENATE DEMOCRATS, THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CAME FORTH WITH A PROPOSAL THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FORMALLY JOIN WITH IT IN A STATEMENT AFFIRMING THEIR MUTUAL SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR HELPING BULWARK THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AGAINST COMMUNISM.

GAEL SULLIVAN, NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR THE COMMITTEE, TOLD CARROLL REECE, THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN, THE PROPOSED STATEMENT WOULD TELL THE WORLD THAT THE TWO PARTIES ARE "AGREED ON THE PURPOSE AND METHOD OF WITHSTANDING THE SPREAD OF TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSION AND ENSLAVEMENT WHEREVER IT MAY OCCUR."

THE REPUBLICANS' FORMAL RESPONSE WAS NOT FORTHCOMING AT ONCE.

VANDENBERG, IN OFFERING THE DEMOCRATS A CHANCE TO THROW A FEW QUESTIONS OF THEIR OWN IN HIS QUIZ, COMMENTED IN THE SENATE:

"PUBLICATION OF THE QUESTIONS AND THE ANSWERS TO THEM OUGHT TO GO A LONG WAY TOWARD CLEARING UP THE PUBLIC'S MIND ABOUT THE PROPOSAL."

THE IDEA THAT CONGRESS ITSELF OUGHT TO HAVE MEMBERSHIP ON ANY MISSIONS SENT TO GREECE OR TURKEY WAS P

THE IDEA THAT CONGRESS ITSELF OUGHT TO HAVE MEMBERSHIP ON ANY MISSIONS SENT TO GREECE OR TURKEY WAS PUT FORTH MEANWHILE BY SENATOR BALDWIN (R-CONN), IN A BROADCAST TALK.

MAR 1947

A134WX

PART OF THE TRUMAN PLAN, ESPECIALLY FOR AIDING GREECE, CALLS FOR SENDING EXPERTS IN VARIOUS ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL FIELDS TO HELP RESTORE HER WAR-BANKRUPT ECONOMY.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE OUGHT TO BE GIVEN POSITIONS ON THE MISSION, BALDWIN CONTENDED, "SINCE THEY ARE THE DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE."

MEANWHILE THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN ASSEMBLING KEY CABINET AND DIPLOMATIC FIGURES TO TESTIFY WHEN HEARINGS DO BEGIN ON A BILL TO CARRY OUT THE PRESIDENT'S IDEAS.

REP.EATON (R-NJ) TOLD REPORTERS THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WHICH HE HEADS WILL MEET TOMORROW WITH THE HOPE OF HAVING THE BILL BEFORE IT. IT WOULD THEN BE INTRODUCED IMMEDIATELY AND HEARINGS WOULD BE SET. THEY WILL BRING TOP OFFICIALS BEFORE CONGRESS TO EXPLAIN ALL PHASES OF THIS COUNTRY'S MOVE TO STOP COMMUNISM SHORT OF THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES.

"THE BILL IS INCUBATING IN THE COLOSSAL MINDS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND AMONG OUR PEOPLE HERE," EATON SAID. "THE HEN GOT OFF THE EGG OVER SUNDAY."

THERE WAS SPECULATION IN CONGRESS THAT THE $400,000,000 AUTHORIZATION BILL MIGHT INCLUDE A PROVISION GIVING TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO LEND UP TO $100,000,000 IMMEDIATELY. THE RFC WOULD BE REIMBURSED FROM SPECIAL FUNDS VOTED BY CONGRESS LATER.

ADMINISTRATION LIEUTENANTS INDICATED THAT AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE IN COOPERATION WITH REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO SPELL OUT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE TERMS OF THE FINANCIAL AND LIMITED MILITARY ASSISTANCE WITHOUT TYING THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS IN DEALING WITH THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

THE DEMAND FOR RESTRICTIONS FOUND NEW SUPPORT FROM SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS), WORLD WAR II VETERAN AND MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. HE INSERTED A STATEMENT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD THAT MR.TRUMAN "HAS COURAGEOUSLY FACED THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AND WE MUST SUPPORT HIM IN PRINCIPLE WHILE WE, YOUR SERVANTS IN CONGRESS, DECIDE WHAT METHODS SHOULD BE USED."

"IF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CONGRESS WERE TO REPUDIATE THE PRESIDENT," HE ADDED, "THE LAST HOPE OF EVER ORGANIZING PEACE WOULD VANISH."

BUT LODGE SAID CONGRESS HAS THE "RIGHT AND DUTY" TO STIPULATE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT WILL OFFER AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. HE SUGGESTED THESE FIVE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

A12WX

1. STIMULATION OF AT-HOME PRODUCTION IN COUNTRIES RECEIVING HELP.
2. AMERICAN SUPERVISION OF RELIEF AND OTHER DISTRIBUTION.
3. DENIAL OF AMERICAN GOODS TO COUNTRIES WHICH "PROMOTE POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES HATEFUL TO US."
4. NO AID TO GOVERNMENTS THAT "WASTE THEIR SUBSTANCE ON COMPETITIVE ARMAMENTS."
5. RETURN OF THE AID FUNDS, WHEN THE RECIPIENTS ARE ABLE TO DO SO, EITHER TO THE UNITED STATES OR SOME INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR FUTURE FAMINE RELIEF.

"WE ARE IN AN UNHAPPY AND RATHER SICKENING MOMENT," LODGE SAID. "WE DON'T LIKE ANY PART OF IT. AT BEST WE FACE A CHOICE OF THE LESSER OF EVILS." PRESUMABLY HE MEANT THE CHOICE IS BETWEEN HELPING GREECE AND TURKEY OR NOT ACTING AT ALL.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), ANNOUNCING SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM, TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE COUNTRY OUGHT TO KNOW HOW GOV.THOMAS E.DEWEY OF NEW YORK STANDS ON THE ISSUE. OBSERVING THAT DEWEY IS "OBVIOUSLY" A CANDIDATE FOR THE 1948 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, MCMAHON DECLARED:

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, I THINK IT WOULD BE WELL IF WE HEARD FROM THE GENTLEMAN FROM ALBANY ON THIS MATTER."

REP.DEVITT (R-MINN) GRIMLY TOLD THE HOUSE MEANWHILE THAT AMERICAN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY MAY LEAD TO WAR BUT THAT "A QUICKER AND MORE DEVASTATING WAR" MAY RESULT FROM FAILURE TO HELP.

"IN MY JUDGMENT," HE SAID, "WE HAVE NO CHOICE. X X X THIS IS A QUESTION OF BALANCING THE EVILS AND CHOOSING THE LESSER. THERE IS NO CLEAR CHOICE BETWEEN GOOD AND BAD."

IF WE DO NOTHING, HE SAID, RED ELEMENTS WILL SEIZE THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT IN GREECE, THEN IN TURKEY, THEN IN THE ENTIRE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. DEVITT FORESAW AFTER THAT THE SPREAD OF LEFT-WING GOVERNMENTS TO NORTH AFRICA, ITALY, FRANCE AND PERHAPS TO THE LOW COUNTRIES AND SCANDINAVIA.

THAT, HE DECLARED, WOULD SPLIT THE WORLD INTO TWO DISTINCT CAMPS HEADED BY COMMUNIST RUSSIA AND DEMOCRATIC AMERICA.

"I DO NOT FISUALIZE THAT WE WILL GO TO WAR WITH RUSSIA TOMORROW, OR THE NEXT DAY, OR AT ANY TIME FOR THAT MATTER," DEVITT SAID LATER IN THE SAME SPEECH. "BUT I THINK IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL IN PREVENTING WAR THAT THE POTENTIAL COMBATANTS CLEARLY UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE MOTIVES AND THE IDEALS OF EACH OTHER.

"EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT THESE CAN BEST BE CONVEYED TO THE SOVIETS BY OUR WHOLE HEARTED SUBSCRIPTION TO THE POLICY OF FIRMNESS ENUNCIATED BY OUR FORMER ABLE SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES F.BYRNES, AND RESTATED WITH COMMENDABLE FRANKNESS LAST WEEK BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN BEFORE THIS BODY."

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL MARSHAL ITS BEST QUALIFIED EXPERTS TO TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL AND ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON ALREADY HAVE BEEN LISTED AS WITNESSES. PAUL PORTER, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO GREECE, IS EXPECTED TO BE QUESTIONED, AS WELL AS THE AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, LINCOLN MACVEIGH, AND THE AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, EDWIN C. WILSON. BOTH HAVE BEEN CALLED HOME FOR CONSULTATION.

BEFORE TAKING UP THE GREECE-TURKEY MEASURE, THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MAY ACT ON LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING A $350,000,000 FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAM, INCLUDING $50,000,000 EARMARKED FOR FOOD FOR THE GREEKS.

EATON REPORTED NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON FINAL TERMS OF THE MEASURE TODAY BECAUSE OF "GENERAL CONFUSION" IN THE MINDS OF MEMBERS DUE TO THE "EMERGENCY OF THE NEW POLICY PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN." HE SAID THE COMMITTEE WANTS TO FIT THE RELIEF MEASURE INTO THE GENERAL FOREIGN PROGRAM.

FR&J508PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT AN IRAQ PROTEST AGAINST A FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEARCH OF THE ARAB OFFICE HERE HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND TAKEN "UNDER CONSIDERATION."

THE OFFICE IS SPONSORED BY IRAQ AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF SIX OTHER ARAB STATES ON A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATUS.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SAID THE SEARCH, CONDUCTED LAST WEEK BY THE FBI, WAS AUTHORIZED BY LAWS REQUIRING FOREIGN AGENTS TO REGISTER AND MAINTAIN RECORDS OPEN TO OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

MAR 1947 MAR 1947 MAR 1947 30.24-8567

A REPORT FROM BAGHDAD SAID THAT THE PROTEST OF IRAQ FOREIGN MINISTER DR. FADHEL JAMALY CONTENDED THAT THE INVESTIGATION, ALTHOUGH LEGAL, WAS HIGHLY IRREGULAR AND POSSIBLY INSPIRED BY AMERICAN ZIONIST ELEMENTS.
AB124PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18--200)
(ADVANCE)...(WX)...PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 17-(AP)-SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO RALLY OTHER NATIONS BEHIND PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECISION TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY WITH FINANCIAL AND SOME MILITARY HELP.

IN AN ADDRESS FOR THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST.PATRICK, BREWSTER SAID IT IS "HIGHLY UNFORTUNATE" FOR THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE TO ACT BEFORE A REPORT IS MADE BY A UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING GUERRILLA FIGHTING ALONG GREECE'S BORDERS.

"IF THIS REPORT CONFIRMS CURRENT IMPRESSIONS AS TO THE OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE FURNISHED THE REBELS IN THE GREEK CIVIL WAR, THERE WOULD BE IMMEDIATE JUSTIFICATION FOR ANY MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MOVING TO ASSIST A FELLOW MEMBER IN DISTRESS," HE SAID.

"LACKING SUCH A REPORT THE UNITED STATES IS ARROGATING TO ITSELF THE DETERMINATION OF SOVIET RESPONSIBILITY EXACTLY AS RUSSIA HAS DECLARED ITS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS UNDER THE GUISE OF DEFENDING ITS FRONTIERS."

THE SOLUTION, THE SENATOR SAID, IS TO INTEREST OTHER NATIONS IN THE SITUATION "THROUGH A UNION OF PEACE LOVING PEOPLES INDEPENDENT OF RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES." HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS THEME.

"OTHERWISE," HE SAID, "UNCLE SAM WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO SIMPLY A GLORIFIED SANTA CLAUS SEEKING TO HELP ALL THE WORLD OUT OF THE SOVIET ORBIT BY PERFECTLY IMPOSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN LARGESSE."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, MARCH 18)
J709PES

Q GREECE (300)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 17-(AP)-A BLUEPRINT FOR LIFTING WAR-TORN GREECE TO A HIGH LEVEL OF PROSPERITY WITHIN TWO OR THREE DECADES WAS PUT INTO THE HANDS OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TODAY BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION.

DRAFTED BY A MISSION OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS ON AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS, THE PROGRAM MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO GREECE'S CURRENT PLIGHT UNDER COMMUNISTIC PRESSURES OR TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S HISTORIC CALL FOR ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AID TO BOTH THAT COUNTRY AND TURKEY.

LONG IN PREPARATION, THE REBUILDING PROGRAM RECOMMENDED MODERNIZATION OF GREECE'S BACKWARD AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES TO TAKE SURPLUS PEOPLES OFF OVERCROWDED LAND.

THE MISSION RECOMMENDED OUTSIDE FINANCIAL AID, PARTICULARLY LOANS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, STARTING WITH $100,000,000 THIS YEAR.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WOULD CONCENTRATE ON GREEK WATER RESOURCES. THE EXPERTS SAID THOSE RESOURCES COULD BE HARNESSED TO PROVIDE MORE IRRIGATED LANDS, TO PREVENT DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS, AND TO PROVIDE HYDROELECTRIC POWER FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.

DETAILED PLANS FOR RAISING GREEK LIVING STANDARDS WERE CONTAINED IN A 188-PAGE REPORT PREPARED BY THE FAO MISSION, WHICH WAS HEADED BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN S.HARRIS OF UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FAO IS TO ADVISE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS HOW THEY CAN IMPROVE THEIR AGRICULTURAL AND RELATED INDUSTRIES THE GREEK MISSION, WHICH WAS REQUESTED BY THAT COUNTRY'S GOVERNMENT, IS THE FIRST SENT BY THE FAO TO ANY COUNTRY.

THE REPORT SAID THAT "IF GREECE ESTABLISHES PEACE AND STABILITY WITHIN HER OWN BORDERS, AND IF INTERNAL PRODUCTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE BETWEEN GREECE AND OTHER COUNTRIES IS EXPANDED, THEN THERE IS NO REASON WHY GREECE SHOULD NOT DOUBLE OR TRIPLE ITS PRE-WAR INCOME WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DECADES."

WHILE RECOMMENDING THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT INAUGURATE MEASURES DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE GREEK FARMERS TO ABANDON INEFFICIENT TRADITIONAL METHODS FOR MODERN TECHNIQUES, THE MISSION EMPHASIZED THAT THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY GRADUAL AND VOLUNTARY ACTION OF THE GREEK PEOPLE AND NOT BY "COMPULSORY DIRECTIVES."
GW302AES

NIGHT LEAD GEARHART

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16-(AP)-REP GEARHART (R-CALIF) INSISTED IN A HOUSE SPEECH TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE QUESTIONING AMERICA'S RIGHT TO ALASKA ALTHOUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT KNEW NOTHING OF ANY SUCH RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

"SOVIET RUSSIA IS LOOKING AT ALASKA WITH COVETOUS EYES," GEARHART SAID.

"DOES SHE PLAN TO CLAIM A MUCH GREATER PRICE FOR THAT TERRITORY THAN WAS ORIGINALLY PAID?

"OR DOES SHE PLAN TO REPOSSESS HERSELF OF THAT TREASURE HOUSE OF THE FAR NORTH."

IN THE FACE OF STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLAIMERS, GEARHART SUGGESTED A POSSIBILITY OF SECRET TALKS, AND OF A TIE-UP WITH SLOW RUSSIAN LEND-LEASE SETTLEMENTS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ASKED ABOUT GEARHART'S REPORT, WHICH HE MADE FIRST IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT, SAID NO REPRESENTATIONS HAD BEEN MADE TO THIS COUNTRY ON THE SUBJECT. IT ADDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT KNEW NOTHING OF ANY SUCH RUSSIAN CLAIMS, OFFICIALLY OR UNOFFICIALLY.

GEARHART TOLD THE HOUSE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD GIVEN HIM A SIMILAR DENIAL, BUT ADDED:

"HOWEVER, IF MEMORY SERVES, WE WERE TOLD THERE WERE NO SECRET AGREEMENTS MADE DURING THE YALTA AND TEHRAN CONFERENCES (BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN). LATER WE LEARNED TO OUR AMAZEMENT THAT OUR LEADERS HAD IN FACT MADE SECRET AGREEMENTS OF COLOSSAL IMPORTANCE AT THOSE CONFERENCES."

GEARHART URGED THAT THE ALASKA QUESTION BE BROUGHT "INTO THE OPEN."

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," HE SAID, "HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT, IF ANY, SECRET CONVERSATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD BETWEEN OUR DIPLOMATS ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION."

MAR 1947

GEARHART SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER PRAVDA CLAIMED THE CZAR ACTED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE WHEN HE SOLD ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1867 FOR $7,200,000. HE SAID FURTHER THAT A REPORTER FOR "A GREAT AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE" WHICH HE DID NOT NAME WROTE THAT THE RUSSIANS NEVER HAD CONCEDED THAT THE CZAR HAD A RIGHT TO MAKE THE DEAL WITH THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE SEWARD.

GEARHART COUPLED HIS REMARKS ON ALASKA WITH SOVIET DELAY IN REPLYING TO REQUESTS FOR A LEND-LEASE ACCOUNTING.

"DOES IT MEAN," HE ASKED, "THAT RUSSIA IS PREPARING A COUNTER-CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OLD CONTROVERSIES OF YESTERYEAR?"

HE SAID "RUMORS ARE FLYING THICK AND FAST" TO THAT EFFECT.

EARLIER GEARHART TOLD A NEWSMAN THAT "THE COMMUNISTS CLAIM THE PRICE WE PAID FOR ALASKA WAS IN REALITY BUT REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE THEN CZAR IN SENDING HIS FLEETS TO NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO IN 1963, WHEN THE UNION CAUSE WAS HANGING PERILOUSLY IN THE BALANCE."

HE SAID HE HAD REFERRED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OLD DOCUMENTS SHOWING THAT THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHIPS HELPED BLOCK BRITISH AND FRENCH SUPPORT FOR THE CONFEDERACY "UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE."

J730PES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN (350)

BY ERNEST B.VACCARO

KEY WEST, FLA., MARCH 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SUN THAT BROKE THROUGH OVERCAST SKIES IN THE AFTERNOON, MADE ANOTHER TRIP TO THE BEACH TODAY TO BOLSTER HIS SUN TAN.

THE PRESIDENT HAD HIS FIRST SWIM SINCE ARRIVING HERE WEDNESDAY, SIDESTROKING OUT FOR 100 YARDS AND BACK, HIS SPECTACLES ON.

WITH HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON NOW DEFINITELY SCHEDULED FOR EARLY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DECIDED TO GET IN AS MACH SUNBATHING AS POSSIBLE.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS SAID THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WILL TAKE OFF FOR WASHINGTON IN THE "SACRED COW" IMMEDIATELY AFTER LUNCH WEDNESDAY WITH THE VIEW OF HAVING WEDNESDAY NIGHT DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

ROSS REPORTED THE PRESIDENT WAS FEELING AT THE PEAK OF HEALTH AS A RESULT OF THE REST AND SLEEP HE HAS ENJOYED HERE.

MR. TRUMAN SPENT MOST OF THE MORNING--HE DIDN'T GET UP UNTIL 7:30 O'CLOCK--READING TELEGRAMS CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS DAUGHTER'S RADIO DEBUT LAST NIGHT.

MAR 1947

A PROUD PAPA, THE PRESIDENT LISTENED TO A RADIO IN THE COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS OF THIS NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE WHILE MARGARET SANG THREE SONGS WITH THE DETROIT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

THE WEATHER WAS TOO CHILLY FOR SWIMMING AND TOO CLOUDY FOR SUNBATHING THIS MORNING, BUT THE SUN CAME OUT EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON.

MR.TRUMAN, SAID HIS PRESS SECRETARY, "WAS GREATLY BENEFITTED FROM HIS STAY HERE."

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDED A PRIVATE SCREENING THIS AFTERNOON OF NEWS REELS SHOWING HIS READING TO CONGRESS LAST WEDNESDAY OF HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EMERGENCIES IN GREECE AND TURKEY.

MAR 1947

THE REELS REFLECTED HIS CALL UPON CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY TO SPEND AN ADDITIONAL $400,000,000 TO HELP PRESERVE THE FREEDOM OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS FROM COMMUNIST CONTROL OR TOTALITARIAN EXPANSION.

THE PRESIDENT GREETED REPORTERS AT THE NEWS REEL SHOW. HE LAUGHED OFF THEIR SUGGESTIONS THAT HIS VACATION BE EXTENDED UNTIL EVEN LATER IN THE WEEK.

THE PRESIDENT'S SWIM TOOK PLACE AT THE FORT TAYLOR BEACH. HE REMAINED AT THE BEACH FOR ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF.

WITH HIM WERE PRESS SECRETARY ROSS, SPECIAL COUNSEL CLARK CLIFFORD, PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT JOHN R.STEELMAN; REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H.FOSKETT, NAVAL AIDE AND FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

BE743PES NM

MAR 1947

take American Good to Majors.

THE AMENDMENTS ALREADY ON THE TABLE INCLUDE THESE:

RUSSIA -- DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO WANTS THE COUNCIL ITSELF TO HAVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND OR ALTER THE AGREEMENT AND NOT THE UNITED STATES ALONE AS PROVIDED.

GREAT BRITAIN -- DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN SEEKS EQUAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS FOR ALL U.N. MEMBERS IN THE AREA AND NOT PREFERENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY. HE ALSO ASKS THAT PROVISIONS BE WRITTEN INTO THE AGREEMENT MAKING IT MANDATORY FOR THE UNITED STATES TO NOTIFY THE COUNCIL WHEN IT CLOSES THE ISLANDS.

AUSTRALIA -- DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK WOULD ADD AN ARTICLE MAKING THE AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO LATER CONFIRMATION BY THE JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AUSTIN PLANNED TO TAKE THE FLOOR TO RAISE A POINT OF ORDER AGAINST THE AUSTRALIAN AMENDMENT, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS CONTRADICTING THE CHARTER. THE UNITED STATES CONTENDS THAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAS NO AUTHORITY TO RULE ON TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATOR AND THE U.N.

NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS, CANADA, AND THE PHILIPPINES, ALL NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, WERE INVITED TO ATTEND AFTER THE FIRST TWO MENTIONED PUT FORWARD SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR A DIRECT VOICE IN THE DEBATE. CANADA SAID IT HAD NO PLANS TO APPEAR.

THE OTHER COUNTRIES NAMED THESE SPEAKERS:

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, FOR INDIA; DR. ELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS, FORMER SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATE, THE NETHERLANDS; WALTER NASH, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, NEW ZEALAND, AND SALVADOR P.LOPEZ, A DELEGATION ADVISER, THE PHILIPPINES.

MEANWHILE, THE POSSIBILITY AROSE THAT GROMYKO MIGHT COMMENT THIS WEEK ON THE AMERICAN PLANS TO STEP INTO GREECE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE U.N. AND ESPECIALLY SOVIET POLICY. HE WOULD HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY AS THE COUNCIL PROBABLY WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW TO RECEIVE A THREE-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT ON GREAT BRITAIN'S MINE-LAYING CHARGES AGAINST ALBANIA. ON WEDNESDAY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WITH GROMYKO AS CHAIRMAN, WILL GO BACK INTO SESSION TO AGAIN TAKE UP THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE BOMB.

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MAR 1947

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MAR 1947

"IN EVERY LINE OF THIS AMENDMENT WE ARE IN VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER," AUSTIN DECLARED. HE POUNDED THE TABLE FREQUENTLY.

"WE HAVE A SACRED TRUST TO LOOK AFTER THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE CONTINUED. "WHEN IT IS UNDER ATTACK THERE IS NO ONE ELSE TO PROTECT IT. THE UNITED STATES MUST TAKE ON THIS TRUST IN A CONSTITUTIONAL WAY." Take pieces add'x illegal

HASLUCK RETORTED THAT NO ONE WAS QUESTIONING THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE THE SOLE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ISLANDS, AND SAID THE ONLY DISPUTE WAS OVER HOW THIS OBJECTIVE CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT.

HE CONTENDED THAT IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO THE OTHER BELLIGERENTS IN THE PACIFIC WAR IF THE COUNCIL SETTLED THE FUTURE OF THE MANDATED ISLANDS BEFORE THE PEACE WAS CONCLUDED.

BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN SAID HE FELT THE AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL WAS PROPER AND NECESSARY. HE POINTED OUT HE HAD SAID EARLIER THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WANTED ACTION DELAYED, ON LEGAL GROUNDS, UNTIL THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE.

MAR 1947

A42UN

PARODI SAID JAPAN HAD FORFEITED HER RIGHTS TO THE ISLANDS, AND THAT IT WAS UP TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO DECIDE THEIR FUTURE STATUS, SINCE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS NO LONGER EXISTED AND THE MANDATES NOW WERE SUBJECT TO U.N. ACTION.

THE COUNCIL WILL MEET THURSDAY AT 3 P.M. TO RESUME DEBATE ON BRITAIN'S MINE-LAYING COMPLAINT AGAINST ALBANIA. THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION, LANGE APPEALED TO ARANHA TO USE HIS INFLUENCE TO GET ACTION STARTED ON THE ARMS REDUCTION QUESTION. HE SAID THE COUNCIL HAD SET UP THE ARMS COMMISSION FEB. 13 AND INSTRUCTED IT TO REPORT WITHIN THREE MONTHS, BUT THAT IT HAD NOT YET MET.

ARANHA SAID THE COMMISSION COULD NOT MEET UNTIL ALL THE COUNTRIES NAMED REPRESENTATIVES. INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE APPOINTMENTS HAD BEEN COMPLETED BUT THAT THERE STILL REMAINED THE QUESTION OF GETTING ONE OR TWO FORMALLY CERTIFIED.

GH655PES NM BJT

NEW YORK, MARCH 17-(AP)-ROGER N. BALDWIN, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, WILL LEAVE NEXT WEEK FOR A TWO-MONTH SURVEY OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

BALDWIN SAID LAST NIGHT THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD SANCTIONED THE TRIP. HE SAID ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO HAD INVITED HIM TO SERVE AS A CONSULTANT, BUT THAT HE PREFERRED TO GO IN AN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITY BECAUSE THE "GENERAL PURPOSE OF ASSISTING DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN JAPAN AND KOREA CAN BE BETTER ACCOMPLISHED IN AN UNOFFICIAL ROLE."

WB636AES

MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 17-(AP)-PAUL PORTER, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO GREECE, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM ATHENS BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THERE.

HE SAID HE WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON LATER TODAY TO CONFER WITH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON.

RQ1020AES

MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 17-(AP)-ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C. CLARK SAID TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT WOULD "RANK IN HISTORY AS THE SECOND MONROE DOCTRINE" AND ADDED THAT THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PERSONS WHO SUPPORT TOTALITARIAN DOCTRINES.

ADDRESSING THE 163RD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK, THE CABINET OFFICIAL SAID:

"ALL AMERICANS MUST UNITE TO SEE THAT COMMUNISM, FASCISM AND ALL OTHER TOTALITARIAN 'ISMS' DO NOT INFILTRATE FURTHER IN OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE. THERE IS NO PLACE IN AMERICA FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN THOSE DOCTRINES. IF THEY WISH TO FOLLOW OUT THOSE BELIEFS, THEY OUGHT TO GO TO THE COUNTRIES WHICH PROPOSED THEM."

CLARK DREW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN RULE BY THE MAJORITY AND RULE BY THE MINORITY AND SAID, "TO INSURE TO THE WORLD THE BASIC RIGHTS OF DEMOCRACY, IT IS OUR DUTY TO EFFECTIVELY PREVENT ANY GOVERNMENT OR GROUP, HOWEVER POWERFUL OR HOWEVER NUMEROUS, FROM TAKING SUCH RIGHTS FROM OR IMPOSING SUCH FEARS UPON ANY INDIVIDUALS."

ML1235AES

MAR 1947

WITH MOSCOW (350)

UNDATED REPARATIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE $10,000,000,000 DEMANDED BY RUSSIA FROM GERMANY YESTERDAY (MON) AS COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES IS ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT BY THE ALLIED NATIONS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WHEN THE TERM "REPARATIONS" FIRST WAS INTRODUCED INTO INTERNATIONAL USAGE.

THE FINANCIAL PENALTY IMPOSED ON GERMANY BY ALLIED AGREEMENT AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS 132,000,000,000 GOLD MARKS, OR APPROXIMATELY $33,000,000,000--AND IT WAS NEVER PAID IN FULL. IN FACT, ONLY A FRACTION OF THE ORIGINAL TOTAL EVER WAS RECEIVED BY THE ALLIES.

THE VERSAILLES TREATY DID NOT FIX THE COMPENSATION TO BE COLLECTED FROM THE DEFEATED REICH, AS THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS INTENDS THE NEW PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY SHOULD DO. A SPECIAL ALLIED FINANCIAL COUNCIL WAS CREATED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN 1919 AND, IN 1921, IT ANNOUNCED THE $33,000,000,000 TOTAL.

GERMAN ECONOMY WAS SO SHATTERED THAT ITS GOVERNMENT WAS UNABLE TO MEET THE PAYMENTS SPECIFIED BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL BY 1923, AND THE BRITISH CALLED FOR A NEW BASIS OF SETTLEMENT. FRANCE REFUSED TO COME TO A NEW AGREEMENT AND OCCUPIED THE RUHR AS A MEANS OF COLLECTING HER CLAIMS. THAT MOVE FURTHER HANDICAPPED GERMANY BECAUSE IT SPLIT HER ECONOMICALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

1947

IN 1924, A NEW COMMITTEE, WITH CHARLES G.DAWES AND OWEN D.YOUNG AS UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES, WAS FORMED. IT PRODUCED THE DAWES PLAN FOR REPARATIONS, SCALING DOWN PAYMENTS, SPREADING THEM OVER A LONGER PERIOD, AND PROVIDING A $200,000,000 LOAN TO GERMANY TO REVIVE HER ECONOMY.

BUT GERMANY STILL WAS UNABLE TO MEET HER OBLIGATIONS AND, IN 1929, THE YOUNG PLAN WAS ADOPTED, CUTTING TOTAL REPARATIONS TO $9,000,000,000 AND PROVIDING PAYMENTS OVER A PERIOD EXTENDING TO 1988.

UNDER THE DAWES PLAN, GERMANY HAD PAID A TOTAL OF $1,896,860,000, ON WHICH THERE WAS AN INTEREST GAIN OF $5,474,000, UP TO 1930.

IN 1931, GERMANY AGAIN DEFAULTED IN HER REPARATIONS PAYMENTS AND A STILL MORE LENIENT SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS WAS DEVISED IN A CONFERENCE AT LAUSANNE. BUT THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO SIGN IT UNLESS WAR DEBTS THEY OWED THE UNITED STATES WERE REDUCED CORRESPONDINGLY.

THEN PRESIDENT HOOVER, PROMPTED BY THE WORLD-WIDE DEPRESSION, DECLARED AN INDEFINITE MORATORIUM ON WAR DEBT PAYMENTS IN ORDER TO RELIEVE FINANCIAL BURDENS ON EUROPE.

THEY NEVER WERE REVIVED.

SN935PES

MAR 1947

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LONDON, MARCH 17-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS PREDICTED TODAY THAT AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STABILIZE WHEAT PRICES AND PROVIDE A WORLD EVEN-NORMAL GRANARY WOULD EMERGE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONFERENCE WHICH OPENS HERE TOMORROW.

AT LEAST 37 COUNTRIES WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE, CALLED AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON.

CONFERENCE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THESE OBJECTIVES: MAR 1947

1. TO PROMOTE STABILITY OF WHEAT PRICES FAIR TO CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS ALIKE.

2. TO ASSURE AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES AT ALL TIMES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

3. TO ESTABLISH WORLD WHEAT RESERVES THROUGH NATIONAL HOLDINGS OF STOCKS ADEQUATE TO INSURE AGAINST CROP FAILURES AND FAMINE.

4. TO AVOID ACCUMULATION OF BURDENSOME SURPLUSES.

5. TO PROMOTE INCREASED WHEAT CONSUMPTION, PAYING ATTENTION PRACTICABLE TO THE NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMS OF SIGNATORY GOVERNMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION OF FIVE MEMBERS IS HEADED BY LEE WHEELER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

THE CONFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR TWO TO THREE WEEKS.

GRIMSPUN

MAR 1947

MARSHALL REJECTS SOVIET DEMAND FOR TEN BILLIONS FROM GERMANY

He and Bevin Deny Western Powers Have Taken an Equal Sum Already.

SHARPLY REBUKE MOLOTOV

Bidault Demands Allied Control Over Reich Be Continued Long After Peace Settlement.

Moscow, March 18 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Marshall today coldly rejected the Soviet Union's bid for $10,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany.

In a frigid session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin also sharply rebuked the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, for his charges that Britain, the United States and France had taken $10,000,000,000 in reparations from current production in the western zones.

Bevin retorted that Molotov's statements "are not true."

"Retreat To Yalta"

Marshall declared that Big Three agreements at Potsdam had superseded those of Yalta, and stated firmly that "we will not follow the retreat of Mr. Molotov from Berlin to Yalta." Molotov claimed yesterday that at Yalta the Big Three had agreed on the $10,000,000,000 figure for reparations to be paid Russia by Germany.

The eighth session was one of the coolest of the conference to date. The charged atmosphere among the Big Four, which thus far had been most friendly, developed after French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault made a statement on France's demands for separation of the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar from Germany.

Wants Controls Retained

Bidault told the Council that Allied controls must be retained over Germany long after a peace settlement is concluded and the present occupation is ended.

Bidault, who conferred last night with Prime Minister Stalin, laid down the basic French policy on the defeated enemy, calling primarily for rigid limitations of the coal and steel industries. He suggested that France replace Germany as the great steel-producing nation of Europe.

Molotov asserted that the United States and the United Kingdom had taken as reparations all the gold and German assets in the west as well as the patents and scientific information.

He charged that France, Great Britain and the United States had taken reparations from current production in the form of lumber and coal and that all these amounted to more than $10,000,000,000, "according to newspaper reports."

Money "Plowed Back"

Marshall countered that the United States had never claimed ownership of the gold, which was being held for distribution by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels, and that, furthermore, Hungary's gold had already been returned.

Marshall said all money received from the export of lumber and coal had been "plowed back" into Germany.

The Secretaries agreed, before the argument, to hear two representatives of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency present their views on reparations. Members of the agency will first present their views to the Deputy Foreign Ministers, who will decide whether the Foreign Ministers themselves should hear the report.

Gave Bevin "Good Laugh"

France, like the United States, denied receiving any reparations from current German production and said that coal had been paid for in dollars which supported the German economy.

Bevin declared that he had "read these charges in the Soviet press and had had a good laugh over them."

He added that he agreed with Marshall that recriminations should be avoided but that he had had to answer Molotov's charges because "they are not true."

Pamphlets Sent To Russia

Bevin said it was true that scientific information had been compiled but that it had been placed in a book available to everyone, including Russia.

Marshall added that the information was placed in pamphlets, of "which the Soviet Union had received the largest number."

At this point Molotov said his information on patents was based upon a public statement of John Green, an executive secretary in the United States Department of Commerce.

Marshall Produces Letter

Marshal immediately produced a letter written by Green to the State Department in February of this year in which Green was quoted as requesting that someone from the United States delegation to Moscow ask the Russians to make available all the scientific data they obtain from the Germans, as the Americans had done.

The letter was quoted by Marshall as saying no information had been received from the Russian zone on this subject.

Molotov then said the Soviet delegation was prepared to furnish information on reparations from the eastern zone of Germany if the western zones would do the same.

"Retreat To Yalta"

Replying to Molotov's insistence yesterday that the Yalta Big Three meeting proved that agreement was reached on giving Russia half of a $20,000,000,000 reparations claim against Germany, Marshall said:

"The position of the United States regarding reparations is that the agreement at Berlin superseded the preliminary agreement previously reached at Yalta."

Marshall added, "We will not follow the retreat of Mr. Molotov from Berlin to Yalta."

Bidault withheld France's agreement to American, British and Soviet proposals for raising the level of German industry. He said the French view depended upon what other controls were set up.

Puts Frontier Decision First

He rejected outright the American-sponsored plan to set up central administrative agencies run by the Germans, pending decisions on Germany's frontiers. He evidently meant that decisions on the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Saar must be reached first.

Bidault said economic unity in Germany could be achieved with French approval prior to fixing the frontier by creating administrative agencies run by the Allied powers for such matters as transport, communications and trade.

He called for a speedup in reparations from the Western Zone, thus siding with demands made by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. At the same time, however, he declared that in line with the British and American policies, Germany must pay for goods—mainly food—that she is now receiving from the Allied powers.

No More War Preparing

He stressed, above all, the French determination "that Germany shall no longer be able to use her mining and industrial resources in preparation for another war."

Permanent Coal Exports.

Bidault said that coal was the basis of Germany's war potential and that it was needed badly now by neighboring countries. Therefore, he said, Germany should be "under obligation, both at once and later in a treaty, to export each month a specific proportion of her production to Allied countries." Given basic controls of coal and steel, Bidault said, the Allies might be less drastic in regard to other industries.

Marshall Balks Soviet Bid For Huge Reparations Bill

Secretary Rejects Red Claim for Ten Billions, Blasts Molotov Charges.

MOSCOW, March 18—(AP) Secretary of State George C. Marshall coldly rejected today Russia's bid for $10,000,000,000 reparations from Germany and rebuked the Soviet for charges that included a declaration that $10,000,000,000 in reparations have been removed from the western zones.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin joined Marshall in rebuking Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at a session of the Foreign Ministers council and said flatly that the Russian diplomat's declarations "are not true."

In outlining the U. S. position on reparations, Marshall said:

"We will not follow the retreat of Mr. Molotov from Berlin (Potsdam) to Yalta."

Recalls Yalta Claim

The American secretary was referring to Molotov's claim yesterday that the United States had agreed at Yalta to $10,000,000,000 reparations to the Soviet Union. No reparations figures were included in the subsequent Potsdam agreement.

The charge that $10,000,000,000 in reparations have been removed from the western zones has been made by the Soviet press before and repeatedly denied by the British and Americans.

There was a noticeable cooling off in the atmosphere surrounding the council today. The coolness among the Big Four representatives developed after French foreign Minister Georges Bidault made a statement on France's position on economic unity.

Bidault, renewing France's demand for separation of the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar from Germany, told the council that Allied controls must be retained over Germany long after the peace settlement is concluded and the present occupation ends.

Molotov declared that the United States and Britain had taken all the gold and German assets in the west as well as patents and scientific information as reparations.

He also charged that France, Britain and America had taken reparations from current production in the form of lumber and coal, and that all these, "according to newspaper reports," amounted to over $10,000,000,000.

Bevin Quickly Replies

Bevin replied immediately that he had "read these charges in the Soviet press and had a good laugh over them."

The British foreign secretary added that, while he agreed with Marshall that recriminations should be avoided, he had to answer Molotov's charges because "they are not true."

He said that it was true that scientific information had been compiled but that it had been placed in a book which was available to everyone including the Soviet Union.

Marshall then took up the fight and added that information had been placed in pamphlets of "which the Soviet Union had received the largest number."

As to the gold, Marshall said that the United States had never claimed ownership of it and that it was being held for distribution by the inter-allied reparations agency in Brussels. Furthermore, he said, Hungary's gold already had been returned.

Referring to export of lumber and coal, Marshall said that all money that had been received had been "ploughed back" into Germany.

France also denied receiving any reparations from current German production and said that coal had been paid for in dollars which support the German economy.

Molotov at this point said his information on patents was based on a public statement of John Green, an executive secretary in the U. S. Department of Commerce.

At this suggestion, Marshall immediately produced a letter written by Green to the State department in February of this year. Green was quoted as requesting Marshall to ask the Russians to make available scientific data that they had obtained from the Germans in the same manner as had the United States. The letter went on to say that no information had been received from the Russian zone on this subject.

Molotov said that the Soviet delegation was prepared to furnish information on reparations from the eastern zone of Germany if the western zones would do the same.

Statement by Marshall

Marshall closed the meeting with a statement on reparations as explained by President Truman and former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. He added that the "position of the U. S. regarding reparations is that agreement at Berlin (Potsdam) superseded the preliminary agreement previously reached at Yalta."

This was in answer to Molotov's injection of the $10,000,000,000 reparation figure mentioned at Yalta into the present conference. It was at this point that Marshall added, "we will not follow the retreat of Mr. Molotov from Berlin to Yalta."

Meanwhile, the Big Four agreed to hear two representatives of the interallied reparations agency in Brussels present their views on reparations. Members of the agency will first present their views to the deputy foreign ministers, who will then decide whether the council should hear them.

At the same time it was announced that the deputies had agreed to set up four committees to aid in drafting the preliminary peace treaty for Germany.

Russia blocked participation by small nations despite U. S. and British insistence that they be included. The question remained unsettled.

The four powers agreed to set up committees for:

1. Political structure of Germany.
2. Territorial readjustments and related problems.
3. Economic organization of Germany and reparations.
4. Disarmament and demilitarization.

French Position Stated On German Reparations

Moscow, March 18 (AP)—Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, who conferred last night with Prime Minister Stalin, opened today's meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council with the French position on German reparations.

As presented by Bidault, the basic French policy on defeated Germany calls primarily for rigid limitations of the coal and steel industries. He suggested that France should replace Germany as the great steel producing nation of Europe.

At the same time, Bidault withheld agreement from the American, British and Russian proposals for raising the German level of industry. He said the French view depends on what other controls are set up.

Awaits Frontier Decisions

He flatly rejected the American-sponsored plan to establish central administrative agencies run by Germans, pending decisions on the German frontiers. This evidently referred to the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar.

Bidault said economic unity could be achieved with French approval prior to fixing the frontiers by creating administrative agencies run by the Allied powers for such things as transport and communications.

He also called for a speedup in reparations deliveries from the western zones, thereby siding with the demands made by Molotov. At the same time he declared—in line

with the British and American policies—that Germany must pay for goods, mainly food, she is now receiving from the Allied powers.

Basis Of War Potential

Bidault emphasized above all the French determination "that Germany shall no longer be able to use her mining and industrial resources in preparation of another war."

The French Foreign Minister said coal was the basis of Germany's war potential and also that this product was badly needed by neighboring countries, so Germany should be "under obligation both at once and later in a treaty to export each month a specific proportion of her production to the Allied countries."

Given basic controls of coal and steel, Bidault said the Allies might be "less drastic" as regards other industries.

He said that he could not present the question of current production forthwith but must study it.

Soviets Prepare Vodka Test For Marshall And Bevin

MAR

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, March 18 (AP)—The scene was set in Russia's 800-year-old capital today for two interesting, although at first glance extremely contrasting, events—the expected reception by Prime Minister Joseph Stalin of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall, and the well-known vodka test as applied to visiting foreign ministers.

At second glance, these two impending events are not so dissimilar, because both are in the nature of tests—tests involving highly volatile substances.

Stalin's reception, if it comes off tonight—and it may—will take place in Moscow's ancient Kremlin on Red Square behind the sanctuary of the old Chinese wall.

Vodka Reception

The vodka reception, which is almost certain to come off if custom is followed, will take place at a full-dress social function to be given tonight by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and his wife, who has been head of the Soviet Union's cosmetic as well as fish industry.

This reception is scheduled to be held at the house of the Soviet aviation industry, where the Council of Foreign Ministers' sessions are held daily.

It is a fitting place for the first social function, for it is the scene of Russia's Old Yar restaurant, famous for its fine champagnes, gypsy singers and prerevolutionary sugar barons.

Russian Spread

If custom is followed, Molotov and his wife, after receiving all the guests, who will include Moscow's diplomatic colony as well as the Foreign Ministers and their advisers, will adjourn to the semi-privacy of a large room.

In this room a Russian spread will be provided as only the Russians can spread them. The reception is not scheduled to commence until 10 P.M.

With Molotov being the smiling, genial host, the subject will quickly be switched to toasts.

In the past these toasts have included drinking to practically everything from the respective heads of state of the nations represented to the taste of the vodka that is being drunk.

Few foreigners have escaped the dangers and often disastrous consequences of this vodka toasting.

One Ambassador once had to be carried home by his first secretary and a budding admiral.

'Izvestia' Prints Text

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP).—The government newspaper "Izvestia" published in full today the statements made by United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov at the Big Four conference.

Three Statements on Reparations

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers on reparations:

I wish to make completely clear the position the United States has consistently taken with regard to the relation of the Potsdam agreement on reparations to the Yalta protocol.

Immediately on his return from Potsdam, before any question was raised as to the scope or meaning of the Potsdam agreement and of its relation to the Yalta agreement, President Truman in a public address on Aug. 9, 1945, clearly stated his understanding of the Potsdam agreement, and I will read to you exactly what he said:

"At the Crimea conference a basis for fixing reparations had been proposed for initial discussion and study by a reparations commission. That basis was a total amount of reparations, $20,000,000,000. Of this sum, one-half was to go to Russia, which suffered more heavily in loss of life and property than any other country.

"But at Berlin the idea of attempting to fix a dollar value on property to be removed from Germany was dropped. To fix a dollar value share each nation would be a sort of guarantor of the amount each nation would get—a guaranty which might not be fulfilled. This formula of taking reparations by zones will lead to less friction among the Allies than the tentative basis originally proposed for study at Yalta."

In July, 1946, at Paris, the question of German reparations was discussed in the Council of Foreign Ministers. At that time, Mr. Molotov presented the same arguments regarding the Yalta agreement which he put forth here. Secretary Byrnes, who was present at the Yalta conference and who as Secretary of State took an active part in working out the Potsdam agreement on reparations, stated the view and position of the United States Government that the Potsdam agreement took the place of the preliminary agreement reached at Yalta. Secretary Byrnes pointed out the irrefutable fact, and I quote from his statement:

"The language read by Mr. Molotov showed what Mr. Roosevelt agreed to was only to study as a basis for discussion the suggestion of the Soviet Government. The language of the protocol shows that the Soviet proposal was passed to the Moscow reparations commission as one of the proposals to be considered by the commission."

The position of the United States Government regarding reparations is that the agreements at Potsdam supersede the preliminary agreements previously reached at Yalta. We will not follow Mr. Molotov in a retreat from Potsdam to Yalta.

The Yalta Protocol

LONDON, March 18 (Reuters)—Tass, the Soviet news agency, distributed today the following text of the hitherto secret Yalta protocol on German reparations, as released in Moscow yesterday by Foreign Minister Molotov:

Protocol on the talk between the heads of the three Governments [the United States, Russia and Britain] at the Crimea conference on the question of German reparations in kind.

The heads of the three Governments agreed as follows:

1. Germany must pay in kind for losses caused by her to the Allied nations in the course of the war. Reparations are to be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses and have organized victory over the enemy.

2. Reparatitons are to be exacted from Germany in the three following forms:

A. Bulk removal within two years from the surrender of Germany or the cessation of organized resistance from the national wealth of Germany located on the territory of Germany herself as well as outside her territory (equipment, machine tools, ships, rolling stock, German investments abroad, shares of industrial, transport, navigation and other enterprises in Germany, etc.), these removals to be carried out chiefly for the purpose of destroying the war potential of Germany.

B. Annual deliveries of goods from current production after the end of the war for a period to be fixed.

C. Use of German labor.

3. For the working out on the above principles of a detailed plan for the exaction of reparations from Germany an Allied reparations commission is to be set up in Moscow, consisting of representatives of the U.S.S.R., the United States and the United Kingdom.

4. With regard to the fixing of the total sum of reparations, as well as the distribution of it among countries which suffered from German aggression, the Soviet and American delegations agreed as follows:

"The Moscow reparations commission should take in the initial stages as a basis for discussion the suggestion of the Soviet Government that the total sum of reparations in accordance with points A and B of paragraph 2 should be $20,000,000,000, and that 50 per cent of it should go to the U.S.S.R."

The British delegation was of the opinion that, pending consideration of the reparations question by the Moscow reparations commission, no figures of reparations should be mentioned. The above Soviet-American proposal has been passed to the Moscow reparations commission as one of the proposals to be considered by the commission.

Signed by:

CHURCHILL.
ROOSEVELT.
STALIN.

MAR —1947

Potsdam Provisions

In the view of the United States delegation in Moscow, the Yalta protocol has been superseded by the reparations provisions in the subsequent Potsdam Declaration, which follow:

In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached:

1. Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R. and from appropriate German external assets.

2. The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

3. The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the western zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the western zones:

A. Fifteen per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries, as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the western zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

B. Ten per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the western zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in A and B above shall be made simultaneously.

5. The amount of equipment to be removed from the western zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in Paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4 A above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof. The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparations shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the zone commander in the zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

7. Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect of such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of Paragraph 6.

8. The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the western zones of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in all countries, except those specified in Paragraph 9 below.

9. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and eastern Austria.

10. The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

Big Four To Act Soon On Italy's Colonies

MAR —1947

London, March 18 (AP)—Official British sources said today representatives of the Big Four powers would meet soon in London for preliminary procedural talks on the disposal of Italy's prewar empire.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that Britain, the United States, France and Russia were in consultation and added they probably would send special deputies to London to examine the question within the next month or two.

The Allies' peace treaty with Italy provided some decision should be reached on the future of the Italian colonies within twelve months after the last of the big powers ratified the settlement.

April, 1948, Seen Deadline

British officials said this probably would fix the deadline sometime during April, 1948.

Although no hard British policy toward the issue has been laid down, Whitehall informants expressed these views on the individual futures of the Italian colonies:

MAR 1947

1. TRIPOLITANIA — Authoritative estimates say that the colony's prewar population of about 700,000 Italians has dwindled to ten per cent. A strong Arab nationalist independence movement is said to have developed. Britain—with France—appears inclined to favor an Italian trusteeship under United Nations supervision for the territory. Russia's announced interest in Tripolitania was described "more in the nature of a diplomatic bargaining stroke than genuine ambition.

2. CYRENAICA — Britain gave a wartime pledge of independence to Sheik Sayyid Mohammed Idris el Senussi. Foreign Secretary Bevin may call for an interim British trusteeship over the territory, to last unti the Senussi tribesmen are ready to take over self-government. A final settlement is likely to provide for British retention of Tobruk—the country's best port and a proved wartime naval base.

3. ERITREA—Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia has indicated he plans to make a strong claim for at least a portion of this colony. Britain probably will back Italy here.

4. ITALIAN SOMALILAND — There are few claimants for this desert wasteland. Its chief asset is its geographic location on Africa's east coast. Britain will propose no change of ownership here.

Missions To Investigate

The impending London conference will send Big Four missions to tour, investigate and report on the Italian territories.

Later the Big Four Foreign Ministers will debate their final ownership in terms of the United Nations Charter.

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MAR 1947

U. S. Draft of Austrian Treaty Political Clauses

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 18—Following is the text of the political clauses proposed by the United States delegation to the Foreign Ministers' deputies for a peace treaty with Austria. It appears under the titles "Treaty for Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria; Draft Political Clauses; Proposal of United States Delegation."

PART ONE

POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section 1—Re-establishment of Austrian Independence

ARTICLE 1

The contracting United Nations affirm their recognition of Austria's re-establishment as a sovereign and independent state.

ARTICLE 2

1. The Allied control authority, including all branches of the Allied Commission for Austria, and the inter-Allied command (formerly the Kommandatura) for the city of Vienna will cease to exist upon the coming into force of the present treaty. The authority hitherto exercised by the Allied Council in virtue of the new control agreement for Austria on June 28, 1946 will at that time terminate; and the Austrian Government henceforth will exercise sovereign power without limitation except as herein agreed. The agreement of July 9, 1945 of the European Advisory Commission on zones of occupation in Austria and the administration of the city of Vienna and the agreement on the machinery of control in Austria of June 28, 1946 will be terminated upon the coming into force of the present treaty.

2. All armed forces of the occupying powers shall be withdrawn from Austria as soon as possible, and in any case not later than ninety days from the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 3

1. For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the heads of the diplomatic missions in Vienna of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France, acting in concert, will represent the contracting United Nations in dealing with the Austrian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present treaty.

2. The four heads of mission will give the Austrian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to insure fulfillment of the spirit and terms of the present treaty.

3. The Austrian Government shall afford the said four heads of mission, acting in concert, all necessary information and any assistance they may require in the fulfillment of the tasks devolving on them under the present treaty.

ARTICLE 4

The contracting United Nations agree to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Austria as established under the present treaty.

ARTICLE 5

Austria fully acknowledges the external responsibilities attaching to the re-establishment of national independence and undertakes to abstain from any act which is likely, directly or indirectly, to violate its status of equality with other members of the community of nations.

ARTICLE 6

Austria agrees to terminate any existing treaty, agreement or arrangement which is inconsistent with the provisions of Article 5.

Section 2—Frontiers of Austria

ARTICLE 7

The frontiers of Austria are those existing on Jan. 1, 1938. Those frontiers are traced on the map attached to the present treaty (Annex I).

ARTICLE 8

1. The contracting United Nations have taken note of the provisions (the text of which is appended to this treaty) agreed upon by the Austrian and Italian Governments on Sept. 5, 1946, concerning German-speaking inhabitants of the Bolzano Province and of the neighboring bilingual townships of the Trento Province.

2. The contracting United Nations undertake to support inclusion in the settlement in relation to Germany of provisions for freedom of transit and communication between Salzburg and Lofer [Tyrol] across the Reichenhall-Steinpass.

Section 3—Protection of a Democratic System

ARTICLE 9

1. Austria shall undertake to take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under its jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

2. Austria further undertakes that the laws in force in Austria will not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Austrian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter.

ARTICLE 10

Austria shall have a democratic Government based on elections by secret ballot, guaranteeing to all citizens above a certain minimum age free and universal franchise and the right to be elected to public offices, without discrimination as to race, sex, language, religion or political opinion.

ARTICLE 11

Austria undertakes to continue its efforts to eliminate from Austrian political and economic life all traces of anti-democratic organizations and influences and further undertakes not to permit in the future the existence and activities of organizations which have as their aim denial to the people of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE 12

The provisions of the foregoing Articles 9 to 11 inclusive shall not be construed to nullify the implementation of laws enacted by the Austrian Parliament subsequent to April 30, 1945, designed to accomplish the objectives laid down in Article 11 above.

ARTICLE 13

1. Austria undertakes to repeal or discontinue all laws as well as legislative, executive and administrative acts in force during the period between the beginning of rule by emergency decrees on March 5, 1933, and the coming into force of this treaty, in conflict with the principles laid down in the foregoing Articles 9 to 11 inclusive.

2. Austria agrees to maintain in force, or to provide for legislation in accordance with, the principles of the Austrian law of April 3, 1919, concerning the House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Section 4—Treaties and International Agreements

ARTICLE 14

Austria undertakes to recognize the full force of the peace treaties concluded with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and other agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the contracting United Nations in relation to Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

ARTICLE 15

Austria undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 16

1. Each contracting United Nation shall notify Austria, within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present treaty, which of its present bilateral treaties with Austria it desires to keep in force or revive. Any provisions not in conformity with the present treaty shall, however, be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All treaties so notified shall be registered with the secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. All treaties not so notified shall be regarded as abrogated.

Section 5—War Criminals

ARTICLE 17

1. Austria shall take all necessary steps, upon the presentation of evidence considered satisfactory by the four heads of the mission in Vienna, to insure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

a. Persons accused of having committed, ordered or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace or humanity.

b. Nationals of the contracting United Nations accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. Requests for the handing over of persons claimed as accused shall be made within ninety days after the coming into force of this treaty.

3. Any disagreement concerning the interpretation or execution of Paragraph 1 of this article shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the four heads of the mission in Vienna.

MAR 1947

Attlee Asks Team Spirit

London, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told the British people tonight that "by self-discipline and the team spirit" they could solve their nation's economic troubles and "move on to better times for all."

In a "work-or-suffer" broadcast, the Prime Minister said that "some people abroad are suggesting that the day of this country is over."

"Some of them thought so in the war," he said, "but they discovered their mistake. . . . The British people are never daunted by difficulties. The greater the emergency, the more readily they respond to the call for service. We shall win in peace just as we did in war."

Attlee said the question now confronting Britain was whether she could increase her standard of living, or would have to reduce it.

All Must Contribute

"Everyone must contribute their share," he declared. "If not, the sum total will be smaller and all will suffer."

The broadcast was the first of twelve "political" speeches over the British Broadcast Corporation's home service. The series will include five other talks by members of the Labor party, five by the Conservatives and one by the spokesman for the Liberals.

Earlier, the executive of the National Union of Mine Workers promised Attlee that initiation of a five-day week in Britain's mines on May 5 will not reduce coal production.

More Miners Needed

Called to No. 10 Downing Street at the invitation of the Prime Minister, the union officials were understood to have given a pledge that current coal production will be maintained if the five-day week is granted.

The union leaders, however, were said to have told Attlee that more miners were needed to help dig the 200,000,000 tons of coal the Government has set as this year's target.

BRITAIN GIVES UP HER RULE OF SEAS

MAR

London, March 19 (A. P.).—The Admiralty acknowledged today that Britain can no longer hope to rule the waves.

John Dugdale, financial secretary to the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that there would be no major naval construction this year and that shipbuilding would be subordinated to atomic and other scientific research.

"We cannot hope any longer to have the largest navy in the world," he said. "But we can hope to have the best equipped."

He said the Admiralty was studying the results of "operation crossroads" at Bikini and that considerable money would be spent by the British in studies of the effects of the atom bomb on naval warfare.

Dugdale's remarks were in connection with the presentation of the sharply curtailed budget for the Royal Navy, which calls for 192,665 men, compared with 492,800 in 1946-47, and for expenditures of $786,800,000, compared with $1,020,300,000.

$680,000 Spent On Ship For Royal Family Trip

London, March 18 (AP)—The Admiralty reported to the House of Commons tonight that 170,000 pounds ($680,000) was spent in refitting the H.M.S. Vanguard, Britain's newest battleship, with special cabins and other conveniences for use of the royal family on their visit to South Africa.

"There was utmost economy in carrying out the work," W. J. Edwards, civil Lord of the Admiralty, said in reply to criticism of W. R. Blyton, Laborite, who had asserted that there had been "some consternation about the cost."

FRENCH PREMIER WINS INDOCHINA POLICY TEST

PARIS, Wednesday, March 19—(AP) Premier Paul Ramadier won an imposing vote of confidence in the French National Assembly today on his policies in Indochina but failed to smoke out the Communist party on the issue.

The assembly adopted the confidence motion 421 to 0 after a stormy debate on France's relations with the Viet-Namese regime.

Communist deputies abstained from voting on the motion despite a challenge from Ramadier to take an unequivocal position for or against the government.

An hour before the vote, Communist Leader Jacques Duclos announced that the Communist party, the largest in the assembly, would neither support nor oppose the confidence motion.

Paris Cabinet Talks On Troop Cut in Reich

Paris, March 18 (A. P.).—A reduction of the French army of occupation in Germany from 90,000 to about 50,000 officers and men was discussed by Premier Paul Ramadier and his Cabinet today, but no decision was announced.

Indonesian Pact To Be Arbitrated, Holland Reports

MAR 1947

The Hague, The Netherlands, March 18 (AP)—The Cheribon draft agreement for the settlement of the 19-month-old Indonesian revolution will be signed, with both the Dutch and Indonesians adhering to their own interpretation of the document, a high Government source said today.

Any eventual differences will be settled by arbitration under supervision of a foreign arbitrator, the informant said.

Dispatches from Batavia said the Netherlands Government had authorized the Dutch commission general to sign the Cheribon agreement immediately. The Indonesians previously had announced willingness to sign if the Dutch would abandon their insistence that Dutch interpretation be made a binding part of the agreement.

Republic's Sovereignty

Negotiated last November the agreement provides for Dutch recognition of the Indonesian Republic's sovereignty over the East Indies islands of Java, Sumatra and Madoera as an equal partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

The Government source said that once the agreement is signed joint discussions will be held as soon as

possible to draw up the arbitration rules.

According to the agreement, the president of the International Court of Justice will be requested to appoint a foreign arbitrator over points on which no decision can be made by the Dutch and the Indonesians.

Oil Men Fly to Syria

Declare Their Mission Concerns Concessions in Iranian Fields

LISBON, March 18 (AP).—Four directors of the Arabian-American Oil Company arrived here today on a non-stop flight from New York, leaving an hour later for Damascus. They said they were on an important mission concerning Iranian oil concessions but declined to make a formal statement.

[Last Thursday Syrian Premier Jamil Mardam Bey announced at Damascus that his country had rejected a contract for a pipe line across Syria offered by the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, subsidiary of the American-Arabian Oil Company. He added that negotiations would not be resumed unless new terms were offered.]

Maid Situation in Germany

American Families Can Charge Only One to Occupation

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 18 (AP).—An American family in Germany may have only one housemaid at the expense of the German people, United States Army headquarters ruled today.

If any American wants more than one maid he must pay her wages himself—in dollars, too, not German marks.

The cost of one maid a family, the announcement explained, is legally chargeable against Germany as an occupation cost.

Other domestic servants may be employed if desired, but the employer must pay the Army the cost of their wages in dollars. The Army then will pay the extra servants in marks.

Clay's Stolen Car Recovered

BERLIN, March 18 (AP).—Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay's custom-built Cadillac sedan, stolen on March 6 from an American military government parking lot, was recovered yesterday in a small Czechoslovak border town. Agents indicated they had clews to the thieves and expected to make arrests.

Army Restricts Use of Scrip

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 18 (AP).—Use of military scrip in American Express Company offices outside the American occupation zone of Germany was forbidden day, with the exception of Paris, where scrip still may be used to buy services and travelers' checks. The ban is expected to prevent acquisition of easily negotiable travelers' checks by black-market operators obtaining scrip illegally. United States Army fiscal authorities said that except in Paris there are not enough American military personnel left in European cities outside the occupation zone to justify acceptance of scrip.

RUSSIANS CLAIM RIGHT TO CONTROL WAR HUNGARIAN PRESS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 18 (AP)—Soviet Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov declared today he had a "perfect right to control the Hungarian press", in explaining to United States officials why he had "requested" newspapers here to defer publication of an American note on Hungary.

The note, which protested Russian interference in Hungarian affairs and demanded a three-power investigation into this country's politics, was delivered yesterday to Sviridov, Russian commander of occupation forces and acting chairman of the Allied Control council for Hungary.

Ordered Note Withheld

American sources said they had been informed by the Hungarian government that the Russians had ordered newspapers to withhold publication of the note until the Soviets prepared a reply. The Americans described this action as "presumptious."

Sviridov, in a lengthy conference requested by Brig. Gen. George H. Weems of the American military mission, said he had "requested"—not ordered—that publication be deferred. The Russian reply will be ready tonight or tomorrow, he added, and then both notes will be published together.

"There is no need to break our swords over one or two days," he told Gen. Weems.

Quotes Armistice Terms

The Russian quoted Article 16 of the Armistice agreement which, he said, gave him power to supervise the local press, radio and theater.

Weems replied that Americans believed in freedom of the press, and that he saw no point of withholding from publication an official United States note.

Similar action was taken by Soviet occupation authorities earlier this month, when they delayed for three days the publication of an earlier American note on the same subject.

One highly placed American said the Russian action was a sample of "the high handed methods" used by the Russians in dealing with Americans ever since the control commission was established in 1945.

Despite repeated American protests, Soviet authorities have refused to get out of American-owned oil fields in southwestern Hungary, and Russian clearances for American businessmen have been delayed and denied.

Russ Chief Denies Note Suppression

Budapest, Hungary, March 18 (AP). Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian commander in Hungary, today denied he had ordered the Hungarian press to suppress publication yesterday of a second United States Government note protesting Soviet actions in Hungary.

He asserted he only "requested a delay" in publication until a Russian reply could be prepared. He said the Russian answer would be issued tonight or tomorrow.

U.S. Accusations

The latest American note again accused the Russians of interference and declared that Hungarian Communists were attempting to seize power from the freely elected government. American informants said the Russians, for the second time in two weeks, had forbidden the Hungarian newspapers to publish an American note.

Sviridov told Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, chief of the American military representation on the Allied Council:

"There is no need to break our swords over one or two days.

"I have a perfect right to control the Hungarian press."

Armistice Cited

In a lengthy conference which Weems requested, Sviridov cited Article 16 of the Hungarian armistice agreement which, he said, gave him the right to supervise the Hungarian press, radio and theater. He said the local United States Information Office issued a news bulletin in Hungar yand that he had no control over that publication. It was recalled, however, that Sviridov complained bitterly recently against the U.S.I.S., charging it was anti-Soviet and demanding its suppression.

Weems told the Russian general, acting chairman of the Allied Control Council, that Americans believed in freedom of the press and that he saw no point in withholding from publication an official United States Government note which had already been printed throughout the world.

Weems questioned Sviridov's choice of words and said that if the note was "delayed" by any means, it was being suppressed.

The latest American note was delivered yesterday.

Belgrade Says U.S. Refuses to Supply Grain

And U. N. R. R. A. Declares Order of Potatoes for Yugoslavs Was Slashed

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 18 (AP).—An authoritative source said today that the United States government had refused to send grain to Yugoslavia, contending that there was no real threat of starvation in the country and that cereal stocks were not available.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, refusing to comment on the reported rejection, announced that the United States had canceled 16,000 tons of a 24,000 ton order of potatoes for Yugoslavia.

The order was placed through U. N. R. R. A. last month and canceled because of a transportation bottleneck between warehouses and ports in the United States and because all available transportation was being turned over to priority shipments of potatoes to Germany, the announcement said.

The authoritative, but unofficial source, said U. N. R. R. A. had notified the Yugoslav government of the American refusal to send grain and had informed Marshal Tito's government it must take its own steps to avert the increasing food shortage. (Bread rations have been cut twice in Yugoslavia this year.).

KILLED IN BORDER FRAY

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 18. — (AP) Bulgarian officials said today that two armed Greek "bandits" had crossed Bulgaria's frontier and were killed by border guards when they tried to return to Greece. The announcement said both were armed with rifles.

SPANISH MINE ROW REPORTED

Police Confiscate Arms In Teruel Province Raids

MAR 1947

Valencia, Spain, March 18 (AP)—A group of miners were reported tonight to be resisting authorities in the underground workings of the large Utrillas coal mines after police swept through Teruel province making arrests and confiscating arms and anti-Franco leaflets.

It was not determinded whether the miners were armed or were merely holed up in mine passages.

The mines, situated in rugged mountainous country 96 miles north northwest of Valincia, produce low-grade coal. Neither the Spanish press nor the radio has carried accounts of the disturbances which were said to have begun Sunday.

No Official Version

No official version of the events was available.

The police were said to have uncovered a plot to blow up power plants. Accounts from Zaragoza said the authorities thus far had arrested 10 miners and that 40 others had fled into the mountains after the power-plants plot was uncovered.

From information gained from the arrested miners the police were reported to have been able to detain a "contact man" who came from France and a cafe waihtr, both of whim carried Communist propaganda.

The number of persons arrested in Teruel province was not known, but one report said some civil guards and some mayors of small villages were implicated in the plot.

Three Bombs Explode

Three bombs exploded in the railway station of the town of Teruel, 70 miles northwest of Valencia. Others damaged a train between Teruel and the village of Puerto Escandon.

It also learned that traffic was delayed for two hours on the Valencia-Madrid rail line by the explosion of small bombs.

In Valencia where an annual spring celebration is underway leaflets distributed secretly recommended that residents remain in their homes at night.

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Japs Back Early Peace

LAMBERT

Tokyo, March 18 (AP)—Japanese interviewed at random today approved wholly Gen. Douglas MacArthur's proposal for an early peace and resumption of trade, but they were hesitant to indorse his suggestion that the United Nations become an overseer of Nippon.

And, among some, there was alarm lest United States troops be withdrawn entirely, to the detriment of law and order.

Business men, a stall market operator, a government worker, cultural society members and dock superintendents applauded the recommendation for early signing of a peace treaty for Japan. They said that step was a necessary condition for resumption of trade, which they called the key to Japan's economic recovery.

Delays On Decision

However, some said worriedly that the possibility of the United Nations assuming any position in Japan might result in arguments and delays on major decisions of policy in politics and economics.

Almost all of those interviewed said they hoped the United States would leave either some troops or a commission here after the peace treaty is signed, and would assume some responsibility in assisting Japan back on her feet.

None of those questioned balked outright at the possibility of United Nations participation in Japanese affairs, but a majority indicated the world organization might not be able to make clear-cut decisions quickly on issues involving this country.

Police Not Adequate

In the wind-whipped business district, two dock superintendents from Uraga declared they favor a quick peace treaty. But America should leave troops here, they argued, expressing fear that Japanese police would not be able to maintain law and order.

United Nations supervision? "No! no!" they exclaimed.

Down on the bustling Ginza, Yoichi Oshino stepped out of his stall market, where he sells fried pork and chicken, and said he favors a quick treaty. The United Nations all right, he said slowly, but Japan's posttreaty government might be weak. Some controls, he said, might be needed.

Iron Works Manager

In offices of the Sanwa Iron Works, Saburo Furukawa, manager, applauded MacArthur's peace proposals. "Free trade after the peace treaty is signed!" he exclaimed, and beamed. Controls? "The U.N. is all right—as long as the United States stays in the United Nations."

In a debris-littered alley of busy Nihonbashi ward, Tsutomi Kojima, patent attorney and onetime Japanece army officer, indorsed the early peace pact proposal. So did Tsutomur Yamaguchi, municipal government employé.

Masahisha Ishiguro, of a farming and fishing village cultural society, and his four companions nodded when asked if they approved MacArthur's peace proposal. Most however said they preferred that the United States rather than the United Nations assist Japan in her climb toward normalcy.

Many Japs Fear Loss Of U.S. Assistance

Tokyo, March 18 (AP)—Japanese today acclaimed General MacArthur's press conference declaration as the strongest, most detailed expression of Japan's present position the world has heard.

But many of them voiced fear of being cut off from United States financial aid and of losing the stabilizing influence of American military power.

The supreme commander told American correspondents in a luncheon yesterday that a peace treaty with Japan should be made soon, the occupation terminated

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and future guidance of the country turned over to the United Nations.

Press Carries Full Statement

All newspapers printed MacArthur's statement in full, without editorial comment. It was the major topic of conversation.

The supreme commander's main points coincided with hopes which Government officials have long expressed—an early peace, end of military occupation, prompt determination of reparations and more permanent economic assistance.

Some young intellectuals were concerned lest withdrawal of American occupation forces would stimulate stronger political activity by extremists and checkmate the growth of democracy.

These Japanese commented that a civilian administration might not have the same restraining influence on Communist elements that MacArthur and the occupation army have had.

Pessimistic About U.N.

Japanese generally are pessimistic about the authority of the United Nations. Reading of disputes in its sessions, they are inclined to think its control would subject Japan to inter-Allied friction. This has generally been lacking in Japan because of the dominant American influence.

British Policy On Japan

London, March 18 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Great Britain "welcomed" General MacArthur's advocacy of an early peace treaty with Japan, "provided the Dominions are associated with the final settlement."

He said British policy was to normalize relations with all former enemy states as soon as possible so that world reconstruction could proceed.

Referring to MacArthur's view that Japan had limited ability to pay reparations, the spokesman stated that Great Britain favored raising that country's level of industry after which "most reparations problems would fall away."

He said Great Britain was as anxious as the United States for private trading to replace Allied headquarters in control of commercial relations.

"The sooner private trading is restored on a nondiscriminatory basis, with equal facilities for all nations, the better," the spokesman aded.

JAPS OFFER TESTIMONY ON MANCHOUKUO PACT

TOKYO, Wednesday, March 19—(AP) The defense told the International War Crimes tribunal today it would offer evidence that the United States "indicated a willingness" to recognize Manchoukuo in 1941.

Furthermore, said counsel for Hideki Tojo and 25 other Japanese leaders, the evidence would show that Russia guaranteed the inviolability of that Japanese puppet state in the neutrality pact of 1941.

The prosecution charges that the defendants conspired to wage aggressive war against China in 1931 by seizing Manchuria and setting up a puppet state called Manchoukuo.

The purported "indicated willingness" of the United States to recognize Manchoukuo came in the course of U.S.-Japanese negotiations just preceding the outbreak of war, defense counsel declared.

Jap Poison-Liquor Trial On

Yokohama, March 18 (AP)—Two Japanese went on trial in provost court today, charged with selling liquor containing methyl alcohol which allegedly caused the death of Tech. (5/g) John Phillips, of Hogansville, Ga., November 23. The Japanese are Deuchi Uwadoko and Toshimoto Kawaji.

To Enlarge Malayan Airfield

SINGAPORE, March 18 (AP).—Reliable reports said today the British Air Ministry will sign a $12,000,000 contract this week for extension and improvement of Changi Airfield, the only Malayan air strip capable of handling four-engine planes. Construction is expected to start immediately on a 9,000-foot-long main strip.

Yenan Capture Within Week Is Predicted

Nanking, March 18 (AP)—A usually informed source said today a Government general had predicted capture of Yenan, Chinese Communist capital, within a week by Government troops already within 12 miles of the city.

The source said Gen. Chen Cheng made the statement before the plenary session of the Kuomintang (Government party) Central Executive Committee. The official communiqué covering Chen's report made no mention of it.

The surprising progress of the Government forces over unfavorable terrain toward the Red capital was taken as confirmation of belief the Communists would not defend the city. This belief was current even in Yenan.

STUDENTS FIGHT MOVE FOR PARLEY ON CHINA

NANKING, March 18 — (AP) Three thousand Chinese secondary school students demonstrated here today against Russian Foreign Minister Molotov's proposal to place China's troubles on the Moscow Big Four ministers agenda.

They marched before the Soviet embassy and chalked anti-Molotov and anti-Russian messages on the embassy walls.

Meantime, Gen. Chen Cheng, the government's chief of staff, was quoted by an informed source as predicting capture of Yenan within a week. Chen was reported to have made such a statement to the Kuomintang (government party) central executive meeting.

Elsewhere, the Communists were reported in Chinese press dispatches to have suffered heavy losses. Government troops were said to have killed 20,000 Communists in a counterattack north of Hangchun, the Manchurian capital.

COURT UPHOLDS 3 JEWS' DOOM

Also Rules Curfew Does Not Violate Mandate

Jerusalem, March 18 (AP) — The Jerusalem high court in two separate opinions today rejected a plea for quashing the death sentences of three Jewish underground members and ruled that use of the curfew by the British military is not against "the letter and spirit" of the Holy Land mandate.

In asking the court to quash the death sentences of Mordecai Ben Abraham Alkachi, Elieser Ben Zion Kashani and Dou Ben Salman Rosenbaum, the attorney for the three Irgun Zvai Leumi members contended that their trial and conviction was improperly handled. He said they were tried by a military court without prior referral by civil magistrate as provided by law.

Referral Held Unnecessary

The court ruled that the case was under military jurisdiction at all times and that civil referral was unnecessary.

The three men were arrested last December 29 near Lydda when a military roadblock force found them in possession of arms and a whip on the night when Irgun admittedly flogged a British major and three British noncommissioned officers.

Max Seligman, attorney representing the three, intimated in court today that he planned to ask for a leave of appeal of the death sentences to the Privy Council as was done in the case of Dov Bela Gruner.

In ruling that the curfew was legal, the court said there was no doubt that it caused many inconveniences. It held that the curfew was not against the mandate provisions as long as it was imposed for maintaining security.

The opinion was handed down after Yousef Weinberg, chairman of the Jewish community in Beith Israel quarter of Jerusalem, filed a petition against the Jerusalem military commander based on an opinion that the early curfew hour prevented orthodox Jews from attending evening service.

British School in Egypt Bombed

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March (AP)—The explosion of a small bomb damaged an unoccupied classroom of the British Institute today. Windows, doors and furniture were shattered. The blast occurred an hour before evening classes. The Institute is operated by the British Council and most students are Egyptians.

One Dead in Parade Disorder

BOMBAY, Wednesday, March 19 (AP).—One person was killed and twenty were injured in Bareilly City yesterday when brickbats were thrown at a Hindu procession, an official communique said today.

U. S. Envoy Flying Home From Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, March 18 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William D. Pawley and Mrs. Pawley left today by plane for Washington for "consultations." The embassy announced that the Ambassador left aboard his personal plane after conferring yesterday with President Eurico Gaspar Dutra at the presidential summer residence.

Votes Control Extension

Ottawa, March 18 (AP) — The House of Commons voted, 177 to 13, today to extend until May 15 emergency price and rent controls.

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U. S. Warships to Visit Greek, Turkish Ports; Aid Plan Is Speeded

CARRIER TO LEAD POWERFUL FORCE ON APRIL CRUISE

State Dept. Asks Action in Congress on Truman Program.

FUNDS NEEDED QUICKLY

House Receives Bill Providing 400 Billions Sought by President.

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP) The Navy today disclosed orders for a U. S. task force to visit Greek and Turkish waters—including the strategic Dardanelles—while the State department called for speed on the Truman program to halt the spread of Communism.

A Navy announcement, which spoke of "training purposes," said the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Leyte would depart from Quonset Point, R. I., early next month.

Cruisers in Group

An official amplified this to say the Leyte would be the flagship of a group of warships including three light cruisers and six destroyers. A preliminary report from London named the cruisers as the Providence, Portsmouth and Dayton. Two destroyers will escort the Leyte across the Atlantic.

There was not a word from the Navy to link the cruise with President Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey in resisting Communism. There were plenty of words elsewhere, however, with these major developments:

1. Dean Acheson, undersecretary of state, said that congressional speed is of very great importance, that disaster may result in Greece if there is a substantial gap between the end of British aid and the start of American. He compared Greece to a runner who has been tripped and is falling.

2. Representative Eaton (R-NJ), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee, introduced the bill to provide $400,000,000 for Greek and Turkish aid. It carried a strict stipulation that American military missions sent to help must be limited in number and serve only as advisers.

Politics Barred

3. Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told the Senate that "Bipartisan foreign policy would die" if Democratic or Republican lawmakers working in this field should follow "the political dictates of any party managers."

He thus rejected a suggestion by Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic National committee, that Republican and Democratic party leaders join in a statement endorsing Mr. Truman on the Greek-Turkish program. Vandenberg recalled at the same time his statement that "we have no safe alternative but to uphold the President's hands."

Great Britain, which has been aiding the Greek government in its hunger and fighting with border guerrillas, plans to end its economic aid March 31. Acheson said he does not mean that disaster will come if the United States does not begin aid April 1—but that it will come if the aid is delayed a substantial period.

He put it another way in a news conference discussion: If it becomes known that the United States is not ready to move in to help, consequences will follow which would make it infinitely more costly to put Greece back on her feet.

No Conflict in Policy

Acheson saw no conflict of policy in helping Hungary and Poland as well. He said Hungary does not have a Communist government and that as for Poland, there is danger of the people starving.

The presence of American warships in the Mediterranean is no new thing. Last November-December a force headed by the carrier Randolph visited Greek and Turkish ports.

The Navy has been maintaining a rotation program in the Mediterranean, and at various times some of the heavyweights of the Navy have visited in those waters, including the 45,000-ton carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and the superbattleship Missouri.

Today's announcement, however, foreshadowed a much more tense interest because of the historic Presidential decision to stand against the spread of Communism by helping the two Communist-plagued countries.

No stop is planned for the Leyte at Piraeus, the port of Athens, but one is scheduled for Crete, Greek island 150 miles south of the Greek capital.

The announcement said:

"In accordance with previously announced plans of rotating from time to time aircraft carriers of U. S. Navy with units assigned to the Mediterranean for training purposes, the U.S.S. Leyte, an Essex class carrier of 27,000 tons, will depart from Quonset Point, R. I., for that area early in April.

"Secretary of Navy James For-

restal on Sept. 30, 1946 stated that 'from time to time aircraft carriers will be ordered for temporary duty with the forces in European waters to facilitate training of all ships in the carrier task group operations and to give our aviators equal opportunity to visit foreign countries.'

"It is anticipated that the Leyte will visit Gibraltar, Naples, Suda bay (Crete), Istanbul and Alexandria during her stay in the Mediterranean area. The Navy department has requested the State department to arrange routine diplomatic clearance for such visits.

"The proposal to send the carrier to the Mediterranean area at this time has been under consideration by the Navy department for the past two months."

To Go Through Straits

When the Leyte visits Istanbul, she will be in the Bosporus strait leading to the Black sea, after having passed through the Dardanelles, over which Russia has asked joint control with Turkey.

Presumably the cruise will be commanded by Vice Admiral Bernard H. Bieri, commander of U. S. naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Chairman Eaton of the House Foreign Affairs committee called for immediate hearings on the bill to aid Greece and Turkey by money, military advice and relief. They may get underway tomorrow with the first witness being Dean Acheson, acting secretary of state, and the Secretaries of War and Navy, Patterson and Forrestal.

The bill, besides limiting military aid to advice, gives the United States the right to inspect use of the aid given. It also stipulates that American press and radio representatives shall be free to report on it without censorship.

Broad power is provided for Mr. Truman to (1) give "financial aid in the form of loans, credits, grants or otherwise," (2) send federal employes to assist Greece and Turkey, (3) assign "a limited number" of military men to act "in an advisory capacity only," (4) supply materials, services and information, and (5) train Greek and Turkish personnel. None of the aid could be transferred to another government.

If the bill is passed, the Reconstruction Finance corporation will supply an advance of $100,000,000 to get the aid program under way.

March 31 Deadline

The Administration, with the active aid of the Republican leaders, is aiming at a March 31 deadline for completing action. That is the day, Great Britain has said, that she will have to end her aid-to-Greece program.

May Call at Greece.

London, March 18 (A. P.).—Admiral Richard L. Conolly, commander of the Twelfth Fleet and of United States naval forces in Europe, said today that a United States task force planned to visit Crete in mid-April and that a projected visit to Greece later in the spring awaited the approval of the Greek Government.

The twelve-ship task force—including the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Leyte, the cruisers Providence, Portsmouth and Dayton and six destroyers—is under the command of Vice Admiral B. H. Bieri, commander of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean area.

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Vandenberg and Connally Assail Sullivan's Foreign Policy Stand

G. O. P. Senator Says Present Unity Would 'Die in Revolt' if Americans Yielded to Dictates of Party Managers.

Washington, March 17 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) said today that bi-partisan foreign policy will "die in revolt" if Americans yield to the political dictates of "party managers" on proposed aid to Greece and Turkey.

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The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stepped down from the rostrum of the Senate's presiding officer to criticize from the floor a proposal made last night by Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic National Committee, to Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman.

Sullivan called on Reece to join in a two-party statement indorsing President Truman's policy of combatting Communism by helping Greece and Turkey. Vandenberg predicted that Reece would refuse, and said: "When bipartisan foreign policy gets into the rival hands of partisan national committees, it is in grave danger of losing its precious character."

Connally Backs Vandenberg.

Vandenberg's criticism of Sullivan's action was seconded by Senator Connally (D.-Tex.). He told the Senate that both Sullivan and Reece were "paid propagandists for their parties and in their zeal they both may do a lot of foolish things."

Prior to last fall's Republican congressional landslide, Connally was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Like Vandenberg, he was a delegate to the San Francisco conference which drafted the United Nations charter and served as an adviser at numerous international conferences attended by the former Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes.

Downtown, Sullivan later issued a statement which did not mention Vandenberg by name, but said regarding the letter to Reece:

"I have received the Republican party's reply.

"Its answer is: 'No.'"

Vandenberg had prepared his remarks in advance of taking the Senate floor. He told his colleagues:

"No matter how worthy the announced intentions, it can put foreign policy squarely into politics which, under such circumstances, are no longer calculated to stop at the water's edge.

"However, unwittingly, this is precisely what Mr. Sullivan invites.

"I hope Mr. Reece will not accept the invitation. He has faithfully kept his party out of foreign policy politics. I am sure he will continue to do so."

No Safe Alternative.

Vanderberg said that he had "never even pretended to speak for my party" in foreign policy activities, and declared that bipartisan foreign policy is "not the result of political coercion, but of non-political conviction."

"What I decline to do myself I cannot permit the executive director of the Democratic National Committee to attempt in my name," he continued.

"I have said that we have no safe alternative but to uphold the President's hands at this dangerous hour. But I have also said that total information must be made available to Congress and the country, and that Congress must completely explore and approve the means by which the President's policy is to be implemented.

"I expect every Republican, like every Democrat, to respond to his own conscience. I expect all of them to act, not as partisans, but as Americans. I expect none of them to yield their judgment, at such an hour, to the political dictates of any party manager."

Not Consulted by Sullivan.

Connally said he arose to "heartily corroborate" what Vandenberg said. The Texan said he did not sponsor Sullivan's letter and Sullivan had not consulted him about it.

Then Connally spoke for quick congressional action on the administration program, saying:

"All that's involved is to help Greece maintain her position and her army for domestic purposes only."

Connally said that the President's policy was "only new in part," because this party has made loans to Great Britain, France and Italy, and the purpose of the French and Italian loans was "to prevent confusion and chaos and protest against the spread of Communism."

Vandenberg remarked that he had no quarrel with Connally's statement, "except—and this is not a quarrel—that I think the pending probdem involves far wider implications than he has indicated."

Acheson Urges Speed.

Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today that disaster may result in Greece if there is a substantial gap between the end of British aid and the start of American.

He told a news conference that it is of very great importance that Congress act speedily on President Truman's request for assistance to Greece.

Britain expects to end its economic aid to Greece March 31.

Acheson explained that he did not mean there will be disaster if this country does not regain aid by April 1, but that there will be if the aid is delayed substantially.

In response to questions, Acheson said there is no inconsistency between aiding Greece with the announced purpose of checking the spread of Communism, and also extending assistance, if needed, to Hungary and Poland.

Acheson said that Hungary does not have a Communist Government, although the country is within the eastern European area controlled by Soviet occupation forces.

REECE CONDEMNS DEMOCRATIC PLEA ON FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP)

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Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National committee today termed "highly improper" a suggestion that he join Democratic party officials in a statement backing the Truman Greek-Turkish policy.

His rejection of this idea, advanced by Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic National committee, capped earlier criticism of it by G.O.P. Senators Vandenberg of Michigan and Dworshak of Idaho.

Vandenberg Comments

Vandenberg told the Senate that bi-partisan foreign policy will "die in revolt" if "party managers" attempt to dictate it. Dworshak, talking with reporters, called Sullivan's move a "cheap political trick."

Sullivan made his proposal last night in a public letter to Reece and the Republican chairman replied in the same way.

Reece told Sullivan that if he signed such a statement "I would be in a position of promising to deliver the votes of Republican members of the Senate and House for the purposes indicated."

He added:

"Any suggestion that the national organization of a political party has authority to order senators or representatives to vote in a particular manner must, in my opinion, be based upon a machine concept of politics such as was discredited and repudiated by the voters in recent months."

Improper to Act

Reece said he was not passing on the merits of Mr. Truman's proposal but believed "it would be highly improper, if not indeed reprehensible, for the chairman or other responsible official of a national political party to sign any statement of that general nature."

He went on to say sentiment in the Republican party was against Communist aggression not only in Greece and Turkey but also in Poland, the Baltic and Balkan countries. And he said the United States government must bear a part of the responsibility for the situation in the latter countries "because of the appeasement policy followed by American representatives at Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere."

Declaring there is "Communistic agggression" also in infiltration of Communists into government jobs, Reece concluded:

"Actually, from the standpoint of American security, the presence of armed bands of outlaws on the frontiers of Greece or Turkey may be less dangerous than subversive termites disguised in striped trousers and spats in governmental positions in Washington."

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Vandenberg's Speech and Reece's Letter

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—*The text of the prepared Senate speech by Senator Vandenberg on Gael Sullivan's proposal for a bi-partisan statement on Greek and Turkish aid:*

I regret the necessity of making this statement at this critical moment, when partisan politics should be totally removed from foreign policy considerations. But I am unable to ignore the unfortunate implications in the letter and statement released last night by the executive director of the Democratic National Committee, calling upon the chairman of the Republican National Committee to join in a party statement endorsing the so-called "Truman policy" in Greece and Turkey. The Democratic chairman repeatedly used my name in his letter and statement. Of course, this was without my knowledge. It is unavoidable that I should speak plainly as a result.

When bipartisan foreign policy gets into the rival hands of partisan national committees, it is in grave danger of losing its precious character. No matter how worthy the announced intentions, it can put foreign policy squarely into politics, which, under such circumstances, are no longer calculated to stop at the water's edge. However unwittingly, this is precisely what Mr. Sullivan invites. I hope Mr. Reece will not accept the invitation. He has faithfully kept his party out of foreign policy politics. I am sure he will continue to do so.

Bipartisan foreign policy is not the result of political coercion, but of nonpolitical conviction. I never have even pretended to speak for my party in my foreign policy activities. I have relied upon the validity of my actions to command whatever support they may deserve. I have never made any semblance of a partisan demand for support and I never shall. What I decline to do myself I can not permit the executive director of the Democratic National Committee to attempt in my name.

Bipartisan Policy Limited

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It also is necessary, now, to get the record straight. This bipartisan foreign policy has been confined within relatively narrow limits. It has applied to the United Nations. It has applied to peace treaties in Europe. It has applied to nothing else. I have had nothing to do, for example, with China policies or Pan American policies except within the United Nations, and at times I have been satisfied with neither. The first I ever heard of the Greece-Turkish policy was when the President disclosed his thoughts ten days ago at the White House. I do not complain. But I do not propose to be misunderstood.

I have said that we have no safe alternative but to uphold the President's hands at this dangerous hour. But I have also said that total information must be made available to Congress and the country, and that Congress must completely explore and approve the means by which the President's policy is to be implemented.

I expect every Republican, like every Democrat, to respond to his own conscience. I expect all of them to act not as partisans, but as Americans. I expect none of them to yield their judgments, at such an hour, to the political dictates of any party managers. On the latter basis, bipartisan foreign policy would die in revolt. I hope we may avoid that tragedy. The quicker last night's appeal, no matter how nobly meditated, is forgotten, the better it will be for the United States.

Reece's Letter to Sullivan

The text of the letter from Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to Mr. Sullivan:

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

I have today read your letter of March 17 addressed to me, in which you enclosed a statement dealing with President Truman's proposal for the extension of aid to Greece and Turkey, which statement you suggested should be issued over our signatures. This letter and the proposed statement were delivered to Republican headquarters during my absence late yesterday afternoon at about the same time, as I learned subsequently, they were being distributed to the press.

Our familiarity in this office with the distribution of statements to the press and our knowledge of the time required for such purposes convinces me that these releases must have been in the process of preparation and distribution at the very time your communication was received here. That fact, of course, made it impossible for me to accept your suggestion for the issuance of a joint statement, even if I had been in the office and were disposed to act immediately upon your suggestion.

I mention the foregoing circumstances because, while the substance of my answer would have been the same in any event, the fact that you saw fit to make your proposal public before I had had an opportunity to consider it and reply does influence my appraisal of the reasons back of your proposal. Had you withheld publication of your letter and proposed statement until I had had a reasonable opportunity to reply, I might have been disposed to regard your action as a sincere, even though mistaken, attempt to be of service to the nation during a critical time.

The issue presented by the President's proposal with respect to Greece and Turkey is one which must be decided by the appropriate branches of the Government of the United States. The National Committees of the political parties are not such official agencies. One branch of the Government, the Executive, through the President has proposed a certain policy. I am assuming that this policy was proposed after careful consideration of all the factors involved, and in the sincere belief that the adoption of that policy would best serve the interests of the nation.

The other coordinate and coequal branch of the Government upon which responsibility rests for the determination of policy is the Congress. That branch is now engaged in discharging its responsibility through the normal and orderly processes of legislation. I believe the Congress, in discharging its share of responsibility, must be credited with the same degree of sincerity and patriotism which is conceded to the Executive Branch. The issue involved is one which should be decided solely upon the basis of what will best promote American interests and security—not upon considerations of partisan advantage or disadvantage.

The National Committees of the two major parties are necessarily, and properly, partisan agencies. They were created by the respective parties primarily for the purpose of promoting the interests of party candidates for office. At least, that is my conception of the function of the Republican National Committee, and as chairman I have been devoting my energies toward the effective performance of the duties imposed upon me by my office.

The National Committees, in my opinion, are the servants of their parties—not the masters. The statement enclosed with your letter of March 17 was drawn up in a form roughly resembling a legal contract or a bill of sale. Since I do not own the Republican party, I do not propose to be put in the position of selling it or giving it away. There are both legal and moral restrictions on such practice.

If I were to presume to sign a statement or contract such as you suggest, I would be in a position of promising to deliver the votes of Republican members of the Senate and House for the purposes indicated. Of course I neither have, nor should have, power to make such delivery. Any suggestion that the national organization of a political party has authority to order Senators or Representatives to vote in a particular manner must, in my opinion, be based upon a machine concept of politics such as was discredited and repudiated by the voters in recent months.

In refusing to affix my signature to the statement you suggest, I am not attempting to pass upon the merits or demerits of the issue to which it refers. I am simply stating my belief that it would be highly improper, if not indeed reprehensible, for the chairman or other responsible official of a national political committee to sign any statement of that general nature.

I note the statement in your letter regarding the desirability of unity among Americans "to build a peaceful world free of the threat of Communist aggression." I am most certainly in agreement with the thought that Communist aggression must be resisted. Numerous declarations made in recent months by many Republican spokesmen, including myself, indicate, in my opinion, that there is no division within the Republican party on that point.

The subject of Communist aggression is a very broad one. It is involved not only in current conditions in Greece and Turkey, but also in the plight of Poland and the Baltic and Balkan countries—a condition for which I am afraid our Government must bear a part of the responsibility because of the appeasement policy followed by American representatives at Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere at a time when our influence could have been exerted effectively to halt Communistic aggression.

It is involved also in the insidious infiltration of Communists and fellow-travelers into our own governmental structure at home. Actually, from the standpoint of American security, the presence of armed bands of outlaws on the frontiers of Greece or Turkey may be less dangerous than subversive termites disguised in striped trousers and spats in governmental positions in Washington.

I have refrained from any mention to your references to Senator Vandenberg because, as you no doubt have learned, the Senator has dealt with that point himself. I hope you will agree that he has done so adequately.

Sincerely yours,
CARROLL REECE.

FORRESTAL BACKS MERGER PROPOSAL

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Navy Secretary Defends Military Setup Under Hot Questioning.

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP) President Truman's plan for unification of the nation's armed forces came under hot senatorial fire today, while Navy Secretary Forrestal staunchly defended it as a "working co-partnership" for national defense.

Forrestal said the proposed bill "should prevent us from ever again coming face to face with a war for which we are unwarned or militarily unprepared."

Moreover, he said, it "provides an organization which will allow us to apply the full punitive power of the United States against any future enemy."

Testifying as the first of a series of high government officials to appear before the Senate Armed Service committee, Forrestal appealed to the lawmakers not to alter the plan, because, he said, any changes might wreck its "balance."

"It provides for the coordination of the three armed services," he said, "but what is to me even more important than that, it provides for the integration of foreign policy with national policy."

Senators Bridges (R-NH) and Byrd (D-Va) bombarded Forrestal with critical questions, demanding to know "why you have changed your position" since a year ago.

Questioned on Earlier Stand

Recalling Forrestal's role in leading a solid opposition of Navy chiefs to a merger plan last year, both Bridges and Byrd told him bluntly they were certain he "was right then."

Their questions, along with those of other committee members, indicated they may offer numerous changes to the plan if they do not oppose it completely.

Forrestal said he opposed last year's merger bill because he believed it would "destroy the Navy" and endanger its Marine corps and air power.

Bridges asked why some future single secretary of national defense—as provided by the Truman plan—might not do just that under his powers as a "super deluxe individual."

"There is nothing specific in the bill that would guarantee it would not happen," Bridges said.

Senator Baldwin (R-Conn) asked if the unification bill "would weaken the Navy's morale, general efficiency, striking power or development of naval weapons?"

"The answer is no," Forrestal replied.

Pressed for an explanation on why he opposed merger legislation last session and now supports the present plan, Forrestal said the bill last year failed to preserve the Navy's independence. The present measure provides for separate administration of Navy, Army and air forces, he said.

"I felt—I knew that it would destroy these imponderables," he said, referring to the Navy's traditions and morale.

Byrd told Forrestal:

"You've changed your position because of the independence given the Navy. Where is that in the bill? I don't see it."

Forrestal replied that the Navy department would be administered separately and the proposed secretary of the navy could appeal directly to the President.

"If the secretary did that, he would not last long," Byrd said.

The Virginia senator voiced his opinion there would "be no economies" under the unification plan although public support, he said, is based upon expected "vast economies."

Acheson Places Europe's Peace Before Japan's

Says MacArthur Proposal Must Wait on Progress in Current Negotiations

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, said today there will have to be more progress on the European peace settlement before a Japanese peace treaty can be negotiated and signed.

Mr. Acheson made the statement at his news conference in response to a request for comment on the proposal yesterday by General Douglas MacArthur that a Japanese treaty be concluded "as soon as possible." The general also urged that the American occupation of Japan be terminated soon and that the United Nations assume responsibility.

On the latter point, Mr. Acheson said he had not had a chance to study General MacArthur's remarks, made at a press conference. As a practical, physical matter, Secretary Acheson added, there are limits on the number of things men can do at one time.

Says U. S. Body Dodges Task

Rees Accuses the Civil Service Commission of Failing to Discharge Communists.

Washington, March 18 (A. P.).—Representative Rees (R.-Kan.), chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, accused the Government's Civil Service Commission today of dodging its responsibility to discharge Communists and fellow travelers. He said the commission is guilty of "evasions, excuses and complete indifference" in the task.

Rees expressed hope that a subcommittee will conduct an extensive investigation into the loy[illegible] of Federal employees. He viewed a Supreme Court decision yesterday as fortifying the commission's right to discharge Communist party line followers.

In a lengthy statement presented to the committee, Rees cited a Department of Commerce employee who, he said, resigned after learning his loyalty to the United States was to be investigated.

Rees identified the former employee as Louis Hyman Levitsky. He said Levitsky first was hired by the War Assets Administration in August, 1945, at $4,100 a year and then was transferred to the Department of Commerce at $8,100. Rees said statements made about Levitsky and his family "indicate a background of Communism dating back to the Russian revolution."

He said the Commerce Department, without investigating Levitsky's record, had planned to send him to Germany to inspect chemical plants, which "have a direct effect upon Germany's war potential and have been the subject of requisition by Communist-dominated countries."

"My question is," he added, "how many other cases are there like this, and how many other employees are being sent on secret and confidential missions to Europe who have not been thoroughly investigated? It seems quite clear that if this could happen once, it could happen hundreds of times."

He said Levitsky is now living in Miami, Fla.

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TAFT SEES BOOST IN U. S. SPENDING FOR SOCIAL NEEDS

Shortage of Homes Is Most Pressing Problem, Says Senator.

PROGRAM A FAILURE

Only Part of Authorized Subsidy Funds Have Been Used.

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) today forecast an eventual $1,000,000,000-a-year Federal budget for social welfare—education, health and housing—and declared the shortage of homes is a problem crying for attention.

Testifying before the Senate Banking committee, Taft declared "we are going to have to do something soon" to get more homes.

Senator Robertson (D-Va) asked Taft if he would be willing to increase the national debt, now totalling $262,000,000,000, to take care of the housing problem.

"No," Taft replied firmly, "I would not."

National Problem

Nevertheless, he said, the housing situation is a national problem and "nothing is closer to the welfare of the people."

"The government has done no job at all in the past," he said, "and private industry has never provided the necessary housing for lowest income groups."

Taft asserted that the emergency program set up by Congress last year to encourage production of scarce building materials has been "a complete failure." He said that of $400,000,000 provided for subsidies to producers, only about $35,000,000 will have been spent by the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

"The justification for public housing is that we have to eliminate the disgraceful type of housing in which the lowest income families live," he said.

Taft was joined in his testimony by Senators Wagner (D-NY) and Ellender (D-La), co-sponsors of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill which sets up a goal of 15,000,000 new dwellings by 1958. Some of this construction would be public housing, built with the aid of Federal money.

Need for Public Housing

Stressing the need for public housing, Ellender cited industry opposition and declared:

"I find such an attitude very disturbing. In effect, it is a recommendation for the condemnation indefinitely of millions of our citizenry, through no fault of their

(Continued on Page Two)

own, to lives of squalor and disease."

Raymond M. Foley, national housing administrator, told the committee that while the W-E-T bill is "not perfect, I believe it would make it possible for this nation to start forward now with the kind of a housing program which has long been needed."

Estimates Costs

Taft estimated the housing program would ultimately cost $150,000,000 a year. He linked this outlay with proposed educational and health-assistance programs each costing $250,000,000 annually, and declared:

"It would not be too much to raise this to $1,000,000,000 a year when we have a Federal budget of between $25,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000 a year."

Major features of the W-E-T bill call for Federal aid to states and localities for low-rent public housing projects and slum clearance, encouragement to private builders of rental housing for moderate-income families, and preference to veterans as tenants in public housing.

The housing shortage was also discussed at a hearing before the House Banking committee, with Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon testifying that the lifting of Federal housing controls would disrupt a "great many" housing projects and divert scarce materials to non-essentials such as racetracks and night clubs.

Creedon said prices of new and old houses are "definitely levelling off" but it may be several years before there is "any appreciable decline" in the cost of new construction.

APPEAL IS VOICED FOR DISARMAMENT

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP) Senator Tydings (D-Md) urged today that President Truman call a world disarmament conference to prevent a third world war which, he said, might destroy "this planet itself."

Tydings set a goal for universal disarmament "on land, on sea and in the air" by Jan. 1, 1950, and "maintained thereafter by all the countries of the earth."

Except for limited small arms to maintain order, he proposed in a Senate speech that the manufacture, storage and possession of all other weapons, ammunition and munitions of war be prohibited.

Tydings told the Senate an immediate decision should be made either to keep the United States fully prepared for war in all categories, including the atomic bomb, or to have total disarmament for all the nations on the globe.

Bluntly he called the United Nations as presently constituted "a hollow shell . . . A glorified debating society" with no police force to enforce its decrees.

He insisted that the United States "should and must take the lead" in promoting disarmament, but must not strip itself of its vital defenses unless the rest of the world will go along.

He introduced a resolution authorizing President Truman to invite other nations to a disarmament conference.

Tydings, who sponsored a similar resolution last year, broke into Senate debate on the portal pay bill to give his views on what he called the most pressing issue before the United States and the world.

"The address of President Truman to the Congress on March 12 revealed with complete and unmistakable clarity the impotence of the United Nations as presently constituted to deal effectively with international affairs," Tydings said.

In that speech the President asked for a $400,000,000 loan to bolster the Greek and Turkish governments against Communist pressure.

Tydings said a third world war would be a thousand times more dreadful than its predecessors — "would wreck the earth itself, and would be the end of everything we value." He predicted that the slaughter would be carried out not only with atomic bombs, but with man - scattered scourges and plagues, new poison gases, and flying bombs.

He argued that prevention of World War II should be the principal aim of mankind, not simply the control of the atomic bomb treaties on atomic energy wouldn't do alone, he said.

Tydings said it was unmistakably plain that "we and all our recent allies are now maintaing our armed might against each other"—all former enemy nations having been vanquished.

Eisenhower's Secret Is Out: He Admits He Enjoys Cooking

Washington, March 18 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "top secret" is out. He likes to cook.

Last summer he put up jars of sauer kraut from cabbages grown in his garden at Fort Myer, Va. But his *pièce de résistance* is vegetable soup.

Uncle Sam's tall chief of staff is very modest about his achievements in leading the Allies to victory in Europe in the last war, but when it comes to vegetable soup, he admits he's good. Tops, no less!

Recipe Is Secret

He declines to give out his recipe. He believes he has kept it a secret even from Mrs. Eisenhower. She just smiles.

Some gum-shoeing, undertaken to locate somebody who has sampled Eisenhower vegetable soup, disclosed that after hostilities ended in Europe, the supreme Allied commander decided to celebrate by inviting some military friends to dinner. The host would prepare his specialty—vegetable soup.

It seems those military minds had been bragging about their individual culinary abilities — and General "Ike" got his hand called.

Guest Gives Views

A person interviewed who was a guest at that dinner, after stipulating that his identity couldn't be revealed—"cross your heart and hope to die"—agreed to answer a few questions.

Question: "Was the soup good?"

"Damn good!"

"What was it like?"

"Thickish."

Had "Lots Of Things"

"What did it have in it?"

"Lots of things — everything. Come to think of it, it had just about every type of vegetables we had had in the mess in a month."

"Do you know his recipe?"

"No, the General won't give it out—not even to Mrs. Eisenhower."

"Can you cook?"

"Certainly."

Ingredients Suggested

"Well, then can't you sort of figure out a recipe the General might have used?"

"Well, I think the General has a basic recipe — soup bone, pot, water, vegetables. But, frankly, I think his soup is a sort of hit-and-miss proposition."

"You mean it doesn't always turn out good?"

"No, I mean it sometimes turns out differently. I guess he puts in it whatever he has at hand.

"What he tries to achieve is taste—'palate,' I believe you call it. The soup has got to taste just right to him—or something else goes into it."

"What else does he serve with his soup?"

"Nothing. You don't need anything else. Its filling."

"Does the General cook his soup for a long time—hours?"

"Hours? no, for days! It take days and days to fix that soup."

2 Ex-Army Cooks 'Least Surprised'

New York, March 18 (AP)—Marty Snyder and Johnny Schwarz today were probably the least surprised of all who learned General "Ike" Eisenhower's hitherto secret hobby—cooking vegetable soup.

Snyder and Schwarz, former sergeants who ran the officers' messes for the General's European headquarters, said they didn't ever remember seeing him actually cook—"he didn't have time."

"But he used to come in and putter around the kitchen and give advice. And he knew his cooking—he liked to talk about the days when he was a colonel in the field and could go right out and get to work."

The "certain little things he was found of," confessed Marty and Johnny, who came back from the wars and opened a restaurant here, were not always easy. One thing they had to learn was that lamb stew had to have whole onions or it "wasn't stew."

"The toughest thing to get the way he liked it," recalled Marty, "was baked beans. He liked them with sorghum, and no tomatoes."

Lend-Lease Post Resigned by Lane

War-Time Agency to Close Its Doors on Saturday

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—Chester T. Lane resigned today as Lend-Lease Administrator and said the war-time enterprise which sent more than $50,000,000,000 worth of American supplies to Allied nations will formally end Saturday.

On that date, remaining lend-lease affairs will be placed under Norman Ness, director of the State Department's Office of Finance and Economic Development. Since V-J day a staff of about 1,400 has been reduced to some thirty employees.

Mr. Lane told reporters that supplies valued at about $25,000,000 remain to be delivered to Soviet Russia and several other nations under post-war "pipe-line" contracts. In his letter of resignation to Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton, Mr. Lane said "unwarranted" Congressional objections have held up deliveries.

Mr. Lane said he will enter the New York City law firm of Greenman, Shea, Lane and Sandomire.

Senate Group Backs Norton

Approves Him for Assistant Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today recommended confirmation of Garrison Norton, of New York, as an Assistant Secretary of State.

It also approved and sent to the Senate legislation:

Authorizing the President to appoint Major General Laurence S. Kuter as representative of the United States to the interim council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization without affecting his military status.

Authorizing the President to appoint Lieutenant Commander Paul A. Smith as alternate representative on the P. I. C. A. O. and as United States representative to the air navigation committee of the P. I. C. A. O. without affecting his status as an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Authorizing Herschel V. Johnson, deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations Security Council, to be reappointed to the foreign service.

THREE REDS GET HOUSE SUBPOENAS

Milwaukee,, March 18 (A. P.).—Subpœnas for three Communist party members were issued today by a House labor sub-committee investigating the possibility that perjury was committed during full committee hearings on labor legislation in Washington.

Ordered to appear as the investigation moved into its second day were Fred Bassett Blair, secretary of the Communist party in Wisconsin; Sigmund Eisenscher, who received 1,857 votes as Communist candidate for Governor last November, and Owen Lambert, a Communist candidate for the State Assembly last year.

The purpose of the hearing was to determine whether Robert Buse, president of the local, and Harold Christoffel, honorary president, committed perjury in testimony before the committee at Washington. Louis Budenz, one-time Communist leader who renounced the party, later testified that the two were Communists.

Louisville, March 18 (A. P.).—Robert Buse, president of the United Automobile Workers Local 248 at the strike-bound Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, in an interview here today branded as a lie recent testimony of Louis Budenz before a congressional committee that the 1941 Allis-Chalmers strike was ordered by the communists.

Budenz, a former communist, had testified that Roy Hudson, now communist chairman of Western Pennsylvania, ordered the strike through Harold Christoffel, then president of Local 248 and now its honorary president.

"As far as I know it's a lie," Buse declared flatly, adding, "and I ought to know since I was on the bargaining committee. I never saw Roy Hudson or Budenz at that time, nor any other Communist official or worker."

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Text of House Measure to Provide Help for Greece and Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The text of the bill introduced in the House today to carry out President Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey follows:

To provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may from time to time when he deems it in the interest of the United States furnish assistance to Greece and Turkey, upon request of their Governments, and upon terms and conditions determined by him—

(1) By rendering financial aid in the form of loans, credits, grants, or otherwise, to those countries;

(2) By detailing to assist those countries any persons in the employ of the Government of the United States; and the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 442), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph;

(3) By detailing a limited number of members of the military services of the United States to assist those countries, in an advisory capacity only; and the provisions of the Act of May 19 1926 (44 Stat, 565), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph; and

(4) By providing for (A) the transfer to, and the procurement for by manufacture or otherwise and the transfer to, those countries of any articles, services, and information, and (B) the instruction and training of personnel of those countries.

Sec. 2. (A) Sums from advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section 4 (A) and from the appropriations made under authority of Section 4 (B) may be allocated for any of the purposes of this act, and any necessary expenses related thereto, to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government. Any amount so allocated shall be available as advancement or reimbursement, and shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, to appropriate appropriations, funds or accounts existing or established by it for the purpose.

(B) Whenever the President requires payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey for assistance to be furnished to such countries in accordance with this act, such payments when made shall be credited to accounts for such countries established for the purpose. Sums from such accounts shall be allocated to the departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Government which furnish the assistance for which payment is received, in the same manner, and shall be available and credited in the same manner, as allocations made under subsection (A) of this section. Any portion of such allocation not used as reimbursement shall remain available until expended.

(C) Whenever any portion of an allocation under subsection (A) or subsection (B) is used as reimbursement, the amount of reimbursement shall be available for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year in which the reimbursement is received and the ensuing fiscal year. Where the head of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government determines that replacement of any article transferred pursuant to paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 is not necessary, any funds received in payment therefor shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(D) (1) Payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey, shall be required by the President for any articles or services furnished to such country under paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 if they are not paid for from funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section 4 (A) or from funds appropriated under authority of Section 4 (B).

(2) No department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government shall furnish any articles or services under paragraph (4) (A) of Section 1 to either Greece or Trukey, unless it receives advancements or reimbursements therefor out of allocations under subsection (A) or (B) of this section.

Sec. 3. As a condition precedent to the receipt of any assistance pursuant to this act, the Government requesting such assistance shall agree (A) to permit free access of United States Government officials for the purpose of observing whether such assistance is utilized effectively and in accordance with the undertakings of the recipient Government; (B) to permit representatives of the press and radio of the United States to observe freely and to report fully regarding the utilization of such assistance; (C) not to transfer, without the consent of the President of the United States, title to or possession of any article or information transferred pursuant to this act, nor to permit, without such consent, the use of any such article or the use or disclosure of any such information by or to anyone not an officer, employe, or agent of the recipient Government; and (D) to make such provisions as may be required by the President of the United States for the security of any article, service, or information received pursuant to this act.

Sec. 4. (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to subsection (B) of this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate $100,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this act, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine.

(B) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed $400,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this act. From appropriations made under this authority there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under subsection (A) of this section.

Sec. 5. The President may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him pursuant to this act through such department, agency, independent establishment, or officer of the Government as he shall direct.

Sec. 6. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this act.

STEWART REPEATS DENIAL OF REICH AID

Suggests $39,000 He Admits Receiving Came 'Anonymously' From Rich Industrialists

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Douglas M. Stewart, on trial charged with perjury, denied today any knowledge of the source of $39,000 which he received to finance the publications which the Government contends were German propaganda mediums.

He told from a Federal court witness stand how he had first received a package containing $3,000 then another of $6,000 and two separate packages of $15,000 each.

The Government contends that the second $15,000 was given to him in a New York hotel room in 1941 by Heribert von Strempel, former first secretary of the German Embassy.

Von Strempel has testified that he took the money to Stewart's hotel room.

Stewart was indicted for perjury in telling a Federal grand jury in 1943 and 1944 that he did not know the source of the funds. He reiterated those statements today in court.

"I did not receive that money from von Strempel in 1941—in fact, I never saw von Strempel before Nov. 22, 1946," Stewart said in response to questioning by Warren Magee, chief of defense counsel.

Stewart gave in detail his version of how he had received the money for the Scribner's Commentator, a monthly magazine, and a weekly newspaper, The Lake Geneva Herald, both of which he formerly published at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Says He Met Industrialists

Stewart said he had met many wealthy industrialists at Lake Geneva and many of them had indicated that they would be glad to give his publications financial support if this could be done anonymously.

He said he received a package containing $3,000 in $100 bills from a man he never had seen before he came into Stewart's office at Lake Geneva. He said the man declined to give his name.

Stewart said that "somebody in the building" later left $6,000 on his desk, all in $20 bills. He added "but I don't know who it was."

Asked when he received the first of the two $15,000 packages, Stewart replied:

"It was in July, 1941. I had come home one day from the office and inside the front door was a brown paper package, and it turned out it contained $15,000, all in $20 bills. There were 750 of them."

The defense attorney then handed Stewart a package of 750 one-dollar bills and asked if that was the same size. Stewart assented.

"Do you know who gave you that $15,000?" Magee asked.

"No, sir," Stewart replied.

Stewart said the second package containing $15,000 was received "in very much the same manner," except that he found it "on a little table inside the door."

TRUMAN WILL FLY TO CAPITAL TODAY AS VACATION ENDS

KEY WEST, Fla., March 18.—(AP) President Truman chatted with Navy enlisted men and walked through galleys (kitchens) of the Navy submarine base here today as a farewell gesture to the hundreds of men who have kept things shipshape during his week long vacation.

The chief executive leaves for the White House tomorrow aboard his four-engined Army plane, known as the "Sacred Cow." He expects to arrive in Washington about 6 p.m.

Tanned and refreshed by his holiday, the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces was friendly and smiling as he chatted with just plain sailors. He toured the Navy base afoot, and bounded on and off ships moored beside spick-and-span piers.

His entourage of reporters and photographers was left behind as the commander-in-chief made his tour. The shrill sound of bo'sun's pipes, and the order "attention" followed by "at ease" marked his course as the President kept his tour as informal as possible.

Later Mr. Truman went to Fort Taylor where he took a swim and a sun bath on the beach.

Returning to the Navy base, he attended a movie, with his staff and White House newspaper corps. Again the President was clad in a light blue cotton suit with a blue-open-neck shirt, and wore a tropical helmet.

He set his scheduled arrival at the White House to coincide with the dinner hour, and is expected to spend tomorrow night catching up on work preparatory to taking up his heavy duties Thursday.

The fatigue which brought him from Washington last Wednesday appeared to have disappeared.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said there were no developments at the President's temporary headquarters here on the troubled international situation.

He did not know what callers Mr. Truman will see at the White House Thursday or whether there will be a Presidential news conference this week.

U.N. Arms Unit Due For First Meeting

Lake Success, N.Y., March 18 (AP)—Spurred by an appeal from Poland for action, the United Nations worked today for the final details for the first meeting of the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

The secretariat could not say yet just when that meeting would be held, but it was evident after the Security Council met last night that the delegates were anxious for at least a start on the momentous task of limiting the world's arms and reducing armed forces everywhere.

At the end of more than three hours of wrangling over an Australian amendment to the United States plan for trusteeship powers over the Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific, which produced no action yesterday, Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, asked about the arms commission.

Hadn't Met Yet

He said his Government had requested a report on the first month's work of the commission and that he would be forced to report that the commission had not even met. He pointed out the commission must make a report to the Council three months after February 13, the date its creation was agreed upon.

After the meeting, a check of the delegations disclosed that every member of the Security Council had submitted the name of its representative on the commission but that the Australian papers had been mislaid somewhere between Manhattan and Lake Success. With Poland clamoring for speed, delegates said they expected that the arms question would come up in the near future.

Trusteeship Issue

The Council agreed to continue discussing on Friday the American request to be named administrator of the chain of islands in the Western Pacific once held by Japan under League of Nations mandate. The question before the Council now is whether to accept an Australian amendment that would make the effective date of the agreement subject to completion of a peace treaty with Japan. The United States is firmly opposed to that amendment.

The Council will meet Thursday to continue debate on the British charges against Albania.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission will meet tomorrow for the first time this year. Members said they expected the commission would refer the whole matter back to its political committee.

TALKS TO REOPEN ON ATOM CONTROLS

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—The United States delegation to the United Nations Atomic Energy commission met today to map its strategy for the renewed atomic control discussions which will begin tomorrow.

The specific question before the commission now is a Security council resolution directing the commission to try to reconcile the divergent views of the United States and Soviet delegations and begin at once to draft a treaty or convention to be sent back to the council.

Meantime, informed quarters said the U. S. State department and the British Foreign office were engaged in discussions on procedure for bringing the Palestine question before the United Nations.

Asiatic Reconstruction Voted By U.N. Council

Lake Success, N.Y., March 18 (AP). The United Nations Economic and Social Council voted unanimously today to establish an economic commission to aid in the reconstruction of war-devastated areas of Asia and the Far East.

The Council previously had approved creation of a similar commission for Europe.

Dutch Get Union Loan

New York, March 18 (AP)—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) has loaned the Netherlands Trolley and Railway Workers Union $100,000 for the purchase of overalls, shoes and other work clothes.

David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, handed the check for the three-year-interest-free loan to Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, yesterday.

2-3 Of Reparations Assigned To Russ

[By the Associated Press]

Of the $1,330,000,000 in reparations thus far assessed against the losers of the recent war, 67 per cent, or $900,000,000, has been awarded to the Soviet Union, which yesterday demanded an additional $10,000,000,000 in compensation for war losses from Germany.

Russia, the only major power to claim reparations, gets $100,000,000 from Italy $200,000,000 from Hungary and $300,000,000 each from Romania and Finland by the terms of peace treaties signed in February.

Other Awards

Other nations awarded reparations include Yugoslavia, $200,000,000 from Italy, Bulgaria and Hungary; Greece, $150,000,000, from Italy and Bulgaria; Ethiopia, $25,000,000 from Italy; Albania, $5,000,000 from Italy; and Czechoslovakia, $50,000,000 from Hungary.

Russia's new $10,000,000,000 demand against Germany amounts to almost a third of the full total assessed against Germany by all the Allies after the first World War, when an Allied financial council fixed the German bill at 132,000,000,000 gold marks—or approximately $33,000,000,000.

Collected Little

The winners collected only a small fraction of that total, however, and it was never paid in full, even after the Young Plan—named for Owen D. Young, who formulated it in 1929—cut the bill to $9,000,000,000 and gave the Germans until 1988 to pay.

Finally, in 1931, at the height of the world-wide depression, all reparations payments were abandoned at the suggestion of President Hoover, who declared an indefinite moratorium on such payments.

Wallace Plans Flight To Britain For Talks

New York, March 18 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace said tonight he would fly to England April 7 to discuss with British leaders "ways of strengthening the United Nations and aiding an international program of reconstruction."

While in England, the former Cabinet member said he hoped to see Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Minister Bevin, get a first-hand account of the economic situation there and "experience the reaction of the man in the street to American policy."

Wallace will speak at public meetings in London April 11, in Manchester April 12 and over the British Broadcasting Company network April 13.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV DISCLOSED THE TERMS OF A SECRET YALTA AGREEMENT IN WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WINSTON CHURCHILL AND PRIME MINISTER STALIN AGREED TO EXACT REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN POST-WAR PRODUCTION, ACCORDING TO A TASS REPORT OF MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT IN MOSCOW MONDAY.

MOLOTOV, ACCORDING TO THE TASS VERBATIM REPORTS OF THE STATEMENT, DISCLOSED THE YALTA REPARATIONS AGREEMENT IN PRESSING THE SOVIET CLAIM TO REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION--A CLAIM OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WHO WANT TO USE CURRENT PRODUCTION TO PAY FOR THE COST OF FEEDING GERMANS.

"TO MAKE THIS UTTERLY CLEAR I SHALL HAVE TO MAKE PUBLIC THE DECISION OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED HITHERTO," MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT SAID. "THIS DECISION FOLLOWS:

"PROTOCOL ON THE TALK BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS IN KIND, THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

"'1--GERMANY MUST PAY IN KIND FOR LOSSES CAUSED BY HER TO THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR. REPARATIONS ARE TO BE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BORNE THE MAIN BURDEN OF THE WAR, HAVE SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST LOSSES AND HAVE ORGANIZED VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY.

"'2--REPARATIONS ARE TO BE EXACTED FROM GERMANY IN THE THREE FOLLOWING FORMS:

"' A--BULK REMOVAL WITHIN TWO YEARS FROM THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY OR THE CESSATION OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE FROM THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF GERMANY LOCATED ON THE TERRITORY OF GERMANY.

"' B--ANNUAL DELIVERIES OF GOODS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AFTER THE END OF THE WAR FOR A PERIOD TO BE FIXED.

"' C--USE OF GERMAN LABOR.

"' 3--FOR WORKING OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES A DETAILED PLAN FOR THE EXACTION OF REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, AN ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION IS TO BE SET UP IN MOSCOW CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.S.R., THE U.S.A. AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"' 4--WITH REGARD TO THE FIXING OF THE TOTAL SUME OF REPARATIONS, AS WELL AS THE DISTRIBUTION OF IT AMONG COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFERED FROM GERMAN AGGRESSION, THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN DELEGATIONS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

"' THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION SHOULD TAKE IN THE INITIAL STAGES AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION THE SUGGESTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE TOTAL SUM OF REPARATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH POINTS A AND B OF PARAGRAPH 2 SHOULD BE $20,000,000,000, AND THAT 50 PER CENT OF IT SHOULD GO TO THE U.S.S.R."

"'THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS OF THE OPINION THAT PENDING CONSIDERATION OF THE REPARATIONS QUESTION BY THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION NO FIGURES OF REPARATIONS SHOULD BE MENTIONED. THE ABOVE SOVIET-AMERICAN PROPOSAL HAS BEEN PASSED TO THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION AS ONE OF THE PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION.

"'SIGNED BY CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT, STALIN."'

MOLOTOV SAID IT WAS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THE CRIMEA (YALTA) AGREEMENT BECAUSE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONTENTIONS THAT THE BERLIN

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(POTSDAM) AGREEMENT SUPERSEDED THE YALTA AGREEMENT.
PREVIOUSLY THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER HAD READ THE TEXT OF THE BERLIN AGREEMENT STRESSING THAT IT BEGAN WITH THE WORDS "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRIMEA DECISION THAT GERMANY BE COMPELLED TO COMPENSATE TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT FOR THE LOSS AND SUFFERING SHE HAS CAUSED THE UNITED NATIONS, ETC."
HJ1044PES

PRECEDE NEW YORK WISE
LONDON, MARVH 18-(AP)-A COLONIAL OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY DENIED REPORTS THAT THE MONTHLY RATE OF LEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE HAD BEEN INCREASED.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE KNEW OF NO PLAN, IN EXISTENCE OR CONTEMPLATED, TO INCREASE THE RATE BY ANY NUMBER. THE CURRENT RATE OF CERTIFICATION IS 1,500 A MONTH.
JP1037AES

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY WAS THE CENTER OF HEATED CONTROVERSY TODAY AFTER CONSERVATIVE SUGGESTIONS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT APPOINT HIM "SUPER-PLANNER" TO DEVISE A SOLUTION TO THE BRITISH ECONOMIC CRISIS.

MONTGOMERY, NON-PARTY CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, TOUCHED OFF THE WORD-WAR LAST WEEK IN A SPEECH SAYING:

"IT IS VITAL THAT WE SHOULD HAVE LEADERS AT EVERY LEVEL IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE WHO ARE ABLE TO DOMINATE THE EVENTS THAT SURROUND THEM."

CONSERVATIVES INTERPRETED THIS AS CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT. LABORITES ARGUED IT WAS MERELY "INSPIRATIONAL AND PLATITUDINOUS."

TWO LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SUBMITTED QUESTIONS WHICH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL ANSWER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW ABOUT WHETHER MONTGOMERY SPOKE WITH GOVERNMENT PERMISSION AND IF ATTLEE WOULD INSURE THAT HE DID NOT "EXPRESS SUCH VIEWS AGAIN WHILE HOLDING OFFICE AS CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY MAIL SAID IN A FIRST PAGE EDITORIAL THAT "MONTGOMERY CALLS FOR LEADERSHIP--AND THERE CAN BE FEW BETTER QUALIFIED TO SUPPLY IT." THE MAIL URGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT CHOOSE HIM AS ITS SUPER-PLANNER, A POSITION SOON TO BE CREATED TO COORDINATE AND PLAN BRITISH ECONOMICS.

THE DAILY HERALD, PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORTER AND ORGAN OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, REPLIED THAT "LORD MONTGOMERY IS A BRILLIANT GENERAL, BUT THE IDEA THAT HE WOULD AUTOMATICALLY SUCCEED IN SOLVING THE NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IS BORN OF BLIND HERO WORSHIP."

JP1157AES

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MARCH 1;-(AP)-THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY DECLARED TODAY THAT BRITAIN WAS FACED WITH "COMPLETE DEPENDENCE ON AMERICAN BIG BUSINESS."

THE COMMUNIST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, IN A STATEMENT, ATTACKED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR "MISUSE OF LABOR, MATERIALS AND PLANTS, IN DIRECTIONS WHICH DO NOT AID BRITAIN'S SPEEDY RECOVERY," AND URGED THE CLOSE-DOWN OF "LUXURY AND INESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES."

THE COMMUNIST STATEMENT ALSO FLAYED THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, CLAIMING THAT "THE TORY CONTRIBUTIONS, ESPECIALLY CHURCHILL'S, SHOWED THE COMPLETE BANKRUPTCY OF THE PARTY OF THE LANDOWNERS AND BIG BUSINESS."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19).

JS959PES

LONDON, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINE WORKERS PROMISED PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TODAY THAT INITIATION OF A FIVE-DAY WEEK IN BRITAIN'S MINES MAY 5 WOULD NOT REDUCE COAL PRODUCTION.

THE UNION OFFICIALS CALLED AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S INVITATION.

INFORMANTS SAID ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THEIR LONG PRIVATE TALK WAS THE NEED FOR MORE MINERS TO HELP DIG THE 200,000,000 TONS OF COAL THE GOVERNMENT HAS SET AS THIS YEAR'S TARGET.

THE PLEDGE THAT CURRENT COAL PRODUCTION WOULD BE MAINTAINED WITH A FIVE-DAY INSTEAD OF THE SIX-DAY WEEK WAS NOT CONTINGENT ON ANY INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MINERS. IN THE VIEW OF UNION LEADERS, REDUCTION OF THE WORK WEEK WILL PROVIDE MORE INCENTIVE AND REDUCE ABSENTEEISM.

JP917AES

30. 24- 8581

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London, Wednesday, March 19--(ap)--Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov disclosed the terms of a secret Yalta agreement in which the late President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Stalin agreed to exact reparations from [redacted] German current post-war production, according to a Tass report of Molotov's statement in Moscow Monday.

Molotov, according to the Tass verbatim reports of the statement, disclosed the Yalta reparations agreement in pressing the Soviet claim to reparations from current German production--a claim opposed by the United States and Britain who want to use current production to pay for the cost of feeding Germans.

"To make this utterly clear I shall have to make public the decision of the Crimea conference, which has not been published hitherto," Molotov's statement said. "This decision follows:

"Protocol on the talk between the heads of the three governments

at the crimea conference on the question of German reparations in kind, the heads of the three governments agreed as follows:

"1—Germany must pay in kind for losses caused by her to the Allied nations in the course of the war. Reparations are to be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses and have organized victory over the enemy.

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"2—Reparations are to be exacted from Germany in the three following forms:

"a—Bulk removal within two years from the surrender of Germany or the cessation of organized resistance from the national wealth of Germany located on th[redacted] territory of Germany.

"b—Annual deliveries of goods from current production after the end of the war for a period to be fixed.

"c—Use of German labor.

"3—For working out on the basis of the above principles a detailed plan for the exaction of reparations from Germany, an

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is Allied reparations commission to be set up in Moscow consisting of representatives of the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom.

"4—With regard to the fixing of the total sum of reparations, as well as the distribution of it among countries which suffered from German aggression, the Soviet an[redacted] American delegations agreed as follows:

"The Moscow reparations commission should take in the initial stages as a basis for discussions the suggestion of the Soviet government that the total sum of reparations, in accordance with points a and b of paragraph 2 should be $20,000,000,000, and that 50 per cent of it should go to the U. S. S. R.'

"The British delegation was of the opinion that pending

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30. 24- 8583

consideration of the reparations question by the Moscow reparations commission no figures of reparations should be mentioned. The above Soviet-American proposal has been passed to the Moscow reparations commission as one of the proposals to be considered by the commission.

(((Signed by Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.)))

Molotov said it was necessary to consider the Crimea (Yalta) agreement because of British and American contentions that the Berlin (Potsdam) agreement superceded the Yalta agreement.

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Previously the Soviet foreign minister had read the text of the Berlin agreement stressing that it began with the words "In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering she has caused the united nations, etc."

LONDON, MARCH 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION PROMISED HENRY WALLACE TODAY ITS PRIME BROADCASTING SPOT--RIGHT AFTER THE 9 P.M. NEWS--FOR A NATIONWIDE RADIO ADDRESS WHICH HE WILL MAKE APRIL 19 DURING HIS VISIT HERE.

WALLACE ALSO IS TO BE SPEAK AT PUBLIC MEETINGS IN LONDON APRIL 11

AND IN MANCHESTER AND STOKE-ON-TRENT APRIL 12.

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PARIS, MARCH 18-(AP)-GASTON MONNERVILLE, VETERAN DEPUTY FROM FRENCH GUIANA AND MEMBER OF THE RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY TODAY WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC, UPPER HOUSE OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

ELECTION CAME ON THE SECOND BALLOT AFTER MONNERVILLE LED TWO OTHER CANDIDATES ON THE FIRST VOTE BUT FAILED TO SECURE THE NECESSARY MAJORITY. THE TALLY ON THE FINAL BALLOT WAS 141 FOR MONNERVILLE TO 131 FOR COMMUNIST HENRI MARTEL.

THE GUIANA DEPUTY SUCCEEDS TO THE POST LEFT VACANT BY THE RECENT DEATH OF AUGUSTE CHAMPTIER DE RIBES. HE WILL SERVE THE BALANCE OF 1947.

TALLY ON THE FIRST BALLOT WAS MONNERVILLE 99, SOCIALIST ALEXANDRE ROUBERT 96, AND MARTEL 83.

IS1202AES

B27 (SEG) (200)

ROME, MARCH 18-(AP)-NEWSPAPER ORGANS OF THREE ITALIAN ANTI-COMMUNIST PARTIES TODAY ACCUSED THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INSTITUTING A REIGN OF TERROR IN ITALY, THREATENING DICTATORSHIP AND FOMENTING CIVIL WAR.

TWO OF THE PARTIES--THE LIBERALS AND THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF THE UOMO QUALUNQUE (COMMON MAN)--SENT THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S MINISTER OF INTERIOR, MARIO SCELBA, WRITTEN PROTESTS OF ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON THEIR SPEAKERS AND ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

MONARCHIST ORGANS JOINED LIBERAL AND U.Q. NEWSPAPERS IN ACCUSING THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS OF TIMIDITY TOWARD THE COMMUNISTS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE OFFICE OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SAID "VIGOROUS" ACTION WAS BEING TAKEN FOLLOWING VIOLENCE AGAINST AN UOMO QUALUNQUE AND A LIBERAL PARTY DEPUTY AT PARTY MEETINGS SUNDAY AND AGAINST MOB LEADERS WHO INVADED THE CITY HALL AT MATLIGNANO IN CENTRAL ITALY, MARCH 10, FORCING THE MAYOR TO LEAVE.

THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TWO ARRESTS AND SAID POLICE WERE LOOKING FOR 29 OTHERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCIDENTS.

JR7AES

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A32

(190)

BERLIN, MARCH 18-(AP)-DR. KURT SCHUMACHER, LEADER OF GERMANY'S STRONG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, INDICATED TONIGHT HIS PARTY WOULD OPPOSE SIGNING A PEACE TREATY IF THE TERMS WERE TOO HARSH.

SCHUMACHER SPOKE AT A LARGE PARTY MEETING HERE ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER LEADERS OF THE RUSSIAN-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (SED) HAD DEMANDED THAT ALL GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES SIGN AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PEACE TREATY EVENTUALLY TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE ALLIES.

"WE SUGGEST THAT SED DISPLAY MORE RESERVE IN DEMANDING THE SIGNING OF A GERMAN PEACE TREATY," SCHUMACHER SAID.

TERMING SED THE PARTY OF "NATIONAL COMMUNISM," SCHUMACHER DECLARED THAT "THEY DON'T KNOW YET WHAT IS GOING TO BE IN THE TREATY. THIS IS SHEER IRRESPONSIBILITY. ONE CAN'T SIGN THE TREATY UNTIL HE KNOWS WHAT IS IN IT AND WHETHER IT IS JUST AND RIGHT."

EARLIER, OTTO GROTHEWOHL, CO-CHAIRMAN OF SED, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT "WE TAKE THE VIEW THAT NO PARTY WHICH DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO EXIST IN GERMANY FOR MANY YEARS."

SCHUMACHER, WHOSE PARTY DOES NOT EXIST IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, REBUFFED SED APPEALS FOR A "UNIFIED SOCIALIST PARTY" WITH THE COMMENT THAT SED STOOD FOR "THE SAME TOTALITARIAN METHODS AS IN THE THIRD REICH."

HE CHARGED THAT INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE WERE BEING PERSECUTED.

RB630PES

Munich, March 18-(ap)-Gen. Georg Th oma, one of the german generals involved in the July 20, 1944 bomb plot against adolf hitler, died [illegible] of cancer recently at fallenstein, american informants said today.

Thoma, an artillery [illegible] expert and one one of the reich's top military men, was in poverty and was being supported by friends at the time of his death, the informants said.

Thoma had been imprisoned in dachau and other concentration camps after the bomb plot and was liberated by the u.s. army.

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WF 01600 1213p

A61

BREMEN, GERMANY, MARCH 18-(AP)-DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THIS VITAL AMERICAN ARMY SUPPLY PORT AND THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY WERE severed TONIGHT WHEN THE LAST OF FOUR BRIDGES ACROSS THE FLOODED WESER RIVER COLLAPSED.

HJ812PES

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Berlin, March 18-(AP)-The industrial economy of the combined American-British zone of Germany has started reviving after two months in which nearly everything but essential industries were frozen down and more than 2,000,000 tons of coal accumulated at mines.

The coal is beginning to move from the Ruhr through thawing waterways.

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American military government officials planned meetings with German industrial managers to spur production in the drive to make the combined zone self sufficient within three to five years.

"The industrial holiday is over in Bavaria and signs of a general pickup are coming from all over the U.S. zone," said Col. Harry L. Berno, chief of the American military government industry branch, "By May 1 we should be back to the industrial rate of last fall."

Coal production in the Ruhr has climbed steadily to a new post-war daily production record of 236,273 metric tons reached last week, some 52 per cent of the 1938 rate. The miners have increased output because of a recruiting drive and an incentive system granting extra food and clothing for high production.

Madrid, March 18-(AP)-The United States embassy asked the Spanish foreign ministry today to seek and punish a gang of teen aged boys who mutilated a metal American flag Saturday on an automobile belonging to an embassy clerk. A policeman appeared while the boys were loudly doubling the flag and shouting political opinions, but he took no action.

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apr 01210 rm 1419

SUB INTRO KESSELRING (DAY)
VENICE, MARCH 18-(AP)-"THE RULES OF LAND WARFARE" WERE CITED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPORT AN ARGUMENT THAT INNOCENT PERSONS MAY BE PUT TO DEATH" IN REPRISAL ACTIONS.
DR. HANS LATERNSER, KESSELRING'S CHIEF COUNSEL, QUOTED FROM A DOCUMENT WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON IN 1940. (PRESUMABLY THIS WAS A COMPILATION OF INTERNATIONAL RULES OF WARFARE.) HE SAID THAT PARAGRAPH 358 (PERTAINING TO REPRISALS) READ:
"THE COMMANDING OFFICER MUST ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR RETALIATIVE MEASURES WHEN AN UNSCRUPULOUS ENEMY LEAVES NO OTHER RECOURSE AGAINST THE REPETITION OF BARBAROUS OUTRAGES."
"OFFENDING FORCES OR POPULATIONS GENERALLY MAY LAWFULLY BE SUBJECTED TO APPROPRIATE REPRISALS. HOSTAGES TAKEN AND HELD FOR THE DECLARED PURPOSE OF INSURING AGAINST UNLAWFUL ACTS BY THE ENEMY FORCES OR PEOPLE MAY BE PUNISHED OR PUT TO DEATH IF THE UNLAWFUL ACTS ARE NEVERTHELESS COMMITTED."
(W.C-E)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY ISSUES COMPILATION OF THE TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GATHERED UNDER THE GENERAL HEADING OF "RULES OF LAND WARFARE." THE MAJORITY OF THE RULES COME FROM THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 AND 1907.

THE SECTION COVERING REPRISALS DESCRIBE THAT PROCEDURE AS AN ACT OF RETALIATION RESORTED TO "BY ONE BELLIGERENT AGAINST THE ENEMY INDIVIDUALS OR PROPERTY FOR ILLEGAL ACTS OF WARFARE COMMITTED BY THE OTHER BELLIGERENT" OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCING FUTURE COMPLIANCE WITH WARFARE RULES.

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"REPRISALS ARE NEVER ADOPTED MERELY FOR REVENGE, BUT ONLY AS AN UNAVOIDABLE LAST RESORT TO INDUCE THE ENEMY TO DESIST FROM ILLEGITIMATE PRACTICES. THEY SHOULD NEVER BE EMPLOYED BY MILITARY SOLDIERS EXCEPT BY DIRECT ORDERS OF A COMMANDER AND THE LATTER SHOULD GIVE SUCH ORDERS ONLY AFTER CAREFUL INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED OFFENSE," THE SECTION SAYS.

"THE HIGHEST ACCESSIBLE MILITARY AUTHORITY SHOULD BE CONSULTED IF IMMEDIATE ACTION IS DEMANDED AS A MATTER OF MILITARY NECESSITY, BUT IN THE LATTER EVENT A SUBORDINATE COMMANDER MAY ORDER APPROPRIATE REPRISALS UPON HIS OWN INITIATIVE. X X X ILLEGAL ACTS OF WARFARE JUSTIFYING REPRISALS MAY BE COMMITTED BY A GOVERNMENT, BY ITS MILITARY COMMANDERS, OR BY A COMMUNITY OR INDIVIDUALS THEREOF, WHOM IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO APPREHEND, TRY AND PUNISH.

"THE OFFENDING FORCES OR POPULATION GENERALLY MAY LAWFULLY BE SUBJECTED TO APPROPRIATE REPRISALS.. HOSTAGES TAKEN AND HELD FOR THE DECLARED PURPOSE OF INSURING AGAINST UNLAWFUL ACTS BY THE ENEMY FORCES OR PEOPLE MAY BE PUNISHED OR PUT TO DEATH IF THE UNLAWFUL ACTS ARE NEVERTHELESS COMMITTED. REPRISALS AGAINST PRISONERS OF WAR ARE EXPRESSLY FORBIDDEN BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1929."

LT511PES

BUDAPEST, MARCH 18-(AP)-AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS HAD FORBIDDEN HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS TO PUBLISH A U.S. GOVERNMENT NOTE PROTESTING UNILATERAL RUSSIAN ACTIONS IN HUNGARY.

THE LATEST AMERICAN NOTE, DELIVERED YESTERDAY, RENEWED ACCUSATIONS OF SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN HUNGARY AND DECLARED THAT HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS WERE ATTEMPTING TO SEIZE POWER FROM THE FREELY ELECTED HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT THAT A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN GRUBER--THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO GIVE HIS FIRST NAME--HAD CALLED ON PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY LAST NIGHT AND PRESENTED A RED ARMY ORDER REQUIRING THAT PUBLICATION OF THE NOTE BE WITHHELD UNTIL THE SOVIETS HAD PREPARED A REPLY.

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THE RUSSIANS WITHHELD PUBLICATION OF A SIMILAR AMERICAN NOTE ON MARCH 5 FOR THREE DAYS.

CAPT.GRUBER SAID THE RUSSIAN ORDER CAME FROM MAJ.GEN.I.I. LEVUSHAIN, DEPUTY TO THE SOVIET COMMANDER, LT.GEN.V.P.SVIRIDOV, TO WHOM THE AMERICAN NOTE WAS DELIVERED. IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE ORDER WAS ISSUED AFTER THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO ALLOW PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

AMERICAN CIRCLES HERE SAID IT WAS "PRESUMPTUOUS" FOR A RUSSIAN GENERAL TO PREVENT PUBLICATION OF AN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT NOTE. ONE HIGH-PLACED AMERICAN SAID THE RUSSIAN ACTION WAS A SAMPLE OF "THE HIGH-HANDED METHODS" THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN USING HERE EVER SINCE THE CREATION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN 1945.

THESE SOURCES RECALLED THAT RUSSIAN CLEARANCES FOR AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN TO ENTER GERMANY HAVE BEEN DENIED OR DELAYED, WITH NO EXCUSES OFFERED. THEY SAID THAT DESPITE REPEATED OFFICIAL AMERICAN PROTESTS, THE RUSSIANS HAD REFUSED TO GET OUT OF AMERICAN-OWNED OIL FIELDS IN SOUTHWEST HUNGARY. AMERICANS WHO TRAVEL WITHIN THE COUNTRY ARE ACCUSTOMED TO BEING STOPPED AT NEARLY EVERY SMALL TOWN, ESCORTED TO THE LOCAL RUSSIAN COMMANDER, AND QUESTIONED ON THEIR BUSINESS.

IT WAS REPORTED THE RUSSIANS WERE PREPARING AN ANSWER TO THE SECOND AMERICAN NOTE AND THAT IT MIGHT BE READY LATE TONIGHT.

JP848AES

BY L.S.CHAKALES

SALONIKA, GREECE, MARCH 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION TONIGHT INSTRUCTED LIAISON AIDE OFFICERS OF YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA TO RETURN FROM GUERRILLA TERRITORY NEAR THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

THE SUBORDINATES WERE TCHOUDMOR HETROV, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION FOR RADIO SOFIA; NURI HUTA, NEWSPAPERMAN OF THE TIRANA PUBLICATION BASHKIMI, AND A YUGOSLAV, VRLETA KRULJ. NONE WAS A CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER.

THEY HAD REMAINED IN THE MT.GRAMMOS AREA WITH RUSSIAN DELEGATE ALEXEI GRAUER AND THE POLISH DELEGATE Z.GRAWAK, AFTER AN INVESTIGATING TEAM SPENT FOUR FRUITLESS DAYS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTACT "GEN.MARKOS," REPUTED TO BE A GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TEAM RETURNED TO SALONIKA AFTER THE RUSSIAN AND POLISH DELEGATES ADVISED THAT THEY "WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE DECISION" TO LEAVE.

BECAUSE THEY WERE DELEGATES TO THE COMMISSION, THE ORDER TO RETURN DID NOT APPLY TO GRAUER AND GRAWAK. ALSO REMAINING BEHIND WERE TWO NEWSPAPERMEN, OSCAR CAVRICO OF YUGOSLAVIA AND R.L.RIGAL OF THE PARIS NEWSPAPER L'HUMANITE, TO WHOM THE ORDER APPARENTLY WAS NOT DIRECTED.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING TEAM SAID THEY NOTED LARGE SCALE TROOPS AND SUPPLY MOVEMENTS IN THE AREA, 12 MILES FROM THE ALBANIAN BORDER, SUGGESTING THAT GREEK MILITARY OPERATIONS MIGHT BE PLANNED.

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THE RETURN OF THE YUGOSLAV, ALBANIAN AND BULGARIAN SUBORDINATES HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY GREECE, WHICH HAS ACCUSED THEIR COUNTRIES OF FOMENTING GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GREECE.

JP1117AES

NIGHT LEAD GREECE

ATHENS,MARCH 18-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN NAVAL TASK FORCE OF 12 SHIPS--INCLUDING AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER--WOULD VISIT GREEK WATERS SOON.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED AS U.S.AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MACVEAGH, SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON TO HELP WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR AIDING GREECE AND TURKEY, LEFT BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SUCH A VISIT WOULD MARK FOR THE SECOND TIME THE PRESENCE OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN GREEK WATERS WITHIN RECENT MONTHS. AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE, LED BY THE U.S.AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, CALLED AT THE PORT OF ATHENS LAST SEPTEMBER DURING THE RESTLESS POLITICAL SITUATION PRECEDING THE PLEBISCITE THAT RETURNED KING GEORGE II TO THE THRONE.

THE SOURCE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE U.S. NAVAL PLANS.

(THE U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT A TASK FORCE LED BY

THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER LEYTE WOULD VISIT THE DARDANELLES STRAITS IN TURKEY NEXT MONTH, AND ALSO WOULD STOP AT CRETE, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, ISTANBUL AND ALEXANDRIA. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF A VISIT TO THE GREEK MAINLAND.

(IN LONDON, ADM.RICHARD L.CONOLLY, COMMANDER OF THE 12TH FLEET AND OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, SAID A PROJECTED VISIT OF A U.S. TASK FORCE TO CRETE IN MID-APRIL AND GREECE LATER IN THE SPRING AWAITED THE APPROVAL OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

(CONOLLY SAID HE RECOMMENDED TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TWO MONTHS AGO THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN TASK FORCE MAKE THE CALLS IN A PROGRAM OF VISITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. HIS HEADQUARTERS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE RECOMMENDATION FOR THE GREEK VISITS HAD BEEN APPROVED BY "APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON.")

MEANWHILE, A PRESS DISPATCH REPORTED AN ATTACK BY A STRONG GUERRILLA FORCE AGAINST THE TOWN OF GREVENA IN WESTERN MACEDONIA BUT SAID IT WAS BEATEN OFF BY GOVERNMENT FORCES USING FIGHTER AIRCRAFT AND ARMORED CARS.

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ANOTHER DISPATCH SAID A BAND OF 200 GUERRILLAS FROM ALBANIA HAD CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF KIPOURIO, SOUTH OF GREVENA, AFTER FORCING A SMALL GOVERNMENT GARRISON TO WITHDRAW. OTHER MINOR ATTACKS IN MACEDONIA WERE REPORTED.

A DELAYED ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM SALONIKA SAID THE UNITED NATIONS BALKANS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION HAD DIRECTED ALBANIAN, YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN LIAISON OFFICERS TO INSTRUCT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES WHO REMAINED IN GUERRILLA TERRITORY 12 MILES FROM THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER SUNDAY TO RETURN TO THE COMMISSION IMMEDIATELY.

SLAVIC MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION'S FIELD TEAM STAYED BEHIND AFTER OTHER MEMBERS HAD WAITED 48 HOURS IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO CONTACT "GENERAL MARKOS," DESCRIBED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF GREEK GUERRILLA FORCES, WHO WAS TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE U.N. REPRESENTATIVES.

BJ328PES

GIVEN BASIC CONTROLS OF COAL AND STEEL, BIDAULT SAID, THE ALLIES MIGHT BE "LESS DRASTIC" WITH REGARD TO OTHER INDUSTRIES.

BIDAULT GAVE FRANCE'S POSITION AT A COUNCIL SESSION WHICH PRECEDED THE FIRST BIG SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE CURRENT CONFERENCE--A DINNER AND RECEPTION BY FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV.

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WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF CURRENT PRODUCTION, BIDAULT SAID HE COULD NOT PRESENT HIS POSITION WITHOUT FURTHER STUDY. HE SAID:

"THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS ASKED YESTERDAY THAT THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY FIXED BY THE CONTROL COUNCIL BE RAISED TO INCREASE THE VOLUME OF GERMAN EXPORTS AND INSURE A BETTER EQUILIBRIUM IN BALANCE PAYMENTS. THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAS DECLARED ITSELF IN FAVOR OF RAISING THIS INDUSTRIAL LEVEL TO ENABLE A PLAN OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. THIS IS TO BE FEARED: THAT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THESE PROPOSALS, GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY WOULD BE INCREASED IN SUCH PROPORTION AS TO REPRESENT A DANGER FOR THE FUTURE."

U.S. DEPUTY ROBERT MURPHY AND SOVIET DEPUTY ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY CLASHED REPEATEDLY OVER SMALL NATION PARTICIPATION.

CITING CANADA AS AN ILLUSTRATION, MURPHY SAID THE QUESTION WAS NOT ONE OF "FAVORS" BUT OF THE "RIGHTS" OF THE NATIONS IN QUESTION.

HE SAID CANADA ENTERED THE WAR BEFORE THE SOVIET UNION AND THE

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UNITED STATES AND MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

VISHINSKY REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT QUESTION THAT CANADA HAS PLAYED A CONSIDERABLE ROLE IN THE WAR, BUT SAID SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS COULD NOT BE MADE. IN SUPPORT OF HIS ARGUMENT THAT THE BIG FOUR ONLY BE ON THE TREATY-DRAFTING COMMITTEES, HE DECLARED:

"MORE BLOOD FLOWED IN THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE WAR THAN WATER FLOWS IN CANADIAN RIVERS."

VISHINSKY SAID WHOLESALE PARTICIPATION OF THE SMALL POWERS WOULD TURN THE COMMITTEES INTO "DEBATING SOCIETIES."

"BRAZIL TAKING PART IN QUESTIONS THAT CONCERN POLAND, AND POLAND TAKING PART IN QUESTIONS CONCERNING MEXICO AND NOBODY THINKING ANYTHING ABOUT GERMANY," VISHINSKY CONCLUDED.

MURPHY SAID THE UNITED STATES CONSIDERED THE QUESTION OF SMALL-NATION PARTICIPATION OF TOP PRIORITY AND WAS NOT SATISFIED TO LET THE MATTER DROP AND WOULD CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR IT STRONGLY.

THE BRITISH HAD SUGGESTED THAT ALL OF THE SMALL NATIONS BE REPRESENTED ON THE FOUR COMMITTEES AND THEIR SUB-COMMITTEES. MURPHY SUGGESTED AS A COMPROMISE THAT NATIONS WITH A DIRECT INTEREST IN A PARTICULAR PROBLEM BE PLACED ON THE COMMITTEE CONCERNED.

ON THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY, THE BRITISH SUGGESTED THAT THE LONDON AGREEMENT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE SIGNING OF THE PACT BE AMENDED TO STATE THAT THEY SHOULD WITHDRAW BETWEEN THE TIME THE TREATY IS SIGNED AND THE DATE OF RATIFICATION.

EARLIER, THERE WERE RENEWED INDICATIONS THAT PRIME MINISTER STALIN WAS TAKING AN ACTIVE, BUT BEHIND-THE-SCENES, INTEREST IN THE CRITICAL WORLD PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

BIDAULT, WHO CONFERRED LAST NIGHT WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN OPENED TODAY'S MEETING WITH THE FRENCH POSITION ON GERMAN REPARATIONS.

AS PRESENTED BY BIDAULT, THE BASIC FRENCH POLICY ON DEFEATED GERMANY CALLS PRIMARILY FOR RIGID LIMITATIONS OF THE COAL AND STEEL INDUSTRIES. HE SUGGESTED THAT FRANCE SHOULD REPLACE GERMANY AS THE GREAT STEEL PRODUCING NATION OF EUROPE.

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AT THE SAME TIME, BIDAULT WITHHELD AGREEMENT FROM THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRY. HE SAID THE FRENCH VIEW DEPENDS ON WHAT OTHER CONTROLS ARE SET UP. HE FLATLY REJECTED THE AMERICAN-SPONSORED PLAN TO ESTABLISH CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES RUN BY GERMANS, PENDING DECISIONS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIERS. THIS EVIDENTLY REFERRED TO THE RUHR, RHINELAND AND SAAR.

BIDAULT SAID ECONOMIC UNITY COULD BE ACHIEVED WITHNFRENCH APPROVAL PRIOR TO FIXING THE FRONTIERS BY CREATING ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES RUN BY THE ALLIED POWERS FOR SUCH THINGS AS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

HE ALSO CALLED FOR A SPEED-UP IN REPARATIONS DELIVERIES FROM THE WESTERN ZONES, THEREBY SIDING WITH THE DEMANDS MADE BY MOLOTOV. AT THE SAME TIME HE DECLARED--IN LINE WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICIES--THAT GERMANY MUST PAY FOR GOODS, MAINLY FOOD, SHE IS NOW RECEIVING FROM THE ALLIED POWERS.

A192

BIDAULT STRESSED ABOVE ALL THE FRENCH DETERMINATION "THAT GERMANY

SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO USE HER MINING AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES IN PREPARATION OF ANOTHER WAR."

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT COAL WAS THE BASIS OF GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL AND ALSO THAT THIS PRODUCT WAS BADLY NEEDED BY NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, SO GERMANY SHOULD BE "UNDER OBLIGATION BOTH AT ONCE AND LATER IN A TREATY TO EXPORT EACH MONTH A SPECIFIC PROPORTION OF HER PRODUCTION TO THE ALLIED COUNTRIES."

GIVEN BASIC CONTROLS OF COAL AND STEEL, BIDAULT SAID THE ALLIES MIGHT BE "LESS DRASTIC" AS REGARDS OTHER INDUSTRIES.

HE SAID THAT HE COULD NOT PRESENT THE QUESTION OF CURRENT PRODUCTION FORTHWITH BUT MUST STUDY IT.

"THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS ASKED YESTERDAY THAT THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY FIXED BY THE CONTROL COUNCIL BE RAISED TO INCREASE THE VOLUME OF GERMAN EXPORTS AND INSURE A BETTER EQUILIBRIUM IN BALANCE PAYMENTS IN HER EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM," BIDAULT SAID.

"THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAS DECLARED ITSELF IN FAVOR OF RAISING THIS INDUSTRIAL LEVEL TO ENABLE A PLAN OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. IT IS TO BE FEARED THAT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THESE PROPOSALS, GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY WOULD BE INCREASED IN SUCH PROPORTION AS TO REPRESENT A DANGER FOR THE FUTURE."

MEANWHILE, THE BIG FOUR AGREED TO HEAR TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY IN BRUSSELS PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON REPARATIONS. MEMBERS OF THE AGENCY WILL FIRST PRESENT THEIR VIEWS TO THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS, WHO WILL THEN DECIDE WHETHER THE COUNCIL SHOULD HEAR THEM.

ANOTHER DIPLOMAT ONCE LITERALLY FELL ON HIS FACE IN A STACK OF WEDGWOOD DISHES.

STILL ANOTHER ENVOY TALKED TOO MUCH AND BROUGHT UPON HIMSELF SOME EMBARRASSING MOMENTS.

ONE WELL KNOWN ALLIED FIGURE PARTICIPATED WITH SUCH VIGOR IN THE VODKA TESTS THAT IT WAS ONCE SAID OF HIM AFTER HIS VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE STOOD FOR VICTORY OR VODKA.

SOME VISITORS HAVE ESCAPED THE TESTS, HOWEVER, BY PLEADING BAD STOMACHS, OLD AGE, OR JUST SIMPLY POURING HALF THEIR DRINKS ON THE CARPET.

FORMER U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL GOT BY BEAUTIFULLY. THE RUSSIANS WERE SO IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT HE FLEW HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD IN AN AIRPLANE THAT THEY FIGURED THAT SUCH A PERSON DID NOT NEED TESTING.

FORMER SECRETARY JAMES F.BYRNES WAS TSTED AND TOOK IT STANDING UP. MARSHALL, BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO VODKA TESTING BEFORE, BUT THIS CORRESPONDENT HOLDS NO FORM CARD ON THEM.

PRIOR TO THE MOLOTOV RECEPTION THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL BE GUESTS AT A SPECIAL DINNER AT 8 P.M. MOSCOW TIME.

THE TEST AT THE OTHER END OF TOWN IS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN. STALIN MAY MEET BEVIN FIRST, BUT WHEN HE DOES MEET MARSHALL, IT IS GOING TO BE STALIN, THE MAN OF STEEL, TALKING TO MARSHALL, WHO ALSO HAS SOMETIMES BEEN REFERRED TO AS A MAN OF STEEL.

IT WILL ALSO BE THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN BEVIN AND STALIN SINCE THE SOVIET PRESS TEED OFF ON BEVIN IN MIDWINTER, VIRTUALLY ACCUSING HIM OF TRYING TO ABANDON THE BRITISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE.

JP1012AES

BIDAULT SEPARATE

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE APPARENT FINE STATE OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S HEALTH DURING THEIR CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT.

THIS INFORMANT QUOTED BIDAULT AS SAYING HE WAS PLEASED TO SEE STALIN LOOKING "SO WELL."

FRENCH CIRCLES SAID THE STALIN-BIDAULT CONVERSATION WAS CONDUCTED IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE. THESE SOURCES SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD OBSERVED NO PARTICULAR PROTOCOL IN ARRANGING FOR STALIN TO RECEIVE BIDAULT BEFORE SEEING FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN OR SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL.

"IT JUST HAPPENED THAT WAY," THE FRENCH SAID.

ONE OTHER INFORMED SOURCE OFFERED THE SUGGESTION, HOWEVER, THAT BIDAULT SENT HIS CARD AROUND TO THE KREMLIN SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSIONS WHILE NEITHER BEVIN NOR MARSHALL FOLLOWED THIS COURSE. PROTOCOL-WISE OBSERVERS SAID BIDAULT'S COURSE WAS UNUSUAL AND MIGHT BE AN EXPLANATION FOR HIS HAVING BEEN INVITED FIRST.

A FRENCH SOURCE SAID BIDAULT'S INVITATION TO SEE STALIN WAS RECEIVED LAST FRIDAY. THE FRENCH SAID THEY WERE PLEASED WITH THE MEETING.

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A59

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL HAD RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE IN DELIBERATIONS ON THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE REQUEST NOW WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION, BUT DID NOT COMMENT FURTHER. OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD GIVE A FAVORABLE REPLY TO THE REQUEST.

ML640AES

FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER.

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-FRESH INDICATIONS THAT PRIME MINISTER STALIN IS TAKING AN ACTIVE, THOUGH BEHIND-THE-SCENES, INTEREST IN THE CRITICAL WORLD PROBLEMS NOW MOVING TOWARD A SHOWDOWN HERE KEYED THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING TO A NEW PITCH TODAY.

THE SOVIET LEADER CONFERRED FOR 95 MINUTES LAST NIGHT WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE AFTER A PROLONGED COUNCIL SESSION AT WHICH FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA DEMANDED $10,000,000,000 IN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY.

BIDAULT WAS THE FIRST OF THE THREE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS TO CALL UPON STALIN, BUT SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE SUCH VISITS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

MARSHALL'S VISIT IN PARTICULAR IS KEENLY AWAITED HERE FOR THE EFFECT IT MAY HAVE ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS, WHICH ARE NONE TOO GOOD AT THE MOMENT.

AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING--WHICH LASTED FOUR HOURS AND 15 MINUTES, THE LONGEST SESSION YET--MARSHALL LISTENED WITH COLD CALM TO MOLOTOV'S LONG TIRADE AGAINST THE WESTERN POWERS AND THEN TOOK A FIRM STAND AGAINST ANY GERMAN SETTLEMENT WHICH WOULD COST THE AMERICAN TAX-

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PAYERS MORE MILLIONS.

WHILE, IN GENERAL, THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE COUNCIL MEETINGS HAVE BEEN DEVOID OF ANGRY OUTBURSTS, LAST NIGHT'S SESSION BROUGHT FULLY INTO THE OPEN THE ENORMOUS GAP SEPARATING THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS FROM THE RUSSIANS ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

THE BASIC AMERICAN CONCERN, IN BRIEF, IS: "HOW QUICKLY CAN WE STOP POURING DOLLARS INTO GERMANY?" WHILE THE BASIC RUSSIAN APPROACH SEEMS TO BE: "HOW MUCH CAN WE GET OUT OF GERMANY?"

ALTHOUGH AGREEING ON SEVERAL POINTS, SUCH AS THE NEED FOR GERMAN ECONOMIC UNIFICATION AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF GERMAN INDUSTRY AS SUGGESTED BY MOLOTOV, MARSHALL AND BEVIN SPLIT SHARPLY WITH THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OVER THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF REPARATIONS VERSUS THE PROBLEM OF MAKING GERMANY SELF-SUPPORTING.

A7

A STUBBORN FIGHT IS BUILDING UP OVER THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM AND AS USUAL IN SUCH SITUATIONS THERE IS SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER STALIN MAY EVENTUALLY SOFTEN THE SOVIET POSITION.

BIDAULT, ACCOMPANIED BY GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, SPENT FROM 10 P.M. UNTIL 11:35 P.M. WITH STALIN AND MOLOTOV. THE SOVIET RADIO MADE THE INITIAL DISCLOSURE OF THE MEETING AND FRENCH SOURCES SAID IT INVOLVED ONLY A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

THERE SEEMED LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT BIDAULT HAD DISCUSSED THE FRENCH VIEW OF A GERMAN SETTLEMENT, WITH WHICH FRANCE IS DEEPLY CONCERNED, DESIRING TO RENDER GERMANY INCAPABLE OF EVER ATTACKING FRANCE AGAIN.

BIDAULT IS EXPECTED TO PRESENT HIS VIEWS ON GERMAN ECONOMIC SETTLEMENTS TO THE COUNCIL TODAY.

MOLOTOV, IN DEMANDING A REPARATIONS PROGRAM BY WHICH GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO PAY REPARATIONS OF $10,000,000,000 OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD BOTH FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL GOODS, TOLD THE OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS THAT THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE WARS HAD COST RUSSIA $357,000,,000,000 AND THAT THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON SOVIET SOIL BY GERMAN ARMIES AND THEIR ALLIES AMOUNTED TO $128,000,000,000.

(OFFICIAL REPORTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAVE FIXED THE COST OF THE WAR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AT $330,000,000,000. THE UNITED KINGDOM'S COSTS HAVE BEEN COMPUTED AT $120,000,000,000; THE FRENCH $192,000,000,000 AND GERMANY $272,000,000,000. THE TOTAL COST TO ALL PARTICIPANTS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT $1,116,000,000,000.)

MOLOTOV SAID THE GERMANS DESTROYED 1,710 RUSSIAN TOWNS, 7,000 VILLAGES AND 6,000,000 BUILDINGS, LEAVING 25,000,000 PERSONS HOMELESS. HE SAID 35,000 FACTORIES AND 40,000 HOSPITALS WERE DESTROYED.

BOTH FROM MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT AND HIS MENNER OF DELIVERY, IT SEEMED MANIFESTLY APPARENT THAT REPARATIONS ARE THE NO. 1 SOVIET ITEM OF BUSINESS IN ANY GERMAN SETTLEMENT AND THUS, VERY PROBABLY, ONE OF THE MAIN KEYS TO THE WHOLE GERMAN SITUATION.

HE HAD, HOWEVER, MANY OTHER DEMANDS, INCLUDING IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE BRITISH-U.S. ECONOMIC MERGER OF THEIR GERMAN OCCUPATION ZONES AND FOUR-POWER CONTROL OF THE RUHR, NOW IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS (300)

MOSCOW, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS DECKED OUT IN THEIR PARTY CLOTHES DOWNED A ROUND OF TOASTS TONIGHT TO THE SUCCESS OF THEIR DELIBERATIONS ON A PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY.

THE SCENE WAS THE HOUSE OF THE SOVIET AVIATION INDUSTRY WHERE THEY MEET DAILY OFTEN TO ARGUE AND WRANGLE. BUT TONIGHT THERE WAS NONE OF THAT AS THEY GATHERED TO DINE, DRINK AND BE FRIENDS ACROSS THE TABLE.

FOUR TOASTS WERE DRUNK AT DINNER, AT WHICH RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND HIS WIFE WERE HOSTS.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER OPENED THE TOASTING BY WELCOMING THE GUESTS TO MOSCOW AND EXPRESSING HOPE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

ERNEST BEVIN, BULKY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, THEN ROSE SLOWLY TO HIS FEET, HIS GLASS IN HAND.

LOOKING SOLEMNLY AT HIS COLLEAGUES THROUGH HIS HEAVY, HORN-RIMMED SPECTACLES, BEVIN DECLARED HE HAD SEEN TWO WARS AND NEVER WANTED TO SEE ANOTHER. HE THEN PROPOSED THAT THE PARTY DRINK TO THE SUCCESS OF THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL, WEARING THE SOVIET ORDER OF SURORV ON HIS DINNER JACKET, RECALLED HE WAS GIVEN THE DECORATION BY THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON THE NIGHT BEFORE THE NORMANDY INVASION.

NORMANDY, MARSHALL DECLARED, WAS A GREAT COOPERATIVE UNDERTAKING WHICH HAD WON VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES. HE SAID IT WAS HIS HOPE THAT THE ALLIED ACCORD ATTAINED DURING THE WAR COULD BE ACHIEVED IN THE YEARS OF PEACE.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, IN DRINKING TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE, ALSO PROPOSED THE HEALTH OF PRIME MINISTER STALIN. BIDAULT, WHO CONFERRED WITH STALIN LAST NIGHT, WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THE MINISTERS TO REFER TO THE RUSSIAN LEADER IN A TOAST.

IT WAS SERIOUS TOASTING AND THERE WAS LITTLE JESTING.

FOLLOWING DINNER, THE MOLOTOVS RECEIVED ABOUT 600 GUESTS IN A HUGE TWO-STORY RECEPTION ROOM TRIMMED WITH THE FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA. IT WAS A BRILLIANT THRONG, WITH MOST OF THE WOMEN IN EVENING GOWNS DECORATED WITH SPANGLES AND JEWELS.

AT ONE POINT, A GROUP OF FOREIGN NEWSMEN GATHERED ABOUT ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER.

"WHEN I'M WITH THE PRESS," VISHINSKY TOLD THEM, "I FEEL LIKE I'M CROSSING FIFTH AVENUE IN TRAFFIC. THE FIRST THING YOU KNOW, YOU'RE UNDER A BUS."

THE QUESTION OF SOVIET CENSORSHIP OF NEWS THEN WAS BROUGHT UP.

"YOU'D BE LOST WITHOUT CENSORSHIP," VISHINSKY QUIPPED.

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JAPANESE COMMUNISTS

BY RUSSELL BRINES MAR 1947

TOKYO, MARCH 18-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS CHALLENGED THE UNITED NATIONS TO UNDERTAKE A JOB IN JAPAN ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE ONE PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS PROPOSED THAT AMERICANS ASSUME IN GREECE AND TURKEY.

MACARTHUR TOLD CORRESPONDENTS MONDAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD INSURE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND CONTINUED DEMOCRATIZATION OF THIS COUNTRY AT CONCLUSION OF AN EARLY PEACE.

"IF THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT PROVIDE MILD CONTROLS (IN JAPAN) IT CANNOT MEET ANYTHING," HE SAID.

IN JAPAN, AS WELL AS IN THE BALKANS, THAT MEANS RAISING A BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM. WHAT HAPPENS HERE WILL AFFECT THE WHOLE ORIENT.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN JAPAN AT PRESENT IS NOT AS POWERFUL AS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. THE SOVIETS DO NOT CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT AND THEY HAVD NOT PRECIPITATED ARMED CLASHES. BUT THEIR PROPAGANDISTS ARE ACTIVE. THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CLAIMS INCREASING MEMBERSHIP AND SHOWS HEIGHTENED INFLUENCE IN LABOR. AND THE RUSSIAN-DOMINATED KURILE ISLANDS ARE AT THE DOORSTEP.

IT SEEMS APPARENT IN TOKYO THAT ONLY THE PRESENCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS HERE -- AND MORE PARTICULARLY THEIR MILITARY FORCES -- IS THE MAJ BARRIER TO OPEN SOVIET ENTRY. IT LONG HAS BEEN BELIVED THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL WOULD LEAVE A VOID WHICH THE SOVIETS WOULD FILL QUICKLY.

MACARTHUR PROPOSED AN EARLY PEACE, WITH WITHDRAWAL OF ALL MILITARY FORCES AND ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

MACARTHUR HAS SAID THAT JAPANESE REGIMENTATION MAKES THESE PEOPLE SUSCEPTIBLE TO COMMUNIST TOTALITARIAINISM. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IS INSUFFICIENTLY ADVANCED NOW TO FORTIFY THE PEOPLE AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE AND UNCHECKED MINORITY.

IT WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR HIMSELF--NOT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR PEOPLE--WHO HALTED THE THREATENED GENERAL STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES LAST FEBRUARY. THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS A LEADING FIGURE IN THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

THE OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IS DEPENDENT FINALLY HERE UPON ECONOMIC SECURITY. AMERICAN TAXPAYERS HAVE UNDERWRITTEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR FOOD AND ARE BEING ASKED FOR MORE. MACARTHUR MADE A SPECIAL POINT OF THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASING JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AS THE SOLE MEANS OF INSURING SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

MACARTHUR HAS FOUGHT COMMUNIST PENETRATION EVERY STEP OF THE WAY. HE HAS MADE CLEAR HIS CONCERN OVER THE GROWING OCCUPATION BURDEN ON AMERICANS. HE IS AWARE THAT THERE IS CONCEIVABLE DOUBT AMONG JAPANESE THAT THE COMMUNISTS--AND SOME REACTIONARIES FOR THAT MATTER--WOULD BE AS RESPONSIBLE TO THE CHECKREIN OF PURELY CIVILIAN CONTROL AS THEY HAVE BEEN TO MILITARY POWER.

RATHER THAN TEAR DOWN HIS WORK OF THE PAST 19 MONTHS, MACARTHUR SEEMS INTENT ON PRESERVING IT UNDER A FORMAL PEACE WHICH HE SAYS NOW IS NECESSARY. WITH UNITED NATIONS CONTROL WOULD COME THE INFLUENCE OF ALL INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS AND PERHAPS IN TIME THE STRENGTH OF ITS INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCES.

HE IS ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO GIVE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE PROTECTION AGAINST ORGANIZED MINORITIES--SO THAT JAPAN'S WARTIME TOTALITARIANISM IS NOT REPLACED BY ANOTHER TOTALITARIANISM.

FJ426PCS

TOKYO, MARCH 18-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE WORLD FEDERATION TRADE UNIONS DECLARED TODAY THAT JAPANESE UNIONS "MUST GIVE CAREFUL THOUGHT WHEN CONSIDERING ANY ACTION" THAT MIGHT DESTROY THE "DELICATE BALANCE IN JAPANESE ECONOMY."

WILLARD TOWNSEND, MEMBER OF THE WFTU DELEGATION TO JAPAN, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE LABOR MOVEMENT SHOULD BE BASED ON LABOR ISSUES RATHER THAN POLITICAL.

HE SAID THE DELEGATION HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ATTEMPT ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE UNIONS, BUT WOULD STUDY THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WFTU.

TOWNSEND ADDED THAT HE THOUGHT JAPANESE UNIONS COULD ENTER THE WFTU "AFTER THE PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED."

ASKED FOR COMMENT ON A STATEMENT BY AFL VICE PRESIDENT MATTHEW WOLL THAT THE WFTU DELEGATION WAS COMING TO JAPAN TO SPREAD COMMUNISM UNDER THE GUISE OF TRADE UNIONISM, TOWNSEND REPLIED:

"WOLL KNOWS I AM NOT A COMMUNIST."

TOWNSEND WAS THE FIRST DELEGATION MEMBER TO ARRIVE. FRANCE, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ALSO WILL BE REPRESENTED.

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION (150)

BY TOM LAMBERT MAR 1947

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19-(AP)-PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA PRAISED GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY FOR HIS STATEMENT URGING AN EERLY PEACE FOR JAPAN AND A RESUMPTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

THE PREMIER ISSUED A STATEMENT COMMENTING ON THE WORDS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER--A RARE OCCURENCE UNDER THE OCCUPATION--DECLARING:

"THE ENTIRE WORLD WELL KNOWS GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS CONSTANTLY AND DILIGENTLY DEVOTED HIS ARDENT EFFORTS TOWARD THE EXECUTION OF OCCUPATION POLICIES.

"HIS STATEMENT IS ELOQUENT TESTIMONY TO HIS ACCURATE ANALYSIS AND WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF EXISTING CONDITIONS IN JAPAN AND A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE."

EARLIER, AMERICAN CHAIRMAN GEORGE ~~ATCHESON~~ JR., TOLD THE ALLIED COUNCIL THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS "SOLIDLY BEHIND GENERAL MACARTHUR", WHO MADE HIS STATEMENT TWO DAYS AGO IN SUGGESTING THE TIME WAS NEAR FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE OVER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OCCUPATION.

ATCHESON MADE NO REFERENCE TO MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS BUT WAS REPORTING TO THE FOUR-POWER GROUP ON AMERICAN ATTITUDES HE OBSERVED DURING HIS RECENT TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

(IN WASHINGTON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TOLD NEWSMEN THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE MORE PROGRESS ON THE EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT BEFORE A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY COULD BE NEGOTIATED. THIS INDICATED MACARTHUR AND THE GOVERNMENT WERE AT LEAST NOT IN COMPLETE ACCORD ON HIS LATEST PROPOSALS.)

JAPANESE INTERVIEWED AT RANDOM APPROVED MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL FOR AN EARLY PEACE AND RESUMPTION OF TRADE BUT WERE NOT SO ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT HIS SUGGESTION FOR A U. N. OVERSEER.

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THE JAPANESE FEEL THEMSELVES TIED TO AMERICANS AND THAT THE UNITED STATES IS MORE WILLING AND ABLE TO ADVANCE TANGIBLE FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ASSISTANCE WHICH THIS COUNTRY NEEDS.

A19FX TOKYO MAR 1947

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, UNABLE TO SPEAK OFFICIALLY, HAVE BEEN URGING IN PRIVATE FOR MONTHS THE OBTAINING OF AMERICAN LOANS AS THE SOLE MEANS OF SOLVING JAPAN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.

MACARTHUR TOLD THE CORRESPONDENTS IN HIS INTERVIEW THAT JAPAN HAS BEEN DEMILITARIZED AND THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION IS NEARING COMPLETION. BUT HE SAID ECONOMIC WARFARE "IS STILL AS BITTER HERE AS WHEN GUNS WERE FIRING."

AT THE START OF THE OCCUPATION MANY SINCERE LIBERALS SAID THEY HOPED THE OVERLORDSHIP WOULD NOT END TOO SOON. THEY SAID REACTIONARY ELEMENTS WERE ONLY BIDING THEIR TIME TO STEP BACK INTO AUTHORITY IF THE ALLIES WITHDREW BEFORE THE PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO UTILIZE THEIR FULL POWERS.

MACARTHUR IN THE BEGINNING ENVISIONED A MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THREE TO FIVE YEARS, DEPENDING ON DEVELOPMENTS. HIS VIEW WAS THAT MILITARY FORCES COULD AID IN REGENERATION UP TO A CERTAIN POINT, AFTER WHICH THEIR PRESENCE WOULD BE AN IRRITANT BUILDING UP A FEELING OF PERSECUTION. EVIDENTLY, HE BELIEVES THAT POINT HAS BEEN REACHED.

JAPANESE WERE DISINCLINED TO CRITICIZE THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S REMARKS BUT SOME FORESAW A POSSIBLE DANGER IN HIS SHARP DENUNCIATION OF WHAT HE SAID WAS CONTINUING ALLIED "ECONOMIC WARFARE" AGAINST JAPAN.

MACARTHUR SAID "JAPAN IS STILL ECONOMICALLY BLOCKADED BY THE ALLIED POWERS. IF WE KEEP THIS ECONOMIC BLOCKADE UP, MORE AND MORE WE WILL HAVE TO SUPPORT THIS COUNTRY."

THESE JAPANESE SAID THEY FEARED THIS STATEMENT MIGHT BE MISCONSTRUED AS THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S CONDONMENT OF THE WAR. JAPANESE LONG HAVE CLAIMED THEIR NATIONAL POVERTY FORCED THEM TO ACQUIRE RAW MATERIAL ABROAD--AS MACARTHUR NOTED DURING HIS INTERVIEW.

SOME JAPANESE THOUGHT THIS REFERENCE TO THE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE WOULD GIVE AMMUNITION TO NOW QUIET JINGOISTS IF THEY EVER AGAIN SEEK TO RALLY THE PEOPLE AGAINST OTHER POWERS.

THESE SOURCES ACKNOWLEDGED JAPAN'S INADEQUATE PRODUCTION IS, AS MACARTHUR SAID, A PRODUCT OF THE COUNTRY'S POVERTY. BUT, THEY ADDED, IT IS COMPLICATED PRESENTLY BY MANY OTHER FACTORS--INCLUDING LABOR TROUBLES, THE BLACK MARKET, PROFITEERING AND INDUSTRIAL LASSITUDE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MAJOR POWERS HERE ANSWERED "NO COMMENT" WHEN QUERIED ABOUT MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS.

PM1256APS NM

TOKYO, MARCH 18-(AP)-A FULL REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE VERSION OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT OF 1931 AND SUBSEQUENT CREATION OF MANCHUKUO WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY COUNSEL FOR 26 JAPANESE WARTIME LEADERS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES.

A DECISION TO CUT SHORT OPENING OF THE GENERAL PHASE OF THE DEFENSE CASE AND PASS ON TO THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION CAME AFTER THE 11 JUDGES OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL REPEATEDLY REJECTED DEFENSE TESTIMONY.

REJECTED TESTIMONY INCLUDED JAPANESE NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES DEALING WITH SUCH MATTERS AS INTERNAL DIFFERENCES IN JAPAN, HELD BY THE TRIBUNAL TO BE IRRELEVANT.

GEN. IWANE MATSUI, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, WAS RETURNED TO HIS SUGAMO PRISON CELL THIS AFTERNOON AFTER HE COMPLAINED OF CHILL. MATSUI, 69, A FORMER DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WAS COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA IN 1937 AND 1938.

VR617ACS

SEOUL, KOREA, MARCH 19-(AP)-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY BY KOREAN POLICE AT SAN JIK TONG IN A DISPUTE OVER WHETHER THE 30-HOUSE VILLAGE WAS IN THE AMERICAN OR SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE.

REPORTS TO AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AUTHORITIES VARIED ON DETAILS, BUT IT WAS AGREED BOTH SIDES CLAIMED A STORE OF RICE IN THE VILLAGE WHICH THE RUSSIANS TRIED TO REMOVE.

A REPORT TO INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITIES SAID ONE RUSSIA SOLDIER STRUCK A KOREAN POLICEMAN IN THE FACE, AND THE OTHER PICKED UP A SUBMACHINE GUN AND BEGAN FIRING. A KOREAN POLICEMAN THEN PICKED UP A CARBINE AND KILLED BOTH RUSSIANS.

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A3FX

THE ACCOUNT AS RECEIVED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SAID TWO KOREANS JUMPED A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT AND A RUSSIAN ENLISTED MAN BEGAN FIRING.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID KOREAN POLICE KILLED THE ENLISTED MAN AND THEN THE LIEUTENANT AS HE BROKE FREE FROM THE POLICE AND REACHED FOR HIS GUN.

THIS ACCOUNT ADDED THAT THE BODIES OF THE RUSSIANS WERE TAKEN INTO THE SOVIET ZONE BY ABOUT 50 SOVIET TROOPS, WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MOVED INTO THE VILLAGE TODAY.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE INVESTIGATING BUT HAVE NOT REPORTED. GAZETEERS SHOW SAN JIK TONG IS DIRECTLY ON THE LINE OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, WHICH DIVIDES THE TWO ZONES.

HF1120PPS NM

KURE, JAPAN, MARCH 18-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ONE AUSTRALIAN WAS KILLED AND 13 OTHERS INJURED MONDAY NIGHT WHEN FIRE DESTROYED A BUILDING IN KAITAICHI, OCCUPIED BY THE 169TH AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT COMPANY.

DRIVER RONALD CYRIL DOWNEY OF 12 ROSCOE ST., BONDI, N.S.W., WAS BURNED TO DEATH. HOSPITALIZED WERE DRIVERS R.J.MCCARTHY, BEAUCHAMP ST., MARRICKVILE, N.S.W., BURNS ON FACE, BACK AND ARMS; D.BRADFORD, BRADFORD, GREY ST., NEW NORFOLK, TASMANIA, BURNS ON FACE AND HANDS; AND A. HOWEST, 74 GORDON ST., PADDINGTON, N.S.W., FOOT INJURIES.

VR613ACS

WITH NANKING CHINESE (150)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19-(AP)-RUSSIAN CONSUL GENERAL F.P. HALIN ASKED CHINESE AUTHORITIES TODAY TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF HIMSELF AND STAFF IN VIEW OF RISING ANTI-RUSSIAN SENTIMENT IN SHANGHAI

CHEN KUO-LIEN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE, PROMISED HALIN THAT AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE WOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE SUBJECT, BUT ADDED:

"ANY SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE EXPRESSION OF PATRIOTIC FEELINGS CANNOT BE THWARTED AS LONG AS IT IS CONDUCTED WITHIN LAWFUL BOUNDS."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, CHINESE AUTHORITIES DEMANDED DISSOLUTION OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD OF THE SOVIET RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION ON THE GROUND ITS FUNCTIONS VIOLATED CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY. IT WAS LEARNED SOVIET AUTHORITIES SAID THEY WOULD COMPLY ALTHOUGH THEY ARGUED THAT BY HANDLING RENTAL AND OTHER MINOR ISSUES IT SAVED TIME AND TROUBLE FOR CHINESE COURTS.

JM1001PPS NM MAR 1947

NANKING, MARCH 18-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PARADED THROUGH NANKING TODAY, PROTESTING SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S PROPOSAL TO DISCUSS CHINA'S PROBLEMS AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

THE STUDENTS, SHOUTING SLOGANS, STOPPED BRIEFLY IN FRONT OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY, HEAVILY GUARDED BY CHINESE POLICE. BEFORE POLICE COULD INTERVENE, ONE STUDENT CHALKED TWO SLOGANS ON A WALL OF THE EMBASSY:

"DOWN WITH MOLOTOV!" "DOWN WITH THE COUNTRY WHICH IS TRYING TO INTERFERE IN CHINESE AFFAIRS!"

THE STUDENTS CARRIED A HUGE CARTOON SHOWING A FIERCE-LOOKING BEAR WITH ITS PAWS POISED OVER A ROUND OBJECT MARKED "CHINA."

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO, COMMENTING ON STUDENT MOVEMENTS, SAID THEY WERE INSPIRED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

MEANWHILE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH WAS REBUFFED FOR HIS "SOFT FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA" AT TODAY'S SESSION OF THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE THESE SOURCES SAID WANG MIGHT CONSIDER RESIGNING BECAUSE OF THE REBUFF.

XA33APS 1947

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED HEAVY RED CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA AND SHANTUNG PROVINCE, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROCLAIMED IMPORTANT VICTORIES. Nanking and Yenan

ONE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT 20,000 COMMUNISTS WERE KILLED WHEN COUNTER-ATTACKING GOVERNMENT FORCES FORCED THE REDS TO RETREAT NORTH OF CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA'S CAPITAL. THE INDEPENDENT SHIH CHIEH JIH PAO SAID CHANGCHUN'S POPULATION HAD BEEN ASKED TO ASSIST IN BURYING DEAD LITTERING THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, WHERE NATIONALIST FORCES CAPTURED STRATEGIC TAIAN, 33 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, COMMUNIST BODIES WERE "PILED UP LIKE HILLS," NEWSPAPERS SAID.

RECOVERY OF TAIAN WAS EXPECTED TO CLEAR THE RAIL LINE BETWEEN TSINAN AND SUCHOW AND TO CUT OFF CONTACT BETWEEN REDS IN EASTERN SHANTUNG AND THOSE IN HONAN AND SHANSI PROVINCES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PAI CHUNG-HSI, WHO FLEW TO RESTIVE FORMOSA YESTERDAY, HAD ISSUED A PROCLAMATION ASSURING FORMOSANS THAT GOVERNMENT REFORMS WERE FORTHCOMING.

XA39APS NM

JERUSALEM, MARCH 18--(AP)---THE JERUSALEM HIGH COURT RULED THIS MORNING THAT THE CURFEW, IF DEEMED NECESSARY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER WAS NOT AGAINST THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF BRITAIN'S MANDATE.

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YOUSEF WEINBERG, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN BEITH ISRAEL QUARTER OF JERUSALEM, HAD PETITIONED FOR AN ORDER AGAINST THE CURFEW ON THE GROUND IT PREVENTED ORTHODOX JEWS FROM ATTENDING THE JEWISH EVENING RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUE AS REQUIRED BY RELIGIOUS LAW.

APR GATTGETREUS 01145 CCC 230P

Batavia, Java, March 18-(AP)- Official Dutch sources said today that the Philippines Commercial Airlines had notified the Netherlands consul in Manila and no more of its planes would fly from the Indonesian republic.

The Philippine planes have been flying over the Dutch naval blockade to singapore with high value cargoes of Cinchona and Vanilla. The promise was made during negotiations for Philippine landing rights in the Netherlands East Indies.

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BATAVIA, MARCH 18-(AP)-USING CHARTERED DAKOTAS TO HURDLE DUTCH NAVY PATROLS, THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC HAS STARTED EXPORTATION OF CINCHONA VANILLA TO SINGAPORE.

THE REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED THAT THE FIRST TWO-TON CARGO EXPORTED LAST WEEK BROUGH 30,000 STRAITS DOLLARS, WHICH WAS THREE TIMES THE COST OF CHARTERING THE PLANE FROM A PHILIPPINE COMMERCIAL AIRLINE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID REGULAR SHIPMENTS ARE PLANNED.

THE DUTCH HAVE FORBIDDEN EXPORTS OF CINCHONA AND OTHER PRODUCTS FROM THE REPUBLIC AND HAVE CONFISCATED THE CARGO OF THE "MARTIN BEHRMAN" AND OTHER SHIPS WHICH HAVE TRIED TO SLIP THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.

GG1315PES

BATAVIA, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT TODAY AUTHORIZED THE DUTCH COMMISSION GENERAL TO SIGN IMMEDIATELY THE CHERIBON DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE 19-MONTHS-OLD INDONESIAN REVOLUTION.

INDONESIANS PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED WILLINGNESS TO SIGN IF THE DUTC WOULD ABANDON THEIR INSISTENCE THAT DUTCH INTERPRETATION BE MADE A BINDING PART OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE DUTCH COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE NETHERLANDS NOW WAS WILLING TO COMPLY WITH THAT CONDITION.

THE AGREEMENT, NEGOTIATED LAST NOVEMBER, PROVIDES FOR DUTCH RECOGNITION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA AS AN EQUAL PARTNER WITH THE NETHERLANDS UNDER THE DUTCH CROWN.

THE DUTCH ANNOUNCED THAT THE PLACE AND TIME OF THE SIGNING WOULD BE DETERMINED JOINTLY BY THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION AND THE COMMISSION GENERAL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS" LIKE THE FIGHTING NOW GOING ON FOR MODJOERTO WOULD BE AVOIDED IN THE FUTURE THROUGH COMPLETION OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT DUTCH MARINES, SPEAR-HEADED BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS, ENTERED MODJOKERTO TODAY. MODJOKERTO IS THE KEY TO THE DENSELY POPULATED BRANTAS DELTA IN EAST JAVA.

A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE MARINES HAD FLANKED MODJOKERTO AND OCCUPIED THE LENGKENGSTRIN DAM FARTHER EAST, WHICH CONTROLS THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR THE DELTA. THIS COMMUNIQUE SAID RESISTANCE WAS SLIGHT, BUT ADDED THAT FIVE MARINES HAD BEEN KILLED AND 17 WOUNDED BY LAND MINES YESTERDAY.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO CONFIRM THE OCCUPATION OF MODJOKERTO.

THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTED CONTINUOUS DUTCH AIR ATTACKS UPON MODJOKERTO UP TO MIDNIGHT MONDAY HAD KILLED 18 INDONESIANS AND WOUNDED 104. THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THE DUTCH NAVY AT CHERIBON HAD INTERCEPTED FIVE CHINESE COASTAL VESSELS FROM SINGAPORE.

GH129PES

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIA

BATAVIA, MARCH 18-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FORMALLY AUTHORIZED THE DUTCH COMMISSION GENERAL TODAY TO SIGN IMMEDIATELY THE CHERIBON DRAFT AGREEMENT ENDING THE 19-MONTH-OLD INDONESIAN REVOLUTION.

THE INDONESIANS PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED WILLINGNESSTO SIGN.

THE DUTCH ANNOUNCED THAT THE PLACE AND TIME OF THE SIGNING WOULD BE DETERMINED JOINTLY BY THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION AND THE COMMISSION GENERAL.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE NETHERLANDS DECISION WAS THE RESULT OF A LETTER WRITTEN MARCH 15 FROM THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION WHICH "SHOWED SUCH MEASURE OF COMMON UNDERSTANDING" THAT THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IS CONVINCED NOW THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO TAKE UP COOPERATIVELY THE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EAST INDIES.

BUT WHILE THE PLANS FOR PEACE WENT FORWARD, FIGHTING CONTINUED.

THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT DUTCH MARINES, SPEAR-HEADED BY FIGHTER-BOMBERS, ENTERED MODJOKERTO TODAY. MODJOKERTO IS THE KEY TO THE DENSELY POPULATED BRANTAS DELTA IN EAST JAVA.

THE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED "CONTINUOUS" DUTCH AIR ATTACKS ON MODJOKERTO HAD KILLED 18 AND WOUNDED 104 INDONESIANS UP TO MIDNIGHT MONDAY.

A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE MARINES HAD FLANKED MODJOKERTO AND OCCUPIED THE LENGKENGSTRIN DAM FARTHER EAST, WHICH CONTROLS THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR THE DELTA. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RESISTANCE WAS SLIGHT BUT ADDED THAT FIVE MARINES HAD BEEN KILLED AND 17 WOUNDED BY LAND MINES YESTERDAY.

BJ338PES

CAIRO, MARCH 18-(AP)-EL SAID JAMAL HUSSEINI, ACTING HEAD OF THE ARAB HIGHER EXECUTIVE IN PALESTINE, SAID TODAY THAT THE ARABS WOULD "OPPOSE BY FORCE" ANY UNITED NATIONS DECISION WHICH FAILED TO GIVE THEM INDEPENDENCE IN THE HOLY LAND AND HALT JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT ARAB LEADERS "THINK THE TIME IS NOT YET RIPE TO FIGHT AND WE THEREFORE ARE TRYING ALL DIPLOMATIC MEANS."

JAMAL IS HERE TO ATTEND MEETINGS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE. A POLITICAL COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE VARIOUS ARAB STATES AND THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL MEET TOMORROW TO STUDY THE PALESTINE AND EGYPTIAN PROBLEMS.

M743AES

TEHRAN, IRAN, MARCH 18-(AP)-SAID ZIA ED-DIN, LEADER OF THE EXTREME RIGHT WING NATIONAL WILL PARTY AND IRANIAN PREMIER IN 1922, WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON LAST NIGHT.

PRESS ACCOUNTS SAID HE HAD BEEN DANGEROUSLY ILL AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS OBLIGED TO RELEASE HIM FOR REASONS OF HEALTH. PREMIER AHMED QAVAM ORDERED HIM IMPRISONED A YEAR AGO. ZIA ED-DIN WAS REPORTED TRANSFERRED TO HIS HOUSE, STILL UNDER POLICE GUARD, AND FRIENDS SAID "NOBODY IS PERMITTED TO MEET HIM WITHOUT POLICE PERMISSION."

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HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MARCH 18-(AP)-DISSATISFIED WITH ASSURANCES ALREADY RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A COMMITTEE OF THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BE ASKED FOR "A CATEGORICAL UNDERTAKING" THAT BERMUDA WILL NOT BE SOLD WITHOUT ITS OWN CONSENT.

THE COMMITTEE RECALLED THAT BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES, IN A MESSAGE MARCH 10, SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE ANY TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY" OF BERMUDA OR ANY OTHER DEPENDENCY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THIS STATEMENT, HOWEVER, THE COMMITTEE MAINTAINED, HELD NO GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE AND IT URGED THE ASSEMBLY TO SEEK ASSURANCE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO TRANSFER SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY PART OF ANY BRITISH COLONY UNLESS THE SUBJECTS OF THE COLONY REQUEST IT."

THE ASSEMBLY'S ORIGINAL CONCERN STEMMED FROM RUMORS THAT THE ISLAND COLONY MIGHT BE SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES.

JR821AES

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, MARCH 18-(AP)-HIS MISSION HERE VIRTUALLY COMPLETE, RETIRING AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT LEAVES THIS WEEK FOR SIGNIFICANT VISITS THROUGH THE TROUBLED MIDDLE EAST AND POSSIBLY GREECE TO PROVIDE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WITH A FIRST HAND REPORT.

THEN THE WHITE-HAIRED INDIANA DIPLOMAT WILL RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE PHILIPPINES THE PAST TEN YEARS AS HIGH COMMISSIONER AND AS THE UNITED STATE'S FIRST AMBASSADOR, MCNUTT CARRIES WITH HIM A PORTFOLIO OF TREATIES LINKING THE REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES ECONOMICALLY AND MILITARILY FOR YEARS TO COME.

MCNUTT HAD EXTENDED TALKS IN RECENT WEEKS WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR IN JAPAN, CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND T.V.SOONG IN CHINA AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ROBERT BUTLER IN AUSTRALIA. TO THIS HE WILL ADD DATA GATHERED IN UNOFFICIAL TALKS IN BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, DELHI, CAIRO, PARIS AND COPENHAGEN.

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES IN WORKING OF THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WHICH REQUIRES APPROVAL IN WASHINGTON IS ALL THAT IS HOLDING HIM HERE NOW.

THE AGREEMENT "CAN BE SIGNED IN 30 MINUTES" AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZES CHANGES, HE SAID TODAY.

MCNUTT DOES NOT EXPECT TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON BEFORE MID-APRIL. HIS SUCCESSOR IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE NAMED BEFORE THAT TIME.

AMONG THOSE MOST PROMINENTLY MENTIONED HERE FOR THE AMBASSADOR'S POST ARE GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, WELDON JONES, A TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, AND DILLARD LASSITER OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

IN EVALUATING MCNUTT'S SERVICE TO THE PHILIPPINES, PRESIDENT ROXAS TERMED IT "HISTORIC."

THE MANILA TRIBUNE IN AN EDITORIAL SAID:

"EXCEPT PERHAPS WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, NO AMERICAN HAS RENDERED THE PHILIPPINES A FIELD SERVICE AS VARIED AND INDISPENSABLE IN TIMES OF BONANZA AND CRISIS AS THAT RENDERED BY THE RETIRING AMBASSADOR. AND EXCEPT PERHAPS LEONARD WOOD, NO AMERICAN OFFICIAL IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS AROUSED MORE CRITICISM AND ANTAGONISM. ONLY HISTORY CAN RECORD THE FINAL APPRAISAL OF HIS SERVICE OR DISSERVICE TO THE COUNTRY."

X428APS

KURILES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAS CONCEDED IN ADVANCE THAT RUSSIA WILL KEEP THE KURILE ISLANDS UNDER THE PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN WHICH GEN. MACARTHUR HAS URGED BE NEGOTIATED QUICKLY.

THIS WILL FULFILL THE TERMS OF THE 1945 YALTA AGREEMENT WHICH TRANSFERRED THE ISLANDS FROM JAPAN TO RUSSIA.

SINCE V-J DAY THE SOVIETS HAVE TAKEN OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE KURILES, A CHAIN OF 47 ISLANDS EXTENDING NORTHWARD FROM THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TO RUSSIA'S KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, WITH THE OBVIOUS ASSUMPTION THAT THE FINAL PEACE TREATY WILL VALIDATE THE CLAIM STAKED OUT AND ACCEPTED AT YALTA.

TOKYO DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT AT LEAST ONE AIRFIELD HAS BEEN FORTIFIED AND THAT THE OKHOTSK SEA CONTAINED BY THE ISLAND CHAIN HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A SOVIET LAKE.

SOME OF THE JAPANESE INHABITANTS HAVE FLED SINCE THE RUSSIANS MOVED IN, JOINING THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF NEARBY SAKHALIN ISLAND WHICH LIKEWISE WAS AWARDED TO THE SOVIETS AT YALTA.

IN SIGNING THE AGREEMENT ON FEBRUARY 11, 1945, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN SAID SPECIFICALLY THAT THE CONCESSIONS WERE THE PRICE OF RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE FIGHTING AGAINST JAPAN WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO OBTAINED CERTAIN RAILWAY AND OTHER RIGHTS IN MACHURIA.

MOST OF THE CONCESSIONS WERE DESCRIBED IN THE PACT AS A RESTORATION OF RIGHTS ENJOYED BY RUSSIA BEFORE THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1904 AND THE PORTSMOUTH PEACE TREATY OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE KURILE ISLANDS, HOWEVER, WERE NEVER RUSSIAN. JAPAN'S SOVEREIGNTY WAS CONFIRMED BY TREATY IN 1875 FOLLOWING RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT FROM THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA.

THE ISLANDS HAVE A TOTAL AREA OF 3,944 SQUARE MILES. THEY ARE FOG-BOUND MUCH OF THE TIME, AND ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE LIMITED IMPORTANCE EXCEPT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MILITARY GRAND STRATEGY.

STRETCHING ALONG THE GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, THEY WERE IN THE SPOTLIGHT OF THE EARLY STAGES OF WORLD WAR II WHEN CONTROL OF THE NORTH PACIFIC WAS STILL AT STAKE.

GW453AES

SECOND LEAD FOREIGN

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID TODAY DISASTER MAY RESULT IN GREECE IF THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL GAP BETWEEN THE END OF BRITISH AID AND THE START OF AMERICAN.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT IT IS OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE THAT CONGRESS ACT SPEEDILY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

BRITAIN EXPECTS TO END ITS ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE MARCH 31.

ACHESON EXPLAINED THAT HE DID NOT MEAN THERE WILL BE DISASTER IF THIS COUNTRY DOES NOT BEGAIN AID BY APRIL 1, BUT THAT THERE WILL BE IF THE AID IS DELAYED SUBSTANTIALLY.

A198WX

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, ACHESON SAID THERE IS NO INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN AIDING GREECE WITH THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF CHECKING THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM, AND ALSO EXTENDING ASSISTANCE, IF NEEDED, TO

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HUNGARY AND POLAND.
ACHESON SAID THAT HUNGARY DOES NOT HAVE A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT ALTHOUGH THE COUNTRY IS WITHIN THE EASTERN EUROPEAN AREA CONTROLLED BY SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES.
IN CONGRESS, SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) CALLED ON PARTY LEADERS TO KEEP THE ISSUE OUT OF POLITICS. HE SAID BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY WILL "DIE IN REVOLT" IF AMERICANS YIELD TO THE POLITICAL DICTATES OF "PARTY MANAGERS" ON THE PROPOSED AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.
THE CHAIRMAN ETC 2ND GRAPH
FR352PES MAR 1947

RELIEF
WASHINGTON,MARCH 18-(AP)-BREAKING A THREE WEEKS DEADLOCK, THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FINISHED DRAFTING TODAY A BILL AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF $350,000,000 ON FOREIGN RELIEF. CHAIRMAN EATON (R-NJ) SAID IT WOULD BE APPROVED TOMORROW.
THE MONEY IS INTENDED TO CONTINUE RELIEF WORK AFTER THE UNITED NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CLOSES UP THIS SPRING. IT IS DISTINCT FROM THE $400,000,000 OF AID PROPOSED FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.
THE NATIONS LISTED FOR RELIEF ARE ITALY, AUSTRIA, GREECE, POLAND, HUNGARY AND CHINA.
IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, EATON TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE COMMITTEE WROTE INTO THE MEASURE "STRINGENT" CONDITIONS ON HOW THE AID SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED.
PRESENT AS EATON DISCUSSED THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION WAS COLONEL TYLER WOOD, ASSISTANT TO UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE WILL CLAYTON. WOOD SAID COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE AID WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROMISE IN WRITING TO LIVE UP TO THE CONDITIONS.
THESE CONDITIONS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO INCLUDE:
1. A GUARANTEE THAT THE RELIEF WILL BE DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT RELIGIOUS, RACIAL OR POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION.
2. THE RIGHT FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO TO REPORT ON THE RELIEF DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT CENSORSHIP.
LT551PES

(ADVANCE)..CHICAGO, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD REQUEST "NO MORE DELAYS OR EVASIONS" FROM THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ISSUE OF WORLD ATOMIC CONTROL.
THE BULLETIN, PUBLISHED BY MANY OF THE SCIENTISTS WHO PIONEERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, SAID THAT BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES PLAN, "IT IS NOW UP TO THE SOVIET UNION TO PRESENT A SCHEME OF INSPECTION COMPREHENSIVE ENOUGH TO PUT AT REST ALL FEARS OF CLANDESTINE DEVELOPMENTS."
ANDREI A. GROMYKO, THE SOVIET DELEGATE, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MARCH 5 THAT THE UNITED STATES' PROPOSAL FOR UNLIMITED CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY BY AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WOULD MEAN "UNLIMITED INTERFERENCE" IN THE AFFAIRS OF ANY COUNTRY. HE SAID, HOWEVER, HIS COUNTRY STOOD FOR INSPECTIONS UNDER CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS SET UP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HE ALSO DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC BOMBS.
COMMENTING ON HIS POSITION, THE BULLETIN SAID IN AN EDITORIAL:
"X X X FROM OUTRIGHT REJECTION OF INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION, THE USSR HAS PROGRESSED TO BARGAINING ABOUT ITS SCOPE; WE MUST HOPE THAT

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FROM OUTRIGHT REJECTION OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT, THE SOVIET UNION WILL ADVANCE TO THE CONSIDERATION OF HOW SUCH A MANAGEMENT CAN BE SET UP WITHOUT ENDANGERING HER NATIONAL ECONOMY. X X X
"THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW DOWN TO THE REAL ISSUES--THOSE OF INSPECTION AND MANAGEMENT. WE CANNOT EXPECT THE SOVIET UNION TO AGREE TO OUR PROPOSALS AS RAPIDLY AND COMPLETELY AS DID OTHER NATIONS. BUT WHAT WE CAN REQUEST IS NO MORE DELAYS OR EVASIONS. THE ISSUE IS TOO URGENT."
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21--NOTE RELEASE DATE--MOVED MARCH 18)
JC1118PCS NM MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 18-(AP)-ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C.CLARK URGES THAT ALL AMERICANS "UNITE TO SEE THAT COMMUNISM, FASCISM AND ALL OTHER TOTALITARIAN 'ISMS' DO NOT INFILTRATE FURTHER IN OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE."
"THERE IS NO PLACE IN AMERICA FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN THOSE DOCTRINES," CLARK TOLD THE 163RD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST.PATRICK LAST NIGHT.
"IF THEY WISH TO FOLLOW OUT THOSE BELIEFS, THEY OUGHT TO GO TO THE COUNTRIES WHICH PROPOSED THEM."
U.S. SENATOR BRIEN MC MAHON (D-CONN) IN ANOTHER ST.PATRICK'S DAY ADDRESS TOLD THE ST.PATRICK SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN THAT IF RUSSIA FINALLY REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL "WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE EVENTUALITY WHICH HAS ALWAYS RESULTED FROM ARMAMENTS RACES."
A MEMBER OF THE SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC COMMITTEE, MC MAHON SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY DISTURBED BY THE PRESENT STTATUS OF ATOMIC ENERGY NEGOTIATIONS."
MC MAHON REFERRED TO CRITICISM OF THE AMERICAN CONTROL PLAN VOICED RECENTLY BY ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. HE SAID THE RUSSIANS EVIDENTLY "SEE NO CAUSE FOR HURRY" IN REACHING AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR ATOMIC CONTROL OR ON A PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY.
THE SPEECHES FOLLOWED A DAY-LONG CELEBRATION BY NEW YORK'S IRISH THAT WAS CLIMAXED BY A PARADE OF 80,000 MARCHERS UP FIFTH AVENUE. POLICE ESTIMATED THAT 1,250,000 PERSONS WATCHED THE PARADE.
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MAR 1947

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., MAR. 18.-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TODAY WERE REPORTED ENGAGED IN CONSULTATIONS ON PROCEDURE FOR BRINGING THE PALESTINE QUESTION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID DISCUSSIONS WERE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD ALSO THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WOULD TAKE UP THE ISSUE DIRECTLY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL IN MOSCOW, IF HE HAD NOT ALREADY DONE SO.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH DELEGATION HERE SAID SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN STILL WAS AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO PROCEED.

THE CASE HAD BEEN AT A COMPLETE STANDSTILL, AS FAR AS THE UNITED NATIONS IS CONCERNED, SINCE MARCH 7 WHEN THE UNITED STATES INFORMED BRITAIN INFORMALLY THAT NO AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED ON PROCEDURE UNTIL THE QUESTION WAS PLACED SQUARELY BEFORE THE U.N.

AT ~~THEX~~ THAT TIME HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, DEPUTY U.S. DELEGATE, INFORMED CADOGAN THAT THE U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTED A "SPECIFIC STATEMENT ON THE PROBLEM" AND THE BRITISH DELEGATE ANNOUNCED THAT CADOGAN WAS CABLING LONDON FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

JOHNSON'S TALK WITH CADOGAN GREW OUT OF EFFORTS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO GET THE VIEWS OF THE BIG POWERS ON A PROPOSAL TO SET UP AN INFORMAL COMMISSION TO BEGIN WORK ON THE PALESTINE ISSUE IMMEDIATELY ~~XXXXXX~~ WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BRITAIN WAS REPORTED READY TO ASK LIE TO INITIATE ACTION TO CREATE SUCH A COMMISSION, IF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE AGREED, BUT LIE DROPPED THE PLAN AS SOON AS HE LEARNED THE U. S. ATTITUDE.

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SECOND TIME IN THE 35-YEAR HISTORY OF THAT MARKET.

ADDRESSING THE CONFERENCE IN SOBER TONES, BRITISH FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY SAID, "ONE OF THE FACTS WHICH 7/25

JOHN STRACHEY SAID, "ONE OF THE FACTS WHICH WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH IS THAT FEW IF ANY GOVERNMENTS TODAY ARE WILLING TO ALLOW THEIR AGRICULTURE TO BE AT THE MERCY OF THE UNREGULATED FORCES OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN AN UNCONTROLLED WORLD MARKET."

THE CONFERENCE APPOIGTED LN STEERING COMMITT

1947

THE CONFERENCE APPOINTED A STEERING COMMITTEE OF [illegible] FIVE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONVENTION--THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE ARGENTINE--AND DELEGATES FROM FRANCE, INDIA, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND, CHINA, DENMARK, EGYPT AND BRAZIL.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO VOTED THAT ALL SESSIONS ARE TO BE CLOSED.

SIR GERALD CLAUSON, UNDERSECRETARY TO THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, AND LESLIE A. WHEELER OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, WAS NAMED VICE-CHAIRMAN.

MAR 1947

ADDRESSING THE 40-NATION CONFERENCE AT ITS OPENING SESSION TODAY, THE CHIEF ARGENTINE DELEGATE, ANSELMO VIACAVA, DECLARED "THE ACCEPTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS REGULATING WORLD TRADE IN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS WITHOUT HAVING AN ASSURANCE THAT ARGENTINA WOULD BE ABLE TO PURCHASE MANUFACTURED GOODS AT PRICES BEARING A REASONABLE RELATION TO THOSE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MUST BE A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN TO MY GOVERNMENT." #

Marshall and Molotov Hopeful of Compromise On Treaty for Germany

MAR 1947

MARSHALL AND MOLOTOV TERM ACCORD POSSIBLE ON GERMAN PEACE PACT (N)

British And U.S. Secretaries, However, Combat Soviet Reparations Claim—American's Calm Called Contribution To Big Four Discussions

Moscow Parley's Hopes Are Raised For Agreement

W. GALLAGHER

Moscow, March 19 (AP)—The first inkling that the Moscow conference might reach a compromise on Germany came tonight when Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, agreed that the four powers possibly could reconcile their positions.

At the same time, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, gravely warned the conference that the success of negotiations on Germany will have a definite effect on big-power collaboration in all Europe.

Molotov, who shook the reparations skeleton out of the Yalta closet, found Bevin and Marshall producing similar references to previously secret discussions at Potsdam and in the Allied Control Council for Germany.

Recalls Russian Opposition

Marshall revealed that the Russians, who yesterday came out for a 10,000,000 to 12,000,000-ton steel production in Germany, fought desperately in the Allied Control Council a year ago to limit German steel production to 3,500,000 tons yearly because "a higher steel output constitutes a war potential."

Bevin, in turn, revealed that it was Prime Minister Stalin himself who insisted at Potsdam on capital goods reparations from the western zones and not the current production which the Soviets now ask.

Despite conciliatory speeches, particularly by Molotov, who agreed that Marshall's program for Germany constituted a good basis for discussion, little agreement was reached at today's meeting on basic issues, and new differences came to light in the economic discussions.

Rejects Setting Dollar Value

Bevin rejected setting a dollar value on reparations such as the Soviet $10,000,000,000 demand, rejected the Soviet demand to dissolve the Anglo-American zone fusion, demanded a balanced economy for Germany before reparations and rejected the French demand for definite coal deliveries to other European states.

Molotov rejected economic unity for Germany without reparations, rejected Marshall's and Bevin's contention that the Potsdam agreement superseded Yalta on reparations, but supported the French coal demand.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, was scheduled to give France's position on these same subjects when the Council meets tomorrow.

Seeks Common Viewpoint

Molotov told the Council that, after hearing the views of Great Britain, the United States and France, he still believed it possible to reach an accord in Moscow on the critical German economic program.

The Soviet diplomat declared it did not follow from the disputes which have broken out here that the four powers would be unable to find a common point of view on such issues as the level of industry, a balanced import-export program, freedom of movement inside Germany and similar key matters.

Molotov spoke after Bevin, in a commentary on the Soviet's program for Germany, had rejected Russian reparations demands.

Thought Question Finished

Bevin declared that Stalin himself had urged and requested at Potsdam that the western allies agree that reparations should come from capital goods and particularly factories in the western zone.

Bevin said that when he and others agreed to this he thought that the question of reparations was finished and there would be no demands for reparations from current production such as have been made by the Soviets.

In the main, Bevin went down the line for what Marshall and he had been insisting on. Among other things he flatly turned down Molotov's request that the British and American zonal merger be an-

nulled, saying that it will only be given up when it can be absorbed into national German economy.

Telegram Sent Churchill

Bevin also revealed that at a midnight Cabinet meeting in London, at the time of the Yalta conference discussion on reparations, the Cabinet had sent the then Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, a telegram which said:

"We consider it quite inadvisable to state any figure for German deliveries until possibilities have been properly investigated on the spot. We consider $20,000,000,000 far too great. It is roughly equivalent to Germany's prewar gross export. That is not allowing for any imports in an average year."

The telegram which Bevin read in support of this position that Britain never subscribed to Russian reparation demands also instructed Churchill "to mention" the importance of German payments for imports on the basis of priority with reparations.

Otherwise, the Cabinet wired, "we shall find ourselves paying for imports necessary to keep Germany alive while others are taking reparations."

Cannot Divide Question

Bevin, in a lengthy comment on Molotov's earlier statement on the German economic program, said that economic unity is indivisible and it is not possible to reach agreement merely on a particular problem.

On the question of the Ruhr, for which Molotov asked four-power control and the French want a separate administration, Bevin said that the Ruhr is in the British zone and it will remain there until different arrangements are made. Subsequent remarks indicated that he meant that, until ecoonmic unity is attained and four-power control of all German industries set, he will not yield an inch on the Ruhr.

Bevin welcomed Molotov's call for a higher level of industry in German steel production, saying that the British had long since asked for an 11,000,000-ton level. But said he could not accept Molotov's position that this increase be associated with payment of reparations out of current production.

Molotov, in his statement to the council, said that economic unity without reparations was unacceptable to the Soviet Government. But he agreed that economic unity with reparations was acceptable. He said further that he could not accept Marshall's and Bevin's positions that the Potsdam decision superseded the Yalta decisions on reparations.

Molotov revealed that the Soviet had not only taken reparations from the Soviet zone in the form of factory removals and from current production but had also transferred ownership of German factories in the eastern zone to the Soviet. His reference apparently was to 200 factories recently Soviet-ized in the eastern zone of Germany.

Molotov said he supportcd the French demands that the conference provide definite coal deliveries to France. He declared that it was not clear to him why anthracite coal production in the British occupation zone was only 43 per cent of prewar capacity, while in the Soviet zone it was 74 per cent.

Bevin, on the other hand, said he could not accept the proposal put forward by Bidault that definite proportions of Germany's annual coal production be allocated for export. He said that he appreciated the needs of France but did not consider this practicable.

Marshall, in declaring that the Russians earlier had opposed any large increase in German steel production, said that he was willing to consider Molotov's proposal for a German steel output of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons a year.

"While I am prepared to consider this proposal, I must point out the changed Soviet point of view is in itself evidence of adherent danger in developing the production program designed for reparations purposes," Marshall continued.

He warned that Germany had managed to rebuild and go to war again after 1919 because the Allies sought to rebuild industries and get reparations.

Marshall added in closing that "it seems no reparations program should be adopted to be carried out over a long period of years which creates a burden on the German people to the extent that democratic government could not hope to survive."

however, that the Soviet Union rejected the British-American position that the Potsdam decisions on reparations superseded the decisions of the Big Three Yalta Conference.

Cites "Inherent Danger"

He further declared that the economic unity of Germany without reparations was not acceptable to the Soviet Government but that with reparations it would be acceptable.

Marshall reminded Molotov that there were "grave" difficulties to be faced in the reparations problem. He said he was prepared to "consider" Molotov's demands for a higher level of industry in Germany to raise her steel production, but he added that there was an "inherent danger" in developing a production program designed for reparations purposes.

Russia has asked that the steel production level be raised to 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 tons annually.

Factory Removals Told

Molotov disclosed officially for the first time that the Soviet Union had not only taken reparations from the Soviet Zone in the form of factory removals and from current German production, but also had transferred the ownership of some German factories in the eastern zone to Soviet ownership.

He apparently was referring to a recently created Soviet corporation comprising 200 factories in the eastern zone of Germany. Soviet authorities had refused, heretofore, to give any information on the ownership of these factories.

Molotov said these factories, although Soviet-owned, would be subject to German laws.

The Soviet Minister said, however, that the Russians had received only $5,000,000 in capital reparations from the western zones of Germany and, because of this, had to take substantial reparations from their own zone. He said the figures on this would be made available at the appropriate time. Molotov added that not to take such reparations would have been a crime in the eyes of the Russian people.

Marshall reminded the Soviet Minister that the Russians in Berlin last year had demanded that Germany be limited to 3,500,000 tons of steel annually "and expressed belief that a higher steel output constituted a war potential."

Marshall Reminds Of 1919

Marshall said Germany managed to rebuild and go to war again after 1919 because the Allies sought to rebuild industries to get reparations. He said that both the Allied countries and Germany needed to know "what specific resources should be left to Germany, so the country may be encouraged to exert a full effort in industrial recovery."

"It seems," Marshall said, "no reparations program should be odopted to be carried out over a long period of years which creates a burden on the German people to the extent that democratic government could not hope to survive."

Molotov Voices Hope

Molotov had just told the Council that, after hearing the different views of the United States, Britain and France, he still believed agreement possible in Moscow among the four powers on the critical German economic program.

Molotov said it did not follow from the disputes which thus far have broken out here that the four powers would be unable to find a common point of view on such issues as the level of German industry, a balanced import-export program and freedom of movement in Germany, as well as on similar key matters.

Dollar Valuation Rejected

Molotov spoke after Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain, in a studied commentary on the Soviet program for Germany, rejected Russian reparations demands and said it was Britain's policy not to agree to any dollar valuations on reparations. Molotov has put forward a Soviet claim for $10,000,000,000 in reparations from post-war Germany.

Bevin revealed—for the first time—that Prime Minister Stalin himself had urged and requested the Western Allies to agree that reparations should come from capital goods and particularly factories in the Western zones.

The British Minister said that, when he and the others agreed to this, he thought that the question of reparations was finished and there would be no demands.

Bevin also disclosed that the British Cabinet, at the time of the Big Three discussion on reparations at Yalta, sent a telegram to Winston Churchill, then attending the conference as Prime Minister. It said:

"We consider it quite inadvisable to state any figure for German deliveries until possibilities have been properly investigated on the spot. We consider $20,000,000,000 far too great. It is roughly equivalent to Germany's prewar gross exports. And that is not allowing for any imports in an average year."

Only Basis For Discussion

Molotov has said the $20,000,000,000 figure was agreed upon at Yalta as the grand total of reparations from Germany, but Secretary Marshall said yesterday this figure was only a basis for discussion and was superceded by later agreements at Potsdam where no figure was set.

The telegram, which Bevin read in support of his position that the British never subscribed to Russian reparations demands, also instructed Churchill to mention the importance of German payments for imports.

On the question of the industrial Ruhr, over which Molotov has asked four-power control, Bevin said it was now in the British occupation zone and it would remain there until different arrangements were concluded.

To Hold Ruhr Pending Unity

The British Secretary's subsequent remarks indicated he meant that Britain would not yield up the Ruhr until economic unity was attained for Germany and there was four-power control of all German industries.

Bevin welcomed Molotov's call for a higher level of German steel production. He said the British long since had asked for an 11,000,000-ton level. He added, however, that he could not accept Molotov's position that his increase should be associated with payment of reparations out of current German production.

Compromise Bid Expected

Authoritative sources here said France was expected to propose some compromise solution of both reparations and economic problems. It was believed by these informants that France would suggest raising the level of steel production in Germany to 8,000,000 tons annually from the present agreed level of 5,800,000 tons.

On the issue of current production for reparations, the French were expected by these informants to suggest that Germany be allowed unlimited production in certain light industries.

Production above German needs thus could be divided on a percentage basis—a high share to pay for imports at the start, with the share for reparations increasing gradually over the years.

Remarks by Gen. Marshall

MOSCOW, March 19 (AP)—Following is the text of Secretary of State Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers today:

I agree with Mr. Molotov as to the great value of Mr. Bevin's clear statement of the British position. I am encouraged by the statement of Mr. Molotov just completed and I fully agree that our views are possible of reconciliation, however grave the difficulties of reparations.

The views of the United States delegation as regards Yalta and the other seven subjects remain as of yesterday.

Mr. Molotov has named specific recommendations with regard to a new reparation program concerning largely utilization of production for reparation purposes. The Soviet representative at Potsdam appeared to find that a production program for reparation was inadvisable. Subsequently, in the negotiations in the Allied Control Authority in Berlin, the Soviet insisted on a steel output in Germany that would be limited to 3,500,000 tons a year and expressed the belief that a higher steel output constituted a war potential. The Soviet now recommends from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons as the annual output.

While I am prepared to consider this proposal, I must point out that the changed Soviet viewpoint in itself is evidence of an inherent danger in developing a production program designed for reparation purposes.

The United States delegation agrees that the period in which reparation is to be completed should be definitely prescribed. The devastated nations entitled to reparations need to know now what they may expect to receive so they can plan accordingly. Likewise, the German people need to be advised as to the specific resources to be left in Germany so they may be encouraged to exert their full effort toward industrial recovery within their capacity. This date must be fixed to meet practical considerations and transport.

Referring again to production reparations, it should be recognized that the production arrangements made after the last war for Germany to maximize production in order to pay reparations to the devastated countries resulted in the rapid rebuilding of Germany into a superior economy which within an unbelievably short period of years was available for diversion to war purposes. To rebuild on an expanded program in Germany to produce reparations would be to repeat the same mistake, unless the increases were made in fields which offer little, if any, war risk.

Moreover, after the last war the ability of Germany to provide reparations from current production was determined by the financial assistance provided Germany in the form of loans. It would not be likely that Germany could obtain outside financing for reparations purposes this time.

It also seems that no reparations program should be adopted to be carried out over a long period which would create a burden on the German people to the extent that democratic governments could not hope to survive.

Reich Pact Possible, Marshall, Molotov Agree At Parley (D)

J. HIGHTOWER

Moscow, March 19 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall agreed today that a meeting of minds was possible in this conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Germany's economic program.

Molotov said in a statement,

'Pravda' Asks if Negro Has Democracy in U. S.

MOSCOW, March 19 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda," with an eye on the Negro question in the United States, criticized George C. Marshall, American Secretary of State, today for concern which he expresse ; yesterday over the definition of democracy.

Referring to a speech Mr. Marshall made to the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, commentator Y. Viktorov declared:

"Secretary of State Marshall thought it nicessary to dedicate part of his speech to general discussions on democracy. It seems to us that such an approach to the question is scarcely useful and can be hardly justified.

"Isn't it a fact that in practice people are deprived of those 'indefeasible rights' of which Marshall spoke, and in fact they live in fear that they will be refused the right to work or be deprived of life, freedom or the pursuit of happiness, merely because they belong not to the white but the colored population of another country?"

Pravda Assails Marshall (D)

Moscow, March 19 (AP)—Secretary of State George C. Marshall's concern over the meaning of democracy got an editorial larruping today in the columns of *Pravda*.

Commentator Y. Viktorov, men-

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tioning the Negro question in the United States and current proposals to outlaw the Communist party there, wrote in the Communist party organ:

"Secretary of State Marshall thought it necessary to dedicate part of his speech (to the Foreign Ministers Council last Friday) to general discussions on democracy.

"Hardly Justified"

"It seems to us that such an approach to the question is scarcely useful and can be hardly justified.

"Isn't it a fact that in practice people are deprived of those 'indefeasible rights' of which Marshall spoke and, in fact, they live in fear that they will be refused the right to work or be deprived of life, freedom or the pursuit of happiness merely because they belong not to the white but the colored population of another country?"

Pravda said the theoretical position of the right of every man to express freely his opinion and convictions—as defended by Marshall—seems to have no place in the American scene when proposals to prohibit the Communist party are considered.

Assails "Generalization"

"One cannot fail to deduce," the commentator wrote, "that a theoretical generalization on democracy helps little in explaining the cause and discussing practical vital questions on the democratization of Germany."

Viktorov also criticized American occupation authorities for what he called discrimination against democratic parties in Germany, and maintained that uniform rights for trade unions were being hampered by occupation authorities in both the British and American zones of Germany.

use the word "Nazi" in the Austrian peace term.

Surprisingly, the Russian deputy, Feodor Gousev, agreed that the deputies should try to work up a clause regarding Austrian Nazis, using the word "Nazi" rather than "Fascist."

General Term

The agreement came after the British deputy, Lord Hood, cited the Potsdam pact use of the term Nazi. The normal procedure had been for the Russians to use the word Fascist and the Western powers to use the word Nazi.

The Soviets had used their term in the draft clause for the Austrian treaty and Clark rejected it, saying the United States was talking about breaking up Nazism in Austria and that Fascism was the system in Italy. Gousev argued that Fascism is a more general term.

Clark said he noted that Fascism was a general term and told Gousev pointedly that it had even been applied to a prominent member of the American delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Gousev Got Point

American informants declined to say whether Clark mentioned Dulles by name, but all agreed that Gousev got the point.

Dulles had been assailed three times in the Russian weekly, *New Times*, immediately before the conference opened for articles written in the United States which were critical of Russian policies.

Gousev remarked to Clark that if the deputies took up everything in the newspapers here and in the United States, they would accomplish nothing.

Gaps In Treaty

The points illustrated the huge gaps of disagreement remaining in the Austrian treaty, which the United States and Great Britain are hoping to conclude at this session.

The deputies have gone through the preamble and sixteen political articles of the treaty. The progress of other deputies on a German peace treaty draft was about the same. add

Clark Hits Back At Red Attack On Dulles

J. HABBT LOWER

Moscow, March 19 (AP)—Gen. Mark Clark threw back at the Russian representative at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers' Deputies today Soviet press attacks on John Foster Dulles, adviser to Secretary Marshall, whom Moscow newspapers had called a "Fascist."

Clark argued, in effect, that the Russians were likely to call almost anybody a Fascist and that this was one reason why the United States opposed that term and wished to

'Capitalist' a Hostile Word In the Russian Vocabulary

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 19—Persons present at today's meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies were told that the Russians had once sought to liquidate a newspaper in Austria for the reason, among others, that it had called the United States a "capitalistic country."

The Russians argued that this was propaganda hostile to an Allied nation.

Attlee Warns Monty Or Making Speeches

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London, March 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee today hinted that he had scolded Field Marshal Lord Montgomery.

"I have spoken to Field Marshal Montgomery, telling him of the danger of making speeches which might be interpreted by persons who wanted to make mischief," Attlee said in the House of Commons.

Lord Montgomery, nonparty chief of the Imperial General Staff, said in a speech last week it was vital that Great Britain have able leadership "at all levels in every walk of life."

Conservatives interpreted this as critical of the Labor Government during the current economic crisis.

Replying to critical questions by Labor members of Parliament, Attlee said he "entirely agreed" that it was "constitutionally improper" for Montgomery to make a speech with political implications.

New Governor Is Named For Hong Kong Colony

London, March 19 (AP)—The Colonial Office announced tonight the appointment of Sir Alexander Grantham as governor and commander in chief of the British colony of Hong Kong.

He succeeds Sir Mark Aithison Young, who, the announcement said, "will shortly be retiring."

Sir Alexander, 48, has been governor general of Fiji since 1944. Before that he held Colonial Office posts in Bermuda, Jamaica and Nigeria and began his service as a cadet in Hong Kong in 1922.

Argentina Balks as $1.80 Wheat Export Price Is Set

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—Three of the world's four great wheat exporting nations—the United States, Canada and Australia—agreed today on a maximum price of $1.80 a bushel for exported bread grain, but the fourth, Argentina, declined to go along. The United States, Canada, Australia also accepted a minimum of $1.25 for exported wheat. The two figures had been proposed by the International Wheat Council in Washington.

Anselmo Viacava, the Argentine representative at the International Wheat conference, said he had not received instructions from his government to accept this price range. Other conference sources said that when definite Argentine instructions do arrive they are generally expected to oppose adoption of fixed prices. Argentina reportedly has received a price equal to about $3 a bushel for wheat recently sold to needy European nations.

The objective of the conference here is to regulate export and import prices of wheat and to devise methods of insuring sufficient world supplies and reserves for the next five years.

Ireland Rations Firewood

DUBLIN, March 19 (AP)—The Government announced tonight the rationing of firewood to meet the acute crisis in domestic fuel supplies. It said that householders could expect only a half-ton of peat and firewood for April and May.

Ramadier Upheld On Indo-China

Paris, March 19 (AP)—The French National Assembly accorded Premier Paul Ramadier a 421-to-0 vote of confidence on his policies in Indo-China today after a stormy debate on France's relations with the Viet Namese regime. Communist deputies abstained from voting, despite a challenge from Ramadier.

Communist Leader Jacques Duclos announced before the vote was taken that the Communist party, largest in the Assembly, would neither support nor oppose the confidence motion.

Duclos Leads Criticism

Ramadier retorted that he wanted his policy backed by the entire nation, not merely by a majority. However, the Communists, led by Duclos, Vice Premier Maurice Thorez and National Defense Minister Francois Billoux, remained impassive during the vote which followed.

The incident caused speculation whether Ramadier would demand the resignation of Thorez, Billoux and the three other Communist members of the coalition.

New Strain On Coalition

Communist refusal to support the Premier's policies in Indo-China does not require the party to leave the Cabinet, but observers agreed that it places a new strain on the unwieldy four-party combination.

Duclos assailed the military campaign in Indo-China as unbearably costly to the nation and asserted that France should come to terms with the Viet Namese.

"Otherwise," he added, "others will come who pretend to protect democracy in Athens and Ankara."

FRENCH SWEAR IN NEGRO AS COUNCIL PRESIDENT

PARIS, March 19 — (AP) Gaston Monnerville, a negro, was sworn in today as president of the Council of the Republic, the upper French legislative house.

Monnerville, a deputy from the South American colony of French Guiana who has served in various French parliamentary chambers since 1932, was the first negro to be president of a parliamentary chamber in France.

Monnerville and his wife were moving into the council president's official quarters, the "Petit Luxembourg," a relatively small but ornate mension adjoining Luxembourg palace where the Council meets.

He is a native of Cayenne in the sultry, humid and jungle-spread settlements on the northern coast of South America. Monnerville graduated in law from the University of Toulouse and has been a member of the Paris bar for many years.

His choice to the high office was not surprising to persons familiar with French tolerance in racial relations.

Paris, March 19 (AP)—Robert Schumann, Finance Minister, called for a 48-hour week in French industry today as a way of digging the nation out of a financial hole deepened by expenses of the Indo-Chinese war and a freeze that destroyed 4,000,000 acres of spring crops. The present work week in most industries is 40 hours.

Three Americans Fined In Military Scrip Case

Paris, March 19 (AP)—A special court-martial today convicted three American civilian employés of the War Department of wrongful possession of military scrip. The men were accused of obtaining it illegally from a French civilian.

Alfred A. McClennon, of the Bronx, N.Y., and John W. Chandler, for 30 years a resident of Paris, were fined $500 each. Louis G. Rouniker, of Milwaukee, Wis., was fined $300.

Rouniker and McClennon were found innocent of wrongfully trying to import articles in excess of their personal needs. Chandler was acquitted of knowingly attempting to pass counterfeit scrip. Similar charges against McClennon and Rouniker were dismissed.

2 Expelled Bulgarian Writers Leave France

Paris, March 19 (AP)—Two Bulgarian newspaper men, ordered expelled from France, left French territory last night, Government sources said today.

The expelled journalists were Amy Bakalov, chief of a Bulgarian information bureau in Paris and writer for two Sofia weeklies, and Lovan Strelkov, correspondent for a Sofia daily.

The expulsions resulted from incidents at Sofia in which Bulgarian authorities expelled a woman correspondent for the Agence France-Presse.

GREEKS NAME ATTACK AREA

Give Notice Of Drive Where Slav Probers Left Group

L.S. CHARLES

Salonika, Greece, March 19 (AP)—A Greek Government representative said tonight that full-scale military operations against guerrillas will be launched at dawn tomorrow in the Mount Grammos area near the Albanian frontier where Russian and Polish delegates of the United Nations Balkan investigating commission remained when other delegates returned here.

Earlier, Greek military authorities claimed that the presence in guerrilla territory of the Russian and Polish delegates was impeding Government military operations in the vicinity of Asproklissia.

Failed To Meet Leader

The delegates and their liaison representatives remained behind last Sunday when the commission's field team waited in vain to talk with "General Markos," described as commander in chief of the Greek guerrilla forces.

A formal announcement of the impending military operations was made by Alexis Kyrou, Greek liaison officer to the United Nations commission yesterday.

There was no information on the exact whereabouts of the Slav group, according to official commission sources. However, when the field team split up, the Slav group remained behind in the village of Kastanofiton in the plateau between the Grammos, Voion and Siniastikon mountains and northeast of the Grevena Plain, where some military operations have been under way ten days.

Sought To Make Contact

The party stayed behind, commission sources said, in an effort to make contact with the Greek guerrilla chieftain after the commission's team had waited two days and then abandoned the project.

Disclosure of operations at Asproklissia indicated that military units have also taken Amoudara, which is at the edge of guerrilla territory.

The Greek military announce-

An Unreconstructed Fascist

Trieste, March 19 (AP)—Maria Pasquinelli, 34-year-old Italian spinster schoolteacher who shot a British brigadier at Pola February 10 in protest against the Italian peace treaty, told a court trying her on a charge of murder here today of a long and thus far fruitless flirtation with martyrdom.

From her two-and-one-half-hour session on the stand—a virtual monologue—there emerged these facts; J. P. HICKNIGHT

Feared And Hated Communism

She was an unreconstructed Fascist who "believed in fascism and loved it" because she thought "the greatness of Italy could be best achieved by fascism."

She feared and hated communism and she believed that the aim of pan-Slavism was the extinction not only of the Italian race but also of Latin civilization and the Western world.

In her account—interrupted only rarely by Luigi Giannini, defense counsel, and the United States president of the court, Col. John W. Chapman—the short swarthy defendant reiterated that she had nothing against, and in fact did not even know by sight, her victim, 39-year-old British Brigadier R. W. M. De Winton, commander of the British garrison at Pola.

Wanted To Hit Big 4

"I did not mean to hit the man or the uniform," she said. "I wanted to hit only the major representative of the Big Four at Pola. Unfortunately he was a man and a soldier.

"If I had had the occasion, I would have hit the Big Four—as a symbol of the injustice to my country."

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ment said military units clashed with bandits at Asproklissia, forcing the bandits to retreat. However, a small group riding mules, it added, waved a white flag and firing was halted because it was feared they were the Slav group that had stayed behind to interview "General Markos." The riders disappeared and did not present themselves to the military.

400 Rebels Attack Greek Town

Athens, March 19 (AP)—Press dispatches today said 400 insurgents had attacked Daphne, 45 miles northeast of Salonika; burned the police station, town hall and several houses, routed the police force and abducted 40 women and children.

Dispatches also said a band launched an attack near Skra, where a United Nations field team has been investigating. The attack was beaten off and the guerrillas fled northward.

REDS AGAIN REJECT U. S. DEMAND FOR HUNGARIAN PROBE

J. GUINN (N)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 19—(AP) Russia tossed a charge of "interference" back at the United States today, and rejected for the second time in two weeks an American demand for an investigation of Hungary's political affairs.

Twice this month, the United States has sent notes to Russian occupation authorities accusing them of interfering in Hungarian affairs and of backing local Communists in an attempt to overthrow the elected Hungarian government. The last U. S. note was delivered Monday.

"Once already I had the opportunity to decline your interference into this case," said today's Russian reply, which was similar to the Soviet answer to the first note.

Signed by General

The Soviet note was signed by Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, commander of Russian occupation forces in Hungary and acting chairman of the Allied Control commission for this country. It was delivered to U. S. Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, head of the United States military mission here.

The Russians brushed aside an American contention that Bela Kovacs, anti-Communist member of Parliament, had been arrested on charges of espionage only after Communists had been unsuccessful in obtaining his arrest by other means.

Pointing out that the earlier Russian note had dealt with the Kovacs case, Sviridov added in today's communication:

"However, since you, in spite of that, again return to this issue, I solely to forestall you from making any further mistake, can inform you that Bela Kovacs has fully acknowledged his guilt in crimes committed against the Soviet army, as well as his participation in the (anti-government) plot."

Can't Change Attitude

The Russian general added that, considering everything, he did not "find it possible to change my attitude toward your offer for investigation of the existing conditions in Hungary and of the plot."

Kovacs was picked up by the Russians on a spy charge, after Hungarian Communists had accused him of plotting to overthrow the government. The Communist-dominated Hungarian security police was unable to arrest him on the plotting charge because of his parliamentary immunity.

The American note, publication of which was delayed by the Russians pending preparation of their reply, finally was broadcast today, along with the answer.

The United States had contended that the Russians interfered in Hungarian affairs to aid the cause of Hungarian Communists.

Today's Russian reply brushed aside an American assertion of March 17 that Soviet forces arrested Bela Kovacs, anti-Communist member of Parliament, on charges of espionage only after a Communist had been unsuccessful in having Kovacs arrested by other means.

The Communist had accused Kovacs, secretary-general of the Small Holders party, of being implicated in a plot against the year-old republic but failed to win a waiver of Kovacs's parliamentary immunity and his arrest by the Communist-controlled political police.

With regard to Kovacs, Sviridov's note said:

"Once already I had the opportunity to decline your interference in this case.

Parliamentary Probe

"However, since you, in spite of that, again return to this issue, I, solely to forestall you from making any further mistake, can inform you that Bela Kovacs has fully acknowledged his guilt in crimes committed against the Soviet Army as well as his participation in the plot."

As for an American complaint that the Communists refused to permit parliamentary investigations of Small Holder members of Parliament accused of complicity in the purported plot, Sviridov said:

"Attempts to change the usual procedure of the investigation through creation of a special parliamentary committee to investigate were not called for by any necessity, but rather had as their aim to conceal criminal roles of parliamentary deputies of the Small Holders party implicated in the plot."

Both Texts Broadcast

The Russian commander said that both the investigation of the plot, which the United States contended was conducted by Communist-controlled police, and the current trial of thirteen defendants, which the American note said was being carried on by a predominantly Left-wing court, were in accordance with the Hungarian constitution and the Law for the Defense of the Republic—a law sponsored by Leftists.

The Hungarian radio, meanwhile, broadcast the text of the two notes this morning and Hungarian afternoon papers were expected to publish them.

The broadcast and possible publication of the notes followed a lengthy discussion yesterday between Weems and Sviridov, during which the American protested that the Russians had ordered the American note withheld from the Hungarian press.

Sviridov replied that he had not had it withheld, that he only requested a delay, pending the preparation of a Russian reply, so that both could be released at the same time.

Sviridov told Weems that he had "a perfect right to control the Hungarian press."

Russ In Hungary Reject U.S. Protest, Probe Bid

J. GUINN (D)

Budapest, March 19 (AP)—The Soviet command in Budapest rejected today United States protests against Russian interference in Hungarian political affairs and refused for the second time an American request for a three-power investigation of the situation.

In a note delivered today to Brig. Gen. George H. Weems at the American military mission, Russian Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov declared:

"I do not find it possible to change my attitude toward your offer for investigation of the existing conditions in Hungary."

Sviridov is acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission for Hungary.

The Kovacs Case

Belgian Cabinet (N)

Brussels, March 19 (AP)—Paul Henri Spaak, president of the United Nations General Assembly, announced formation today of a two-party Belgian Cabinet which he will head as Premier and Foreign Minister.

The new ministers—representing the Socialist and Social Christian (Catholic) parties—will be sworn into office tomorrow by Prince Charles, the Regent. Two of the Cabinet members have no party affiliation.

Communists Withdrew

Spaak was asked to form the new Government by the Regent, after Communist members withdrew last week from the coalition Cabinet of Camille Huysmans, whom Spaak named as his Minister of Education. Liberals and Communists both refused to participate in an all-party Government.

Spaak, a Socialist, is expected to present his program at a meeting of Parliament Tuesday. He named a Cabinet in March, 1946, which lasted for only ten days before it was turned out of office by a parliamentary vote of no confidence.

Division By Parties

The Socialists in the new Cabinet are:

SPAAK, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

HUYSMANS, education.

AUGUSTE VERMEYLEN, interior.

JOSEPH MERLOT, budget.

LEON-ELIE TROCLET, labor.

ACHILLE VAN ACKER, communications.

ACHILLE DELATTRE, coal.

PAUL DE GROOTE, national re-equipment.

Social Christian members are:

GASTON EYSKENS, finance.

PAUL STRUYE, justice.

ALPHONSE VERBIST, health.

MAURICE ORBAN, agriculture.

OSCAR BEHOGNE, public works.

ROBERT DE MAN, reconstruction.

PIERRE WIGNY, colonies.

Non-party members are:

COL. RAOUL DE FRAITEUR, national defense.

GEORGES MOENS DE GERNIG, food and supplies.

Two other Social Christians also were named, but have not yet given their consent to serve. They are Jean Duvieusart, commerce, and Francois Vanderstraeten-Waillet, foreign trade.

GREEK SHIP HITS MINE OFF DUTCH MAINLAND

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, (Thursday), March 20 — (AP) The 4,355-ton Greek steamer Alexandra struck a mine yesterday off the West Frisian islands and was reported to be sinking.

Tugboats and a lifeboat from the island of Terschelling in the West Frisian group off the Dutch mainland put out to aid the freighter.

Offices of the north south Holland Lifeboat Co. said it was not known whether the company's lifeboat yet had contacted the freighter.

The vessel sailed from Baltimore Feb. 19 and was en route to Amsterdam with a cargo of hides.

King Gustav Departs for Nice

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP).—For the first time since pre-war days King Gustav of Sweden left his country tonight for his favorite haunt—Nice, on the French Riviera. He is eighty-eight.

Assassination Plot

Cairo, March 19 (AP)—El Sayed Jamal El Husseini, acting head of the Arabs' Palestine executive committee, said today the Palestine Government had discovered a plot to assassinate him.

He declined to comment further but a reliable source said the plot was organized because of the anti-Zionist campaign waged by Husseini.

British Policeman Is Killed By Bomb

Jerusalem, March 19 (AP)—One British policeman was killed and five other Britons were injured when a bomb exploded among them as they were returning from a motion-picture theater to their quarters north of Hadera, between Haifa and Tel Aviv, it was officially announced tonight.

Moslem League To Boycott Asia Parley Sunday (N)

Calls It Only an Attempt of India's Hindu Congress to Boost Itself Politically

NEW DELHI, March 19 (AP).—The Moslem League announced tonight that it will boycott the Asian Relations Conference which opens here Sunday. The decision was taken by the party's representation in the Central Legislature, on the ground that the conference was organized by the all-India Congress party without the cooperation of the Moslem League.

The legislative group, headed by Liaquat Ali Khan, general secretary of the Moslem League, called the conference a "thinly disguised attempt on the part of the Hindu Congress to boost itself politically as the prospective leader of Asiatic peoples."

Upward of 250 delegates from two dozen countries surrounding India are expected to attend the conference, called to develop cultural and social solidarity among Asian nations.

Penalties Stiffened

LAHORE, India, March 19 (AP)—The Punjab Governor, Sir Evan Jenkins, proclaimed the death penalty today for a number of offenses in the Punjab, where Moslem "trouble makers" were blamed officially for "very large" casualties among the Sikh and Hindu populations in communal rioting.

A communique said that the death penalty would be imposed for "attempted murder, kidnapping and their variants, rape, robbery and their variants and arson."

Quiet was reported in most sections of the Province but a bad rioting condition was reported in Northwest Punjab.

RAF Plane Crash In Ceylon Kills 11

Colombo, Ceylon, March 19 (AP)—A Royal Air Force transport plane, en route from Britain to Singapore, crashed and burned 4 miles north of Negombo airport today, killing eleven of the fifteen persons aboard.

The four survivors were removed to a hospital with severe burns and other injuries.

The plane had just taken off from the airport when one of its engines failed. The survivors included two of the six-man crew and two of the nine passengers.

TURKS JUBILANT

Istanbul, March 19 (A. P.).—Restrained jubilation crept through typical Oriental calm today as Turks learned officially that an American naval force will steam through the Dardanelles next month, the third such visit in Turkish waters within a year.

"America is backing up words with action," said one typical middle class Turk, "and I love it."

United States Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson spent nearly two hours with Premier Recep Peker last night on the eve of his departure for Washington to report to President Truman on Turkish reaction to the President's proposal last week to give financial help to Greece and Turkey. Wilson left by Pan American Clipper for Washington today, expecting to arrive in New York at 9:50 A. M., Eastern standard time tomorrow.

U. S. Policies Criticized

SINGAPORE, March 19 (AP).—"The Straits Times" declared today that the American occupation forces have "abandoned their attempt to democratize Japan, not publicly or officially, of course, but in fact that is what has happened."

Climaxing the most complete British-Malayan newspaper comment on Japan in months, the "Times" editorialized that the main reason for what it termed the United States policy change was the "American conviction that Soviet Russia is a world menace." The paper said the United States now is thinking of Japan as "the aircraft carrier of the Pacific" rather than "the nursery of Asiatic democracy."

The "Times," regarded as an important factor in British colonial public opinion, said economic necessities influenced General MacArthur to permit the emergence of the Rightists to full control over the Japanese government.

The paper also was skeptical that the social and political reforms that General MacArthur has instituted would remain permanent and expressed concern for the Malayas if Japan should quickly regain her pre-war position as the Far East's dominant industrial nation.

The American reform record is impressive, observed The Times, but added that "some observers on the spot" are convinced that the reforms are superficial and without "the slightest guarantee they will last after the Americans leave."

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Hong Kong Chief Named

Hong Kong, March 19 (AP)—A reliable source said today Sir Alexander George Gerder Grantham had been appointed governor of the British crown colony of Hong Kong, succeeding Sir Mark Young, who plans to relinquish the post in May. Sir Alexander at present is governor and commander in chief in Fiji and high commissioner for the Western Pacific.

New Yellow River Route Held A Peril

Shanghai, March 19 (AP)—Chinese Communist relief officials charged today the Government had sent the Yellow River back into its old course without repairing downstream dikes, thereby imperiling hundreds of thousands of farmers living along the old bed.

The Central News Agency reported Sunday that the big gap in the dike at Huayuankou, about 400 miles northeast of Nanking, had been closed March 15.

The Communists accused the Chinese Government and UNRRA officials of violating "solemn agreements" by allowing the gap to be closed before resettling people.

"The dikes have not been repaired adequately," the Communists said.

The river was diverted southward from its old course in 1938 by blowing the dikes at Huayuankou in an attempt to halt the Japanese.

CHINA TAKES REDS' CAPITAL (N)

Chiang Announces Capture Of Undefended Yenan

H. K. MILKS

Nanking, March 19 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek and his diminutive understudy, Gen. Chen Cheng, Army chief of staff, today presented the Kuomintang with the Government's greatest civil-war victory—capture of the Chinese Communist capital, Yenan.

The Government announced the seizure of undefended Yenan only a few hours after Chen had promised the Kuomintang (Government party) central executive committee that the city would be captured "within a very short time."

The victory appeared to be of greater psychological than military value, however.

Believed Bloodless

Despite Government reports that severe fighting preceded the entry into deserted Yenan, informed sources expressed belief the conquest was relatively bloodless. The Japanese had failed to capture the former stronghold in eight years of war.

The official Central News Agency, which received the first news of the occupation in a telephone call from Sian, reported that Communist Gen. Ho Lung's forces had 10,000 casualties and 2,000 more of his men were taken captive.

Conquest of Yenan opened the way for another long march if Mao Tse-tung, Communist party chief, and other leaders hope to join up the bulk of their forces in far-off Manchuria. The Government's capture a few months ago of Kalgan, formerly a big Communist military base about 125 miles northwest of Peiping, cut off the Communists' previous direct route from Yenan to Manchuria.

Long Roundabout Route

The fleeing Communists face a long, roundabout route across hundreds of miles of rough country if they make for Harbin, their North Manchurian base.

The speed with which Kuomintang troops crossed more than 50 miles of rugged mountain country to seize Yenan indicated the Communists made only a token defense of the area—as predicted—then retired according to prearranged plan.

The rapid conquest was expected to boost the stock of Government armies with members of the Kuomintang committee, some of whom openly had been critical of Chen's failure to reopen communications and defeat Communists elsewhere within a period they considered reasonable.

Strengthens Chiang's Hand

The victory strengthens the hand of the Generalissimo himself in efforts to bring about greater party unity and squelch factional strife within the organization.

Possession of Yenan without defeating Ho's hostile force, however, presents a grave supply problem. The Communists stripped the land for hundreds of miles around. They carried off grains and foodstuffs; they buried surpluses in carefully hidden deposits, well protected by land mines.

Government troops holding Yenan must be supplied for off—across more than 150 miles of barren, roadless mountains. A few days ago Communist leaders said: "Chiang Kai-shek's troops will find nothing. They had better carry their own food."

Observers said Government troops could expect to be subjected to steady, constant guerrilla threats.

The Government has propaganda value in being able to tell the world "we captured both the cradle and the capital of Chinese communism."

Chiang Forces Seize Yenan From Reds (D)

Nanking, March 19 (AP)—Fast-moving Chinese Nationalist troops took over the Chinese Communist capital of Yenan today at the end of a 200-mile forced march from Sian.

H. K. MILKS

The first of the Government forces at 10 A.M. today entered the Red capital—virtually a ghost city since its evacuation by Communists and the removal of practically everything that could be carried away.

City Undefended

Dispatches announcing the capture mentioned no fighting and it was presumed that Communist General Ho Lung's defense troops had faded into the Shensi province mountains. Party Chieftain Mao Tse-tung and other Communist leaders earlier were reported to have left the city.

The occupation, following swiftly behind an announcement by Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei that the Government column was within sight of Yenan, indicated that the Communists had made good their planned evacuation and carried out their decision not to defend the city.

The announcement from Peng had placed the troops of General Hu Chung-nan within sight of the city's outer defense towers, about 13 miles from the heart of Yenan.

Policy Change Seen

At that time, Peng declared that with Hu's column striking at the heart of the city and other Nationalist spearheads working along the flanking ridges, the position of the Communists was "untenable."

He said that "with the fall of Yenan the military situation in China will hinge on Communist policy, which up to the present has been to place implicit faith in armed forces."

Peng indicated that the Government considered the occupation of Yenan, which has been the focal point for Communist activity, the turning point in the civil war.

With the fall of the capital, Peng predicted, some of the Communist leaders may have a change of heart rather than face continued military disasters.

Radio Believed Moved

From an economic standpoint, the Nationalist troops will gain little from their occupation of the city. The Communists have been evacuating it for more than a month, with everything from camel trains to coolies carrying packs.

During their last visit here, Communist leaders boasted that "Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers will find nothing. They had better carry their own food."

Yenan's chief link with the outside world—the Communist Yenan radio—has been moved to a new location in the Shensi Mountains, it is believed. Sources which have monitored the radio daily said recent interruptions indicated the move.

There is no indication here of where any new Communist capital might be located. There is conjecture that Red Chief Mao and other party leaders might attempt a long overland march to set up headquarters in Manchuria, possibly in the area north of Harbin.

Americans Must Remain, Says Jap Premier

R. I. BRINES

Tokyo, March 19 (AP)—If the United States is going to insure world peace American must remain indefinitely in Japan after the Japanese peace treaty is signed, Premier Shigeru Yoshida said today.

The Premier voiced strong approval of General MacArthur's recent proposal for treaty negotiations and end of the occupation but made it plain that he preferred American protection to that of the United Nations upon signing the peace.

"We are having our battles with the Communists, too," Yoshida said, "and we have a very dangerous enemy to the north."

"Americans Must Remain"

He interpreted President Truman's recent address to mean that the United States was going to lead a world-wide opposition against communism, and said:

"You Americans have got to remain in Japan after the peace treaty if the United States is going to insure world peace. No matter how much you might want to go home, this must be done. It is to the advantage of your country as well as mine."

The American supervision should "continue as long as the world situation is so confused. . . . Otherwise all the work you put in to democratize Japan will collapse," Yoshida declared.

Comments On U.N.

In comment on General MacArthur's proposal that the United Nations take over the stewardship of Japan, the Premier said "I am not acquainted with the strength of the United Nations. But we know the League of Nations was not very good. Maybe the United Nations will not be ready when peace comes."

Yoshida predicted that military forces would be necessary in Japan, for a time at least, after the peace treaty was signed. MacArthur's statement did not foresee "military formations of any kind" as necessary after the treaty.

Cites Economic Needs

The premier said that MacArthur in his press conference report on the occupation gave the "Japanese people faith in a bright new world to replace the past uncertainty."

Yoshida stressed, as did MacArthur, the necessity of industrial and foreign trade revival for a healthy Japanese nation. After settlement of reparations, the premier said, industrial revival "could put the country on its feet perhaps after one year—if the Communists leave us alone."

Even if the Allies do not, the Japanese Government will probably be forecd to control Japanese imports indefinitely, the premier predicted, "because we have to repay our debt" to the United States for food imports under the occupation. That debt already is more than $200,000,000.

'Mess Of Pottage,' Or, Stew Of Verbiage

Tokyo, March 19 (AP)—A supreme headquarters officer urged the Japanese press today to caution voters not to sell their ballots "for a mess of pottage."

Non-Christian Japanese editors struggled with this one, not being up on their Bible, and finally rendered it into their own tongue this way: "Don't sell your vote for a cup of diluted cooked rice."

Tojo Court to Investigate '31 Manchurian Inquiry

TOKYO, March 19 (AP).—The International Military Tribunal decided today to investigate facts behind the 1931 Lytton Commission report to the League of Nations on the Manchurian incident.

The decison was made after defense counsel for former Premier Hideki Tojo and other war-crimes defendants contended that "influences" outside the evidence gathered by the commission affected its conclusions.

The prosecution charges that the seizure of Manchuria and the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo was part of a conspiracy by the present trial defendants.

Japan's delegate to the League of Nations, Yosuke Matsuoka, a defendant who died after the war-crimes trial began, walked out of a League meeting when it adopted the Lytton Report, which held Japanese aggression to blame for seizure of Manchurian territory. Japan withdrew from the League shortly thereafter.

Korean Police (N) Kill 2 Russians

Seoul, Korea, March 19 (AP)—United States headquarters today announced Korean police killed two Russian soldiers in a squabble over rice—the Koreans' staff of life—at the American-Soviet occupation boundary.

The incident could lead to serious repercussions in the explosive boundary atmosphere. There have been previous Korean-Russian squabbles along the border—the thirty-eighth parallel—but this is the first time Russians have been reported slain.

United States Military Government and intelligence officers were investigating.

The killings occurred yesterday at San Jik Tong, which gazeteers place on the thirty-eighth parallel. If the village is north of the occupation border, the rice would belong to the Russians; if south, to the Koreans.

Tried To Remove Rice

Reports to United States intelligence authorities related:

Russian soldiers tried to remove the rice from storage. Korean police argued that it had been brought to the village on Soviet orders.

The Russians and Koreans laid down their arms, shook hands—and argued twenty minutes. The Koreans contended San Jik Tong pays taxes to the south Korean government; the Russians that the village is north of the parallel.

Suddenly, a Russian private struck a Korean policeman. A Russian lieutenant picked up a sub machine gun, fired wildly and hit his companion in a leg.

Policeman On Guard

A Korean policeman guarding the grounded arms then picked up a carbine and killed both Russians.

American military government officers said two Koreans attacked the Russian lieutenant and the Soviet enlisted man began firing. Then Korean police killed both Russians.

2 Russians Die In Clash Over Korean Zone (D)

Seoul, Korea, March 19 (AP)—American authorities reported today that two Russian soldiers were killed yesterday by Korean police at San Jik Tong in a dispute over whether the 30-house village was in the American or Soviet occupation zone.

Reports to American intelligence and military government department authorities varied on details, but it was agreed that both sides claimed a store of rice in the village which the Russians tried to remove.

A report to intelligence authorities said one Russian soldier struck a Korean policeman in the face, and the other picked up a submachine gun and began firing. A Korean policeman then picked up a carbine and killed both Russians.

A Different Account

The account, as received by the military government's department of public information, said two Koreans jumped a Russian lieutenant and a Russian enlisted man began firing.

The military government said Korean police killed the enlisted man and then the lieutenant as he broke free from the police and reached for his gun.

This account added that the bodies of the Russians were taken

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into the Soviet zone by about 50 Soviet troops, who were reported to have moved into the village today.

Americans Investigating

American troops are investigating, but have not reported. Gazetteers show that San Jik Tong is directly on the line of the thirty-eighth parallel, which divides the two zones.

Both accounts agreed that the Russians tried to remove the rice and the Korean police contended that a farmer living in South Korea had brought it to town on Soviet orders.

20-Minute Argument

Before the shooting, both sides laid down their guns and shook hands all around, the report to intelligence said. Then for twenty minutes they argued over whether San Jik Tong was in the Russian or American zones.

The Russions maintained the village was in their area, and the police argued that the villagers paid taxes to the South Korean Government.

The report to intelligence officers related that after the Russian struck the Korean policeman, his companion picked up the submachine gun and in a wild burst hit his own man in the leg.

It was then, it added, that a Korean policeman picked up one carbine and began firing.

sion to sign the Cheribon agreement immediately, but added that he would be unable to turn his attention to the agreement until the situation at Modjokerto was settled.

Dr. Evatt Concurs

CANBERRA, Australia, March 19 (AP)—Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt said today that the Australian Government agreed with General MacArthur's view that armed occupation of Japan should be terminated as early as possible.

Dr. Evatt said that the Government considered that a Japanese peace treaty should be expedited to enable the most rapid definition of Japan's future position.

Meanwhile Sydney papers expressed doubt about the wisdom of General MacArthur's suggestion that occupation forces should be withdrawn when the treaty was signed.

The Daily Telegraph said: "One can hardly believe that in so short a time since the Japanese soldiery were enjoying the sadistic pleasure of bashing and murdering their helpless prisoners—to the plaudits of the Japanese nation—these people have come to endorse the ethical values they outraged."

Menzies Wants U. S. in Pacific

CANBERRA, Australia, March 19 (AP).—Former Prime Minister R. G. Menzies, leader of the opposition Liberal party, told the House of Representatives tonight that Australia should let the United States have as many points of mutual defense and interest in the Pacific as were necessary.

U.N. Atom Group Speeds Controls

F. CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., March 19 (AP) The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission decided by a rare unanimous vote today that its committees must begin work soon on the issue of an international control agency for atomic energy, one of the sharpest points of difference between the United States and Russia.

The commission, at its first meeting since December 30, accepted the atomic problem from the Security Council and passed it on to committee. The first committee meeting might be as early as next Tuesday.

It was announced meanwhile that the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments will hold its first meeting at 3 P.M. Monday. This commission will deal with the problem of limiting all armaments except atomic and mass destruction weapons. It appeared likely to run into procedural snags on the correct definition of the weapons it can discuss.

In the Atomic Energy Commission, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate and commission chairman for this month, offered the resolution sending the atomic questions to committee and providing priority for the control problem, and he was supported by Warren R. Austin, United States delegate.

Alexandre Parodi, of France, objected to the priority provision in the Russian resolution. Gromyko finally agreed that the committees would deal "in particular" with the control organs instead of "first of all," as he had proposed.

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP) The Greek-Turkish-Russian problem split the Republican majority in Congress three ways tonight on the eve of the first public hearings on President Truman's appeal to bulwark Greece and Turkey against Communism.

New demands arose for turning the problem over to the United Nations, some G.O.P. members suggested a hands-off attitude to let the problem find its own answer and others strung along, at least tentatively, with Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) who supports Mr. Truman on the matter.

Hearings Open Today

The House Foreign Affairs committee got set to begin hearings tomorrow on the President's request to step in with $400,000,000 in aid for Turkey and Greece, now that Great Britain is pulling out.

Dozens of lawmakers already have served notice that they will seek fullest details on the request for the money and the authority to send material, federal employes and "limited" military missions to the two countries.

The day's developments on foreign policy issues included:

1. The House Foreign Affairs committee reached formal agreement on a separate measure authorizing expenditures of $350,000,000 for foreign relief under close American supervision and stringent bars against discrimination in its distribution.

Hoover Gives Data

2. A House Appropriations subcommittee called in former President Herbert Hoover and Secretary of War Patterson for information on relief needs, indicating that funds for the work may be included in an emergency money bill to reach the floor next week.

3. Senator Brewster (R-Me) predicted that "within the next two weeks" the United States will change its recent policy toward China and give firmer support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his troubles with Communism. "They can't urge that we kiss Communists in China and kick them in Greece," Brewster told reporters. He said he hopes that the authority of General Douglas MacArthur in Japan will be extended to China.

4. The 11 Republicans on the Missouri congressional delegation demanded that the administration lay all its cards on the table, and explain to Congress whether intervention in Greece and Turkey will mean "abandonment of our hopes and efforts to build a United Nations."

5. Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) asked in an interview whether the United Nations could take over the responsibility for Greece and Turkey when its facilities are organized, and Senator Smith (R-NJ) demanded that the administration reconcile its support of UN with its new program. His inquiry was submitted to Senator Vandenberg for relay to the State department.

6. William Benton, assistant secretary of state, said totalitarian countries are waging a campaign of "psychological warfare" against the United States. He added in a New York speech that it amounts to "international libel."

Relief Plan Approved.

While this informal debate was going on, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved legislation authorizing a $350,000,000 appropriation for relief in Austria, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Poland and China.

This measure contemplates chiefly food for hungry people and is completely separate from the proposal to help Greece and Turkey resist Communist aggression.

The committee's action cleared the way for it to begin hearings tomorrow on the Greco-Turkish aid proposal.

The House Appropriations Committee must handle a measure actually appropriating the $350,000,000 for relief. It began consideration by hearing former President Herbert Hoover in a closed session on the need. Mr. Hoover recently made a survey of food conditions in Europe.

Smith and Hawkes turned their questions about the United Nations over to Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.). Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is compiling a questionnaire to be submitted to the State Department abou the Greek-Turkish aid.

Ask Broad Accounting.

Other Republican lawmakers made clear they will insist on a broad accounting of administration foreign policy before backing a policy of building fences against Communism in the two countries.

Along that line, Smith demanded to know specifically whether the policy represented in the presidential request was to be construed as "a 'Truman doctrine' delimiting the further expansion of Russian control." He inquired whether it was to be confined "to the periphery of States surrounding Russia, which would include the Middle East as well as Turkey" or whether it would be "global."

"If the purpose of the United Nations charter is to outlaw war and to insist on the peaceful settlement of international disputes," he asked, "on what theory do we send military experts to train the Greeks to fight and to arm them?"

Vandenberg Serves Notice.

Vandenberg has served notice that he expects the State Department to furnish public answers to policy questions before the Senate committee takes up the aid request.

Smith asked also for information on how the $400,000,000 is to be spent and an estimate on future expenditures beyond that if Greece and Turkey do not recover rapidly. And he inquired whether the policy involves similar aid to "any other country in the world that is facing economic collapse."

Why would it not be wiser, he asked, to report the case to the United Nations, thus upholding the principle of collective security while acting in an emergency with which the U. N. was not able to cope immediately?

In that connection, he asked why the United States does not demand immediate organization of the U. N. military force to meet and handle such emergencies.

U. N. Cited in Near East Crisis

Senator Smith Asks How Truman Plan for Training Greeks Jibes With Charter.

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—Increasing demands were voiced in Congress today for the administration to explain how its plan to help Greece and Turkey against Communist aggression squares with this country's obligations to the United Nations.

These were the latest developments:

1. Senator Smith (R.-N. J.) said that he is asking that the State Department justify the proposal to arm and train Greek troops in the light of the U. N. charter declaration against war and for peaceful settlement of world disputes.

2. Senator Hawkes (R.-N. J.) said that he wanted to know whether arrangements could be made for the U. N. to take over the responsibility of Greece and Turkey when its facilities for such a program are organized. He added in a statement that he believes it would be wise to ask U. N. members if they support United States action. (When proposing the aid, President Truman said the U. N., in its present stage of development could not act speedily enough.)

3. Eleven Republican legislators from Missouri, including Senators Donnell and Kem, released a letter to "The People of Missouri" demanding that the Administration disclose any secret agreements made at Potsdam, Yalta, Teheran and or other conference. They also asked: "Does the President's proposal carry with it the abandonment of our hopes and efforts to build a United Nations?"

Dutch Aides Quitting, Report

Batavia, March 19 (AP)—An authoritative source reported today that two members of the Dutch Commission General had resigned in protest against the Netherlands Government's decision to sign the Cheribon agreement ending the nineteen-month-old Indonesian revolution.

The two were identified as Prof. S. O. Posthuma, financial and economic adviser, whose appointment as commissioner general had been expected, and Prof. J. H. W. Verzijl, political-legal adviser.

The Cheribon agreement, negotiated last November, provides for Dutch recognition of the Indonesian Republic's sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madoera as an equal partner with the Netherlands under the Dutch Crown.

In deciding to sign the agreement without further delay, the Dutch stipulated that any differences over interpretation would be submitted to a foreign arbiter.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic telegraphed William H. C. Schermerhorn, the Dutch Commissioner General, from Jogjakarta today that he was "very pleased" by the Netherlands decision.

Peleliu Marines Hunt 12 Japanese Holdouts

PEARL HARBOR, March 19 (AP).—Several detachments of United States marines are being flown to Peleliu to catch twelve holdout Japanese who have been hurling grenades at marine patrols, marine headquarters here announced today. Forty-one marines left Guam, twenty-one more were flown from Pearl Harbor Monday and fifteen will leave here tomorrow.

The Japanese are believed to be led by a former navy officer. They have been harassing the island—one of the Palau group—since its capture in 1944, living in caves and jungles.

G. O. P. ASKS DATA ON GREEK AID PLAN

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House Committee Opens Public Hearings Today on Foreign Relief Program.

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Landon Backs Truman On Aid Even If "Deciding For War"

Wichita, Kan., March 19 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, tonight urged that President Truman be given "everything he asks" in proposed aid to Greece and Turkey even though he "may be deciding for war with Russia."

In a speech at Temple Emanuel, Landon said Mr. Truman's proposed $400,000,000 Turko-Grecian aid has as its purpose "saving the Balkans from communism."

"If Greece falls into the Soviet group," the Kansas Republican leader said, "so will Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Italy and most of Europe."

Likened To Lend-Lease Decision

In backing the President's proposals for financial help and military advice to Greece and Turkey, Landon said, the nation may be "deciding for war with Russia—just as much as we decided for war with Germany, when lend-lease was passed."

Landon added:

"Either we perform now—or we are likely to follow the time-worn paths of procrastination, right into another war—10, 15 or 20 years from now. . . .

"Now is the time to exert our strength—our determination to have peace—or fight if need be.

"There is no other nation, or combination of nations that can lick us—and the other democracies.

"This is not war talk; this is just common sense.

"I am simply trying to say that in strength and a sure knowledge of that strength is the only road to peace. . . .

"Only if Uncle Sam of the Big Stick speaks with a powerful voice and acts accordingly can we hope to diminish the threat of war clouds."

Landon said the Truman policy "is Marshallian militaristic realism vs. one-worldian star-gazing," and "bypasses the United Nations."

Called Only First-Class Power

Asserting that "today we are the only first-class power in the world," Landon added that "Britain is exhausted, Germany and Japan are destroyed, and France—France is France.

"What few Americans realize is that Russia is as weak—if not even weaker than Britain. Only the iron curtain withholds from the world generally, what our statesmen have known specifically—that internal conditions in Russia are chaotic.

"Yet the ridiculous part of our whole foreign policy is the way we have let Russia win pot after pot with a pair deuces, while we laid down four of a kind."

Brewster Sees Change In U.S. China Policy

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said today that he is certain there will be a change in the United States Government's policy in China "within the next two weeks" giving firmer support to Chiang Kai-shek.

Brewster also said he hopes that the authority of General MacArthur will be "extended to China."

"They can't urge that we kiss Communists in China and kick them in Greece," Brewster said. "UNRRA is demanding that Chiang feed Communists in China while President Truman is demanding that we exterminate the Communist influence in Greece."

Source Undisclosed

Brewster declined to disclose the source of his information about a "change in our policy in China" but said the data came from "those who feel strongly about certain changes in our policy in China."

"Someone ought to explain the difference between communism in Greece and China," Brewster said.

He said MacArthur "should be given charge of the Orient. He knows them and they know him. He might be named vice regent there."

Brewster said he discussed this with MacArthur in 1943 and 1946 when he visited the Orient as a member of the War Investigating Committee. He added that MacArthur did not indicate his views.

Asked if he is not reversing the recommendations of General Marshall, who served as special Ambassador to China before becoming Secretary of State, the Senator replied:

"No. I would like to see MacArthur put in charge and then get his views on what should be done."

Brewster said rumors that Chiang has diverted supplies sent him to fight the Japs for purposes of an internal battle with Chinese Communist forces "were Communist inspired."

"If we are to extend the good-neighbor policy, the first move should be in the Orient," Brewster said. "A stronger China is the best guarantee for peace in the Pacific and perhaps the world."

Loan Action Dropped

Brewster said that action on a proposed $500,000,000 loan to bolster Chiang's Government has been dropped in recent months.

"All these questions will come up when we get into the proposed aid for Greece," he said.

The Senator added that he had "repeatedly urged that General MacArthur be given broader jurisdiction in the Orient because he is the best qualified in the field." He said he has pressed this point with President Truman.

Brewster said there should be "a firmer hand in support of" Chiang's Government.

TRUMAN ASKS RETENTION OF EXPORT POWER

President In Request To Congress Advances Three Arguments

Washington, March 19 (AP)—President Truman today asked Congress to continue his wartime power to control shipments abroad, as a curb on inflation at home and as a tool to help those countries "whose existence must be preserved."

Mr. Truman's request, in a message dispatched from the White House before his scheduled return from a Florida vacation, did not name the countries.

The implication, however, was that they include Greece and Turkey, for whom he has asked $400,000,000 in special aid.

His Three Main Arguments

Mr. Truman laid down three main agruments for continuing export controls a year beyond June 30.

1. A free outflow of goods, foodstuffs and materials would make worse the scarcities at home and impair industrial production.

2. Uncontrolled shipments into the higher-price markets abroad would encourage domestic inflation and increase "the already substantial burden of living costs borne by the American people."

3. Export control is "an important instrument" for the meeting of international obligations—including the channeling of goods to countries "whose existence must be preserved" and which have been granted loans for the purchase of American supplies.

Quick End To Controls Pledged

About 500 items, mostly foods, now are under export curbs, compared with a wartime total of more than 3,000. Mr. Truman promised the fastest possible removal of controls, but predicted that the need for them will "remain acute for some time."

The message requested that the extension be approved "well in advance" of the June 30 deadline. A delay would be "unsettling to business and would handicap the planning and execution of our food and other export programs," he explained.

Demands Of Starving Nations

Mr. Truman noted that inflation abroad has progressed much further than in this country, and the demands of war-starved nations are extremely large.

"Our international responsibilities cannot be fulfilled without this machinery" of export control, he went on. "In its absence, foreign purchasing would tend to be concentrated on those commodities in greatest world shortage.

"Not only would our domestic supply and price structure be seriously affected, but the commodities would go to destinations where the need is comparatively less pressing."

House Resolution on Control of Relief to Nations in Need

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House Unit Votes 350 Million Relief To Six Countries

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today for expenditure of $350,000,000 for relief in five European countries and China.

While it was acting, a House Appropriations subcommittee discussed with former President Herbert Hoover and Secretary of War Patterson the need for the relief.

The Appropriations Committee must handle legislation making the actual appropriation.

Lays Down Policy

The bill approved by the foreign affairs group simply lays down the policy and establishes conditions under which the relief money may be spent.

Countries which would receive the relief are Italy, Greece, Poland, Hungary, Austria and China.

Chairman Eaton (R., N.J.) refused to disclose the Foreign Affairs Committee's vote or the text of the bill. It will be reported to the House tomorrow.

But Representative Vorys (R., Ohio), a committee member, said the measure is a "compromise" and is designed to limit relief to countries where "we are sure that the relief will be fairly distributed."

Cautions State Department

"I believe," he said, "the State Department will make a great mistake if they continue to preserve secrecy on their estimates of the relative relief needs of the countries involved."

He said that he would offer an amendment to create a joint congressional committee to study relief needs, "and the ability of the United States to furnish relief aid and to approve all expenditures in excess of $200,000,000 from the appropriations authorized by this bill."

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The text of the $350,000,000 foreign relief measure approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee today:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed $350,000,000 for the provision of relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, such relief assistance to be limited to the following: food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides and seed.

Section 2

(a) Under the direction of the President, such relief assistance shall be provided in the form of transfers of supplies, or the establishment in this country of credits subject to the control of the President, in such quantities and on such terms as the President may determine; except that no such transfers of supplies or establishment of credits may be made after June 30, 1948.

(b) In carrying out this joint resolution, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the providing of such relief assistance, including expenses of or incident to the procurement, storage, transportation and shipment of supplies transferred under Subsection (a) or of supplies purchased from credits established under Subsection (a).

(c) Sums from the appropriations made pursuant to this joint resolution may be allocated for any of the purposes of this joint resolution to any department, agency or independent establishment of the Government and such sums shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of department, agency or independent establishment, or organizational unit thereof concerned, and without regard to Sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Title 41, Sec. 5, and Title 31, Sec. 529).

(d) When any department, agency or independent establishment of the Government receives request from the Government of any country for which credits have been established under Subsection (a) and receives, from credits so established, advancements or reimbursements for the cost and necessary expenses, it may furnish, or procure and furnish (if advancements are made), supplies within the category of relief assistance as defined in Section 1 and may use sums so received for the purposes set forth in Subsection (b) of this section. When any such reimbursement is made it shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency or independent establishment concerned, either to the appropriation, fund or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to an appropriate appropriation, fund or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

Section 3

No relief assistance shall be provided under the authority of this joint resolution to the people of any country unless the Government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that

(a) The supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief;

(b) Representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of said supplies;

(c) Full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this joint resolution;

(d) If food, medical supplies, fertilizer or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this joint resolution, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need therefor for relief purposes continues;

(e) Such country has taken or is taking, in so far as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction;

(f) Upon request of the President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country; and

(g) Representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution.

Section 4

When supplies are transferred or otherwise made available to any country pursuant to this joint resolution, the President shall cause representatives of the Government of the United States (1)

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to supervise the distribution of such supplies among the people of such country and (2) to observe and report with respect to the carrying out of the assurances given to the President pursuant to Section 3.

Section 5

(A) The President shall promptly terminate the provision of relief assistance to the people of any country whenever he determines (1) that, by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by this joint resolution is no longer necessary, (2) that any of the assurances given pursuant to Section 3 are not being carried out, (3) that an excessive amount of any supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, are being exported or removed from such country.

(B) Relief assistance to the people of any country, under this joint resolution, shall, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

Section 6

The authority of the President under Sections 2, 3 and 4 may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

Section 7

The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this joint resolution.

TAX COLLECTIONS SEND UP SURPLUS

Secretary Snyder Predicts Balancing Of Budget

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The surplus of Government income over spending for this fiscal year soared to more than $2,000,000,000 today as a result of income-tax collections.

The first tally of tax receipts after last Saturday's deadline showed $626,778,431. This figure, which will be swelled on a later count, looked good to Government fiscal experts.

They now hope that when all the figures are in at the end of the fiscal year June 30, revenues will top budget estimates of $40,230,000,000 by $1,000,000,000 or more.

Predicts Balancing

John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, predicts the budget will be balanced for the first time in seventeen years.

At a news conference, Snyder said the Treasury is opposed to earmarking the prospective budget surplus for immediate cash payment of GI terminal-pay bonds.

Such a proposal has been advanced by Republicans in Congress.

The bonds, at present, run for five years and accumulate interest at the rate of 2½ per cent a year. They total about $2,000,000,000.

Opposes Prepayment

Snyder said the Treasury does "not encourage prepayment" because it "would serve the holders best to keep the bonds" until maturity.

He said "the longer soldiers are out of service" the more likely it is that they will find more beneficial forms of investment.

Snyder also recalled the Treasury's past opposition to prepayment on the ground that it would add to the huge amount of circulating cash and bring an upward pressure on the price level.

C. Of C. Urges 20 Per Cent Tax Slash

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce told Congress today that a flat reduction of individual income taxes by " twenty per cent or even more" is of "urgent importance."

In a statement filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, the chamber said it believed that the cut could be granted this year and at the same time a sizeable reduction could be made in the national debt.

The National Association of Manufacturers previously filed a statement supporting the twenty per cent across-the-board slash proposed by Ways and Means Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.),

The chamber's statement was submitted as Republicans began considering revision of the Knutson bill to give larger reductions in taxes to persons with small incomes.

Opposition In GOP Ranks

Considerable opposition in House Republican ranks has developed against the "across the board" principle. Representative Engel (R., Mich.) has described Knutson's measure as a "rich man's bill."

In the chamber's statement, General Manager Ralph Bradford wrote:

"Our (Federal Finance) committee believes there is urgent need to reduce the inordinate burden on individual taxpayers in order to encourage savings and investment and a go-ahead determination which will be of crucial importance with any lessening demand for goods and services."

Any cut will probably not become effective before July 1—the start of the 1948 fiscal year. Knutson said his committee is studying whether that date should be specified instead of making a reduction retroactive to January 1.

Kean To Ask Delay

Knutson's announcement came after Representative Kean (R., N.J.), a committee member, declared his determination to press for a delay in the effective date.

Kean insisted that making the cut apply back to January 1 might kill current prospects for a balanced Federal budget this fiscal year—the first since 1930.

Senator Taft (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, has already suggested that any reduction be made effective at the start of the Government's accounting year, July 1.

House consideration of the tax issue was postponed from next Monday to Wednesday, while the revisions are under study.

It was not immediately clear whether the proposed changes would satisfy the Republicans.

Knutson called for the study after a show of hands at a meeting of the House GOP Steering Committee indicated a majority prefers to give more relief to persons with small incomes.

23 To 26 Per Cent Cut

If the revenue loss is not too great, Knutson said, the tax on net incomes up to $2,000 (gross income after personal exemptions) might be reduced by 23 to 26 per cent, instead of 20 per cent.

He emphasized that "there is no disposition" to give other taxpayers, with incomes up to $302,000, less than a 20 per cent reduction. Above $302,000 the cut would be 10.5 per cent.

The Ways and Means group has set a showdown for Friday on the proposed changes. Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) will call a conference of all House Republicans later to test party sentiment. Then the matter will go into the House for a vote.

Home Building In January at Post-War Peak

59,300 Permanent Houses Completed; Time Cut as Material Shortage Eases

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP),—The housing industry set a post-war construction record in January by completing 59,300 permanent houses and apartments—the largest number of such dwellings finished in any month since the end of the war.

This total, announced by Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon in his report on housing activities in January, was 1,300 above the number of permanent units completed in December, and 40,600 higher than the total for January, 1946.

Mr. Creedon reported also that completion of all types of dwelling units reached a new monthly high in January—an over-all total of 98,700 units.

In addition to new permanent homes and apartments, this includes 6,000 units converted from existing dwellings, 5,000 trailers, 26,600 accommodations built under the government's temporary re-use housing program, and 1,800 temporary accommodations built by cities and educational institutions.

The December total for all types was 93,300.

Housing officials attributed the continuing increase in completions to greater availability of housing materials and a resulting drop in construction time. They pointed out also that 217,100 permanent-type units started under the emergency housing program last year were carried over into this year for completion.

One official told a reporter that preliminary surveys show that housing construction time, normally three to four months but up to eight or nine months in some areas, "is beginning to drop now that materials are coming into greater supply." He said that in some sections where the completion time had stretched to nine months the drop has been as much as one-third.

Mr. Creedon said dwellings put under construction in January totaled 53,600, the lowest number since January, 1946, when 36,100 units were started. Those started in January of this year include 42,100 permanent houses and apartments, 1,700 more than in December; 2,500 conversions, 5,000 trailers, 3,300 government-financed temporary accommodations and 700 temporary accommodations started by loval governments or educational institutions.

The expediter said 115,600 temporary accommodations were in various stages of construction at the end of January, but added that this type of building will show a steady decline, since "there will be little additional activity in the temporary programs."

Mr. Creedon said production of most building materials continued at a high rate in January, but added that the output of some critical materials, such as gypsum board and lath, cast-iron soil pipe and millwork, "is still insufficient to meet current demand."

CARSON OPPOSES GENERAL RENT RISE

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—Ivan D. Carson, Federal director of rent controls, told the House Banking Committee today that a 10 or 15 per cent across the board increase in rents is not justified. He urged continuation of rent ceilings and said:

"Our judgment is there is not a condition of general hardship among landlords to justify a percentage increase of all rents. The great bulk of landlords who would get increases are not hardship cases. We now have machinery to grant adjustments in hardship cases."

In answer to questioning by Chairman Wolcott (R.-Mich.), Carson said he could not see much objection to the idea of the Federal Government pulling out of rent controls, if States would adopt controls under minimum standards prescribed by Congress.

He noted, however, that most State legislatures meeting this year have adjourned or are near adjournment, and that only four or five have set up rent control machinery for operation if the Federal controls are lifted.

ATOMIC RULES MADE TIGHTER

Commission Extends Wartime Controls Over Materials

Washington, March 19 (AP)—A system of tight Government control over the source materials of atomic energy—uranium and thorium—was announced tonight by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The regulations, continuing the wartime controls over uranium and extending them to thorium, will be effective at midnight March 31. (The only existing control is under the Civilian Production Administration, which is scheduled to go out of existence on March 31.)

The regulations will put into effect licensing provisions of the atomic energy law enacted last year. They will require a license for any person to transfer, deliver, receive title to or export from the United States any atomic energy source materials.

Existing Articles Exempt

These materials are defined as any containing as much as one-twentieth of one per cent by weight of uranium, thorium or any combination of these elements.

However, the commission said the restrictions, with the exception of that relating to exports, will not apply to delivery during one calendar month of uranium or thorium ores which contain less than ten pounds of the pure metals. Nor will they apply to certain manufactured products such as ceramic products, glassware, photographic material and vacuum tubes.

The commission said these manufactured materials were exempted because "it is not generally feasible to extract any substantial quantities of the uranium or thorium incorporated in them."

No Future Supply

It added, however, that after April 1 no further supply of uranium will be authorized for inclusion in the manufacture of these products. Articles already manufactured may be transferred without regard to licensing, but a license will be required to export any articles containing uranium or thorium.

The commission said it hoped to grant licenses "in a manner that will interfere as little as possible with the conduct of normal business activities." It estimated that about 400 commercial and research firms use uranium and about 200 will be affected by the regulation on thorium.

MORGENTHAU RETURNS 'SOME' DIARY PAPERS

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder said today that some of the official documents included in the voluminous diary of his predecessor, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., have been returned to the department.

More are coming in at intervals, he told a news conference, and he is sure they will all be sent in under the agreement reached with Morgenthau.

Publication of excerpts from the 600-volume journal several weeks ago led Snyder to ask for all official papers in the record, on the ground that they belonged in Treasury files.

Morgenthau agreed to send back government documents but not the rest of his detailed account of his years in the Roosevelt cabinet.

'Fascist Organizations In U.S.' Facing Probe

Washington, March 19 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities ordered today an investigation of what Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.), called "fascist organizations in the United States."

The committee also decided to invite Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, to testify at hearings next week on bills to outlaw the party.

Thomas named a subcommittee of Representatives McDowell (R., Pa.), Vail (R., Ill.), and Wood (D., Ga.), to look into fascist organizations. Thomas did not name any of them. The order for the inquiry was based on a preliminary report by McDowell.

Other witnesses invited to appear on communism are former Gov. George Earle of Pennsylvania; Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Airlines; Joseph B. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Britain; Peter Cacchione, three times elected to the New York City Council as a Communist; and Representative O'Konski (R., Wis.).

Legion Pilgrimage To France Is Off

Indianapolis, March 19 (A. P.).—Paul H. Griffith, national commander, announced today the American Legion has postponed a pilgrimage to France this year because of "obstacles of travel."

The pilgrimage had been planned to follow the legion's twenty-ninth annual convention in New York August 29-September 1.

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Army Major Predicts Rocket Race To Build Military Posts on Mars

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP) A race to establish military outposts on Mars, using rockets with a velocity of 26,000 miles an hour to span the 400,000,000 miles from the earth, was forecast tonight by Maj. James R. Randolph.

"Rockets capable of going to Mars may come more quickly than we now think possible. And when they come, there will be a race to get there first with an adequate expedition," he wrote in the Army Ordnance Association Journal. The association, founded in 1919, is a civilian organization pledged to a policy of preparedness.

Citing American occupation of World War II bases in remote parts of the earth, such as the Aleutians and the lonely reaches of the Pacific, Randolph declared:

Sees Occupation Expansion

"In World War III, we cannot limit such occupation to the earth alone. We must extend it out into space as far as rockets can go and to our neighbor worlds in space."

An attack from Mars, he said, would afford "vastly greater opportunities for secrecy and surprise" than a sudden assault from earth against an enemy country.

"Money and lives will be saved and victory made more certain by all that we do in peacetime to prepare for such occupation—studying these other worlds, sending expeditions to them, and devising equipment to meet their special needs."

He also noted the prospect of sending "satellite ships" to cruise in the vast unknown outside the earth's air belt and circle "round and round the earth like little man-made moons."

The whole problem of space navigation, he said, depends on the development of a multiple-unit rocket composed of standard-sized rockets, each acting independently and capable of being "stacked together" to make a rocket of any desired size and speed. As the propulsion power of each section is exhausted, it would be cast off, finally leaving only the "pay load" section to reach its destination.

The ordnance journal, describing Randolph as a noted mathematician and engineer, said his views "may appear at first glance" to be an outline to a Jules Verne story.

"But in this day of atomic energy, jet propulsion and man-made satellites," the magazine said in an editorial note, "the possibility of interplanetary travel comes ever nearer."

Randolph said the moon would "look even better than Mars as a base from which to attack the earth," except that the moon is an airless, waterless, lifeless world.

Britain Allocated More U. S. Meat

Washington, March 19 (A. P.).—Great Britain has been allocated 25,000,000 additional pounds of meat for the first quarter of this year, Department of Agriculture officials said today. This brings the quarter's allocation to 50,000,000 pounds.

Britain is buying the meat in the open market. It will be largely beef, with a small quantity of mutton. No pork was included, because of the current domestic shortage.

U.S. To Call On Sweden To Continue Trade Pact

Washington, March 19 (AP)—Government officials disclosed tonight that a United States note to Sweden, calling on that country to continue the fair-treatment terms of a 1935 trade treaty, will be sent to Stockholm in the next few days.

The note will be sent in connection with Sweden's action last Saturday restricting a long list of imports because of her serious exchange difficulties.

Officials said the note will not be a formal protest and will be mild in tone.

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IN THE CONFERENCE OF THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS, MEANWHILE, SOVIET DEPUTY FEODOR T.GOUSEV SURPRISINGLY AGREED WITH GEN.MARK W. CLARK OF THE UNITED STATES THAT SOME CLAUSE BE WORKED OUT FOR THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY REGARDING AUSTRIAN NAZIS SO THAT THE WORD "NAZI" WOULD BE USED RATHER THAN THE WORD "FASCIST." CLARK HAD OBJECTED TO SOVIET PRESS ATTACKSUPON JOHN FOSTER DULLES, ADVISER TO SECRETARY MARSHALL, IN WHICH HE WAS CALLED A "FASCIST." CLARK SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE LIKELY TO CALL ALMOST ANBODY A FASCIST.

MOLOTOV TOLD THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HE SUPPORTED FRENCH DEMANDS THAT THIS CONFERENCE PROVIDE DEFINITELY FOR COAL DELIVERIES TO FRANCE. HE SAID IT WAS NOT CLEAR TO HIM WHY BRITISH ZONE PRODUCTION WAS ONLY 43 PER CENT OF PRE-WAR CAPACITY IN ANTHRACITE WHILE IN THE SOVIET ZONE 74 PER CENT PRODUCTION HAD BEEN ACHIEVED.

MOLOTOV ADDED THAT THE BRITISH ZONE BROWN COAL PRODUCTION WAS ONLY 74 PER CENT OF PRE-WAR, WHILE IN THE SOVIET ZONE IT WAS 84 PER CENT.

BEVIN, ON THE OTHER HAND, SAID HE COULD NOT ACCEPT THE FRENCH PROPOSAL PUT FORWARD BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, THAT A DEFINITE PROPORTION OF GERMANY'S ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION BE ALLOCATED FOR EXPORT. HE SAID HE APPRECIATED THE NEEDS OF FRANCE, BUT HE DID NOT CONSIDER THIS PROPOSAL PRACTICABLE.

BEVIN SAID THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM MUST BE TO OBTAIN A LEVEL OF INDUSTRY WHICH WOULD ENABLE GERMANY TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING. THIS, HE SAID, MADE THE COAL COMMITMENT IMPOSSIBLE. HE PROMISED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH WOULD DO WHAT THEY COULD TO INCREASE COAL EXPORTS.

MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-TOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS PREDICTED TODAY THAT UNLESS THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FINDS--AND AGREES UPON--SOME OVERALL SOLUTION FOR GERMANY'S CURRENT PROBLEMS THERE WILL BE NO SOLUTION AT ALL.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THE COUNCIL MEETINGS HAD REACHED A POINT AT WHICH IT WAS APPARENT THAT GREAT DIFFICULTIES WOULD BE ENCOUNTERED IN GETTING TO SUCH AN OVERALL SOLUTION, AND ADDED THAT THE SITUATION IN GERMANY NOW IS SO BADLY SPLIT UP THAT PIECEMEAL SETTLEMENTS SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE.

UNLESS RUSSIA, IN PARTICULAR, IS WILLING TO GO ALONG WITH SOME SORT OF SWEEPING PROGRAM TO WIPE OUT ALL ZONAL BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZE GERMAN LIFE ON A NATIONAL BASIS, THEY CONTINUED, THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, IN THIS RESPECT AT LEAST, SEEMED DOOMED TO FAIL.

PERSONS WHO HAVE SAT THROUGH THE FIRST EIGHT SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SAID THE EARLIER, EASY RELATIONSHIPS SEEM TO BE SOURING NOW, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ON THE ONE HAND AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA ON THE OTHER.

THEY SAID THE TWO WESTERN MINISTERS PARTICULARLY RESENTED SOVIET REPETITION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH-AMERICAN CONDUCT IN GERMANY, WHICH THEY CONSIDER TO HAVE BEEN LONG SINCE DISPROVED.

A CLASH LAST NIGHT, WHEN MARSHALL AND BEVIN DENOUNCED A MOLOTOV CHARGE THAT THE WESTERN NATIONS HAD GOT $10,000,000,000 IN GERMAN PATENT REPARATIONS, WAS THE LATEST IN AN ACCUMULATING SERIES OF INCIDENTS DEMONSTRATING THE EROSION OF THE EASY ATMOSPHERE OF THE FIRST FEW COUNCIL SESSIONS.

WHILE THE AMERICANS ARE PURSUING AN ALL-OR-NOTHING POLICY SO FAR AS A CURRENT GERMAN AGREEMENT IS CONCERNED, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAY THE RUSSIANS' APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM SEEM DIFFICULT FROM THEIR OWN POINT OF VIEW.

IF GERMANY REMAINS SPLIT, THESE OBSERVERS SAID, RUSSIA STANDS TO GET LITTLE OR NO REPARATIONS FROM THE WESTERN ZONES, BUT IF THE COUNTRY IS UNIFIED ON THE BASIS OF A BROAD, GENERAL SETTLEMENT, THEY WILL HAVE TO GIVE UP THEIR DEMAND FOR GREATLY EXTENDED REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND AGREE TO SHARE IN THE GERMAN DEFICIT ALONG WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.

A10 DEVELOPMENTS INSIDE THE MEETING ROOM CONTRASTED STRONGLY WITH THE FESTIVE AIR OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS' FIRST BIG SOCIAL EVENT LAST NIGHT, WHEN MOLOTOV ENTERTAINED THE OTHER THREE MINISTERS AND THEIR CHIEF ADVISERS AT A DINNER AND RECEPTION. THE RECEPTION GUESTS INCLUDED HUNDREDS OF OTHER DIPLOMATS HERE FOR THE COUNCIL MEETINGS AND IN THE REGULAR DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

THE DINNER WAS NOTABLE FOR THE ABSENCE OF THE NUMEROUS TOASTS BY WHICH RUSSIAN BANQUETS HAVE WON A TRADITIONAL FAME. THERE WERE

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ONLY FOUR, ALL SERIOUS AND WITHOUT JESTING. BEVIN WAS PARTICULARLY SOLEMN AS HE ROSE TO DECLARE THAT HE HAD SEEN TWO WARS AND NEVER WANTED TO SEE ANOTHER. THAN HE PROPOSED A TOAST TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

MOLOTOV'S TOAST WAS A WELCOME TO THE GUESTS AND AN EXPRESSION OF HOPE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE, WHILE MARSHALL SAID IT WAS HIS HOPE THAT THE ALLIED ACCORD ATTAINED DURING THE WAR COULD BE CONTINUED IN PEACE. FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WAS THE ONLY ONE TO REFER IN HIS TOAST TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN, PROPOSING HIS HEALTH.

ALL OF THE PRINCIPALS AT THE AFFAIR LEFT EARLY, LEAVING DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY OF RUSSIA AS THE CENTER OF ATTENTION. AT ONE POINT A GROUP OF FOREIGN NEWSMEN GATHERED AROUND VISHINSKY, WHOSE TOUGH, QUICK WIT HAS WON HIM THE ADMIRATION OF MANY WESTERNERS.

"WHEN I'M WITH THE PRESS," HE QUIPPED, "I FEEL LIKE I'M CROSSING FIFTH AVENUE IN TRAFFIC. THE FIRST THING YOU KNOW, YOU'RE UNDER A BUS."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ABOUT SOVIET CENSORSHIP OF NEWS, VISHINSKY REPLIED:

"YOU'D BE LOST WITHOUT CENSORSHIP."

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THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED THAT THE U.S.S.R. HAD RECEIVED ONLY $5,000,000 IN CAPITAL REPARATIONS FOR THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY AND BECAUSE OF THIS HAD TO TAKE SUBSTANITAL REPARATIONS FROM THEIR OWN ZONE, THE FIGURES ON WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME. NOT TO TAKE SUCH REPARATIONS, MOLOTOV SAID, WOULD BE A CRIME IN THE EYES OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

HIS REFERENCE APPARENTLY WAS TO 200 FACTORIES RECENTLY SOVIETIZED IN THE EASTERN ZONE OF GERMANY. SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD DECLINED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION HERETOFORE ABOUT THE OWNERSHIP OF THESE FACTORIES, HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THESE FACTORIES, ALTHOUGH SOVIET OWNED, WOULD BE SUBJECT TO GERMAN LAWS.

THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF AN ECONOMIC PROGRAM, DECLARED BEVIN, MUST BE TO OBTAIN A LEVEL OF INDUSTRY WHICH WILL ENABLE GERMANY TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING. THIS MAKES THE COAL COMMITMENT IMPOSSIBLE, HE SAID, BUT HE PROMISED THAT THE BRITISH WOULD DO WHAT THEY COULD TO INCREASE COAL EXPORTS.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THAT FRANCE WOULD ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE BIG FOUR DEADLOCK ON GERMANY BY PROPOSING AN 8,000,000-TON STEEL CAPACITY AND A COMPROMISE ON THE REPARATIONS-EXPORT PROGRAM CLASH BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

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THE FRENCH COMPROMISE PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

AT THE SAME TIME, IN ORDER TO PAY FOR IMPORTS AND REPARATIONS, FRANCE WILL PROPOSE THAT GERMANY BE ALLOWED UNLIMITED PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN LIGHT INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE NO WAR POTENTIAL. THESE INDUSTRIES WOULD BE IN THE NATURE OF "ASSEMBLYING INDUSTRIES."

ANY STEEL GERMANY NEEDS FOR THESE INDUSTRIES ABOVE HER OWN LEVEL OF 8,000,000 TONS WOULD BE PURCHASED FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH PLAN. THEN IF GERMANY AGAIN BECAME WAR-LIKE THESE COUNTRIES WOULD BE ABLE TO SHUT OFF THE SUPPLY OF STEEL AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

add - Moscow - (Note - Peace pact - xxx survive.

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MEANWHILE, SOVIET PRESS ARTICLES DESCRIBING JOHN FOSTER DULLES AS "FASCIST" WERE THROWN BACK AT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES' MEETING ON AUSTRIA TODAY BY U.S.GEN.MARK CLARK. DULLES IS ONE OF MARSHALL'S ADVISERS.

CLARK ARGUED IN EFFECT THAT THE SOVIETS ARE LIKELY TO CALL MOST ANYBODY FASCIST AND THIS WAS ONE REASON WHY THE UNITED STATES OPPOSED THE TERM INSTEAD OF "NAZI" IN THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

FOLLOWING THIS ARGUMENT, SOVIET DEPUTY FEODOR GOUSEV AGREED THE DEPUTIES SHOULD TRY TO WORK UP A CLAUSE REGARDING AUSTRIAN NAZIS, USING "NAZI" RATHER THAN "FASCIST." THIS CAME ABOUT AFTER THE BRITISH MEMBER, LORD HOOD, CITED THE POTSDAM PACT USE OF THE TERM NAZI.

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PRAVDA SAID THAT THE THEORETICAL POSITION OF THE RIGHT OF EVERY MAN TO EXPRESS FREELY HIS OPINION AND CONVICTIONS--AS DEFENDED BY MARSHALL--SEEMS TO HAVE NO PLACE IN THE AMERICAN SCENE WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THE PROPOSAL TO PROHIBIT THE COMMUNIST PARTY THERE.

"ONE CANNOT BUT FAIL TO DEDUCE," SAID THE COMMENTATOR, "THAT THEORETICAL GENERALIZATION ON DEMOCRACY HELPS LITTLE IN EXPLAINING THE CAUSE AND DISCUSSING PRACTICAL VITAL QUESTIONS ON DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY." add - Moscow - (Pravda - Note) - xxx Country

VIKTOROV ASSERTED THAT IN BAVARIA THERE WAS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

"IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS," HE SAID, "MARSHALL IS FOR UNIFORMED RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS BUT IN FACT THIS UNIFORMITY IS HAMPERED BY THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WHO CARRY OUT THE LINE OF SPLITTING THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND OBSTRUCTING UNIFICATION OF THE TRADE UNIONS IN GENERAL."

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PERSONS PRESENT AT THE MEETING REPORTED THAT THE DEPUTIES WERE TOLD THAT THE RUSSIANS ONCE SOUGHT TO LIQUIDATE A NEWSPAPER IN AUSTRIA FOR THE REASON, AMONG OTHERS, THAT IT HAD CALLED THE UNITED STATES A "CAPITALISTIC COUNTRY." THE RUSSIANS ARGUED THAT THIS WAS PROPAGANDA HOSTILE TO AN ALLIED NATION.

THE PROGRESS OF OTHER DEPUTIES ON A GERMAN PEACE TREATY DRAFT WAS ABOUT THE SAME. THE DEPUTIES AGREED YESTERDAY TO SET UP COMMITTEES TO WORK ON THE TREATY, BUT SHARP DISAGREEMENT CONTINUED ABOUT THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEES. THE WESTERN POWERS WERE CONTENDING FOR REPRSENTATION OF SMALL NATIONS AND THE RUSSIANS TOOK THE LINE THAT THE BIG FOUR POWERS MUST DO THE WHOLE JOB, ON THE COMMITTEES AS WELL AS IN THE COUNCIL, EXCEPT POSSIBLY FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE SMALLER NATIONS. add - Moscow - (Clark) - xxx the same.

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BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER (260)

MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-AMERICAN OFFICIALS, STILL HOPING TO FINISH THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY AT MOSCOW, SAID TODAY THAT IF THE BIG-FOUR POWERS COULD SETTLE THE DISPUTE OVER GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA MORE THAN A DOZEN OTHER DISGAGREEMENTS PROBABLY COULD BE SOLVED IN SHORT ORDER.

ACTUALLY LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN A WEEK AND A HALF OF TALKS HERE BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND FRANCE ON PROVISIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY BEYOND WHAT WAS AGREED UPON AT LONDON. THE LONDON AGREEMENTS COVER ABOUT 20 POINTS.

THE DISPUTE ON GERMAN ASSETS BOILS DOWN MAINLY TO THE SOVIET EFFORT TO OBTAIN MAXIMUM ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES FROM AUSTRIA AND GET AGREED LEGAL TITLE TO WHAT ALREADY HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM THE TERRITORY THEY CONTROL.

THE AMERICANS ARE ADVOCATING A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS TO EXCLUDE PROPERTIES WHICH THE AUSTRIANS LOST TO THE GERMANS UNDER "FORCE OR DURESS."

POINTS LONG SINCE AGREED UPON INCLUDE THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRIA AS A DEMOCRATIC STATE WITH FULL GUARANTEES OF HUMAN RIGHTS INCLUDING FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS. SUCH A CLAUSE BECAME STANDARD IN ALL CURRENT PEACE TREATIES DURING NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ITALIAN, BALKAN AND FINNISH TREATIES.

OTHER AGREED SECTIONS ARE DESIGNED TO GUARANTEE AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE, RIGIDLY LIMIT AUSTRIA'S ARMED FORCES AND MILITARY RESOURCES, ASSURE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN 90 DAYS AFTER RATIFICATION AND LAY THE BASIS OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD ON NON-DISCRIMINATORY MOST FAVORED NATION LINES.

THE UNAGREED SECTIONS, IN ADDITION TO GERMAN ASSETS, INCLUDE A PROVISION FOR COMPENSATION TO ALLIED NATIONALS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN AUSTRIA, THE WORDING OF A CLAUSE FORBIDDING FUTURE AUSTRIAN UNION WITH GERMANY AND THE CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF GERMANS IN AUSTRIA.

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MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE WILL PROPOSE IN A FEW DATS A COMPROMISE SOLUTION OF THE DEADLOCK ON GERMAN REPARATIONS AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL.

THIS SOURCE SAID FRANCE WOULD SUGGEST RAISING THE LEVEL OF GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION TO 8,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY, A FIGURE NOT AS HIGH AS THE 10,000,000 OR 12,000,000 TONS WANTED BY THE RUSSIANS, BUT ABOVE THE PRESENT AGREED LEVEL OF 5,800,000 TONS.

TO RESOLVE THE ARGUMENT ABOUT USING CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION TO PAY REPARATIONS, AS DESIRED BY THE RUSSIANS, OR TO PAY FOR IMPORTS AND LIFT THE BURDEN ON AMERICAN AND BRITISH TAXPAYERS, THE FRENCH WILL SUGGEST THAT GERMANY BE ALLOWED UNLIMITED PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN LIGHT INDUSTRIES, THE INFORMANT SAID.

THIS GERMAN PRODUCTION ABOVE GERMAN NEEDS WOULD BE DIVIDED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS, WITH THE SHARE FOR IMPORTS HIGH AT THE START BUT WITH THE SHARE FOR REPARATIONS INCREASING AFTER A FEW YEARS.

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BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-THERE WAS INCREASING SPECULATION TODAY AMONG VISITING DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW AS TO WHEN--OR IF--PRIME MINISTER STALIN INTENDS TO RECEIVE SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, OR BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

MOST OF THEM WERE IN PRETTY GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IF THE EVENT DOES NOT COME OFF TONIGHT, IT WILL APPEAR THAT STALIN MAY BE GIVING MARSHALL AND BEVIN THE SILENT TREATMENT.

BEVIN NOW HAS BEEN IN MOSCOW 11 DAYS AND MARSHALL 10 DAYS. THIS IS USUALLY THE TIME IN WHICH STALIN INVITES GUESTS TO DROP IN AND SEE HIM AND TALK THINGS OVER.

IN FACT, ONE RESIDENT MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY STAFF COMMENTED THIS MORNING:

"IT'S JUST A WEE BIT LATE."

OF THE THREE VISITING MEMBERS OF THE BIG FOUR, ONLY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE HAS SEEN STALIN, AND A FRENCH SOURCE THIS MORNING GAVE A NEW EXPLANATION OF HOW THAT CAME ABOUT.

HE SAID BIDAULT LEFT HIS CARD AT THE KREMLIN SHORTLY AFTER HE ARRIVED AND THEN RECEIVED "ENCOURAGEMENT" TO REQUEST AN INTERVIEW. HE MADE SUCH A REQUEST BY LETTER AND RECEIVED AN ANSWER FRIDAY INFORMING THAT HE COULD BE RECEIVED EITHER SUNDAY OR MONDAY NIGHT. HE CHOSE MONDAY NIGHT AND CONFERRED WITH THE RUSSIAN LEADER FOR 95 MINUTES.

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MOSCOW, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE SOVIET AMBASSADORS TO WASHINGTON, BRITAIN, TURKEY AND FRANCE MADE THEIR FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCES SINCE THEIR RECENT RETURN TO MOSCOW WHEN THEY ATTENDED THE RECEPTION GIVEN BY RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV LAST NIGHT.

THEIR PRESENCE IN MOSCOW WAS THE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION TODAY IN CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

(ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADORS WERE RETURNING TO MOSCOW COINCIDED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH PROPOSING U.S. AID FOR TURKEY AND GREECE. THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION FROM MOSCOW FOR THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THEIR POSTS.)

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LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TOM WILLIAMS TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT THAT BRITAIN WAS CONSIDERING PLANS UNDER WHICH GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR COULD BE "ASSIMILATED IN OUR OWN POPULATION" AS CIVILIAN FARM WORKERS TO RELIEVE THE CRITICAL MANPOWER SHORTAGE.

ALTHOUGH WILLIAMS DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE PLANS, ERNEST JAY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LABOR NEWSPAPER DAILY HERALD, WROTE THAT THE 130,000 PRISONERS OF WAR NOW WORKING ON BRITISH FARMS WOULD BE OFFERED A CHANCE TO QUALIFY FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP AFTER THE CUSTOMARY FIVE-YEAR WAITING PERIOD.

WILLIAMS SAID THE PLANS WOULD ALLOW FARMERS TO RETAIN GERMAN PRISONERS ON A CIVILIAN BASIS AT CIVILIAN RATES OF PAY IN CASES WHERE IT WAS SHOWN THEY WOULD NOT COMPETE WITH BRITISH LABOR.

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NIGHT LEAD BRITAIN
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY TO HAVE GIVEN ITS SUPPORT TO THE UNITED STATES ON TWO MAJOR CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INVOLVING RUSSIA.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN "SHARED THE U.S.VIEW" THAT THE BIG THREE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SUPERSEDED YALTA OR ANY OTHER MAJOR POWER AGREEMENTS WITH REGARD TO GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY, A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE BRITISH CABINET HAD APPROVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL CALL FOR IMMEDIATE AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY "IN ALL ITS ASPECTS."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE ON THE YALTA REPARATIONS AGREEMENT, WHICH WAS REFERRED TO MONDAY BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV IN MOSCOW, WAS MADE CLEAR ON JULY 27, 1946.

AT THAT TIME, HE SAID, BRITAIN SENT NOTES TO RUSSIA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZING THAT SHE "NEVER ACCEPTED THE SOVIET'S $10,000,000,000 CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS" FROM GERMANY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE NOTE EXPRESSED THE VIEW THEN THAT THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SUPERSEDED "ALL PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS ABOUT REPARATIONS."

POTSDAM, HE POINTED OUT, PROVIDED THE GERMAN LIVING STANDARD SHOULD BE NO HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE STANDARD OF LIVING ENJOYED BY THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE--EXCLUDING BRITAIN AND RUSSIA BUT INCLUDING SUCH NEUTRAL STATES AS SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN. HE SAID HE KNEW OF NO OTHER STILL-UNDISCLOSED CLAUSES TO THE YALTA AGREEMENT.

THE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROJECTED PLANS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY WAS GIVEN AT A MEETING OF THE BRITISH CABINET YESTERDAY, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID.

DURING THE COURSE OF A REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, NO MINISTER EXPRESSED FEARS THAT A "TOUGHER" U.S.FOREIGN POLICY IN EUROPE WOULD LEAD TO WAR WITH COMMUNIST RUSSIA, THIS SOURCE ADDED.

LABOR BACK-BENCH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REPEATEDLY HAVE CLAIMED A TOO-CLOSE BRITISH POLITICAL ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA WOULD INVOLVE THEIR COUNTRY IN AN "INEVITABLE" RUSSO-AMERICAN CONFLICT.

THE INFORMANT DECLARED, ON THE OTHER HAND, THAT THE TRUMAN DECLARATION WOULD NOT AFFECT BRITAIN'S INTENTION TO REVISE AND EXTEND HER ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT A REVAMPED AMERICAN APPROACH TO MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS LIKELY WOULD EMERGE FROM THE TRUMAN PLAN AND THAT THIS APPROACH ULTIMATELY MIGHT AFFECT PALESTINE.

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IN THIS CONNECTION, HE SAID, BRITAIN HAD RULED PALESTINE OUT OF ALL HER LONG-TERM STRATEGIC IMPERIAL PLANNING AND HAD ABANDONED HOPE THAT UNITED NATIONS ARBITRATION OVER THE HOLY LAND'S FUTURE WOULD BE AVOIDED.

THE SOURCE SAID THERE WERE NO TWO-NATION TALKS GOING ON BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN OVER PALESTINE'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

HOWEVER, HE SAID THAT THE TALKS WERE NOW PROCEEDING BETWEEN THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE U.S.EMBASSY IN LONDON ON PROCEDURAL DETAILS OF PENDING UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION OF THE PALESTINE CASE.

CALLING THE BRITISH DECISION TO REFER THE PALESTINE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS "FINAL," THE SOURCE SAID MILITARY PLANNERS HAVE "RESIGNED" THEMSELVES TO THE FACT THAT THE ESTIMATED 100,000 BRITISH TROOPS THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

FIRST LEAD YALTA
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY BRITAIN "SHARED THE U.S.VIEW" THAT THE BIG THREE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SUPERSEDED ALL OTHER MAJOR POWER AGREEMENTS WITH REGARD TO GERMAN REPARATIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN MADE THE STATEMENT FOLLOWING SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS THAT THE BIG THREE HAD CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT AT YALTA, THE TEXT OF WHICH HAD BEEN SECRET HERETOFORE, UNDER WHICH GERMAN REPARATIONS WERE TO BE COLLECTED FROM HOST-WAR CURRENT PRODUCTION.

TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A VERBATIM REPORT OF MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT, SAID THE YALTA AGREEMENT WAS DISCLOSED IN PRESSING THE RUSSIAN CLAIM FOR $10,000,000,000 REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, PART OF IT FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, OPPOSING THE CLAIM, HOLD THE COST OF FEEDING THE GERMANS SHOULD BE THE FIRST CHARGE AGAINST CURRENT PRODUCTION.

THE VIEW THAT THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT SUPERSEDED THAT AT YALTA WAS EXPRESSED YESTERDAY AT MOSCOW BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE WAS MADE CLEAR JULY 27 OF LAST YEAR, WHEN NOTES WERE SENT TO RUSSIA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZING THAT THE BRITISH "NEVER ACCEPTED THE SOVIET'S $10,000,000,000 CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS" FROM GERMANY.

THIS NOTE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, EXPRESSED THE VIEW AT THAT TIME THAT POTSDAM SUPERSEDED "ALL PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS ABOUT REPARATIONS."

ASKED WHY IT TOOK MORE THAN A YEAR TO MAKE THE BRITISH ATTITUDE ON REPARATIONS PUBLICLY CLEAR, THE SPOKESMAN DID NOT REPLY.

HE SAID IN REPLY TO ANOTHER QUESTION THAT BRITAIN DID NOT EXCLUDE PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS TO RUSSIA OUT OF CURRENT PRODUCTION, AS A PRINCIPLE. BUT HE ADDED THAT BRITISH POLICY DEMANDED THAT THE FIRST CHARGE AGAINST CURRENT PRODUCTION SHOULD BE PAYMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S FOOD NEEDS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID NE KNEW OF NO OTHER STILL-UNDISCLOSED CLAUSES IN THE AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO STALIN.

TOSS QUOTED MOLOTOV AS SAYING THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THE CRIMEA (YALTA) AGREEMENT BECAUSE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES WERE CLAIMING THAT THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) AGREEMENTS, WHICH MADE NO MENTION OF DOLLAR REPARATIONS, SUPERSEDED THE YALTA COMMITMENTS. 1 MS.

(AT MOSCOW YESTERDAY SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID "THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDING REPARATIONS IS THAT THE AGREEMENTS AT POTSDAM SUPERSEDE THE PRELIMINARY AGREEMENTS PREVIOUSLY REACHED AT YALTA. WE WILL NOT FOLLOW THE RETREAT OF MR.MOLOTOV FROM BERLIN TO YALTA.") (more)

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TASS QUOTED THAT PART OF MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT BACKING UP HIS DEMAND FOR REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AS FOLLOWS:

"TO MAKE THIS UTTERLY CLEAR I SHALL HAVE TO MAKE PUBLIC THE DECISION OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED HITHERTO. THIS DECISION FOLLOWS:

"'PROTOCOL ON THE TALK BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS AT THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS IN KIND, THE HEADS OF THE THREE GOVERNMENTS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:-

" 1. GERMANY MUST PAY IN KIND FOR LOSSES CAUSED BY HER TO THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR. REPARATIONS ARE TO BE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE BY THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BORNE THE MAIN BURDEN OF THE WAR, HAVE SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST LOSSES AND HAVE ORGANIZED VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY.

" 2. REPARATIONS ARE TO BE EXACTED FROM GERMANY IN THE THREE FOLLOWING FORMS:

"'A. BULK REMOVAL WITHIN TWO YEARS FROM THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY OR THE CESSATION OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE FROM THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF GERMANY LOCATED ON THE TERRITORY OF GERMANY.

"'B. ANNUAL DELIVERIES OF GOODS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AFTER THE END OF THE WAR FOR A PERIOD TO BE FIXED.

"'C. USE OF GERMAN LABOR.

" 3. FOR WORKING OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES A DETAILED PLAN FOR THE EXACTION OF REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, AN ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION IS TO BE SET UP IN MOSCOW CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.S.R., THE U.S.A. AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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A44

" '4. WITH REGARD TO THE FIXING OF THE TOTAL SUM OF REPARATIONS, AS WELL AS THE DISTRIBUTION OF IT AMONG COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFERED FROM GERMAN AGGRESSION, THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN DELEGATIONS AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

" 'THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION SHOULD TAKE IN THE INITIAL STAGES AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION THE SUGGESTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE TOTAL SUM OF REPARATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH POINTS A AND B OF PARAGRAPH 2, SHOULD BE $20,000,000,000 AND THAT 50 PERCENT OF IT SHOULD GO TO THE U.S.S.R.

" 'THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS OF THE OPINION THAT PENDING CONSIDERATION OF THE REPARATIONS QUESTION BY THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION NO FIGURES OF REPARATIONS SHOULD BE MENTIONED. THE ABOVE SOVIET-AMERICAN PROPOSAL HAS BEEN PASSED TO THE MOSCOW REPARATIONS COMMISSION AS ONE OF THE PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION.

" ' SIGNED BY CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT, STALIN.' "

BEFORE READING THAT TEXT, TASS SAID, MOLOTOV STRESSED, IN HIS READING OF THE TEXT OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, THAT IT BEGAN WITH THE WORDS:

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRIMEA DECISION THAT GERMANY BE COMPELLED TO COMPENSATE TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT FOR THE LOSS AND SUFFERING SHE HAS CAUSED THE UNITED NATIONS, ETC."

FW&DN541AES

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL CALL FOR IMMEDIATE AID FOR GREECE AND TURKEY "IN ALL ITS ASPECTS."

DURING THE COURSE OF A REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS YESTERDAY, NO MINISTER EXPRESSED FEARS THAT THE NEW UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IN EUROPE WOULD LEAD TO WAR WITH COMMUNIST RUSSIA, HE ADDED.

SOME LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT HAVE REPEATEDLY CLAIMED TOO-CLOSE BRITISH POLITICAL ALIGNMENT WITH AMERICA WOULD INVOLVE THEIR COUNTRY IN RUSSOA-AMERICAN CONFLICT.

THE INFORMANT DECLARED, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE TRUMAN DECLARATION WOULD NOT AFFECT BRITAIN'S INTENTION TO REVISE AND EXTEND HER ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT A REVAMPED AMERICAN APPROACH TO MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS LIKELY WOULD EMERGE FROM THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THAT THIS APPROACH ULTIMATELY MIGHT AFFECT PALESTINE.

IN THIS CONNECTION, THE INFORMANT SAID, BRITAIN HAD RULED PALESTINE OUT OF ALL HER LONG-TERM STRATEGIC IMPERIAL PLANNING AND HAD ABANDONED HOPE THAT UNITED NATIONS ARBITRATION OVER THE HOLY LAND'S FUTURE WOULD BE AVOIDED.

THE SOURCE SAID MILITARY PLANNERS HAVE "RESIGNED" THEMSELVES TO THE FACT THAT THE ESTIMATED 100,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

RQ856AES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THE IMMEDIATE DANGER OF CIVIL WAR IN INDIA "APPEARS TO HAVE PASSED."

THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID REPORTS RECEIVED FROM INDIA BY THE BRITISH CABINET HAVE SHOWN THE PROSPECTS OF A MOSLEM - HINDU GET TOGETHER TO WRITE A CONSTITUTION BY JUNE 1948 WERE "REASONABLY GOOD."

"THE SITUATION INSIDE INDIA HAS IMPROVED ENORMOUSLY IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS DESPITE THE PUNJAB INTERLUDE" THE INFORMANT SAID. "IT APPEARS AS THOUGH THE IMMEDIATE DANGERS OF A CIVIL WAR ENGULFING THE SUBCONTINENT HAVE PASSED AWAY."

JK1208PES

PARIS, MARCH 19-(AP)-JEAN CHAUTEMPS, SON OF FORMER PREMIER CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES TODAY AND SAID HE CARRIED A LETTER FROM HIS FATHER FOR LOUIS NOGUERES, PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT BEFORE WHICH THE ELDER CHAUTEMPS WAS SCHEDULED TO BE TRIED MARCH 25.

THE PURGE COURT HAS BEEN TRYING PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VICHY REGIME FOR ACTS DECLARED INIMICAL TO FRANCE'S SECURITY. THE SON DID NOT MAKE PUBLIC THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

WD1105AES

NIGHT LEAD (150)

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADERS WIDENED THE SPLIT IN PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER'S CABINET EARLY TODAY WITH A DECISION NOT TO VOTE FOR FUNDS FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDOCHINA AT THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE COMMUNISTS YESTERDAY DESERTED OTHER COALITION PARTIES IN ABSTAINING FROM VOTING ON A MOTION OF CONFIDENCE FOR RAMADIER'S GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE ASSERTED IN A STATEMENT THAT "CONTINUATION AND DEVELOPMENT" OF THE FIGHTING IN INDOCHINA WOULD OBLIGE FRANCE TO CALL UPON "FOREIGN FINANCIAL AND MILITARY AID, THUS ALIENATING FRANCE'S NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE."

ALTHOUGH COMPLETE EFFECT OF THE COMMUNIST MOVE COULD NOT BE ASSESSED, MOST OF WEDNESDAY'S PARIS EVENING PAPERS ASSERTED THAT SUCH A DECISION, IF TAKEN, MIGHT PROVE MUCH MORE SERIOUS THREAT OT THE EXISTENCE OF THE RAMADIER GOVERNMENT THAN YESTERDAY'S ABSTENTION FROM VOTING.

TA934PES

MAR 1947

A113

BERLIN, MARCH 19-(AP)-DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRA FOOD FROM THE U.S. ARMY'S SURPLUS STOCK TO ABOUT 3,500,000 GERMAN CHILDREN AND NEEDY OLD PEOPLE IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES WILL BEGIN GRADUALLY AND SHOULD BE IN FULL OPERATION IN LATE APRIL, COL.HUGH B.HESTER, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PLANS, SAID TODAY.

PS1039PES

VALENCIA, SPAIN, MARCH 19-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO BLOW UP SPANISH POWER PLANTS CIRCULATED TODAY AS POLICE MOVED THROUGH TERUEL PROVINCE MAKING ARRESTS AND CONFISCATING ARMS AND ANTI-FRANCO LEAFLETS.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION, ONE REPORT SAID THAT MAYORS OF SEVERAL SMALL VILLAGES AND A NUMBER OF CIVIL GUARDS WERE IMPLICATED IN THE PLOT.

PERSONS ARRESTED IN TERUEL PROVINCE SO FAR WERE SAID TO INCLUDE 10 MINERS FROM THE UTRILLAS COAL MINES, 96 MILES NORTHWEST OF VALENCIA. LAST NIGHT A GROUP OF MINERS WERE REPORTED HOLDING OUT AGAINST AUTHORITIES IN UNDERGROUND PASSAGES OF UTRILLAS.

ON THE STRENGTH OF INFORMATION PICKED UP FROM THE ARRESTED MINERS, POLICE WERE SAID TO HAVE DETAINED A "CONTACT MAN" WHO CAME FROM FRANCE AND A CAFE WAITER, BOTH OF WHOM CARRIED COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

MEANWHILE IT WAS LEARNED THAT THREE BOMBS HAD EXPLODED SUNDAY IN THE RAILWAY STATION OF THE TOWN OF TERUEL, 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF VALENCIA. OTHERS DAMAGED A TRAIN BETWEEN TERUEL AND THE VILLAGE OF PUERTO ESCANDON. TRAFFIC WAS DELAYED FOR TWO HOURS ON THE VALENCIA-MADRID RAIL LINE BY THE EXPLOSION OF SMALL BOMBS.

JR452AES

A111

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 19-(AP)-SHIPMENTS OF POLISH COAL TO SWEDEN AND A NEW SWEDISH CREDIT TO HELP REBUILD POLAND WERE MAIN POINTS OF A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES TODAY.

PS1036PES

TRIESTE, MARCH 19-(AP)-MARIA PASQUINELLI SOUGHT TODAY TO PLEAD GUILTY AT THE START OF HER TRIAL FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BRIG.R.W.M. DE WINTON FEB. 10 AT POLA, ITALIAN NAVAL BASE AWARDED TO YUGOSLAVIA.

BUT BECAUSE THE CRIME WAS PUNISHABLE BY A POSSIBLE DEATH PENALTY, U.S.COL.JOHN W.CHAPMAN OF SANTA FE,N.M., PRESIDING OVER AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT, DIRECTED THE ENTRY OF A PLEA OF INNOCENCE.

THROUGHOUT THE MORNING, HER LAWYER INTERPOSED NO OBJECTION TO THE FACTS OF THE SLAYING AS RECOUNTED BY A DOZEN PROSECUTION WITNESSES. HE DID NOT OPPOSE ADMISSION OF A CONFESSION THE WOMAN SIGNED AFTER HER ARREST, AND A LETTER FOUND ON HER PERSON WHEN SHE WAS SEIZED, STATING THAT SHE HAD GONE TO POLA ON THE DAY THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED IN PARIS TO KILL THE MAN WHO HAD THE "MISFORTUNE TO REPRESENT THE BIG FOUR" IN THE CITY.

THE CONDUCT OF THE DEFENSE APPEARED TO BEAR OUT STATEMENTS THAT THE ATTORNEY, LUIGI GIANNINI, WOULD TRY TO ESTABLISH THAT THE ITALIAN WOMAN KILLED THE BRITISH BRIGADIER IN A "CRIME WITHOUT PASSION" TO PROTEST THE PROVISIONS OF THE ITALIAN TREATY WHICH AWARDED POLA AND MUCH OF VENEZIA GIULIA TO YUGOSLAVIA.

LT.COL.HARRY C.QUARTIER OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, IS A MEMBER OF THE COURT.

RQ859AES

BRUSSELS, MARCH 19-(AP)-A NEW BELGIAN CABINET, HEADED BY SOCIALIST PAUL-HENRI SPAAK AND COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF SOCIALISTS AND CATHOLIC PARTY MEMBERS, WAS FORMED TODAY AFTER THE LIBERALS AND COMMUNISTS HAD REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

THE LEFT-WING COALITION CABINET HEADED BY SOCIALIST CAMILLE HUYSMANS, WHICH HAD BEEN IN OFFICE SINCE AUG.2, RESIGNED LAST WEEK IN A DISPUTE OVER ITS DECISION TO BOOST COAL PRICES. HUYSMANS' GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN COMPOSED OF SIX SOCIALISTS, SIX LIBERALS, FOUR COMMUNISTS AND THREE TECHNICIANS WITHOUT PARTY AFFILIATION.

THE NEW CABINET IS COMPOSED OF EIGHT SOCIALIST, NINE CATHOLICS AND TWO MEMBERS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY PARTY. SPAAK HIMSELF RETAINED THE FOREIGN MINISTRY PORTFOLIO.

HE ANNOUNCED NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING NEW MINISTERS:

EDUCATION: FORMER PRIME MINISTER CAMILLE HUYSMANS (SOC.)

BUDGET: HUBERT MERLOT (SOC)

LABOR: LEON ELI TROCLET (SOC)

COMMUNICATIONS; ACHILLE VAN ACKER (SOC.)

RE-EQUIPMENT; PAUL DE GROOTE (SOC.)

FINANCES; PAUL STRUYE (CATH.)

NATIONAL DEFENSE: COLONEL RAOUL DE FRAITEUR (NON-PARTY)

THE NAMES OF THE OTHER CABINET MINISTERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER IN THE DAY.

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RQ818AES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 19-(AP)-AN UNDERGROUND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI BROADCAST FROM TEL AVIV PROPOSED TONIGHT A PLEBISCITE OF PALESTINE JEWS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE MAJORITY DESIRE TO "CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE JEWISH HOME FROM THE YOKE OF THE OPPRESSOR" AND SET UP A FREE STATE.

THE BROADCAST REPEATED THE GROUP'S INTENTION TO "CONTINUE THE ANTI-BRITISH FIGHT," AND CHARGED OFFICIAL JEWISH LEADERS WITH WEAKNESS.

PS1033PES

30. 24- 8611

Cairo, march 19--(AP)---Habib Abou Roukeika, leader of the Tunisian liberal constitutional party, told the associated press today that said today that the United States government had promised to support a Tunisian claim for independence if the question should be raised in the United Nations in a way which would not offend France.

Roukeika recently arrived from the United States where he conferred with Leon Henderson , former OPA chief, and Dean Acheson, undersecretary of state , on the Tunisian situation. MAR 1947

The Tunisian conferred with Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, and said Arab state governments had promised him to raise the Tunisian question before the U.N. soon.

BEYROUTH, LEBANON, MARCH 19-(AP)-OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY HAD NOTIFIED THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT THAT IT HAD BEGUN DRILLING FOR OIL NEAR TRIPOLI. EXPERTS SAID THEY HOPE TO STRIKE OIL AT A DEPTH OF ABOUT 11,000 FEET.

(IRAQ PETROLEUM IS AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WITH PIPELINES EXTENDING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN).

RO9AFS

MEANWHILE, A DISPATCH FROM LAHORE SAID THAT THE PUNJAB PROVINCE WHERE MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN RIOTING, WAS QUIET EXCEPT IN THE NORTHWEST.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID MOSLEMS IN THE PUNJAB HAD INFLICTED "VERY LARGE" CASUALTIES ON THE HINDU AND SIKH POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY VILLAGES IN COMMUNAL RIOTING. THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD BE IMPOSED FOR MURDER, KIDNAPING, RAPE, ROBBERY AND ARSON. add-New Delhi-(mite-)-xxx natives

G316PES

NEW DELHI, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE MOSLEM LEAGUE PARTY ANNOUNCED IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE TONIGHT IT WAS BOYCOTTING THE ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE STARTING HERE SUNDAY BECAUSE THE TALKS WERE ORGANIZED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY WITHOUT COOPERATION OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE LEAGUE LEGISLATIVE PARTY CALLED THE CONFERENCE A "THINLY DISGUISED ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE HINDU CONGRESS TO BOOST ITSELF POLITICALLY AS PROSPECTIVE LEADER OF ASIATIC PEOPLES."

DELEGATES HAVE BEEN ARRIVING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE ORIENT AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND ARE EXPECTED FROM RUSSIA, EGYPT, IRAN, IRAQ CHINA, INDONESIA, AFGHANISTAN AND OTHER PLACES. THE MOSLEM LEAGUE LEGISLATORS SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"WE REGRET THAT A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS IN MOSLEM COUNTRIES SHOULD HAVE BEEN BEGUILED BY THE INDIAN HINDU CONGRESS INTO CONSENTING TO PARTICIPATE."

JK1224PES

MAR 1947

RANGOON, BURMA, MARCH 19-(AP)-U. AUNG SAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DECLARED AT A PUBLIC MEETING TODAY THAT BURMA'S FREEDOM COULD BE ACHIEVED WITHIN ONE YEAR IF CANDIDATES OF THE ANTI-FASCIST PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE WERE ELECTED TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY APRIL 9.

ASSERTING THAT THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE COULD BE OBTAINED SPEEDILY ONLY IF THE "RIGHT PEOPLE" WERE ELECTED, AUNG SAN, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE AFPFL, SAID HE WISHED TO SEE IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ONLY THOSE PREPARED TO MAKE SACRIFICES ON THE COUNTRY'S BEHALF. HE WARNED THAT THOSE ACTING IN A MANNER DETRIMENTAL TO THE ANTI-FASCIST LEAGUE'S AND THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS "WOULD BE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY."

AUNG SAN DECRIED THE OFT-REPEATED THEORY THAT AN ISOLATED BURMA WOULD BE OPEN TO DANGERS AND THREATS AND SAID THAT NO DANGERS EXISTED AS BURMA WAS NOW IN A POSITION TO PLAY A DIPLOMATIC ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

M748AES

"THE GAME WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE PLAYING IS OBVIOUS," SAID THE EDITORIAL. "IT IS TO PRETEND TO DO EVERYTHING THE AMERICANS ORDER, X X X TO MAKE THE OCCUPATION RUN AS SMOOTHLY AS POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THAT IS THE QUICKEST WAY TO GET RID OF THE AMERICANS.

"THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF JAPANESE OFFICIALDOM FROM THE HIGHEST TO THE HUMBLEST LEVELS PRIVATELY ARE SABOTAGING AMERICAN REFORMS."

THE PAPER DECLARED THAT "IT IS BELIEVED THAT FORCES NOW ARE ORGANIZING UNDERGROUND, (PARTICULARLY RETURNED SOLDIERS) WHO WILL COME INTO THE OPEN AS SOON AS THE LAST AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE LEFT AND THEN WOE BETIDE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN REFORMS."

WITH CHINA PARALYZED BY CIVIL WAR, THERE APPARENTLY IS NOTHING TO PREVENT JAPAN FROM RESUMING ITS LEADING INDUSTRIAL POSITION IN THE FAR EAST, THE TIMES SAID.

IT CONJECTURED THAT JAPAN, HAVING LOST THE WAR, MAY YET WIN THE PEACE. add-Singapore-xxx-leave.

GG809ACS NM

SHANGHAI,THURSDAY,MARCH 20-(AP)-MAJOR ROBERT T.DWYER, 42, WHO PLAYED AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PROSECUTION OF JAPANESE AND GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS IN SHANGHAI, DIED HERE YESTERDAY OF UREMIA. DWYER, UNMARRIED, IS SURVIVED BY HIS MOTHER OF 111 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y.
VR1155PCS NM

MAR 1947

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (140)
BY HAROLD K.MILKS
NANKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TRIMPHANTLY ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF YENAN AND PROPOSED TODAY TO ARM CIVILIANS TO HELP HOLD SUCH SOIL WRESTED FROM RIVAL FORCES.
THE SUDDEN FALL OF YENAN WAS ANNOUNCED TO THE KUOMINTANG, THE GOVERNING PARTY, BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK. PSYCHOLOGICALLY, AT LEAST, IT WAS POSSIBLY THE GREATEST VICTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.
WITH HIGH COMMUNIST LEADERS IN FLIGHT INTO THE HILLS, THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY FORESAW SOME DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING ITS POSITION SO DEEP IN COMMUNIST TERRITORY AGAINST GUERRILLA ATTACKS.
GEN.CHEN CHENG, CHIEF OF STAFF, PROPOSED TO THE KUOMINTANG THAT CIVILIANS IN TERRITORY SEIZED FROM THE COMMUNISTS BE GIVEN ARMS TO HELP REGULAR TROOPS DEFEND THE LAND. THE QUESTION WAS REFERRED TO A SUBCOMMITTEE.
THE GOVERNMENT X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.
P1033PPS NM

OBSERVERS PREDICTED THE VICTORY LIKEWISE WOULD BE A GREAT MORALE BUILDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S ARMIES IN THE FAR MORE DIFFICULT TASK OF SWEEPING COMMUNIST TROOPS FROM STRATEGIC SHANTUNG PROVINCE AND MANCHURIA.
DESPITE THE CITY'S FALL, THE COMMUNIST RADIO CONTINUED TO TRANSMIT ITS NIGHTLY NEWS BULLETINS. TONIGHT'S AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, USED THE YENAN DATELINE. HOWEVER, IT SEEMED CERTAIN THE TRANSMITTER HAD BEEN REMOVED, PROBABLY TO THE SHENSI MOUNTAINS.
A11KX add - Nanking (Mike-) - xxx communists.
SHORTLY BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF YENAN WAS ANNOUNCED, PENG HSUEH-PEI, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, SAID THE CITY'S FALL MIGHT POSSIBLY EFFECT A CHANGE OF HEART AMONG COMMUNIST LEADERS, PRESUMABLY SICK OF CONTINUED MILITARY LOSSES.
HE ALSO SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER THE OCCUPATION OF YENAN THE TURNING POINT IN THE CIVIL WAR.
"AFTER THE FALL OF YENAN THE MILITARY SITUATION IN CHINA WILL HINGE ON COMMUNIST POLICY,) WHICH UP TO THE PRESENT HAS BEEN TO PLACE IMPLICIT FAITH IN ARMED FORCES," PENG SAID.
(FROM PEIPING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS JOHN RODERICK, WHO SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS IN YENAN IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, RADIOED:
(THE NATIONALISTS IN ALL PROBABILITY ENTERED ONLY THE SHELL OF A CITY. ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOST OF THE POPULATION, INCLUDING FIVE AMERICANS AND EIGHT OTHER FOREIGNERS, HAD FLED TO THE HILLS. COL.JOHN K.TSELLS, AMERICAN LIAISON OFFICER WHO QUIT YENAN EIGHT DAYS AGO, SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE BLOWING UP THEIR AIRFIELD.
(CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THE CAPTURE WAS PRECEDED BY HEAVY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.
(SOME OBSERVERS IN PEIPING SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT STATEMENT, WHICH WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS A CHALLENGE TO WORLD COMMUNISM, MAY HAVE IMPELLED CHIANG TO TAKE THE STEP HE LONG HAD HESITATED OVER--SEIZE YENAN.
(THE CITY HAD BEEN A CITADEL OF CHINESE COMMUNISM MORE THAN 10 YEARS. IT IS MADE UP OF MORE THAN 10,000 CAVES DUG INTO YELLOW LOESS HILLSIDES. ITS WARTIME POPULATION OF 50,000 LIVED IN THEM AND TRADED IN A SMALL WOOD AND SHOPPING SECTION.
(CLOSE TO THE RIVER IN A NONDESCRIPT COMPOUND LIVED MAO TSE-TUNG. THE SAME AREA HOUSED THE EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.CHU TEH.
(IN FULL VIEW WAS THE AMERICAN LIAISON GROUP COMPOUND,A COLLECTION OF SMALL BUILDINGS OVER WHICH THE AMERICAN FLAG FLEW MORE THAN TWO YEARS.)
FJ/DV714PCS

NANKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-CHINA HAS BEEN WORKING FOR SEVERAL MONTHS ON PRELIMINARY DRAFTS OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE WHEN IT IS HELD, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.
FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES DECLINED TO GIVE ANY DETAILS. THEY SAID CHINA WOULD SIGN A JAPANESE TREATY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS CONCERNED AND WOULD NOT ATTEMPT INDIVIDUAL ACTION.
P1008PPS NM

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (150)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-A JAPANESE DEFENSE WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY THAT CHINESE FLEEING INTO MANCHURIA FROM THE CONSTANT STRIFE OF CHINA'S WARLORDS WERE MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR AN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT THAT RESULTED IN THE CREATION OF MANCHOUKUO.
THIS TESTIMONY THEN WAS STRICKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS NOT PERTINENT TO THE DEFENSE OF HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS FELLOW DEFENDANTS.
"THERE CAN BE NO JUSTIFICATION," SAID TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB, "FOR ANYTHING ALLEGED AGAINST THE ACCUSED HERE IN WHAT CHINESE DID TO OTHER CHINESE. THE JAPANESE WERE NEVER THE GUARDIANS OF THE CHINESE IN CHINA."
THE WITNESS WAS JUJI YAMAGUCHI, A RESIDENT IN MANCHURIA FROM 1919 TO 1945, WHOSE TESTIMONY FINALLY WAS RESTRICTED TO A STATEMENT THAT MANCHURIAN WARLORD CHANG TSO-LIN INSTIGATED BOYCOTTS AND MISTREATED JAPANESE AND KOREANS IN MANCHURIA IN 1929.
THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THAT THE JAPANESE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA WAS PART OF A GENERAL CONSPIRACY BY THE DEFENDANTS TO DOMINATE THE ORIENT.
FJ1037PCS

TOKYO,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI TODAY CITED POSTWAR STRIFE IN CHINA, INDIA AND KOREA AND WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THEY MUST "BRACE UP AND BUSTLE" TO ELECT GOOD LEADERS OR THE COUNTRY WOULD "GO TO THE DOGS."
THE PAPER, LOOKING TO THE GENERAL ELECTION IN APRIL, ASKED WHETHER ASIA'S 800,000,000 ARE CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES. IT POINTED TO KOREA'S STRIFE, CHINA'S CIVIL WAR AND INDIA'S RIOTING.
IN SINGAPORE, THE STRAITS TIMES SIMULTANEOUSLY ACCUSED U. S. OCCUPATION FORCES OF ABANDONING THEIR ATTEMPT TO DEMOCRATIZE JAPAN -- "NOT PUBLICLY OR OFFICIALLY, OF COURSE, BUT IN FACT."
THE TIMES SAID "AMERICAN CONVICTION THAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS A WORLD

30.24-8613

MENACE" BROUGHT ABOUT A POLICY CHANGE THAT LOOKS TO JAPAN AS "THE AIR-CRAFT CARRIER OF THE PACIFIC" RATHER THAN "THE NURSERY OF ASIATIC DEMOCRACY."

IT SAID THE JAPANESE WERE "PRETENDING TO DO EVERYTHING THE AMERICANS ORDER BECAUSE THAT IS THE QUICKEST WAY TO GET RID OF THE AMERICANS."

MEANTIME, PREMIER YOSHIDA TOLD AN ASSOCIATED PRESS INTERVIEWER THE UNITED STATES MUST REMAIN IN JAPAN INDEFINITELY IF IT HOPES TO INSURE WORLD PEACE.

FJ/DV718PCS

TOKYO,MARCH 19-(AP)-OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS TODAY IDENTIFIED AS LT. ROBERT L. WILSON OF WILSON PLACE, PLYMOUTH, MASS., THE AIR FORCE OFFICER WHO WAS FOUND DEAD WITH A JAPANESE GIRL IN A HOTEL ROOM AT NEARBY HINO LAST WEEK.

THE ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT WILSON AND THE GIRL, KIYOKO TAKADA, HAD TAKEN POISON AND HAD APPARENTLY DIED WITHIN FIVE MINUTES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING.

WILSON WAS STATIONED AT THE TACHIKAWA AIR BASE, NEAR TOKYO, WHERE THE GIRL WAS ALSO EMPLOYED. THE 23-YEAR OLD OFFICER HAD BEEN IN JAPAN SINCE DECEMBER, 1945, AND WAS SCHEDULED FOR DEPLOYMENT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES ON MARCH 15, ONE DAY AFTER THE BODIES WERE FOUND.

HE ENTERED THE ARMY AS A COAST ARTILLERY PRIVATE IN 1943 AND WAS COMMISSIONED AS AN AIR FORCE NAVIGATOR IN SEPTEMBER, 1945.

VR428ACS

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE LIBERTY NEWS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE S. S. HALEAKALA, FIRST PHILIPPINE FLAG VESSEL TO CALL AT SINGAPORE, WAS FORBIDDEN BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES TO LAND FILIPINO PASSENGERS.

"SINGAPORE OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN THE CITY," THE NEWS ADDED. "RESIDENTS, HOWEVER, DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH AN EPIDEMIC. HALEAKALA PASSENGERS ARE ASKING PHILIPPINE AUTHORITIES TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

FJ926PCS NM

MAR 1947

MANILA,MARCH 19 (AP)-A NINE-MEMBER FILIPINO DELEGATION WILL ATTEND THE INTERASIAN CONFERENCE AT NEW DELHI STARTING NEXT SUNDAY, THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE REPRESENTATION WILL BE UNOFFICIAL, THE ANNOUNCEMENT STRESSED. THE DELEGATES, WHO SAILED LAST WEEK ABOARD THE HALEAKALA, INCLUDE MAURO MENDEZ, WHO WAS PRESS SECRETARY TO FORMER PRESIDENT OSMENA, AND DEAN FRANCISCO BENITEZ, ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE TOP EDUCATORS.

GG1119ACS NM

M

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20-(AP)-A MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT WILL BE SIGNED TOMORROW BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS WOULD SIGN FOR THE PHILIPPINES AND AMBASSADOR PAUL V. MCNUTT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

MCNUTT WHO HAS BEEN DELAYING HIS DEPARTURE UNTIL THE PACT SIGNING, WILLLEAVE SATURDAY OR SUNDAY FOR HOME TO RETIRE FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

FJ1041PCS

HONOLULU,MARCH 19-(AP)-THE 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT TODAY REPORTED THE MARINE PILOT WHOSE CORSAIR FIGHTER CRASHED INTO THE SEA OFF KONA, HAWAII, MARCH 10 DURING PACIFIC FLEET MANEUVERS WAS LT.EVEN L.SELSOR, 23, PHILADELPHIA. SELSOR IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW, MARY, AND 18 MONTHS OLD DAUGHTER, MARY WYNNE, REPORTED TO BE LIVING IN AGENCY,IOWA. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

FJ820PCS

ONE DELEGATE SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE FIRST RUSSIAN DRAFT BECAUSE IT WOULD HAVE MEANT THAT THE COMMITTEES COULD NOT HAVE TAKEN UP ANY PHASE OF THE PROBLEM UNTIL THE MATTER OF A CONTROL AGENCY HAD BEEN SETTLED.

THE UNITED STATES INSISTS THAT ALL ATOMIC MATTERS THE WORLD OVER MUST BE SUPERVISED BY AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CAPS). RUSSIA HAS COUNTERED WITH A PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL WHICH, HOWEVER, IT MUST OPERATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. ITS POWERS WOULD BE STRICTLY DEFINED AND LIMITED UNDER THE RUSSIAN PLAN.

GROMYKO NOTED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO DISCUSSION YET EITHER IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR THE ATOMIC COMMISSION ON RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS ADVANCED IN FEBRUARY. HE WARNED THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO "BY-PASS" THE SOVIET PROPOSALS; THAT THEY MUST BE TAKEN UP BEFORE THE ISSUE IS SETTLED.

IN URGING THAT THE COMMITTEES TAKE UP THE CONTROL FEATURE, AUSTIN SAID THE MEMBERS SHOULD DEAL WITH ONE ASPECT OF THE ATOMIC PROBLEM AT A TIME. add-Lake Success-xxx Proposed

"LET US TRY FOR UNANIMITY, OR IF UNANIMITY CAN'T BE REACHED, THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MAJORITY FOR EACH PART," HE SAID.

GH607PES NM UNBJT

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

MAR 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION UNANIMOUSLY TURNED THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL OVER TO ITS COMMITTEES TODAY, WITH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA TEAMING UP IN REQUESTS THAT THE QUESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION SUPERVISING ATOMIC ENERGY BE GIVEN PRIORITY.

THE COMMISSION APPROVED A RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY RUSSIA, AND BACKED STRONGLY BY THE UNITED STATES, WHICH WOULD PUT THE PROBLEMS BACK IN COMMITTEE SESSIONS, WHICH USUALLY ARE HELD IN SECRET. ALTHOUGH THEY ARE POLES APART ON WHAT KIND OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY SHOULD BE SET UP TO HANDLE ATOMIC AFFAIRS, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AGREED THAT IT WAS THE PRIMARY PROBLEM TO BE TACKLED.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION THIS MONTH, PROPOSED AT THE COMMISSION'S FIRST MEETING THIS YEAR THAT THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE, MADE UP OF ALL DELEGATES, SHOULD TAKE UP THE PROBLEM AGAIN.

WARREN R.AUSTIN, U.S.DELEGATE, SUPPORTED GROMYKO AND EXPRESSED THE WISH THAT THE COMMITTEE BEGIN WORK AT ITS FIRST MEETING ON PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY WHICH WOULD CONTROL ATOMIC ENERGY.

"IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE," AUSTIN SAID TO THE COUNCIL AND A PACKED

CHAMBER, "THAT THE MOST SPEEDY PROGRESS COULD BE MADE IF WE WERE TO TAKE ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT QUESTIONS FIRST, AND DISPOSE OF IT, SUCH AS THE ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

"LET US TRY FOR UNANIMITY," HE ADDED, "OR IF UNANIMITY CANNOT BE REACHED, THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MAJORITY FOR EACH PART." HE THUS ADVANCED THE U.S.VIEW THAT THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE TACKLED PART BY PART.

THE UNITED STATES, STILL STANDING BY ITS GUNS, WANTS AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY WITH FULL POWERS OVER ALL PHASES OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND WITH NO VETO ANYWHERE ON PUNISHMENTS OF ATOMIC CRIMINALS.

SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH HAD LITTLE TO SAY IN THE COMMISSION MEETINGS LATE LAST YEAR AND WHICH REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PLAN IN A STI TZI MZ

SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH HAD LITTLE TO SAY IN THE COMMISSION MEETINGS LATE LAST YEAR AND WHICH REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PLAN IN A STINGING ATTACK IN THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, WANTS A CONVENTION NOW TO BAN ATOMIC WEAPONS AND ANOTHER CONVENTION TO SET UP CONTROL ORGANS. RUSSIA ALSO HAS INSISTED ON RETAINING THE VETO RIGHT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE CONSENSUS OF THE DELEGATES WAS THAT THE ATOMIC PROBLEM WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE COMMISSION'S WORKING COMMITTEE, WHICH IS IN EFFECT THE WHOLE COMMISSION SITTING AS A COMMITTEE, AND THAT ATTEMPTS TO RECONCILE THE RUSSIAN-U.S. DIFFERENCES WOULD BEGIN IN CLOSED SESSIONS.

MAR. 1947

THERE WAS SOME CONCERN WHETHER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE AND COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, MIGHT ATTEMPT TO AMEND THE COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT, APPROVED AT ITS LAST MEETING ON DEC. 30, WITH THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS WHICH WERE PRESENTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN FEBRUARY.

THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE EXPECTED TO OPPOSE THIS IN THE COMMISSION OR IN ANY COMMITTEE MEETING. THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAVE SAID, WANTS TO GET DOWN TO SPECIFIC BUSINESS AND IS INCLINED TO PROPOSE THAT THE DELEGATES START WORK IMMEDIATELY ON WHAT KIND OF AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY SHOULD BE SET UP.

JR416AES

A110

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING MONDAY AT 3 P.M. (EST) TO BEGIN WORK ON THE IMPORTANT ARMS REDUCTION QUESTION.

THE TASK OF THE COMMISSION WILL BE TO CONSIDER MEASURES FOR REDUCING AND REGULATING THE ARMED FORCES OF THE 55 U.N. MEMBERS AND REDUCING ARMAMENTS WHICH DO NOT COME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

PS1035PES

U.N.--AUSTIN

BY MAX HARRELSON (240)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 19-(AP)-WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, EXPECTS TO GIVE PRESIDENT TRUMAN A REPORT LATER THIS WEEK ON U.N. REACTION TOWARD THE PROPOSED $400,000,000 AMERICAN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

PLANNING TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON EARLY TOMORROW, AUSTIN SAID TODAY HE WOULD CERTAINLY DISCUSS THE GREEK-TURKISH QUESTION WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THIS AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BUSINESS.

AUSTIN SAID HE WAS NOT MAKING THE TRIP SOLELY TO DISCUSS THE GREEK-TURKISH QUESTION, BUT THAT HE HAD A NUMBER OF U.N. MATTERS TO TAKE UP, INCLUDING ATOMIC CONTROL AND TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

THIS WILL BE HIS FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A PERSONAL REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL ON THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS. WHILE AUSTIN HIMSELF DOES NOT FEEL THAT THE PROPOSAL DETRACTED FROM THE PRESTIGE OF THE U.N., THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT HE IS AWARE OF A PESSIMISTIC FEELING NOW PREVALENT HERE.

MOST OF THE DELEGATES HAVE INDICATED PRIVATELY THAT THE GREEK-TURKISH ISSUE IS TOO DELICATE TO DISCUSS ON THEIR LEVEL AND EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT ANY COMMENT WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE'S ASSOCIATES SAID HE WAS SERIOUSLY CONCERNED BOTH OVER THE GREEK-TURKISH QUESTION AND THE ATTACKS ON THE U.N. WHICH HAVE COME FROM CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PRESS.

MAR 1947

WM512

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 19-(AP)-BYRON PRICE, CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP DURING THE WAR, ARRIVED TODAY TO TAKE OVER AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES.

PRICE FORMERLY WAS EXECUTIVE NEWS EDITOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BEFORE ACCEPTING HIS NEW POSITION, HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY AS ASSISTANT TO ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AT A REPORTED SALARY OF $75,000 A YEAR. HE WILL RECEIVE $22,000, TAX FREE, FROM THE U.N.

"I AM HERE TO HELP AS MUCH AS I CAN," PRICE TOLD NEWSMEN. "I'M NOT ENTERING ON THIS RESPONSIBILITY IN THE SPIRIT OF A CRUSADER BUT BECAUSE THE HARD COMMON SENSE OF THE SITUATION REQUIRES EACH OF US TO DO WHAT HE CAN IN A PRACTICAL WAY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING."

PRICE'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEM WAS THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES RAISED BY SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL PROTESTS AGAINST WORKING CONDITIONS AND REDUCTION OF PER DIEM ALLOWANCES.

TA800PES

30.24-8615

DISARMAMENT

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE SUGGESTION OF SENATOR TYDINGS (D-MD) THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALL AN IMMEDIATE WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE DREW BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SUPPORT TODAY.

SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) SAID HE LONG HAS HAD SUCH A PROJECT IN MIND HIMSELF.

MAR 1947

SENATOR COOPER (R-KY) TOLD A REPORTER HE "CERTAINLY AGREES" WITH TYDINGS' OBJECTIVE.

TYDINGS TOLD THE SENATE IN AN HOUR-LONG SPEECH YESTERDAY THAT THE WORLD FACES A CHOICE OF DISARMAMENT OR DESTRUCTION. HE SAID THE ALTERNATIVES ARE EQUALLY CLEAR FOR THE UNITED STATES:

"THE UNITED STATES MUST EITHER KEEP FULLY PREPARED IN ALL CATEGORIES, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB, OR WE MUST HAVE TOTAL DISARMAMENT, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB, FOR ALL NATIONS OF THE GLOBE, OURSELVES INCLUDED."

THE MARYLAND SENATOR SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN CALLING A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE BECAUSE, HE SAID, HE DOES NOT CONSIDER THE UNITED NATIONS EQUIPPED TO CARRY IT OUT. THAT ORGANIZATION STILL IS IN ITS INFANCY, HE DECLARED, AND UP TO NOW HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE ONLY "A HOLLOW SHELL--A GLORIFIED DEBATING SOCIETY."

TYDINGS ADDRESSED THE SENATE AFTER SPENDING THE MORNING AT A SESSION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE WHICH BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF ARMY-NAVY MERGER LEGISLATION.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE UNIFICATION BILL WOULD GIVE THIS COUNTRY THE MILITARY FORCE IT NEEDS TO BACK UP ITS FOREIGN POLICY. SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON IS DUE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AT ITS NEXT MEETING TOMORROW.

TYDINGS MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE PENDING MERGER MEASURE, HOWEVER, WHEN HE SUGGESTED TO HIS COLLEAGUES THAT JAN. 1, 1950, SHOULD BE THE TARGET DATE FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT "ON LAND, ON SEA AND IN THE AIR."

HE PROPOSED THAT AFTER THAT TIME THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR POSSESSION OF ANY WEAPONS EXCEPT LIMITED SMALL ARMS BE FORBIDDEN. THE LATTER WOULD BE PERMITTED SOLELY TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

PEPPER SUGGESTED A SLIGHT VARIATION OF THE TYDINGS PLAN.

"I THINK THE PRESIDENT SHOULD INVITE ALL THE NATIONS IMMEDIATELY TO STOP BUILDING ALL NEW ARMAMENTS," HE TOLD A REPORTER, "THEN CALL A CONFERENCE UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS TO START WHITTLING DOWN ON WHAT THEY ALL HAVE.

"THE PRODUCTION OF ALL NEW WEAPONS SHOULD BE STOPPED AT ONE TIME. THEN WE COULD PROCEED FROM THERE. THE BEST WAY TO START DISARMING IS TO STOP BUILDING NEW WEAPONS."

COOPER, A FIRST-TERMER, SAID HE DISAGREED WITH TYDINGS' CONCLUSION THAT THE U.N. IS JUST A DEBATING SOCIETY WITHOUT POWER TO INFLUENCE THE WORLD. BUT HE ADDED:

"I CERTAINLY SEE NO OBJECTION TO ANY ACTION WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH WOULD MOVE TOWARD THE PURPOSE OF DISARMAMENT."

AB355AES

WASHINGTON,MARCH 19-(AP)-AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN TODAY URGED ALL SENATORS TO VOTE FOR CONFIRMATION OF DAVID E.LILIENTHAL AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND GORDON R.CLAPP AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TVA.

"WE REGARD THESE MEN AS ESPECIALLY WELL QUALIFIED TO SERVE IN THE POSITION TO WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPOINTED THEM," THE AFL PRESIDENT SAID IN A LETTER TO THE SENATORS.

GREEN SAID WORKERS ON THE TENNESSEE VALLEY PROJECT, "HOLD MR. LILIENTHAL IN HIGH REGARD AND ESTEEM." LILIENTHAL WAS HEAD OF THE TVA BEFORE MR.TRUMAN NOMINATED HIM FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY POST. THE NOMINATION IS AWAITING SENATE ACTION.

MAR 1947

FR1250PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT NANKING HAS ADVISED THAT CHINESECOMMUNISTS HAVE AGREED TO RELEASE TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS WHO WERE SEIZED BY THEM THREE WEEKS AGO.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT BEEN ADVISED, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE TWO, MAJ. ROBERT RIGG OF CHICAGO AND CAPT. J.W. COLLINS OF EVANSTON, ILL., HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN FREED.

BOTH WERE ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHES WITH NATIONALISTS FORCES WHEN CAPTURED IN MANCHURIA FEB.28. THE EMBASSY ADVICES SAID THE COMMUNISTS AGREED TO FREE THEM AT HARBIN. FROM THERE, THE TWO OFFICERS WERE TO MAKE THEIR WAY TO NATIONALISTS LINES AT CHANG CHUN.

HY506PES NM ASKT

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-LINCOLN MAC VEAGH, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM ATHENS TO CONSULT WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON THE CURRENT GREEK CRISIS.

MAC VEAGH TOLD REPORTERS AT NATIONAL AIRPORT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS BEFORE CONGRESS ON AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY WAS RECEIVED IN GREECE WITH "TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM ON ALL SIDES EXCEPT THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

MAC VEAGH AND EDWIN C.WILSON, AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WERE CALLED TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATIONS. WILSON IS DUE TO ARRIVE TOMORROW.

MAC VEAGH DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREECE AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG HE WOULD REMAIN IN WASHINGTON.

THE AMBASSADOR WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.COL.ALLEN MILLER, MILITARY ATTACHE IN ATHENS.

J725PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19-(AP)-A MILITARY COURT DECLINED TODAY TO ACQUIT COL.JACK W.DURANT OF LARCENY OF THE HESSE CROWN JEWELS NOW. IT RESERVED RULINGS ON OTHER DEFENSE MOVES TO FREE THE 38-YEAR-OLD AIR FORCES OFFICER.

DURANT'S ATTORNEYS, IN OPENING THEIR SIDE OF THE CASE, ASKED THE COURT MARTIAL TO ACQUIT HIM ON EVERY PENDING CHARGE INCLUDING THOSE OF EMBEZZLEMENT, SMUGGLING, AND MISAPPROPRIATING AN ARMY PISTOL.

HE IS ACCUSED OF STEALING THE FABULOUS HESSE FORTUNE VALUED AT BETWEEN $1,500,000 AND $7,000,000 FROM KRONBERG CASTLE, IN GERMANY, BRINGING THE JEWELS AND HEIRLOOMS TO THIS COUNTRY, AND THEN PROCEEDING TO SELL THEM.

FORMER WAC CAPTAIN KATHLEEN NASH, IN CHARGE OF THE CASTLE WHEN IT

WAS OPERATED AS AN OFFICERS' REST CAMP, AND WHOM COL.DURANT MARRIED JUST BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED, ALREADY HAS BEEN CONVICTED AS A CONSPIRATOR IN THE JEWEL THEFT.

DURANT'S PROSECUTOR, MAJ.JOSEPH ROBINSON, CONTENDS THAT HE AND CAPT.NASH TOGETHER WITH MAJ.DAVID F.WATSON, WHO ALSO HAS BEEN CONVICTED IN THE CASE, CONSPIRED TO STEAL AND DISPOSE OF THE FORTUNE.

CAPT.GLENN V.BRUMBAUGH, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, ASKED THE COURT TO ACQUIT COL.DURANT OF LARCENY ON THE GROUND THAT THE JEWELS WERE DUG FROM THE KRONBERG CASTLE'S BASEMENT AND TURNED OVER TO CAPTAIN NASH. HE REASONED THAT ANY LARCENY WOULD HAVE OCCURRED THEN.

BRUMBAUGH AND HIS COLLEAGUE, MAJ.JOSEPH BYRAN, ARGUED THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT COL.DURANT TOOK ANY OF THE JEWELS FROM THE CASTLE, NOR ENGAGED IN ANY CONSPIRACY WITH CAPT.NASH. COL.DURANT AND MAJ.WATSON WERE OFFICERS STATIONED NEARBY AT FRANKFURT.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE WORDING OF THE ARMY'S CHARGES AGAINST COL.DURANT THAT THE STOLEN JEWELS BELONGED TO THE ANCIENT HESSE FAMILY, BAUMBAUGH DISPUTED THE HESSE OWNERSHIP AND MAINTAINED:

"ANYTHING THAT WAS IN THAT CASTLE BELONGED TO THE UNITED STATES. THE U.S.ARMY HAD A RIGHT TO TAKE IT AS THE CONQUERING ARMY."

REGARDING THE PISTOL, BRAUMBAUGH (CQ) ARGUED THAT IT HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS ONE MANUFACTURED FOR THE ARMY'S USE. BUT HE SAID THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHOW IT HAD EVER BEEN DELIVERED INTO AMY POSSESSION AND THUS COL.DURANT COULD NOT PROPERLY BE HELD GUILTY OF MISAPPROPRIATING AN ARMY WEAPON.

J648PES

(WX) NEW YORK,MARCH 19-(AP)-WILLIAM DENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TODAY THAT TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES ARE WAGING A CAMPAIGN OF "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE" AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

BENTON ASSERTED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION THAT THE CAMPAIGN AMOUNTS TO "INTERNATIONAL LIBEL CONDUCTED BEHIND BARRIERS TO FREE INFORMATION."

"WHEN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN CONTROL OF INFORMATION DAY AFTER DAY, YEAR AFTER YEAR, CONCENTRATE ON THE ABNORMAL AND MALIGNANT ASPECTS OF AMERICA, WHILE EXCLUDING THE NORMAL AND THE BENIGN, THEN I THINK THOSE COUNTRIES CONSTRUCT A BARRIER TO STABILITY AND PEACE THAT CAN CONCEIVABLY PROVE INSURMOUNTABLE," HE SAID.

WITHOUT SPECIFICALLY NAMING RUSSIA AS TAKING PART IN "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE," BENTON SAID SOVIET PROPAGANDA ABROAD IS BEING CONDUCTED BY "ENORMOUS AND EFFICIENT ORGANIZATIONS."

IN FRANCE, ASIDE FROM OFFICIAL SOVIET PUBLICATIONS, HE SAID THE COMMUNIST AND COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED PRESS COMPRISE 16 DAILY PAPERS AND 63 WEEKLIES ALONE.

IN ADDITION HE SAID THERE ARE 1,452 COMMITTEES AND OFFICES OF THE ORGANIZATION FRANCE-USSR DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING FRANCO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

IN CHINA, BENTON SAID THERE IS A SINO-SOVIET CULTURAL ASSOCIATION WHICH ARRANGES FILM SHOWINGS, LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS, NUMEROUS PUBLICATIONS, A RUSSIAN RADIO STATION AND VARIOUS SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS "ENTIRELY ASIDE FROM EXTENSIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO CONTROL LARGE SECTIONS OF CHINA.

"IN THE BALKANS AND MIDDLE EAST SOVIET PROPAGANDA AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY IS EVEN MORE INTENSIVE THAN IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST."

BENTON ADDED, "AND IN LATIN AMERICA SOVIET PROPAGANDA IS FAR FROM LAGGARD."

"OUR DEFENSES ARE THE TRUTH, THE FACTS, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROGRAMS OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION," HE SAID. "FREE PEOPLES COULD NOT CARRY ON THE KIND OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE WAGED BY TOTALITARIAN STATES EVEN IF THEY WANTED TO."

(EDS: 1ST GRAF MAKE NAME WILLIAM BENTON - NOTE DENTON)

FR&EG137PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-DUTCH SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER MARTIN BEHRMAN ON MARCH 1 IN WATERS OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC WAS "HIJACKING" AND "NAVAL THUGGERY OF THE WORST KIND," A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SHIP'S OPERATORS SAID TODAY.

WALTER ISBRANDTSEN, AN OFFICIAL OF THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY, INC., WHICH OPERATES THE VESSEL UNDER CHARTER FROM THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE COMPANY BELIEVED THE SEIZURE OF THE SHIP AND CARGO WAS "AN ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE DUTCH TO SECURE INDONESIAN PRODUCTS WITHOUT PAY, WHICH THEY COULD NOT SECURE IN ORDERLY PROCESSES OF TRADE WITH THE INDONESIANS BECAUSE OF INDONESIAN ANTAGONISM."

ISBRANDTSEN COMMENTED ON ADVICES FROM BATAVIA THAT THE DUTCH WERE TRANSFERRING THE CARGO OF CINCHONA BARK AND RUBBER TO THE BRITISH SHIP PHRONTIS AND THE DUTCH SHIP BANDAM.

DISCUSSING SEIZURE OF THE BEHRMAN AND ITS $3,000,000 CARGO BY UNITS OF A DUTCH NAVAL BLOCKADE OUTSIDE THE NATIONALIST-HELD PORT OF CHERIBON, JAVA, ISBRANDTSEN SAID THAT IF "THIS ILLEGAL ACT" IS OVERLOOKED "THERE WILL BE CHAOS ON THE HIGH SEAS AND PIRACY MAY WELL BECOME THE RULE."

ISBRANDTSEN SAID CAPT.C.T.ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 88, MASTERS, MATES AND PILOTS UNION (AFL), HAD JOINED THE COMPANY'S PROTEST TO THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT OVER THE SEIZURE.

ISBRANDTSEN SAID HE HAD RECEIVED A CABLE FROM BATAVIA SAYING THAT TRANSSHIPMENT OF THE CARGO WAS PART OF A MOVE BY DUTCH AND BRITISH SHIPPERS TO SHUT OUT AMERICAN TRADERS IN NDONESIAN, "WHILE CARRYING ON TRADE WITH EUROPE, INDIA, SINGAPORE AND CHINA THEMSELVES.

THE MESSAGE, HE SAID, CAME FROM CAPT.RUDY GRAY, MASTER OF THE BEHRMAN, AND JAMES W.RYAN, ISBRANDTSEN DIRECTOR AND ATTORNEY.

HE SAID THE TWO MEN ASKED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TAKE STRONG ACTION "TO SUPPORT THE PLAIN, LEGAL RIGHTS OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL AND ITS CARGO AND A DISTRESSED CREW THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT HERE (IN BATAVIA) BY A DUTCH NAVAL RAID AND BY UNLAWFUL ACTS OF FORCE BOTH ON THE HIGH SEAS AND AT AN INDONESIAN-CONTROLLED PORT."

PS1132PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-HENRY A. WALLACE, FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, PLANS TO FLY TO ENGLAND APRIL 7 TO OBSERVE ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC SITUATION AND, HE SAID, "EXPERIENCE THE REACTION OF THE MAN IN THE STREET TO AMERICAN POLICY."

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE SAID LAST NIGHT HE WOULD MAKE SOME PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND HOPED TO DISCUSS WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND OTHER LEADERS "WAYS OF STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS AND AIDING AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION."

MK616AES

30. 24- 8617

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY SAID TODAY IT HAS DELIVERED 105,500 VOLUMES OF THE SCRIPTURE TO RUSSIA, THE FIRST SUCH SHIPMENT TO BE DELIVERED THERE IN 27 YEARS.

DR.ERIC NORTH, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY, SAID IN A REPORT THAT THE SCRIPTURES, INCLUDING 100,000 GOSPELS IN RUSSIAN AND 5,000 NEW TESTAMENTS IN RUSSIAN, WERE A GIFT TO ALEXEI, PATRIARCH OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

DR.NORTH SAID THAT AFTER 1919 THE AMERICAN SOCIETY, LIKE THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, WAS UNABLE TO DELIVER SCRIPTURES TO RUSSIA. HOWEVER, IN 1926 THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT PERMITTED THE SOCIETY TO SUPPLY FUNDS FOR PRINTING OF 25,000 RUSSIAN BIBLES ON STATE-OWNED PRESSES.

HE SAID THE SHIPMENT WAS MADE AFTER THE RUSSIAN PATRIARCH VISITED THIS COUNTRY IN 1945. ONLY RECENTLY, HE SAID, THE SOCIETY LEARNED THAT THE SHIPMENT HAD ARRIVED IN RUSSIA.

PS1234AES MAR 1947

NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE BRADEN SAID TONIGHT THE "GREATEST BARRIERS" TO MAN'S PROGRESS ARE THOSE RAISED BY THE "RED AND BLACK FASCISTS."

"CALL THEM COMMUNISTS, NAZIS, OR BY ANY OTHER NAME," HE ADDED, "ALL ARE OF THE SAME TOTALITARIAN STRIPE AND ALL ARE EQUALLY DANGEROUS."

BRADEN TOLD THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS:

"MAKE NO MISTAKE, THE BLACK FASCISTS STILL ARE A THREAT TO OUR WAY OF LIFE. THEIR INSIDIOUS MANEUVERS, LIKE THOSE OF THE RED FASCISTS AND COMMUNISTS, ARE A MAJOR PERIL TO THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS ALIKE AND CAN ONLY BE DESTROYED BY THE STRONG LIGHT OF TRUTH."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, WHO HAS CHARGE OF U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA, DECLARED THAT ONLY WHEN "TOTALITARIANISM OF EVERY COLOR HAS BEEN EXTERMINATED, MAY CIVILIZATION RESUME ITS UPWARD MARCH."

TA757PES

FOLO TOKYO-SUICIDES (B22)

PLYMOUTH, MASS., MARCH 19-(AP)-PARENTS OF AIR FORCE LT.ROBRT L. WILSON, FOUND DEAD WITH A JAPANESE GIRL IN A HOTEL ROOM NEAR TOKYO, REFUSED TO BELIEVE TODAY THAT THEIR FORMER HIGH SCHOOL HONOR STUDENT SON COMMITTED SUICIDE BY POISON.

"HE WAS MURDERED," HIS MOTHER, MRS.GEORGE WILSON, DECLARED. "EVERYONE OF HIS LETTERS MADE IT PLAIN HE LOOKED FORWARD HAPPILY TO THE DAY HE WOULD MARRY THERESA"--THERESA KLASSEN, HIS 22-YEAR-OLD IONIA, IA., FIANCEE, A ONETIME ARMY NURSE.

MRS.WILSON SAID TWO WEEKS AGO "WE GOT A LACQUER BOX FROM HIM WITH A NOTE. HE WROTE, 'PLEASE DON'T DISTURB THESE THINGS; THEY ARE FOR MY HOME.'

"THE HOME HE HAD PLANNED SO LONG WITH THE IOWA GIRL," SHE SAID. "WE NEVER MET HER BUT WE COULD TELL HE LOVED HER BY THE WAY HE WROTE ABOUT HER."

MISS KLASSEN, IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH THE BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN, SAID AT IONIA:

"I CAN'T BELIEVE IT. HE HAD SUCH PLANS FOR US. HE WROTE ME EVERY WEEK. HE WAS GOING TO COME HERE AS SOON AS HIS SHIP CAME IN."

SHE SAID WILSON HAD SENT HER TWO KIMONAS "AND MANY OTHER THINGS."#

G303PES

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE (250)
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, MARCH 19-(AP)-TALK ABOUT ATOMIC BOMBS THOUSANDS OF TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN THOSE ALREADY USED IS DISCOUNTED BY MOST SPECIALISTS SAYS DR.PHILIP MORRISON, ONE OF THE TOP ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, IN THE NEW REPUBLIC TODAY.

"THAT THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS," HE SAYS, "IS CERTAINLY TRUE; THAT ANY REALIZATION OF IT IS AT HAND SEEMS MOST UNLIKELY."

MORRISON DISCLOSES NUMEROUS ATOMIC POWER DETAILS IN MORE UNDERSTANDABLE WAYS THAT HERETOFORE TOLD. HE SAYS THAT A POWER PLANT MIGHT BE MADE WITH A PIECE OF PLUTONIUM NO BIGGER THAN YOUR HAND.

SUCH A PLANT, HE EXPLAINS, IS AT THE EXTREME LIMIT OF SAFETY. IT IS SOMETHING THAT WOULD EASILY EXPLODE IF CONTROL WAS LOST. IT IS ABOUT THE MINIMUM SIZE OF A PIECE OF PLUTONIUM THAT WOULD MAKE A REAL BOMB.

BUT, HE SAYS, THIS LITTLE MASS, IF PROPERLY COOLED, COULD GENERATE THOUSANDS OF HORSEPOWER. PRESUMABLY THE HEAT WOULD MAKE STEAM, TO DRIVE MACHINERY OR TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY.

BUT THERE STILL IS NO CHANCE OF USING THIS LITTLE PIECE OF PLUTONIUM TO DRIVE AN AUTO OR A PLANE, BECAUSE AT LEAST 50 TONS OF SHIELDING WOULD HAVE TO BE USED TO SHUT OFF ITS RADIOACTIVE RAYS.

MORRISON SAYS THAT A LABOR DROP AT ONE OF THE PLANTS FOR MAKING URANIUM 235 AT OAK RIDGE PROBABLY INDICATES THAT NEARLY ALL OF THIS KIND OF URANIUM IN THE UNITED STATES NOW IS PRODUCED BY A SINGLE PLANT. ORIGINALLY THERE WERE TWO BIG PRODUCERS. THE LABOR DROP IS AT THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PLANT. THAT LEAVES THE URANIUM TO BE PRODUCED MOSTLY IN THE GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT, THE GIANT OF ALL THE OAK RIDGE FACTORIES, WHERE THE BARRIERS STRAINING URANIUM GAS ARE 7,000 MILES LONG, IF PLACED END TO END.

-(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 20)-

WM523PES MAR 1947

CHICAGO, MARCH 19-(AP)-SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER (R-ME.) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "CHALLENGING SOVIET AGGRESSION APPEALS TO AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE LITTLE GUY AND THE UNDERDOG."

ADDRESSING THE 34TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WASTE MATERIAL DEALERS, SEN. BREWSTER ADDED:

"HOWEVER, LET US REMEMBER THAT THIS IS NO CHILD'S PLAY. THE END RESULT MIGHT BE A BATTLE OF TITANS THAT WOULD MAKE THE LAST TWO WORLD WARS INTO KINDERGARTEN STUFF."

SEN. BREWSTER ASSERTED THAT IT WAS "HIGHLY UNFORTUNATE" AMERICA TOOK "UNILATERAL ACTION" BEFORE PUBLICATION OF A REPORT OF THE UN COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AND BORDER INCIDENTS IN GREECE. HE ADDED:

"IF THIS REPORT CONFIRMS CURRENT IMPRESSIONS AS TO THE OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE FURNISHED THE REBELS IN THE GREEK CIVIL WAR THERE WOULD BE IMMEDIATE JUSTIFICATION FOR ANY MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MOVING TO ASSIST A FELLOW MEMBER IN DISTRESS.

"THE AMERICAN POSITION MUST BE PREDICATED ON THE POSITIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIET IS SEEKING TO TAKE OVER GREECE AND THE CONVICATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THIS IS AN UNFRIENDLY ACT THAT MENACES OUR SECURITY AS WELL AS THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS."#

CLEVELAND, MARCH 19-(AP)-DR.HAIM YASSKY, DIRECTOR OF HADASSAH UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM, PREDICTED TODAY THAT FREE JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE WOULD BE GRANTED "WITHIN MONTHS."

"THE PROBLEM WILL COME UP BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IN SEPTEMBER AND SHOULD BE SETTLED SHORTLY AFTER THAT," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

DESCRIBING HIMSELF AS A NON-POLITICAL ZIONIST, THE PHYSICIAN SAID HE WAS "PRETTY CERTAIN THE BRITISH WILL GRANT FREE IMMIGRATION PARTLY BECAUSE AMERICA IS TAKING AN INCREASED INTEREST IN THE FAR EAST AND WILL HELP TO SOFTEN THE BRITISH ATTITUDE."

DR.YASSKY, WHO WENT TO PALESTINE IN 1919, IS HERE FOR THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE CLEVELAND CHAPTER OF HADASSAH, JEWISH WOMEN'S ZIONIST GROUP.

GH954PES

MAR 1947

FRANCE DEMANDS ACTION ON EXPORT OF GERMAN COAL

(N)

Bidault Tells Ministers He Must Have Guarantee on Fuel.

BRITAIN OBJECTS

Split Develops at Moscow on Use of Reich's Resources.

W. I. GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, March 20 — (AP) France and Great Britain split tonight on the future disposition of Germany's coal resources in the first serious disagreement among the western powers at the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault notified the council that France could not consent to economic reconstitution of Germany unless the other powers agreed to her demands for guarantees of German coal.

Bevin Rejects Proposal

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin replied curtly that he could not accept a proposal where one power blocked all negotiations until it gets its way on one point.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George C. Marshall served notice that he would request that the four-power council summon the Austrian government to Moscow for consultation on the peace treaty for Austria.

The council will drop the German discussion for one day to hear a progress report from its deputies tomorrow on Austria after which Marshall will make his motion.

The adamant French stand, confronting the council with a virtual take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum, created what appears to be the worst split yet developed here among the western powers unless Britain and France can find a way to negotiate a compromise.

The situation found the Russians backing the French coal demands.

In the shortest session to date—it was barely three hours long—the ministers were given the French position which was confined to the coal issue.

Bidault Makes Statement

Bidault, answering Bevin's rejection last night of his request for coal guarantees, said today:

"I am directed by my government to state that we cannot be parties to an agreement on other problems raised—economic unity, level of industry, reparations—without previous settlement of the scheme for export of coal in a sense which is in conformity with our request.

"No different attitude could be adopted by any French government."

Bidault said that what France wants is a "flexible formula" for coal exports which would be "adaptable to the rate of production, and which would take into account the requirement of the German economy."

He urged Bevin to reconsider British objections to instituting the formula now and also writing it into the German peace treaty.

Bevin had said priority must be given to making Germany self-supporting so that she would not be a burden on occupying powers.

Bidault said France had no desire that Germany should continue to be a burden, adding:

"But we thing it possible both to balance foreign payment of Germany and satisfy the legitimate requirements of the Allied countries to import coal."

Coal Problem Essential

Declaring that he hoped Britain's attitude was not final, Bidault said that "Great Britain is aware that the coal problem is an essential one for France, and it is for a certain number of European countries.

"The recovery of their economy depends upon its solution. We cannot tolerate that coal, which is at the basis of all war industry, should be left in abundance at the disposal of Germany and that Germany should benefit by supplies in coal which are proportionately greater than those available to her victims."

Bidault also reemphasized, as he had stressed in his previous talks on German economic problems, French insistence on a separate regime for the Ruhr "for operation and control of the main activities of the Ruhr, both mines and industries."

Bidault reiterated his government's opposition to the Soviet proposal for boosting the German level of steel production to between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons.

He suggested that France, Belgium and Luxembourg supply Germany with any more steel needed.

Suggests Work On Pact

Near the end of the meeting, Bevin suggested that a four-power pact for Germany be discussed tomorrow. Molotov asserted that this question "is far down on the agenda."

"I thought you would say that," Bevin replied. Molotov in the past has blocked discussion of the treaty.

The council also heard a progress report by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky on the work of their deputies on Germany.

During his report, Vishinsky mentioned the possible participation in the German peace treaty of the ex-enemy countries, Romania, Bulgaria and Italy, and Marshall asked him if Hungary had been omitted deliberately.

Vishinsky replied that there was more of a question about Hungary and Finland since they had not participated with their armed forces against Germany prior to the surrender.

Canada Might Abstain

Ottawa, March 20 (AP)—A source close to the Government said today that Canada, annoyed by failure of the Big Four to agree quickly to give small countries a full voice in framing the German peace treaty, was considering abstention from both the drafting and signing.

The attitude of the Big Four powers was represented as inconsistent with the part Canada and other smaller nations played in the war. The informant said Canada might await formation of a stable German government and make her own separate peace treaty.

Soviet Concept Of 'Democracy' Is Re-examined

Marshall's Definition Spurs Delegates to Study Red Version of Class Rule

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP).—Secretary of State George C. Marshall's definition of the American conception of democracy stated on March 14 before the Council of Foreign Ministers, has brought this ancient Greek word under clinical examination here. Some persons have called for a Russian definition, suggesting that one of the great points of the peace-making depends on acceptance of a definition.

Mr. Marshall said: "To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He went on to stress the importance of free press, radio, cinema, theater and music, and civil liberties in the American idea of a democratic society.

Criticized in Press

The Soviet press on two consecutive days has mildly attacked the Secretary of State concerning this definition. Soviet newspapers have cited the situation in Greece and the position of the American Negro as examples of flaws in the way the American idea is carried out.

The Soviet Encyclopedia of 1936 uses 776 words in defining the Soviet idea of Democracy.

"Democracy with capitalism is capitalistic democracy, a democracy of an exploiting minority directed against a majority," this encyclopedia sets forth. "Soviet democracy is a super form of democracy, a real democracy. It is not a democracy in the texts of its constitution, but in the business of life. It does not exploit anybody, as does the 'democracy' of other classes, but with its dictatorship suppresses the exploiters smashed by the proletarian revolution."

The Soviet Encyclopedia says further that "a democracy is purely a class conception, undeniably connected with the dictatorship of one or the other class."

The encyclopedia adds that the only "concrete democracies" in history are the "slave owners (antique democracy), feudal, bourgeois which exist and exploit, and, on the other hand, Soviet democracy for the broad masses of workers exclusive of exploiters."

Party Chief Quoted

Early last December Georgi Alexandrov, propaganda chief of the central committee of the Communist party, gave a lengthy discussion of democracy. This address was being studied today by some delegates of the Foreign Ministers conference.

Among other things, he said:

"The contemporary form of democracy in Britain, France, the United States and Canada doubtless constituted a great achievement, a progressive achievement of the people. Bourgeois parliamentary democracy was a great step forward in the development of political life, causing a considerable amount of animation of public life and at least formally giving certain rights to the population. Marxists and Leninists have never denied this significance of bourgeois democracy."

"But many of the greatest problems of the epoch remain unsolved," he said, listing among these problems the right to work, relations between peoples within the state, "the political, moral and ideological unity of society," and the "spreading of culture, science and civilization among the entire population."

"The reason for this narrowness of bourgeois democracy is that, by its very nature, it is a democracy for the haves," he said.

Pravda Writer Attacks Bevin

Moscow, March 20—(AP)—Commentator M. Marinin accused British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in Pravda today of trying to create a fog of uncertainty concerning the future of Germany's frontiers.

"It is well known," Marinin wrote, "that the Berlin (Potsdam) Conference introduced complete clarity into the most substantial questions connected with the future frontiers of Germany.

"What reason is there to complain of 'uncertainty' in respect to these countries or that they might hamper the reparation program?"

BRITAIN SEEKS REVISION OF SOVIET TRADE PACT

MOSCOW, March 20 — (AP) A British official spokesman said today British delegates had advised the Soviet Foreign office they were prepared to discuss revision of the 1942 Anglo-Russian pact outside the regular Foreign Ministers council.

The British said this notification was given Assistant Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, with a request that he advise as to the best method of taking up the matter.

The British spokesman denied reports that Foreign Secretary Bevin had sent a note to Stalin, on this subject or any other subject.

U.S.-BRITISH PLOT CHARGED

(N)

Laborite Tells Commons Two Join Against Russia

London, March 20 (AP)—Konni Zilliacus, Left-wing Labor member of Parliament and critic of British foreign policy, accused Britain and the United States tonight of teaming up against Russia.

His accusation after A. V. Alexander, Defense Minister, told the House of Commons during a debate on defense policy that the United Nations is still too weak for Britain to safely trim its armed forces below 1,772,000 men.

Zilliacus charged that Britain has entered into "an Anglo-American entente and an arms tie-up for a balance of power against the Soviet Union."

MAR 1947

Says U.S. Will Call Tune

Accusing the Government of "not genuinely and frankly basing its policy on the United Nations organization," he declared:

"America will supply the means and call the tune and we will have to supply the conscript cannon fodder for American purposes which are opposed to the principles of a Socialist government."

At the outset of the debate, Zilliacus and other labor "rebels" called for a review of military needs with a view toward releasing more men for labor-short home industries. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Declared Out Of Proportion

"If the Government based its policy on the United Nations organization and Charter and in equal confidence and friendship with both the Soviet Union and the United States," Zilliacus said, "then there is no sense whatever in our present military establishment and our defense arrangements which are out of all proportion to our necessities."

Alexander declined to discuss British commitments in Italy and Greece and other Middle East zones of occupation because "it is hoped that our troops will be out of these territories shortly — at any rate from all of them before the end of the financial year," on March 31, 1948.

He added that "in places like Hong Kong and Malaya British troops must continue to be located . . . to guarantee security and reconstruction."

30. 24- 8619

LORDS CRITICIZE BRITISH EFFORT

LONDON, March 20—(AP) The overwhelmingly Conseravtive House of Lords rebuked the Labor government tonight, by 119 votes to 30, for the "inadequacy" of its efforts to pull Britain out of the current economic crisis.

Opposition peers declared Britain was "sinking into a helpless, hopeless coma" and facing "positice bankruptcy and famine" before out voting the government for the tenth time in 20 months.

Parliamentary observers foresaw no possibility of a government crisis, however. They said the defeat was relatively unimportant.

Lord Beveridge accused the government of "too much Micawberism" in trusting to luck, and added:

"Our standard of living and standards of work are in jeopardy, and they cannot be saved by going on as before. They can only be saved by a change in behavior."

He criticized the government's policy of spending 40 per cent of the American loan on films and tobacco and declared "it was not putting first things first" to place these items ahead of food imports.

The Lords vote did not come on any bill, but on a motion critical of the Labor government offered by Lord Rennell, a liberal.

However, the House of Commons already has overwhelmingly approved the government's economic program, which Hennell was criticizing, and passage of his motion will have no effect on government policy.

NEW ENVOY PLANS TOUR OF BRITAIN

E. CAMPBELL (N)

LONDON, March 20—(AP) U. S. Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas, expressing confidence Britain would surmount the assault of postwar economic stress, said today his first public action here might be a tour of the island's flood-stricken industrial and agricultural areas.

The new envoy to the Court of St. James told a news conference he already has launched inquiries regarding such a tour, but gave no indication when it might be made.

Douglas will not attain full official status until he presents his credentials at Buckingham Palace Tuesday.

Commenting on Britain's war legacy of economic troubles, which have been aggravated by an unusually severe winter, Douglas said:

"I have complete confidence and faith—though there may be a tedious period—that the sun will shine brightly again on this land and she will recover much of her traditional position in the world."

Anglo-American cooperation, the envoy said, was "not by-passing" the United Nations.

"Between ourselves, we can make the United Nations an instrumentality for the preservation of world peace," he added.

Douglas said that the question of another British loan "nor the necessity for it has not arisen, yet." Later, he said he had had no opportunity to "assess" the facts, and that his original answer did not "mean to imply that a loan might or might not be requested."

The ambassador said he hoped he would not be required to move his private residence from the present ambassadorial quarters in Princess Gate to sumptuous Winfield House, the Regent's Park mansion given the United States last year by Heiress Barbara Hutton. Winfield House will be ready for occupancy in June.

"It's lovely," Douglas said, "but it's too large for me. It would be out of character. One can't live simply there."

If he did not live in the house, Lewis said, he would "have to consider to what good purpose those lovely grounds and the house can be put.

Douglas will present his credentials at Buckingham Palace Tuesday to the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Royal, the Countess of Harewood, who are members of Britain's Council of State in the absence of the King and Queen in South Africa.

He said he already had made inquiries concerning a tour of Britain's flood-stricken areas, but that details were not definite.

Douglas Prefers Old Embassy

(D)

Has No Liking for Mansion Given to U. S. by Barbara Hutton—'Too Big,' He Says.

London, March 20 (A. P.).—Lewis W. Douglas, new United States Ambassador to Britain, said today he hoped he would not be required to move his private residence to sumptuous Winfield House in Regents Park, which was given to the United States by Barbara Hutton last year.

"It's lovely but it's too large for me," Douglas told a news conference. "It would be out of character. One can't live simply there."

The present ambassadorial residence is in Princess Gate, Douglas said that, if he did not move to the Regents Park mansion, he would "have to consider to what good purpose those lovely grounds and the house can be put."

War Choice Of Alternate Pope In Neutral Nation Reported

London, March 20 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Fireside* reported tonight that an alternate Pope in a neutral country was chosen during the war for fear the Nazis occupying Rome would kidnap Pope Pius XII. In Rome an informed Vatican source described the report as being without foundation.

The magazine, published in London, describes itself as "the Catholic magazine for the home." The name of the publisher was not printed in the publication.

"It was considered at one time highly probably that the SS (Elite Guard) would attempt to arrest the Holy Father," the correspondent, Augusta L. Francis, wrote.

Certain Prelate Appointed

"In view of this danger a certain prelate had been appointed by the Pope who would automatically have become pope in his place in case of his arrest.

"Thus the German SS men would have gone out against Pope Pius XII and would only have taken Father Eugenio Pacelli, a simple priest, into custody. His successor would already be reigning in a certain neutral country where he was in readiness."

The correspondent said the name of the alternate pope and his residence could "not be revealed."

The Vatican source, who was stationed at the Vatican throughout the Nazi occupation of Rome, said such a plan never even had been suggested. He added that the only way to replace a pope was by elections after a pontiff's death.

BRITAIN PRESSES INQUIRY

Sends Second Note to Russians on Hungarian Question

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Britain has called again for an immediate four-power investigation into alleged Soviet "interference" in Hungary's internal political affairs, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

In a new note delivered to the Russian representative on the Allied Council for Hungary, the Government reaffirmed its view that the arrest of Bela Kovacs by Soviet Army men should be investigated, together with charges that the Soviet occupation authorities were exercising pressure on Hungary's political parties. Mr. Kovacs is secretary of the Hungarian Smallholders party.

BRITISH TURN DOWN URGENT POLISH PLEA

LONDON, March 20.—(AP) Britain has refused an urgent request by Poland to stop deporting a group of former members of Lt. Gen Wladyslaw Anders' armies to Germany for demobilization, a foreign office spokesman said today.

Poland protested to Britain early this month when it became known that small parties of Anders' men were being sent to Osnabrueck, in the British zone of Germany, because they refused either to join the Polish Resettlement corps planned by the war office or to be repatriated.

The spokesman said the British note denied a charge that the action was being taken to force men into the Resettlement corps, planned as a prelude to their absorption into British industry or the Dominions.

Laborites Planning 400 New Papers

Will Combat Conservative Press in Small Towns

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—The Labor party announced today a plan to set up some 400 new Labor newspapers in provincial towns to combat the predominantly Conservative provincial press.

Morgan Phillips, party secretary, asked local units to sponsor weekly, twice-monthly or monthly publications, with the aim of reaching a paying audience of at least 1,000,000.

The party said the 200 Labor provincial papers now published have a combined circulation of about 250,000.

Conservative newspapers in the provinces outnumber Labor publications by "more than three-to-one," the party said.

INDO-CHINA STIRS CRISIS FOR FRANCE

Ramadier Said To Threaten To Quit If Not Supported

J. E. DYNAN (N)

Paris, March 20 (AP)—France was threatened tonight with a new Government crisis as Premier Paul Ramadier was reported to have declared he would resign unless the Communists support a vote of confidence on his Indo-Chinese policy.

The Communists alone of the four parties in his Government have opposed him on the question.

The National Assembly is scheduled to vote Saturday morning on the Premier's demand for a vote of confidence following its final ballot on military credits for the Indo-China campaign.

Foll ws Communist Move

The confidence request was introduced today after Jacques Duclos, Communist spokesman, announced his party would abstain from supporting the Indo-China military budget.

Faced with the showdown motion, the National Assembly recessed its discussion on military credits to Indo-China until Saturday.

Ramadier carried his ultimatum to President Vincent Auriol, who under French procedure would have the task of selecting a successor.

Auriol scheduled a series of meetings with party leaders beginning tonight and extending through Friday. These could be either a last attempt to achieve conciliation between the Communists and other parties, or the actual spadework on a new government.

New Offer Awaited

Simultaneously with a change in the Viet Nam foreign ministry, some Communist deputies said they were awaiting a new peace proposition from the pro-Communist insurgent leader.

Dispatches from Saigon quoted a Viet Nam radio announcement that Ho Chi-minh had relinquished the foreign affairs portfolio to his assistant, Hoang Minh-giam. Ho, it was said, retained the premiership.

President Auriol was reported anxiously seeking to establish some basis for agreement among the four parties to prevent a government rupture from taking an anti-Communist turn. This, it was felt, might lead to most serious results, even a general strike, because of Communist control of labor organizations.

The Communist central committee said continuation of military activity in Indo-China would oblige France to seek "foreign financial and military aid, thus alienating France's national independence."

Curtails Probe Power

Meanwhile, a bill was passed in the Assembly which would curtail Communist influence in the committee investigating prewar and wartime events in France. The committee, charged with a study of events from 1933 through the liberation, is composed of 60 members, mostly from Parliament and twenty from various resistance groups, mostly Communists.

After a dispute within the committee on the powers of nonparliamentary members, Maurice Violette, Radical-Socialist, introduced the bill to bar them from participation in committee votes. It was passed, 395 to 181, by the Assembly.

New Vote On Ramadier Regime Set

French Assembly To Ballot Saturday In Showdown

(D)

J. E. DYNAN

Paris, March 20—(AP)— Faced with a showdown motion of confidence in the Ramadier government, the French National Assembly today recessed its discussion of military credits in Indo-china until Saturday, when the vote will be taken.

An atmosphere of impending crisis hung over the assembly as the Communist floor leader, Jacques Duclos, defying Premier Paul Ramadier's call for unity, declared the Communists would abstain from voting on expenditures for the French campaign against Viet-Namese insurgents.

The Assembly recess was necessitated by a constitutional clause providing for a 24-hour "cooling off" period between a formal motion of confidence and the ballot on the motion. Ramadier sought to pin the Communists down on the issue by tying the confidence motion to the military budget question.

In a sudden unscheduled cabinet meeting this morning, attended by President Vincent Aurio Ramadier asked and obtained authority to seek a vote of confidence in the National Assembly.

The premier obtained a 421 to 0 vote of confidence on his Indo-China policies only yesterday, but the Communist delegation of some 150 members abstained from voting despite Ramadier's challenge that they take an unequivocal position either for or against the government.

Ramadier's new move today was in line with his insistence that he wants his policies backed by the entire nation—not merely by a majority.

Abstention or opposition of the Communists on the impending vote might precipitate the cabinet's fall—or at least result in a reshuffle of posts.

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—Dispatches from Indo-China today quoted the clandestine Viet Namese radio as saying President Ho Chi Minh had given up his portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs and that the duties had been taken over by Hoang Minh Giam.

Pierre Laval Fought Nazi Labor Demand

By MEL MOST

Paris, March 20—(AP)—Pierre Laval, Vichy chief executed after the liberation, was accused by his German masters of "sabotage of Germany's fight for life against Bolshevism" in a charge communicated to Adolf Hitler, according to a document disclosed here.

The paper, made available by usually reliable sources, is dated Aug. 9, 1943, and signed with the name of Fritz Sauckel, Nazi slave labor recruiter who was hanged at Nuernberg. The paper, represented as a report to Hitler, was communicated to the Versailles Court that sentenced Fernand De Brinon, Vichy collaborationist, to death two weeks ago.

It tells a tale of dissension behind the Nazi war effort as the retreat from Stalingrad and North Africa continued— a tale in which all the principal figures now are dead or condemned men—with Sauckel reporting that Laval had refused a demand for 500,000 more French slave laborers for Germany.

Although the document states that Laval had offered to make one million workmen produce for Germany inside France, it contains a letter from Sauckel to German Minister Schleier to Otto Abetz' embassy in Paris saying:

"I have lost all confidence in the good faith and good will of French Premier Laval. His refusal constitutes pure and simple sabotage of Germany's fight for life against Bolshevism."

Behind Laval's refusal, it said, was "a totally false notion of the military and domestic condition of the Reich." It also said that Laval was seeking dissolution of the French Fascist groups of Jacques Doriot and Marcel Bucard, described as favoring "unreserved collaboration with Germany."

Another passage said Laval told a Vichy cabinet meeting he opposed "at any price sending a single new French worker to Germany at any cost." The passage, apparently alluded to by the prosecution at the De Brinon trial, said De Brinon reported Laval's words to Krug Von Nidda, "ambassador of Germany to Vichy."

Von Nidda was German consul general and representative at Vichy of the Embassy in Paris.

Germans' All-Party Plan Is Protested by French

BERLIN, March 20 (AP).—General Joseph Pierre Koenig, French military governor for Germany, strongly protested in the Allied Control Council today the recent action of Germany's Christian Democratic Union in calling a conference of the country's political parties to form a "committee for national representation." He called the action "improper and illegal."

American and British representatives expressed strong disagreement. The Russians were understood to have sided with the French.

General Koenig's stand was consistent with French opposition to the establishment of German central administrative agencies or anything akin to them. He maintained that the activities of the German political parties should be restricted to a local basis.

Furthermore, General Koenig called the move initiated by the Christian Democrats improper "because the question of German unification and establishment of a central government is now under discussion by the Foreign Ministers' Council in Moscow."

British Representative Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas said he disagreed with General Koenig's contention that the Christian Democrats' proposal was improper and illegal. The American representative, Major General Frank A. Keating, said the United States favored the amalgamation of German political parties on a national basis.

Berlin Paper Criticizes France

BERLIN, March 20 (AP).—The conservative Christian Democratic Union through its official newspaper, today criticized as unwise and unacceptable one of the proposals for Germany's future made at Moscow by France's Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault. The Christian Democrats said the proposal for separation of the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar from Germany violates the "natural right of a people to live together in national unity."

Life for German Food Thefts

BERLIN, March 20 (AP).—A law providing punishments ranging to life imprisonment or $500,000 fine for theft and unlawful use of rationed foodstuffs, consumer goods and ration cards was signed today by the Allied Control Council.

British to Scrap Biggest Cannon at Krupp Works

Berlin, March 20—(AP)—The biggest gun ever made—a cannon with a barrel 133 feet long and a caliber of 80 cm. (31.497 inches)—will be cut up for scrap at the Krupp works in Essen next week, British authorities said today.

Slav Execution Removed Witness On War Crimes

Neurnberg, Germany, March 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, chief United States war-crimes prosecutor, said today the swift execution in Yugoslavia of a German officer, Col. Gen. Alexander Leohr, had deprived his staff of a potentially important witness.

Leohr was sentenced to death in Yugoslavia for ordering senseless destruction of Belgrade. Taylor said he asked the Yugoslavs for permission to interrogate the General principally about his orders to invade Yugoslavia and about pillage planned in high German command levels.

The permission was granted and the death sentence was stayed on February 26. Two lawyers were sent to Yugoslavia soon afterwards.

Upon arrival, they found Leohr already had been shot. Yugoslav officials refused first to talk of the execution, but after three days acknowledged that Leohr was dead.

The lawyers said an apparent lack of co-ordination between the Yugoslav War Department and Foreign Office had resulted in the execution before the questioning.

Army To Free 60,000 German Employes

Frankfurt, Germany, March 20 (AP)—About 60,000 Germans now working for United States occupation forces will be released from their jobs May 31 in an effort to lessen the occupation costs, Army headquarters announced today.

At present about 235,000 Germans and 50,000 displaced persons are employed by American occupation forces. Their wages are charged against the German Government.

FIND ATROCITIES LINK

Nuernberg, March 20 (A. P.).—A team of American lawyers has just returned from Poland with evidence which they say show that I. G. Farben Industrie built a synthetic rubber plant alongside the Oswiecim concentration camp and sent people too ill to work to the Oswiecim crematorium.

The evidence, the lawyers say, links German industrialists with atrocities for the first time. They declared that twenty officials of Farben would be indicted as war criminals in a few weeks. The death penalty will be asked.

Until this evidence was uncovered the Oswiecim camp got its name only as a death camp with the purpose of eliminating Jews, Poles and Russians.

More Wives Can Sail

Frankfurt, Germany, March 20 (AP)—The United States European Command said today that wives whose army husbands have been overseas for four months and who have applied for accommodation in Frankfurt can sail in June.

Aid for German Children

Army to Give Summer Camp Vacations to 4,000,000

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 20 (AP).—American constabulary headquarters said today that United States Army leaders of the German youth program are planning to give 4,000,000 German children chances at summer camp and outdoor "democratic vacations."

Headquarters also said that for the first time Germany girls will be hired as hostesses for dances at Palmgarten, the big Red Cross club. Only girls of Allied nationalities previously have been allowed. The Germans will be carefully screened, the announcement said.

Army Court Convicts 20 Nazis

DACHAU, Germany, March 20 (AP).—Twenty Germans, former Gestapo agents and members of the S. S. (Elite guard), were convicted by an American war crimes court today of war-time mass murder and atrocities against American flyers. One defendant in the 100-day trial was acquitted. Sentences probably will be announced tomorrow.

4 U.S. Officers Found Guilty Of Selling Liquor

Heidelberg, Germany, March 20 (AP)—Four United States constabulary officers have been convicted by a court-martial of selling liquor to enlisted men at black market prices, constabulary headquarters said today.

It described the officers and their punishment as:

Capt. Frederick M. Trumps, Berkeley, Cal., sentenced to dismissal from service; Lieut. Francis D. Scott, Houston, Texas, fined $250 and reprimanded; Lieut. Paul R. Montgomery, Tacoma, Wash., fined $225 and reprimanded, and Lieut. John P. Downing, Bangor, Maine, fined $200 and reprimanded.

The enlisted men who purchased liquor from these officers usually resold it, the constabulary judge advocate said. Liquor is rationed in military stores in occupied Germany.

Nine Reported Killed In Spanish Disturbance

Valencia, Spain, March 20 (AP)—Disturbances were reported today to have been suppressed in the Utrilla coal mines, 95 miles northwest of Valencia, with 40 persons arrested and nine killed "while trying to escape." There was no official confirmation.

The disturbances were said to have started Sunday when police reported they discovered an alleged Communist plot to blow up a power plant at the mines. About 40 miners were said to have fled to the mountains to escape arrest and others resisted police within the mines.

ITALY TO SEND TROOPS TO EASTERN FRONTIER

ROME, March 20—(AP) Italy will place one army division on her eastern frontier after Allied troops withdraw from Venezia Giulia National defense Minister Luigi Gasparotto said in a newspaper interview tonight.

He did not disclose this unit's exact position, but told the Giornale d'Italia that another division would be sent to the lower Veneto region, presumably to back up the first.

WORLD HARMONY IS URGED BY POPE

Vatican City, March 20 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII issued an encyclical letter today recalling the life of St. Benedict of Nursia, founder of western monasticism, and calling upon Catholics to emulate his example.

The encyclical—dated March 21, feast day of the saint who died March 21, 547, and whose fourteenth century is observed this year—also is a plea for the rebuilding of the noted abbey of Monte Cassino, destroyed during the war and of which the pontiff wrote:

"Practically nothing else survived from the destruction except the sacred crypt in which the relics of the holy patriarch are preciously kept."

The Pope's encyclical letter drew a parallel between the days "when the position and fate of civilization as well as of the church and of civil society was in danger of collapse," and "our age, troubled and anxious for the vast material and moral ruins."

The life of St. Benedict, the pontiff wrote, "was like a star in the darkness of night," and from him "needed remedies" can be borrowed today. From divine love "fraternal charity toward our neighbor should arise, which will lead us to consider all as brothers in Christ, of whatever stock or nation or culture."

"Thus," the encyclical continued, "from all nations and from all classes of a country there will arise a single Christian family whose members will not be divided by exaggerated personal interests but will co-operate with each other harmoniously."

Communist Is Slain In Salonika (AP)

~~L. G. CHARLES~~

Salonika, Greece, March 20 (AP)—Three slugs from an assassin's gun cut down John Zevgos, 40, former Communist Minister of Agriculture, as he stood on a busy corner in Salonika today, and police said a man who claimed to be a member of the Communist party's "execution squad" had confessed the slaying.

Observers saw in the killing another indication of a rift in Communist ranks. They recalled that the recent arrests of more than 500 suspected Communists in Athens were made on the basis of information supplied by Communists to the Minister of Public Order, Napoleon Zervas.

Zevgos, a member of the central committee of the EAM, Leftist political coalition, was struck by three bullets. One penetrated his heart.

Police Quote Butcher

Police quoted Christos Vlachos, 30-year-old butcher from Serres, as saying he killed Zevgos "for what I suffered in the mountains." They said he claimed to have been imprisoned at Bulkjes in Yugoslavia for six months "because I would not accept the Communist line against Greece."

Bulkjes, near Belgrade, has been used as a training center for Greek Guerrillas, the Greek Government has charged.

Police said that Vlachos claimed also to be a member of OPLA, the Communist party's execution squad, and ELAS, the armed branch of the EAM.

His statement, as quoted by police, indicated a personal motive was involved in the slaying.

Divorced His Wife

"When I returned to Serres I found my wife had been influenced by Communists to become professionally unfaithful to me and I divorced her," the statement said. "I believe Zevgos was responsible for all my troubles and imprisonment at Bulkjes."

Zevgos, who was Agriculture Minister in the Cabinet of George Papendredu in 1944, was slightly injured in January, 1945, when a mob attacked him and another member of the EAM central committee in Athens.

"Most Fanatic" Follower

He was known as chief of the Communist party in Salonika and a "most fanatic" follower of communism. Greek newsmen recalled that 48 hours before the opening of the abortive 1944 revolution he wrote a letter to a Communist newspaper in Athens saying "now is the time to use our smoke-blackened guns."

Zevgos was educated in Moscow and was a schoolteacher before the Nazis occupied the country. He was married to a Greek girl whom he met when both were students in Moscow.

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GREEK COMMUNIST SLAIN IN SALONIKA

Salonika, March 20 (A. P.).—John Zevgos, who was Communist Minister of Agriculture in the Liberation Cabinet of George Papendreou in 1944, was shot to death by gunmen shortly after 1 P. M. on a street corner here today.

Police said that Christos Vlachos, 30, was arrested immediately and questioned. Police quoted him as saying he was a member of O. P. L. A., execution squad of the Communist party, and a former member of the Bullijes camp in Yugoslavia. The Greeks have charged that Bulkjes was a training center for Greek guerrillas.

Police said Vlachos told them he had been imprisoned at Bulkjes for six months "because I would not accept the Communist line against Greece" and that he believed Zevgos was "responsible for all my troubles and imprisonment at Bulkjes."

A butcher from Serres, Vlachos said that when he returned to his home town, "I found my wife had been influenced by Communists to become professionally unfaithful to me and I divorced her."

He said he was a member of the ELAS armed branch of the EAM, during the German occupation.

The slaying of Zevgos was seen here as an indication of a rift in the Communist ranks.

Zevgos, who was a member of the Leftist EAM Central Committee, has been described as the chief of the Communist party in Salonika.

Bias Against Greece In U. N. Report Charged

Salonika, Greece, March 20 (AP)—Alexis Kyrou, Greek Liaison Officer, formally protested in a letter to the United Nations investigating commission today a report sent to United Nations headquarters by Stanley Ryan, press officer, which Kyrou called "scandalously biased" against the Greek Government.

Kyrou said Ryan's cabled press release on a four-day trip by a commission team which failed to locate the guerrilla leader "General Markos," in the mountains of western Macedonia "in some cases succeeded in falsifying the truth in an underhanded way."

Official Greek sources said Kyrou's protest also complained that Ryan had failed to balance his report and had been inaccurate. They said this referred especially to Ryan's account of how Athanasios ZaZfarides, interpreter, left the commission and joined the guerrillas, saying Kyrou had threatened him with arrest.

The statement attributed to the interpreter about the threatened arrest was included in Ryan's account, Kyrou said, but his own denial was not.

Greek sources also quoted Ryan's report as saying the guerrilla headquarters at Kastanofiton were twenve hours from the Albanian frontier, while the actual distance is only twelve miles.

Greek Troops Launch Drive Against Rebels

Salonika, Greece, March 20—(AP)—Greek Government troops were reported ready to begin full-scale operations today against guerrillas in the neighborhood of Mount Grammos near the Albanian border.

Alexis Kyrou, Greek liaison officer with the United Nations Balkan Investigating Commission here, made a formal announcement of the planned drive last night.

The area selected is that in which Russian and Polish delegates on a commission team remained last Sunday when the rest of the team gave up a two-day effort to get in touch with rebel "Gen. Markos" and pulled out.

Official commission sources said that at last reports the Russia and Polish representatives were the plateau village of Kastanofito near Mount Grammos and north east of the Grevena Plain. Th delegates had announced their in tention to keep trying for a mee ing with "Markos."

Greek Army spokesmen mean while charged yesterday that th delegates' presence in guerrill country was interfering with go ernment troop operations aroun Asproklissia.

They said soldiers fighting guer rillas there held their fire on a group mounted on mules and wav ing a white flag for fear the group might be the Slavs from the commission.

Plan Direct Phone Link to U. S.

ATHENS, March 20 (AP).—The Ministry of Telegraphs announced today negotiations are in progress to established direct telephonic and telegraphic communication with America. Greece now communicates abroad only through London.

Greek Markets Rise On Truman Speech

Athens, March 20 (A. P.).—President Truman's congressional speech has greatly improved public morale. Whereas the market before the speech was consistently bearish, it is now bullish.

The 1914 loan jumped from 24,000 to 38,000 drachmas; Athens Electrical Company (British owned) from 24,000 to 44,000; the American owned water company, Ulen & Co., from 1,800,000 to 2,700,000. The gold pound has dropped in price from 143,000 to 133,000 drachmas.

Hungarians Avert Move

Budapest, March 20 (AP)—Small Holder party members of Parliament said tonight that Left-wing attempts to force the Hungarian Government to issue a statement deploring American "interference" in Hungarian affairs were forestalled at an interparty meeting today.

These informants said that the attempts had been under way ever since delivery of the first note from the United States criticizing Soviet moves in Hungary and asking, an inter-Allied investigation of the alleged plot to restore the régime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

They said Communist, Social Democrat and Peasant party leaders had sought to force Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy, Small Holder leader, to issue an official statement saying American support of the Small Holder party was harmful to the country's political situation.

[A Foreign Office spokesman in London said today that Britain had delivered a second note demanding a four-power investigation of alleged Russian "interference" in Hungary's internal political affairs. The second British note was delivered to Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian representative on the Allied Control Council for Hungary and reaffirmed the contention that arrest of Small Holder Leader Bela Kovacs by the Soviet Army should be investigated, together with charges of Russian pressure on Hungary's political parties.]

Proposals of both the United States and British governments for investigation in Hungary have been rejected by Soviet representatives on the grounds that it would be "unwarranted interference" in Hungarian affairs.

300 OPPOSITIONISTS HELD

Rumanian Red Minister Tells Peasant Group of Arrests

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 19 (Delayed) (AP)—Teohari Georgescu, Communist Minister of the Interior, told a group of National Peasant opposition members of Parliament today that about 300 opposition leaders in Rumania were now under arrest.

M. Georgescu was replying to a delegation that had come to protest. He said the arrests were made on charges of inciting peasants to resist the Government's efforts to collect grain and stirring up anti-Soviet feeling. He promised, however, that those arrested would be tried by military or civil tribunals in their home towns.

Dr. Juliu Manui, Peasant leader, saw King Michael on the question today also.

Greek Ship that Hit Mine is Towed to Amsterdam

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, March 20—(AP)—The 4,355-ton Greek freighter Alexandria is being towed to Amsterdam today. She struck a mine yesterday off the West Frisian Islands.

She is listing heavily, but her crew is still aboard her.

The Alexandria sailed for Amsterdam from Baltimore on February 19 with a cargo of hides.

10,400 Poles Accept Offer Of Amnesty

Warsaw, March 20 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today that, so far, 10,400 members of underground bands had accepted its postelection amnesty offer and have surrendered large supplies of arms and supplies.

Wladyslaw Mikolajczyk said the majority of the members of his opposition Polish Peasant party who were arrested by security police preceding the elections January 19 had been released.

He had estimated that 50,000 to 100,000 members of his party were taken into custody, although the Government declared only 2,000 had been imprisoned, mostly on charges of being connected with the underground.

The former Vice Premier said the election commission had not yet acted on his petition for the January 19 elections to be declared invalid and new elections held.

Hague Court Names Officials

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, March 20 (AP)—The International Court of Justice appointed six of its members today to handle summary procedure for a one-year term beginning May 3. Dr. Jose Gustave Guerrero of San Salvador was named president of the panel and Green H. Hackworth of the United States was appointed a substitute member.

Big Game Shipped to U. S.

Mombasa, Kenya, March 19 (A. P.).—The S. S. Robin Locksley left for New York today with the first post-war cargo of big game and other livestock consigned to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Research and various United States zoos.

Arabs Reject Lie's Plan

CAIRO, Egypt, March 20 (AP)—The political committee formed of Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Arab states rejected today the proposal of Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations for the appointment of a four-power commission to investigate the Palestine situation.

Plot To Murder Arab Leader Is Denied

Jerusalem, March 20 (AP)—Palestine police said today reports from Cairo that a plot had been discovered here to kill El Sayed Jamal El Husseini, head of the Arabs' Palestine Executive, were "absolutely untrue."

Cairo dispatches yesterday said Jamal El Husseini had confirmed the report of the plot by Arabs co-operating with Zionists.

A bomb exploded in Sirkin street at Haifa tonight, injuring one person, it was announced officially tonight. No details of the incident were available.

Briton Killed In Bomb Blast

Jerusalem, March 20—(AP)— —A British policeman was killed and five other Britons were injured last night by a bomb explosion on the highway between Haifa and Tel Aviv.

An official announcement said the men were returning to their quarters near Hadera after visiting a motion picture theater when the blast occurred.

American Deported From Palestine

Jerusalem, March 20 (A. P.).—Albert L. Hirschkoff, free-lance American journalist, and Jacques Meyers, French newsman, who arrived in Palestine aboard the Jewish immigrant ship Abril two weeks ago, were deported to France today aboard the French steamship Providence. American seamen from the Abril still are detained at Haifa awaiting trial on charges of aiding and abetting illegal immigration.

Indian Troops to Leave Japan

NEW DELHI, India, March 20 (AP).—The Indian government has decided to withdraw 11,414 Indian occupation troops from Japan as soon as it can be arranged in consultation with the British government and other commonwealths concerned, Defense Secretary Sardar Baldev Singh told the Legislative Assembly today. He said no date could be given.

Casualty Total Is 3,000

LAHORE, India, March 20 (AP).—Known casualties in the rioting involving Moslems against Hindus and Sikhs which began March 4 in Punjab Province were officially reported today as 2,049 dead and 1,103 injured by noon yesterday. A communique said the province generally was quiet but that tension still persisted in some areas.

Dock To Be Towed 4,000 Miles

BOMBAY, March 20 (AP).—A $5,000,000 floating drydock capable of berthing a 50,000-ton ship started today a six-week trip from Bombay to an unannounced destination in the Mediterranean as part of the British Navy. Seven Admiralty tugs towed the drydock in two sections for the trip of about 4,000 miles. The Suez Canal will be the most difficult part of the journey, because at one point the bulky structure will have only fifteen inches leeway on each side.

American Plane Missing.

Tehran, March 20 (A. P.).—The Iranian gendarmerie information department said today that a two-engined American plane, No. 8,303, was missing on a flight from Razan, Iraq, toward Kerman, in southeast Iran, and was believed to have made a forced landing after running out of gasoline. The plane carried no passengers.

Jap Denies Blame For Mass Deaths

Singapore, March 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Takuma Nishimura denied responsibility today for the slaying of 5,300 Chinese at the opening of the defense in the Singapore massacre trials.

Nishimura said he was engrossed with plans to invade Sumatra with his imperial guards division and had turned over to his chief of staff the execution of an order from the 25th Army to screen and dispose of anti-Japanese elements.

Nishimura said he had not at that time been able to acquire detailed knowledge of existing conditions in Singapore and did not know whether the screening order was justified.

Lieut. Gen. Sabura Kawamura, a second defendant who commanded the dreaded "thought police," testified he believed the massacre was "an unavodable necessity for the peace, order and security of the Japanese army."

His orders, he added, allowed only three days for examinations to determine whether the Chinese, rounded up after the fall of Singapore, were anti-Japanese. Inexperienced in such work, he said he obtained help from Singapore police and "influential Chinese" in checking names on the list. He admitted he issued the orders and detailed the place and method of executions.

Seven Japanese are on trial before a British military tribunal for the wholesale executions, which were carried out from February to March of 1942. Most of the victims were machine-gunned.

CHINA EXPECTS 3 MONTH WAR

Communists Will Be Defeated By Then, Chen Says

Nanking, March 20 (AP)—The Chinese Government has embarked on a program of total war calculated to defeat the Communists within three months, the Government's army chief of staff declared today in discussing the sudden capture of Yenan, Communist capital.

Speaking at a press conference, Gen. Chen Cheng said, "this does not mean the end of all armed Com-

munists—naturally there will be pockets left—but it does mean the enemy will cease to exist as a formal, armed opposition."

The capture of Yenan yesterday was accomplished by five Government divisions, he said, and was the first big objective in the three-month timetable for defeating the Communist forces.

Halfhearted In Past

"Fighting in the past has been halfhearted because peace negotiations were continuing at the same time," he said, but now the Government and its high command have decided the Communists are "in open rebellion" and force is the only way to settle with them.

Asked if he thought the Government could win without help from outside, he replied, "In our fight against the Communists we don't expect any help from abroad."

Chen confirmed that the Communists evacuated Yenan well ahead of the Government entry and said he only knew that they retreated northeastward.

"If they are seeking to unite with Communists in Manchuria, they are likely to have a hard time," he commented.

Asserting the easy fall of Yenan was a great morale factor, he said it should shorten the war considerably, contending the Communists were losing popular support.

For example, he said, 10,000 Communist soldiers were captured in the drive toward Yenan, and "substantial numbers" of these surrendered voluntarily.

The captors of Yenan will drive on north at least to the banks of the Yellow River, which incloses the Yenan area in a huge loop, he said, but the next important battles probably will be fought in Shantung province in the east coastal section.

Questioned On Dairen

Government armies around Tsinan and Tsingtao in Shantung still are on the defensive, Chen conceded, but reiterated, "I don't expect the war to last very long."

Asked when the Government planned to occupy Harbin and Dairen in Manchuria, he responded, "you'd better ask the Foreign Ministry."

Court May Curb Jap Testimony

Tokyo, March 20—(AP)— The International Military Tribunal trying 26 Japanese wartime leaders announced today that it is considering requiring all future witnesses to testify through affidavits previously submitted to the scrutiny of the judges.

Since the defense opened its case, Japanese witnesses have delivered lengthy statements, some of which Tribunal President Sir William Webb has ruled out as propaganda.

Webb acknowledged it might be argued that requiring advance affidavits would be "inconsistent with a fair trial."

He said the question arose over an application from the defense to place on the stand 30 Japanese witnesses who wanted to testify on Manchurian issues.

"It is my intention to require that their evidence be reduced to affidavit form and that copies be furnished to the judges three days in advance of the witnesses' appearance on the stand," Webb said.

"In other words, I intend to require a revision of procedure. It is an immense departure—a departure of vital importance. It may lead to our having to make a decision without having heard arguments."

Russian Fired First, U.S. General Finds

Seoul, Korea, March 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, investigating the killing of two Russian soldiers by Korean policemen Tuesday, quoted witnesses today as declaring that the shooting occurred in the American zone and that a Russian fired first.

Hartness, of Richmond, Va., assistant commander of the United States 7th Infantry Division, said participants and witnesses gave him this account of the incident near the Thirty-eighth parallel, which divides Korea into American and Russian occupation zones:

The Russians ordered farmers of the village of Ok Sim Dong to deliver a quantity of rice to the nearby village of San Jik Tong to be forwarded to the Russian zone.

Ok Sim Dong is definitely in the American zone and Korean police went to San Jik Tong in search of the rice. They learned that it apparently already had been moved into the Russian area, but they got into a discussion with the Russians as to jurisdiction over San Jik Tong.

A Russian lieutenant and two Korean policemen began scuffling. A Russian enlisted man fired at the squirming men and hit his lieutenant in the leg.

A Korean policeman then fired seven shots, killing both Russians.

Finds Shooting Was In U. S. Korean Zone

Seoul, March 20 (A. P.).—An American general said today he was told by participants and witnesses that the shooting of two Russian soldiers by South Korean police near the 38th parallel Tuesday occurred in American-occupied territory and that the Russians shot first.

Brig.-Gen. Harlan N. Hartness of Richmond, Va., assistant commander of the United States Seventh Division, who went to the scene to investigate, said he also was told that the rice involved in the incident came from South Korea and now presumably was in Russian-occupied North Korea.

Hartness said the American command has received no word concerning the incident from the Soviet Command in the north.

DUTCH SPLIT RESULTS ON INDONESIAN PACT

BATAVIA, Java., March 20 (AP)—A split developed in the Dutch Commission General for the Netherlands East Indies today as the Indonesian Cabinet was summoned into session for Saturday to decide whether to sign the Cheribon Pact and put a formal end to the nineteen-month-old Indonesian revolt.

The decision of the Netherlands Government to sign the pact immediately was believed to have promoted the resignation of Feike de Boer, one of the original members of the commission that has been negotiating with the Indonesians. Two members-designate said they would not accept appointment.

Mr. de Boer, considered to be a representative of Dutch commercial interests, said he was quitting because of the "unsatisfactory course of events both in the Netherlands East Indies and Holland" since the draft of the Cheribon Agreement was initialed last November.

Under the Cheribon Pact, the Dutch would recognize the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic over Java, Sumatra and Madura as equal partner with the Netherlands under the Crown of Holland.

One action today tended to remove a problem for the meeting of the Indonesian Cabinet on Saturday called by Premier Sutan Sjahrir. The Netherlands Army said an agreement had been signed with the Indonesian Republic for joint administration of the Modjokerto area in eastern Java, which had been occupied by Dutch military forces.

Firm Demands Damages For Java Ship Seizure

Batavia, Java, March 20 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies Government said tonight that the American Liberty ship Martin Behrman will be free to sail next week when the unloading of her confiscated cargo is completed.

The charterer's representative, James W. Ryan, promptly replied that the Isbrandsen Company still considers the ship was seized along with its cargo and is the responsibility of the Netherlands East Indies Government.

He said the decision on whether Capt. Rudy Gray would re-assume command and sail the ship from Batavia before the Netherlands East Indies Government agrees to pay damages rests with the company's New York office, but even if the ship sails a claim for $10,000,000 will be pressed.

STRAITS MINE RULING ASKED

Briton Calls On Council To Convict Albania

Lake Success, N.Y., March 20 (AP). Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, called upon the United Nations Security Council tonight to convict Albania of responsibility for laying a minefield in Corfu channel which damaged two British destroyers and killed 44 sailors last October 22.

In the climax of a wordy tussle with Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, who suggested that Albania and Great Britain try to settle the dispute between themselves, Cadogan said:

"I have substantiated the charge."

Ascribed To Hatred

He turned down the Polish idea, reminding the delegates that his Government had attempted once before to settle the dispute before bringing it to the Security Council.

He said the "hatred of the Albanian Government for Great Britain" provided "motive enough" in the case.

Cadogan submitted a formal resolution, but the Council adjourned until tomorrow without acting on it.

Cadogan's resolution proposed that the Security Council "finds that an unnotified minefield was laid in the Corfu Strait by the Albanian Government or with its connivance, resulting in serious injury to his Majesty's ships and loss of life and injury to their crews."

As Settlement Basis

It recommended that the British and Albanian governments settle the dispute on the basis of the conviction of the Albanian Government and provided that, in the event of failure of such a settlement, either party might come back to the Security Council.

Dr. Eduardo Zuleta Angel, of Colombia, chairman of a subcommittee which went through the evidence, said he felt a minefield existed but that he was not ready to say that Albania laid it. He suggested that the case go to the International Court of Justice if the majority of the Security Council could not agree that Albania was responsible.

Austin To Report To Truman

Lake Success, N. Y., March 20—(AP)—The American UN delegate, Warren R. Austin, today carried a report direct to President Truman on United Nations reaction toward proposed American aid to Greece and Turkey.

As Austin faced a series of conferences with State Department and high administrative officials in Washington, the UN turned from atomic energy to lesser weapons of death in its far-reaching program for world disarmament.

The 12-nation Atomic Energy Commission, with the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, in the chair, voted unanimously to refer the report on atomic control back to its working committees in another attempt for agreement on basic issues where the United States and Russia still stand far apart. Committee work probably will begin next Tuesday.

Hardly had the commission adjourned its first meeting of this year when Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie called the commission on conventional armaments into session for next Monday. This group will deal with all reduction plans outside the field of atomic energy and weapons of mass destruction.

Austin also will represent the United States on the new body and was expected to take up basic United States proposals on his Washington trip. Later Austin will name a deputy to sit through the long sessions anticipated in preparing an initial report on arms reduction by May 13.

The announcement of the first Arms Commission meeting followed by only a day a Senate resolution introduced by Sen. Tydings (D-Md) calling on President Truman to summon a world conference to consider total disarmament. Tydings labeled the UN "a glorified debating society" and said it was incapable of handling the problem.

As Austin entrained for Washington, the strongest Republican opposition to President Truman's Greek-Turkish program appeared to be developing around the argument that the problem belonged to the UN. Austin said he had no specific recommendations to offer on the question, but there was no doubt that he was conscious of a pessimistic feeling over the Truman proposal prevalent in many quarters here.

This trip gives Austin his first opportunity to report on the impact of the President's speech and also to talk over such other issues as the coming Arms Commission, the atomic question and the still-hanging Pacific island trusteeship plans.

Austin considered the jaunt so important that he requested and was granted postponement of Friday's Security Council meeting on the Japanese islands proposal.

Acheson's 'Secret' Data On Aid Plan Stirs Furor

Congressmen Demand Documents on Greece, Turkey Be Made Public.

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP) Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson predicted today that the Truman program to bolster Greece and Turkey will not lead to war with Russia, and he told before congressmen "secret" documents which promptly churned up a furor.

They were distributed to members of the House Foreign Affairs committee in the form of large loose-leaf notebooks for background on United States policies in the Mediterranean, and the congressmen protested the department's "secret" labels.

Chairman Eaton (R-NJ) announced he will demand that the "secret" information be made public. Others joined in the demand, including Representatives Vorys (R-Ohio), Mundt (R-SD), Chiperfield (R-Ill) and Jonkman (R-Mich). Meanwhile Chiperfield returned his notebook, declining to read it.

Wants All Facts Public

"There is only one way to handle this and that is to make all the facts public," Eaton told newsmen. "I certainly intend to make it clear tomorrow that the document must be made available to the American people."

Acheson will return for more questions tomorrow and the committee members will have a chance then to thrash out the "secret" restriction with him.

In his testimony today, Acheson called for quick action to aid Greece and Turkey. He said that otherwise there may be a "chain reaction," unfavorable to the United States, among other nations struggling against Communist domination.

Crisis in Greece

Under a barrage of questions, he told the House Foreign Afairs committee that this country could not risk waiting for action by the United Nations—that Greece, wearily battling a Communist-led insurrection, has funds enough for only 14 days more of vital imports.

His testimony marked the preliminary round of a searching congressional examination of President Truman's request for $400,000,000 in money and material and "limited" military missions to the two Mediterranean countries.

With diplomatic caution, Acheson guardedly refrained from a direct reference to Russia. But there was no mistaking the implications when Representative Mansfield (D-Mont) asked his opinion on whether the Administration's program would lead to war.

A hush spread over the big, crowded committee room.

Acheson hesitated for a moment, rubbed his chin in thought.

Then, he solemnly declared:

"I was going to say—no possibility it would lead to war."

He paused again, and went on.

"I don't think it could lead to war."

His words were crisp, but calm.

"By strengthening the forces of democracy and freedom, you do a

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great deal to eliminate the friction between big powers."

Questioned on Security

Before this, Representative Merrow (R-NH) asked whether United States security would be imperiled if Greece and Turkey collapsed, fell under Communist control, and Russia became a Mediterranean nation.

Acheson sidestepped. He said he would prefer not to answer questions containing a direct reference to another power on the ground it "undoubtedly would be a source of embarrassment." If pressed, he said, he would answer in a private session.

Said Merrow: "The people of the country want to know whether we are going to call the bluff of the Soviet Union. That's why I made the statement."

Acheson: "It's one thing for you to make that statement. It's another thing for me."

Acheson obviously had in mind the aftermath of his testimony before a Senate committee considering confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy commission. Then, in response to questions, he termed Russia's policy "aggressive" and "expanding," drawing a Soviet protest. Secretary of State Marshall backed Acheson and informed Russia that Administration officials, under the American form of government, are required to answer queries from congressional committees. Now, with Marshall in Moscow, Acheson is acting secretary.

Acheson will resume his testimony tomorrow. But before he left the witness table, where he laid down the Administration's position in a 3,500-word statement and in answer to scores of committee queries, he had advanced these points:

1. Of the requested $400,000,000, between $275,000,000 and $300,000,000 would be used to meet Greek needs, the balance going to the Turks.

2. Some further funds will be necessary to maintain the present situation in southern Korea, occupied by U. S. troops. Northern Korea is occupied by the Russians. Acheson said no decision has been reached on how much money will be needed, and later told newsmen that a report the figure had been fixed at $500,000,000 "is absolutely untrue."

Plans No Election

3. The Administration has no plans to bring about a new election in Greece.

4. He agreed with Representative Bolton (R-Ohio) that the United States "is not trying to step into Britain's bootsteps, only to put on shoes of its own."

5. Aid to Greece and Turkey should not be considered "an extension of the Monroe Doctrine throughout the world." With representative Jarman (D-Ala), who put the query, he agreed that the proposed United States steps in Greece and Turkey are at the request of the two governments and should not be considered "intervention."

6. Nor, he said, should it be assumed that the same policy will be pursued in other countries. "There are other areas in which we may not be able to give help. There are countries in which we may give aid in a different way."

7. Collapse of Greece and Turkey would have an "enormous" effect upon countries to the east, "both from the point of view of economics and morale. It is not too much to say that the outcome in Greece and Turkey will be watched with deep concern throughout the vast area from the Dardanelles to the China sea."

8. The people of Europe also are watching with "deepest anxiety" while "struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedom and independence as they repair the damages of war."

9. The military aid proposed "consists of supplies for the Greek army." Representative Jackson (R-Calif) had asked: "It is not intended that American military forces take the field against guerrilla forces?" Acheson replied: "No sir, that is not the intention."

10. The Administration does not consider the situation in China and Greece comparable. Acheson said that the Chinese Communists control a large area of China, maintaining their own government and army there.

G. O. P. Split 4 Ways on Greek-Turk Aid

MAR 1947

Washington, March 20—(AP)—The Republican majority in Congress was divided today into four factions on the subject of aid to Greece and Turkey. They are:

1. A group led by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Eaton (R-NJ), head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in support of President Truman's program.

2. A substantial, and perhaps determining number of legislators who say they are keeping open minds until they have the full facts.

3. A faction of influential members, among them Representative Brown (R-Ohio), and Senator Hawkes (R-NJ), who would rather turn the headache over to the United Nations than see the United States accept sole responsibility for a cure.

4. A smaller, but extremely vocal, group whose members have been advocating a strict "hands off" policy.

Acheson's Statement on Plans to Aid Greece and Turkey

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 20—The statement made today by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson before the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

Three weeks ago the British Government informed the Department of State that as of March 31 it would be obliged to discontinue the financial, economic and advisory assistance which it has been giving to Greece and Turkey.

A few days later we received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial, economic and expert assistance. Assistance is imperative, says the Greek Government, if Greece is to survive as a free nation.

At various times during recent months the Turkish Government has applied to the United States for financial aid, but the Government has not had the facilities for responding to those requests. With the withdrawal of British aid, the needs of Turkey for assistance are greatly increased.

This, then, is the situation with which we have to deal. Greece and Turkey are in urgent need of aid and there is no other country to which they may turn. The President in his message to Congress on March 12 recommended that this Government extend the necessary assistance.

Difficulties Not New

The problem with which we are faced has a history and a background. Greece's difficulties are not new. But they have become acute as a result of special circumstances.

Long before the war, Greece had a hard time making ends meet. Her poverty of natural resources is so great that she has always needed more imports than she could pay for with exports. Only by hand-to-mouth contriving has she been able to maintain a precarious balance in her international economic position. In the past much of her export trade naturally went to Central European markets, particularly to Germany; during the Thirties she was forced into closer dependence on Germany through clearing agreements and other instruments of Nazi economic warfare.

And then came the Italian invasion, the German invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation and the scorching of her earth by the retreating enemy. Perhaps no other country in the world has suffered greater destruction of its physical resources than Greece.

Conditions After Liberation

I should like to focus your attention upon four conditions which were found to exist at the time of Greece's liberation.

(1) Physical destruction had catastrophically impaired Greece's ability to produce, either for home consumption or for export;

(2) Greece's entire fiscal system had been destroyed;

(3) The Greek civil service and administrative system had been gravely impaired through starvation and by death, undermined by infiltration of undesirable elements, demoralized by inflation and the resultant scramble for existence; and

(4) The authority of the Greek state was threatened by several thousand armed men who defied, and continue to defy, it in certain areas of the country. This situation in part grew out of the arming of guerrilla forces during the war of liberation. Many of these people have retained their weapons and certain bands now use them fighting to resolve political differences that might otherwise be peaceably settled. The Greek Government has charged before the Security Council of the United Nations that the insurgent groups operating in northern Greece are assisted from outside Greece by supplies and training in neighboring countries. A commission appointed by the Security Council of the United Nations is now investigating these charges.

Outside Assistance Ending

In the period of more than two years since its liberation, Greece has received substantial relief assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Great Britain has also extended very substantial aid to Greece in an effort to supplement the relief and reconstruction efforts of UNRRA and to organize and equip the Greek Army.

However, at the end of this current month outside assistance to Greece is scheduled to stop. UNRRA is going out of business in Greece and British assistance, for reasons of which you are aware, is to be discontinued.

The cessation of outside aid to Greece means immediate crisis. Unless help is forthcoming from some other quarter, Greece's economy will quickly collapse, very possibly carrying away with it the authority of the Government and its power to maintain order and the essential services.

Essential imports for civilians and for the army under the circumstances can continue for only a few weeks. Two weeks ago the dollar resources available to Greece were only $14,000,000—enough for one month's imports of food and other essentials from the United States and other countries. If imports should cease, the price of such goods as are available would very rapidly reach astronomical figures. This is inflation. Its result in a country so dependent upon imports would be paralysis of the Government and of economic life. It would also very probably mean the end of Greek freedom and independence.

The armed bands in the north, under Communist leadership, are already fighting, Greek against Greek. In the event of economic collapse and Government paralysis, these bands would undoubtedly increase in strength until they took over Greece and instituted a totalitarian government similar to those prevailing in countries to the north of Greece. The rule of an armed minority would fasten itself upon the people of Greece.

Purposes of Aid Listed

In this critical situation, Greece has urgently asked the United States for help. She requests financial assistance for the following purposes:

(1) To enable her to carry on essential imports of food, clothing and fuel necessary for the subsistence of her people;

(2) To enable her to organize and equip her army in such a way that it will be able to restore order throughout her territory; and

(3) To enable her to begin the process of reconstruction by putting her production facilities in order.

(4) Finally, Greece requests the aid of experienced American administrative, economic and technical personnel to assure the effective utilization of whatever financial aid may be extended her and to help her to begin the reconstruction of her own economy and public administration.

The situation in Turkey is substantially different, but Turkey also needs our help. The Turkish Army has been mobilized since the beginning of World War II and this has put a severe strain upon the national economy. During the war Turkey received substantial assistance from Great Britain and the United States, which helped her to carry this load.

Today the Turkish economy is no longer able to carry the full load required for its national defense and at the same time proceed with that economic development which is necessary to keep the country in sound condition. With some help from the United States, and further assistance which Turkey may be able to negotiate with United Nations financial organs, Turkey should be in a position to continue the development of her own resources and increase her productivity, while at the same time maintaining her national defenses at a level necessary to protect her freedom and independence.

U. N. Action Impractical

The crisis in Greece and Turkey confronts us with only two alternatives. We can either grant aid to those countries or we can deny that aid. There is no possibility of putting the responsibility for extending the aid which Greece has asked from the United States on some other nation or upon the United Nations.

This becomes clear when we consider the specific problems that confront Greece today and the specific kinds of assistance that Greece has requested from the United Nations on the one hand, and from the United States on the other.

Let us consider first the problem arising from outside Greece's borders. Greece has charged before the Security Council that armed bands operating within her territory are partly supplied, trained and given refuge in neighboring countries and are moving back and forth across the borders. Greece has asked the United Nations for help in dealing with this situation. This is peculiarly a United Nations problem and one with which the United Nations is dealing expeditiously and effectively. In this matter the United States is supporting the Security Council's action energetically.

The second problem confronting the Greek Government is the need for supplies and funds to enable it to meet its internal difficulties, namely, the restoration of order in the country and the averting of economic collapse. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the British Government have been helping Greece with these particular problems, and the present crisis has arisen because those two supports must be withdrawn. To whom was Greece to turn? If Greece had applied to the United Nations or any of its related organizations, the essential element of time would have been lost and the end result, if any, would have been the same.

Future U. N. Aid Possible

The United Nations does not of itself possess funds. The Economic and Social Council is an advisory body that recommends economic, financial and social action to member states. The International Bank, which is just now completing its organization, is set up primarily to make self-liquidating loans for long-term reconstruction purposes. It has not yet made any loans whatsoever. The Economic Commission for Europe is still in its early organization stage.

It may be that at some future time the United Nations will be organized and equipped so as to render emergency aid to member states of the kind now needed in Greece and Turkey. But, as the President said, the United Nations and its related organizations are not now in position to extend help of the kind that is required. Even if some organ of the United Nations should decide to recommend assistance to Greece and Turkey, it would have eventually to turn primarily to the United States for funds and supplies and technical assistance. Even if the project were not blocked by the objections of certain members of the United Nations, much time would have been lost and time is of the essence.

The third problem confronting Greece is one of expert personnel. Greece has linked this problem, and we heartily concur, with the supply of funds. Greece is in the most serious need of expert advice and assistance. We believe, and we think Congress believes, that the expenditure of American funds in Greece and Turkey should be supervised by American experts.

These are the emergency aspects of the problem.

In the longer range, the United Nations may be able to take over various parts of the economic and financial problem in Greece and Turkey. We are giving serious study and consideration to ways in which the United Nations may take hold of this problem after the present emergency is past.

The Alternatives Considered

I have said that the two alternatives that are before us are to give the help requested, or to deny it. An essential step in con-

sidering the wisdom of any policy is to look at the alternatives. What are the probable consequences of not extending aid to Greece and Turkey?

I have already indicated what would more than likely happen in Greece. As the President said, however, it is necessary only to glance at the map to realize that the survival and integrity of Greece is of grave importance in a much wider situation. The inexorable facts of geography link the future of Greece and Turkey. Should the integrity and independence of Greece be lost or compromised, the effect upon Turkey is inevitable.

But the effect is even wider. Consider for a moment the situation of the countries to the east and south of Turkey. All of them are confronted with the accumulated problems of the past and of the war. Some of them are just emerging into statehood. These nations wish and should be able to develop and maintain free institutions and individual liberties, but untoward circumstances may force them in the other direction. Will these countries be able to solve the extremely difficult problems that confront them in ways compatible with free institutions and individual liberty? It is vital to our own interests to do all in our power to help them solve their economic difficulties in such a way that their choice will be in favor of freedom.

I need not emphasize to you what would more than likely be the effect on the nations in the Middle East of a collapse in Greece and Turkey, and the installation of totalitarian regimes there. Both from the point of view of economics and morale, the effects upon countries to the east would be enormous, especially if the failure in Greece and Turkey should come about as the result of the failure of this great democracy to come to their aid.

On the other hand, I ask you to consider the effects on their morale and their internal development should Greece and Turkey receive a helping hand from the United States, the country with which they closely associate the principles of freedom. It is not too much to say that the outcome in Greece and Turkey will be watched with deep concern throughout the vast area from the Dardanelles to the China Sea.

Nations on Verge of Tragedy

It is also being watched with deepest anxiety by the peoples to the west, particularly the peoples of Europe who, as the President said, are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedom and independence while they repair the damages of war.

As the President said, it would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence could be disastrous not only for them, but the world. Discouragement and possible failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring people striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

I have tried to outline to you the nature of the present crisis, and to describe some of its implications for the United States. The Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal, will give you an appreciation of the problem from the point of view of their departments. The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, and Ambassador Porter, who has just returned from an economic mission in Athens, will give you more facts about the present situation in Greece and an account of the preliminary reconstruction program we have worked out for Greece.

Our Ambassadors to Greece and Turkey, Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Wilson, have been recalled for consultation. If the committee wishes to have the benefit of their views, I request that on account of the nature of their position and official duties, they be heard in Executive session.

U. N. MAY LATER BE ASKED TO AID

MAR 1947

Truman's Near East Plan Is Backed by Schwellenbach.

San Francisco, March 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said today that the United Nations eventually may be asked to "assume responsibilities in Greece and Turkey and in other countries finding themselves in a similar situation."

He declared that President Truman's proposal for direct American aid to the two countries to ward off Communist encroachment "in no way prejudices" any subsequent action which may be taken by the Security Council of the United Nations.

But meanwhile he told the Commonwealth Club "there is no time to be lost if the situation is to be saved."

Speaking with State Department sanction, the Labor Department chief said that the administration is giving "continued study and consideration" to ways and means for the United Nations to move in "as its various organs develop strength and resources."

Schwellenbach said this is the administration's reply to critics of the President's course, who contend he is "willfully by-passing the United Nations" in favor of a lone-hand approach to the problem.

Answers Other Criticism.

Taking up what he said were other adverse comments on Mr. Truman's plan, Schwellenbach made these points:

1. "The President was not challenging any foreign country. He was challenging the American people to face the grim facts that dominate the world today, and to accept their proper share of responsibility for world peace and security and freedom."

2. "For several years the United States has been gravely concerned about the maintenance of the freedom and independence of the countries in central and southern Europe and the Middle East. If there are any openings for further negotiations that have not been tried, the Government is not aware of them."

3. In Greece "we seek to help an imperfect democracy grow toward a more perfect democracy. Any other course would probably result in the complete disappearance of democracy."

4. "No course would so certainly lead to world annihilation in a third world war than that proposed by the bitter-end isolationists."

5. Extension of American technical advice "does not mean that the United States intends to take over Greece and Turkey as some foreign critics have insisted. We simply want to help them help themselves."

"Greece and Turkey may not be the only countries which might eventually require our assistance," Schwellenbach said. "But the need of Greece and Turkey is immediate and it is necessary to act fast if the freedom and independence of those countries are to be preserved."

Yugoslavia Rebuffed On Plea for U.S. Funds

Tito's Regime to Get No Relief Grants; Barred from Buying Grain.

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP) Amid congressional debate over what aid the United States should extend to needy foreign nations, the State department today pointedly ruled out Yugoslavia from any share in the pending $350,000,000 relief appropriation.

The department also refused to let Marshal Tito's totalitarian regime buy some 100,000 tons of grain in this country.

The reasons given in both instances were lack of acceptable evidence that Yugoslavia really needed help, and suspicion that food already supplied had not been efficiently distributed.

The Yugoslav ambassador had inquired what his country might expect if Congress voted the $350,000,0000 relief appropriation. It has been tentatively earmarked for Greece, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Austria and China. The request for grain was forwarded from the embassy in Belgrade.

An announcement said the ambassador was told that "the United States is in position to grant free relief only to those countries having the greatest need." It noted that:

1. The official Yugoslav news agency has reported that Yugoslavia's bread ration was higher than that of France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland, and has only recently been reduced.

2. Yugoslavia has shipped grain to Romania and Albania and has been negotiating for early food exports to other countries.

3. The peace treaties with Bulgaria and Hungary provide for reparations including farm products which help to meet Yugoslavia's requirements.

4. With "good administration" the Yugoslav government could have avoided the need for appealing now for outside help.

Of the plea for an allocation of grain through UNRRA, the State department said present stocks and commitments bar any allocation to Yugoslavia before May or June.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Following is the text of the State Department's announcement today on Yugoslavia's request for grain:

The Yugoslav Ambassador has recently requested information as to the amount of relief which Yugoslavia might be granted if Congress approves the request of the President for the appropriation of $350,000,000 to meet urgent relief needs.

Yugoslav officials in Belgrade have also approached the United States Embassy requesting an immediate allocation of grain from the United States to be procured by UNRRA to meet alleged food deficits now existing in certain areas of Yugoslavia.

The United States position on these two requests has been communicated to the Yugoslav Government, as follows:

(1) Direct United States Relief

The Department of State has informed the Yugoslav Ambassador, in response to the latter's inquiry concerning possible free relief to Yugoslavia, that, while the United States desires to assist to the extent possible in relieving suffering in countries devastated by the war and while in line with this desire the President has recommended to the Congress the appropriation of $350,000,000 to assist in providing the basic essentials of life to countries urgently needing such assistance, the United States is in a position to grant free relief only to those countries having the greatest need.

After careful consideration of all available information, the United States Government cannot conclude that the needs of Yugoslavia for free relief are in the same category as those of certain of the other devastated countries. Accordingly, it is not contemplated that monies which might be appropriated by the Congress would be utilized for Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government has already received through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration some $375,000,000 worth of supplies, approximately three-fourths of which came from United States contributions. Over $135,000,000 of UNRRA's contribution consisted of food.

Statements have recently been made in Yugoslavia that with proper distribution and controls, domestic food supplies would be adequate during the present crop year. The bread ration in Yugoslavia, as recently confirmed by Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, has been higher in Yugoslavia than in France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland and has only recently been reduced. Yugoslavia has shipped grain to Rumania and to Albania and has been negotiating for food exports to other countries for early delivery.

In addition, the armistices and peace treaties with Bulgaria and Hungary provide for current reparations including agricultural products to Yugoslavia which assist in meeting the need for relief supplies.

Together with other specific information available to the Department, these factors indicate that with good administration it would have been possible for the Yugoslav Government within its own resources to have avoided the necessity for now appealing for outside relief.

While reports recently received may, upon further investigation, indicate that, because of the inability of the Yugoslav Government to distribute supplies equitably throughout the country and because of the relatively high consumption earlier in the year as compared with available food supplies, some food imports might be needed prior to the next harvest for distribution in certain regions, nevertheless, even if such reports are confirmed, it does not appear that the volume of supplies which would be needed will be beyond the Yugoslav Government's ability to finance. Accordingly, no United States relief would be necessary.

(2) Availability of U. S. Grain for Purchase

As regards the availability of grain from United States sources for purchase by the Yugoslav Government or by UNRRA against the remainder of UNRRA's Yugoslav program, the present supply situation and allocations of United States grain to most urgently needy countries makes impossible the allocation to Yugoslavia of any grain from United States sources before May or June.

March and April shipping commitments already exceed the amount which the United States can move for export in those two months and the diversion of shipments to Yugoslavia during those months would necessitate reductions in amounts already determined to be of greater necessity to other countries.

Whether a small allocation from United States sources could be made in May or June would depend on a confirmed showing by the Yugoslav Government of a serious Yugoslav need in relation to other critically deficient countries and an urgent Yugoslav manifestation of determination to distribute domestic supplies to Yugoslav deficit areas, efficiently and without discrimination.

U.S. PREPARES AID FOR KOREA

MAR 1947

To Abandon Struggle To Win Russ Co-Operation

Washington, March 20 (AP)—The United States has decided, for the time being, to give up its struggle to obtain Russian co-operation in Korea, and is preparing a peacetime program for the southern Korea area wihch American troops occupy, officials said today.

The plan calls for expenditure of more money, Korean elections, and a Korean legislative assembly, which, while it will remain under American supervision, will enjoy a good deal of authority.

How much money is yet undecided.

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, said in response to questions today that reports he and other top officials are agreed on $500,000,000 are not true.

Other officials said, however, that while the figure had not been decided upon, it probably would approximate $500,000,000, spread over three years.

Months Of Stalemate

The decision to move ahead with an American program for the southern Koreans comes after months of stalemate in which American and Russian negotiators have failed to agree on any plan for the unification of the country, and for aid to return it to peacetime productivity. The move follows by half a year a similar British-American move in Germany, and the causes and objectives are about the same.

State Department advisers who are working on the plan say money will be needed to reconstruct needed industries. They may seek an increase in funds from an annual $140,000,000 to $200,000,000, and of course, the program is dependent on congressional approval. The drive, as in Germany, will be to get the Koreans on a self-supporting

U. S. Statement on Yugoslav Needs

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basis.

Interim Assembly

Southern Korea now has an interim legislative assembly. No exact date has been set to replace it, but these are the plans:

1. The interim assembly will be asked to work out an election law granting universal suffrage.

2. Elections will be held, and a regular asembly convened.

3. Then, depending on how the Koreans show ability to work together, the assembly will be asked to form an executive department.

As the plan works out more authority will be passed from the American occupation officers to the Koreans, leaving nothing but supervisory duties for the Americans.

State Department feeling is that whatever money is turned over to the Koreans should be "firmly tied to American strings," to make certain that expenditures result in actual reconstruction.

U.S.-CHINA TREATY SENT TO SENATE

Truman Submits Pact Signed Nov. 4 For Ratification

Washington, March 20 (AP)—President Truman sent to the Senate today for ratification a treaty of "friendship, commerce and navigation" with China, signed last November 4 at Nanking.

The 10,000-word document supersedes nine previous pacts, including one drafted in 1844.

Among its provisions the treaty allows citizens, business firms and associations of one country to:

1. "Reside, travel and carry on trade" in all parts of the other country.

2. Operate "commercial, manufacturing, processing, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities" within the limits of the laws of the other nation.

3. Buy or lease buildings and lands for these purposes.

4. Organize and participate in corporations in either country.

5. Merchant ships of each country have "freedom of commerce and navigation" in the territorial waters and ports of the other.

The treaty makes plain that it does not modify the United States immigrations laws, which sharply restrict the number of Chinese immigrants.

MARSHALL TO GET DATA ON PATENTS

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.) said today he will arm Secretary of State Marshall in Moscow with additional proof that Russia has obtained thousands of valuable German patents from America.

Thomas told a reporter the evidence is from the files of the House Committee on un-American Activities, of which he is chairman.

"Our antiquated patent laws provide the greatest way I know of," he said, "for giving away vital military information. It's a one way deal.

"I think an explanation is due Gen. Marshall from Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, since they got all these patents from us, why Russia has refused to give us a single patent since 1927."

HOUSE G.O.P. ACTS TO REVISE TAX BILL WITH 30 PCT. CUT

20 Per Cent Slash Scheduled in Levy on Taxable Total Above $1,395.

COMMITTEE TO GET BILL

Debate Will Open New Week, with Vote Due Thursday.

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP) A 30 per cent tax cut for some 20,000,000 "little fellows" and a 20 per cent slash for virtually all other income taxpayers was approved today by the House Republican high command.

The reductions would be retroactive to last January—if House and Senate approve. But Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) and others propose making any tax cuts effective July 1.

The House Republican Steering committee and G.O.P. members of the tax-framing Ways and Means committee, meeting in the office of Speaker Martin (R.-Mass.), revised the Knutson bill for a 20 per cent cut across the board in an effort to hush the cries of some critics that it was "a rich man's bill."

There are approximately 50,000,000 income taxpayers.

Approved by Leaders

The revision, proposed by Representative Kean (R.-N. J.) and approved by the G.O.P. leaders would give the small income group $386,000,000 extra relief, bringing the overall tax cut this year to $3,840,000,000.

The full Ways and Means committee — 15 Republicans and 10 Democrats—will consider the bill tomorrow. It will be taken up for debate in the House next Wednesday, with a vote due Thursday.

Here is how the revised bill would work:

1. A 30 per cent cut for persons with taxable income (gross income minus personal exemptions and deductions) of $1,000 or less. Kean said this would mean a 30 per cent reduction for a single person earning up to $1,650; married men with gross income up to $2,200; married couple with one child to $2,750; and married couple with two children, $3,300.

2. A 20 per cent cut for persons with taxable incomes above $1,395. But on income beyond $302,000, the cut would be only 10.5 per cent.

3. A provision by which each taxpayer with taxable income between $1,000 and $1,395 would get a flat $57 cut. This is the equivalent of a 30 per cent cut for the man with $1,000 taxable income. This was done to prevent inequity for persons with taxable income slightly above $1,000.

Extra Exemption

4. Persons over 65 years of age will get an extra $500 personal exemption, bringing the exemption to $1,000. But they would have to choose between taking this exemption, or using exemptions granted now on annuities, such as those paid under the railroad retirement act and the Social Security law, and those received by Army officers retired for disabilities.

Martin said the bill, bound to be approved by the Ways and Means committee, would go to the floor under a "closed" rule, barring amendments. The House would have to approve this bill or no bill at all. This is the usual procedure for tax bills, Martin said.

Kean described the revision as "a cost of living amendment," saying "such an amendment is fair on account of the high cost of living."

The speaker called a conference of all House Republicans for Monday to test their sentiment on the bill. The Republican leaders believe the revisions answer the criticism against the original bill by Ways and Means Chairman Knutson (R.-Minn) that would have given large and small taxpayers alike a 20 per cent reduction.

Critics Not Satisfied

However, Democrats and some Republicans opposing the Knutson bill indicated they still are not satisfied.

Representative Engel (R-Mich), who termed it "a rich man's bill," said he still plans to take his fight to the House floor.

"The revisions don't help much," he said. "They would give the little fellow just about enough tax relief to buy a carton of cigarettes. If we are going to have tax relief we should exempt the little fellow entirely. He needs these few dollars for bread and butter money."

Knutson's committee later will consider legislation to put all Federal income taxpayers on an equal footing in division of income between husbands and wives.

Knutson so informed Representative Landis (R-Ind) today, writing that it will be included in a study of "general tax revision, probably late in the spring."

In nine so-called "community property" states, married couples can split their income between them in whatever proportion they wish in making Federal income tax returns. This means lower tax rates for many of them.

Knutson Tax Bill Evokes Opposition

Rebellious GOP in House Supported in Drive for Revisions

Washington, March 20 —(AP)—Democrats and a group of rebellious Republicans today promised a stiff House fight against the Knutson Tax Cutting Bill despite a move toward revisions giving greater percentage relief to small taxpayers.

Rep. Engel (R-Mich), leading a party revolt against the measure by Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), slashing income taxes 20 per cent across the board, told reporters, "it still would be a rich man's bill" even with the proposed changes.

"I plan to take the fight to the House floor," he said.

Democratic members of the tax-framing Ways and Means Committee which Knutson heads indicated the revisions will not alter their opposition. President Truman has asked Congress to apply any treasury surpluses to debt reduction instead of tax cuts.

Republican Ways and Means members called a huddle today to discuss a plan to give more than a 20 per cent cut to persons with taxable income (gross income minus personal exemptions), up to $1,000 or perhaps $2,000. They are considering a possible cut of 23 or 26 per cent for these lower income brackets.

Knutson said the full committee's showdown vote will come tomorrow. The GOP leadership plans to call a conference of all House Republicans the same day to test out sentiment on tax cutting.

The bill probably will come to a vote in the House late next week.

Rep. Keating (R-NY), told reporters the proposed revisions "do not go far enough" in aiding small taxpayers, but said they probably would lessen some of the opposition in Republican ranks to a straight "across the board" cut.

Engel said if there is to be a tax cut the individual exemptions should be raised so as to drop small income earners from the tax rolls completely.

Under Knutson's 20 per cent across the board bill, he said, a man with a wife and a $1,200 income would have his tax cut from $38 to about $30. If the measure is revised to give such a man 26 per cent relief, Engel figured, "that would give just about enought more to buy a carton of cigarettes — if he smokes."

CIO Asks Strong Housing Action

Shortage is Called National Disaster

Washington, March 20—(AP)—The CIO described the housing shortage today as a national disaster.

Congress was told that the strongest measures are needed to cope with the situation.

Philip Murray, CIO president, and R. J. Thomas, chairman of the union's housing committee, made public a letter to Senator Tobey (R-NH), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, pledging support to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill.

This measure aims to encourage the building of 15,000,000 city and rural homes in the next ten years through private enterprise and Federal aid. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Fiorello LaGuardia, former mayor of New York, were invited to give their views on it at today's committee session.

Crowing Gets Worse

"Crowding and doubling up have grown worse during the past year," Murray and Thomas said. "The worst sufferers are those who have had to seek dwellings, notably war workers and veterans. Their plight is even more desperate than a year ago."

They suggested that the bill be amended to permit Federal insurance of 100 per cent of loans for private rental or co-operative projects at three per cent interest, and Federal loans covering 100 per cent of the starting costs for manufacturers who want to go in for prefabraciated housing.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, appearing in person before the committee, said chaos will set in unless building of homes is started at once.

La Guardia said he represents the National Fair Rent Committee and is "unauthorized spokesman of unorganized Americans."

Favors Rent Control

Turning to rent control, which is also before the committee, La Guardia pleaded:

"I beg of you to reassure millions of American families at the earliest possible moment so they will be protected from being dispossessed."

The former New York Mayor declared private capital is unable to build for low income groups and added:

"It's not a radical saying that. It's not Joe Stalin. It's the conservative senior Senator saying that."

SPEED URGED ON HOUSING IN SPITE OF COST

LaGuardia Tells Senate

Group Chaos Threatens In Lack Of Homes

Washington, March 20 (AP)—"In-laws just can't live together," Fiorello H. LaGuardia told the Senate Banking Committee today in urging speedy action on a long-range housing bill.

"Chaos will set in on this country unless we start building homes," said LaGuardia, former New York mayor. "There is nothing in this problem that money cannot cure. It will cost a lot, but it must be done."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., told the committee that a "guaranteed market for building-trade labor for ten years" would curtail union "restrictive practices."

Roosevelt, national housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, agreed in answer to Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) that housing costs are partly due to such practices.

Union Restrictions Denied

However, Bors Shishkin, an AFL official, testified that he knew of no restrictive practices by the unions. He followed Roosevelt as a witness before the committee, which is studying long-range housing legislation by Senators Taft (R., Ohio), Ellender (D., La.) and Wagner D., N.Y.).

"We have found some situations where the individual worker or groups of workers have engaged in restrictive practices, but the policy is to eliminate them," Shishkin said.

McCarthy asked whether "forbidding the use of a paint brush beyond a certain width" would be a restrictive practice.

Chicago Contract Cited

Shishkin replied it would be considered so, but that such a charge had been made "day in and day out" and it was not a union practice.

McCarthy insisted such a provision was contained in a Chicago building contract, together with other restrictions.

Roosevelt, emphatically supporting the bill, said a guaranteed building market for ten years, if provided by it, "would go a long way to give security to the building trade unions and permit them to open their doors to new members, to reduce the average age of members by admitting younger men, giving employment to veterans in those unions and go a long way to reduce the restrictive practices they feel they must continue under the present circumstances."

15 Million Homes Goal

McCarthy asked: "If $1,000 of the $10,000 cost of a veteran's home is because of restrictive practices of building trade unions, and if we guarantee the cost, shouldn't we take steps to cut the cost to $9,000?"

Roosevelt replied: "Not without taking steps to eliminate other high costs. Don't single out labor."

"I'm not singling out labor," McCarthy said. "The men who are taking the beating on these costs are laborers themselves."

The bill is designed to encourage building of 15,000,000 homes in ten years by private and government funds. A similar bill passed the Senate unanimously last year but was pigeon-holed in the House.

11 FIRMS NAMED IN SUGAR FRAUD

Charged With Diverting Huge Supply To Black Market

Albuquerque, N.M., March 20 (AP). Indictments accusing the Dr. Petter Company and its associates in the soft drink business of conspiracy to divert a million and a quarter pounds of industrially rationed sugar into the black market were reported today by a Federal grand jury.

Fraudulent withdrawals and illegal use of the commodity were alleged in eight states from Wyoming to North Carolina. United States Attorney Everett N. Grantham said "probably the biggest sugar fraud in the nation" was involved.

Four Indictments Returned

In all there were four indictments making 11 corporations and 36 individuals, most of them heads of Dr. Pepper Bottling plants which a spokesman for the parent firm in Dallas described as independent units.

The indictments were delivered to United States District Judge Colin Neblett, who directed that the defendants be brought into his court at Santa Fe, N.M., for arraignment on May 5. Appearance bond of each individual and corporation was set at $1,000. Judge Neblett said the cases probably would be tried in June or July.

A. M. Bartlett, 37, owner of the Hobbs (N.M.) Dr. Pepper bottling works, was named as a defendant in all the indictments.

Climax Six-Months' Inquiry

The same grand jury billed him two months earlier on similar charges, along with Mrs. Trudy S. Edwards, former ration teller for the Lea County State Bank at Hobbs.

The Government charged Bartlett and Mrs. Edwards collaborated to make false ration deposits and withdrawals through which 1,244,094 pounds of sugar were obtained between August, 1945, and January 7, 1947.

Today's indictments, capping a six-month investigation, named three executives of the parent Dr. Pepper corporation, among others. They were E. M. Dosser, assistant to the president; George M. Carpenter, traffic manager, and George Orr, vending equipment division manager, all of Dallas, Texas.

Charge False Credits Booked

Grantham said this trio, prompted by the company's curtailed sugar supplies, "devised a plan for its own convenience in which Bartlett would deposit a million pounds in fraudulent sugar credits at the Lea county bank.

"The company then was to pay Bartlett for the spurious credits before they were converted into sugar or syrup and distributed. After the bottlers bought the credits, they paid regular ceiling prices for the sugar or syrup."

Other companies named in the indictments were Dr. Pepper bottling firms at Denver and Grand Junction, Col.; Fort Worth, Texas; Greensboro and Winston-Salem, N.C., and Albuquerque; and four wholesale grocery corporations, Walker-Smith Company, of Hobbs; Tyler-Simpson Company, of Fort Worth, and El Paso Wholesale Company and Empire Products Corporation, both of El Paso, Texas.

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SUGAR HEARING SET BY G.O.P. SENATORS

WASHINGTON, March 20.—(AP)

The Senate G.O.P. Policy committee will hear arguments for and against sugar rationing and price ceilings in a meeting tomorrow which Chairman Taft (Ohio) hopes will speed a decision before present controls expire March 31.

The Senate Banking committee has approved a bill to continue the controls another year under the secretary of agriculture.

But Senator McCarthy (R-Wis), who with Senator Bricker (R-Ohio), has introduced a measure to end rationing immediately, told reporters he plans to appear at a conference of all Senate Republicans Saturday morning to seek unified backing for his own proposal. This bill would continue price controls.

Taft Would Keep Export Controls

Backs Truman Appeal for Continued Curbs

Washington, March 20—(AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio), threw his weight behind President Truman's appeal for continued export controls today.

The Senate Finance Committee is seeking to determine likely American commitments to the proposed International Trade Organization.

Taft told reporters that he agrees with the Chief Executive that the Government must keep a tight rein on goods shipped to foreign countries.

Mr. Truman said that power is needed now more than ever since this country has "become a nation with worldwide responsibilities."

"It seems to me that control over what can be shipped and where it can be sent will be particularly necessary if we are to step in to aid Greece and Turkey," Taft said.

Wants Some Curbs Dropped

But he cannot go along, Taft added, with the President's previous request—to continue wartime controls over many domestic commodities and services, through allocations and priorities. He mentioned sugar and rubber as exceptions, however.

"All these controls do in peacetime is to make a mess of things," Taft commented.

The support of Taft, who heads the Senate Republican Policy Committee, diminished the possibility of a partisan fight on the export issue.

Opposite Directions

But Senator Millikin (R-Colo), chairman, said the Finance Committee wants to know, among other things, what effect keeping these controls will have on the International Trade Organization proposal. The group called William L. Clayton, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, before it for testimony.

"It seems to me the two go in opposite directions," Millikin said in an interview. "The ITO program is pointed toward eliminating Government controls over trade, particularly imports, and the President's program is to retain our own authority over what can be shipped and where."

Beyond that, Millikin said, Senators intend to find out now just what commitments will have to be made by the United States if it joins the ITO, which is being proposed by 18 nations.

Millikin recently joined with Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), in proposing a compromise—accepted in part by the President—designed to head off any action in this Congress to abolish the trade agreements authority under which the State Department can lower existing tariffs 50 per cent without consulting Congress.

ARMS MERGER HELD VITAL TO U.S. DEFENSE

Patterson Tells Senators Nation Otherwise Has No Overall Plan

Washington, March 20 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson informed senators today that the United States lacks "any overall plan for defense of the nation" and will continue to lack one until Army, Navy and Air Forces are unified.

The Secretary told the Senate Armed Forces Committee that the Japanese sneak attack at Pearl Harbor was a "death blow" to the "old idea of voluntary co-operation" between the War and Navy departments.

Patterson asked congressional approval of the Administration bill for unification of the armed services under a single secretary of national defense.

Final Say With Congress

There would be individual Army, Navy and Air Force departments administered by separate subordinate secretaries.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) protested that the "super-deluxe" secretary of national defense might "put us behind the eight ball" and favor one branch of the services over the others.

Patterson replied that Congress had the final say on all money any Government agency got and how it was to be spent.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) questioned Patterson upon the exact intent and powers in the legislation.

"I think the language is perfectly clear," Patterson replied.

He said the single secrtary would be an "executive" with detailed "administration" handled by the secretaries of Army, Navy and Air.

Previous Bill Harmful

Byrd said that as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee last year he was convinced that a previous Army-Navy merger bill would "be very harmful to the morale of the Navy and the Marine Corps."

Like Bridges, Byrd said he favored integration and co-ordination "but not subjugation that would destroy" one of the armed forces.

Patterson, in reply to questions, said he could not "guess" how much money unification would save but estimated such savings would not begin before two years.

W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, supported the bill in a statement read by Eugene Zukert, Symington's assistant.

Army Wants Good Guided Missile

MAR 1947

Washington, March 20—(AP)—The Army doesn't want a base on Mars or even the moon; it will settle for just a good guided missile.

Ordnance and research officials who read the prediction today of Maj. James R. Randolph, a reserve officer, that a rocket race to build military outposts on neighboring planets might come sooner than expected, decided their own ideas sum up this way:

"The cold, practical people here are working just to get a guided missile. Any flights to the moon or Mars are so far in the future that we give them no study or attention. We are interested only in staying ahead of competitors in time and design.

Randolph, writing for the Army Ordnance Association Journal, a non-official publication, suggested that in Warld War III an attack launched from an outpost established on Mars would have "vastly greater opportunities for secrecy and surprise."

He urged peacetime studies of "these other worlds, sending expeditions to them, and devising equipment to meet their special needs."

Randolph, author of several other speculative articles on rocket travel, said the problem of space navigation was pegged to development of a multiple-unit rocket to produce the desired size and speed.

Writing in the same issue of the magazine, Lt. Col. Harvey Rivkins, chief of the Ordnance Department's Office of Technical Information, was considerably less enthusiastic about the prospects for inter-planetary travel.

Noting forecasts that it would take billions of dollars and years of research to perfect a rocket that would travel only as far as the moon, Rivkins added:

"The tremendous effort in time and money would at first result in putting a piece of metal the size of your fist on the moon (even though the rocket) would start off as a monster whose size would be almost impossible to handle."

Discussing with a reporter advances in the Army's V-2 rocket research, Rivkin said that "while we don't have a guided missile now, the V-2 has taken us along the path. There is the possibility that the prototype of a guided missile may appear within the next few months."

The rockets that have been test-fired by the government at the White Sands, N. M., Proving Ground have been without controls, except for a radio device to cut off the fuel supply. The ordnance expert's reference suggested that vertical and lateral guidance has been obtained, a step which would make it possible to steer a missile toward a target instead of merely to aim it from the lunching point as the Germans did.

As to talk of a space-traversing rocket, officials familiar with research done by this country with ican tests is about the expected ceiling for the V-2, without a load of instruments in the warhead, might be in the neighborhood of 200 miles.

By making the V-2s multi-stage (a series of expendible rockets attached to a warhead), greater altitude might be reached but this is not known with certainty. The present 114-mile record for America ntests is about the expected ceiling for a warhead with its usual load of scientific instruments and cameras.

The rocketeers estimate that with recently developed improved fuels and by lightening the "payload," the V-2s now used might be fired up to horizontal distances of from 250 to 300 miles.

But as for the 238,857 miles to the moon and the 40 million miles to Mars—they're not ready to make any guesses at all.

B-29 Provides Weather Report In Routine Flight Over North Pole

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP)

An Army Air forces B-29 flew over the North Pole this week, inaugurating what is expected to be routine weather reports from the top of the world, A.A.F. officials disclosed today.

The B-29, converted from a bomber into a weather observation plane, was commanded by Brig. Gen. Donald M. Yates, weather expert for the A.A.F. who arrived in Washington today to report to headquarters.

No effort was made to keep the flight over the polar cap secret, the airplane transmitting a weather report from the "position North Pole" in uncoded message available to all other nations listening in.

The B-29 left the Army air base near Fairbanks, Alaska, was in the air 16 hours and 30 minutes, returning to its field early Tuesday morning.

While there have been indications that the A.A.F. has steadily increased the range of its observation flights from Alaskan bases (the recent forced landing of a B-29 in Greenland was one such indication) this was the first definite word of operations at the pole.

From there, th edistance to the mainlands of all the continents is about equal.

Weather men emphasized the value of periodic weather studies at the pole. Hitherto this has been a blind spot in an area where air masses form to spill the weather down over the inhabited portions of the world.

The United States and Canada recently announced that a chain of seven weather stations will be built in northern Canada, operated jointly by the two nations as part of their weather and defense system.

House Passes Treasury Bill

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—A bill continuing war-time authority of the Treasury to borrow money directly from Federal Reserve banks was passed by the House, 380 to 55, today and sent to the Senate. The present authority expires March 31. The bill would extend it to June 30, 1950, and allow the reserve banks to hold at any one time a maximum of $5,000,000,000 in government securities bought directly from the Treasury.

30.24-8627

U. S. TO KEEP BASE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP) The Army Air forces disclosed plans tonight to make permanent one of its airfields in Newfoundland.

A building program of "several million dollars" will transform the temporary wartime installation at Harmon field "into peacetime permanency," an A.A.F. announcement said.

The base was one of those acquired under the pre-war 99-year lease agreement with Britain in exchange for American destroyers.

The construction plans include permanent family - unit dwellings for officers and men, engineering and ordnance shop facilities and other buildings.

While the Army declined to discuss details, an announcement last December on the establishment of a system of unified commands for overseas areas included creation of a "northeast command," which the joint Army - Navy announcement said would "include U. S. bases and forces in the northeastern approaches to the United States." Harmon field apparently is to become part of this offshore defense system.

Earlier in the day, the A.A.F. announced its former airfield at Kelflavik, Iceland, is being turned over to a commercial airline. An agreement for withdrawal from Iceland of American military personnel was reached by the two governments last year, to be completed by April 5.

The airport, called Meeks field by the A.A.F., was started in March 1943 and completed the following year. It includes four runways each 6,600 feet long and buildings.

The field is being turned over to a subsidiary of American Overseas Airlines.

A. A. F. GIVING UP FIELD IN ICELAND

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces announced today that it is relinquishing control of its airfield in Iceland, an important stop-over on the northern air route to Europe, to the Iceland Government. This nation will retain stop-over rights for civilian and military aircraft, however.

The announcement said that with completion of the withdrawal of American military personnel from the island on April 5 operation of the 8,000-acre air field will be turned over to American Overseas Airlines, with the Iceland Government taking over as soon as Icelanders can be trained.

The airfield, known as Meeks Field while under Army control, has been renamed Keflavik airport by Iceland.

HOLDS U. S. 3D IN AIR

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20 (A. P.).—Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) implied today that both Russia and England surpass the United States in military aviation and said this raises a question whether cuts in President Truman's budget should be permitted to fall on the Air Force.

"We cannot afford to remain the world's third ranking air power," Brewster said in an address prepared for the first American Legion national aeronautics conference.

Bad weather forced Brewster to cancel his trip to Indianapolis, but he authorized the reading of his prepared address by John Dwight Sullivan of New York, a member of the Legion's aeronautics committee.

Brewster called attention to an official Russian statement that that country must have the most powerful air force in the world and to reports that the British air arms will be appreciably larger than the projected United States Army Air Forces.

Eisenhower Gets Sword of Honor

Inverchapel Also Decorate 20 Other U. S. Soldiers

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP) —Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States, formally presented today to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, a sword of honor from the City of London at a ceremony at the British Embassy.

The sword was originally "presented" to General Eisenhower in London on June 12, 1945, when he received the freedom of the city.

At that time, a sword which once belonged to the Duke of Wellington and was worn by him during the Battle of Waterloo was given to General Eisenhower as a token until the real sword of honor could be made. General Eisenhower later returned the Duke's sword.

At the same ceremony today twenty other American officers and enlisted men were decorated by Lord Inverchapel for heroism during the war.

Among the awards were:

Honorary companion of the Distinguished Service Order—Colonel John R. Allison, of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and Colonel Henry A. Mucci, of 1321 Norman Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Distinguished Service Cross—Captain William Bromley Ammon, U. S. N., of Chevy Chase, Md., and Captain Erskine Austine Seay, U. S. N., of Washington.

Distinguished Flying Cross—Brigadier General Milton W. Arnold and Brigadier General Leon W. Johnson, both of Washington; Colonel Hunter Harris jr., of Alexandria, Va.; Colonel David C. Schilling, of Selfridge Field, Mich., and Lieutenant Colonel Earl C. Hedlund, of Langley Field, Va..

Military Medal—Staff Sergeant Curtis F. Shoup, posthumous award to father, the Rev. Curtis K. Shoup, of Stockton, N. Y.; Corporal Waldmer J. Isaac, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Corporal Richard . Murren, of 322 East 141st Street, .e Bronx, and Technician Fifth Trade Alexander Kamin, of 178 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York.

Philadelphia Pilot Killed in Maneuvers

Philadelphia, March 20 (A. P.).—Marine Corps Pilot Evan L. Selsor crashed into the sea off Hawaii during Pacific fleet maneuvers and was killed, the Marine Corps today notified his father, William C. Selsfor Jr. Young Selsor, a first lieutenant, was a baseball and football star at Germantown Academy before entering service in 1942.

10 Per Cent of War Records to Be Saved

Washington (A. P.).—The National Archives reports that of the more than 10,000,000 cubic feet of records accumulated by Government agencies during the war, it is possible that only 10 per cent will have to be kept permanently.

If all the records of world war II were kept, the archives people say, buildings to house them permanently would cost at least $75,000,000.

U. S. GETS APPEAL TO FIGHT DELAY ON ATOM CONTROLS

CHICAGO, March 20.—(AP) The Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists said today the United States should request "no more delays or evasions" from the Soviet Union on the issue of world atomic control.

The Bulletin, published by many of the scientists who pioneered in the development of the atomic bomb, said that because of Russian criticism of the United States plan, "it is now up to the Soviet Union to present a scheme of inspection comprehensive enough to put at rest all fears of clandestine developments."

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, told the United Nations Security council March 5 that the United States' proposal for unlimited control of atomic energy by an international authority would mean "unlimited interference" in the affairs of any country. He said, however, his country stood for inspections under control organizations set up within the framework of the Security council. He also demanded the immediate outlawing of atomic bombs.

Commenting on his position, The Bulletin said in an editorial:

"From outright rejection of international inspection, the USSR has progressed to bargaining about its scope; we must hope that from outright rejection of international management, the Soviet Union will advance to the consideration of how such a management can be set up without endangering her national economy.

"The negotiations are now down to the real issues—those of inspection and management. We cannot expect the Soviet Union to agree to our proposals as rapidly and completely as did other nations. But what we can request is no more delays or evasions. The issue is too urgent."

Envoy To Turkey Arrives

New York, March 20 (AP)—Edwin C. Wilson, American Ambassador to Turkey, arrived by plane tonight from Istanbul but told reporters, "as you can readily understand, there is nothing I can say at this time."

DURANT ACCUSED OF HIDING JEWELS

Washington, March 20 (A. P.).—The prosecution of Col. Jack W. Durant's military trial contended today that Durant has selected the main bulk "of the stolen Hesse jewels and hopes" some day to benefit from the ill-gotten loot.

Major Joseph Robinson, who has been pressing theft charges against the 37-year-old Air Forces officer, said only "a mere pittance" of the gems had been recovered by the Army. The jewels were stolen from a German castle used as a rest home by United States troops.

Robinson said that the jewels recovered are worth more than $1,000,000, but the "main bulk still is in possession of the accused," or he knows where it is hidden. The entire fortune has been valued at $1,500,000 to $7,000,000.

Major Joseph Bryan, defense counsel, protested Robinson's statements, but the eight-man court refused to strike the remarks from the record.

Robinson's statements were made in opposing defense motions for acquittal of Durant on all counts of the charges against him, including larceny, embezzlement and smuggling. The defense contended that the prosecution lacked proof to support the charges.

Durant's bride, a former WAC officer, and another Army officer already have been convicted and sentenced at earlier trials for conspiracy in the case.

U. N. Stepinatz Inquiry Urged

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Two New York members of Congress introduced resolutions today calling on the United Nations to inquire into the trial and imprisonment of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinatz of Yugoslavia. The resolutions, introduced by Representatives David M. Potts and Robert T. Ross, Republicans, asserted that the prosecution of the Archbishop was "a travesty on justice and offensive to democratic ideals of freedom and fair play."

ENVOY ON WAY TO U. S.

Shannon, Eire, March 20—(AP)—The U. S. ambassador to Turkey, Edwin C. Wilson, left Shannon at noon by plane for New York on his trip to Washington from Istanbul.

NEW INDICTMENTS ACCUSE TWO MEN IN GARSSON CASE

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, March 20—(AP) A special grand jury returned new indictments today against Henry M. Garsson and Joseph F. Freeman, key figures in the $73,000,000 munitions combine case, charging them with perjury on two counts each.

They had previously been indicted along with former Representative Andrew J. May (D-Ky.), and Murray Garsson, brother of Henry, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with war contracts.

Henry Garsson issued a statement denying the perjury charges and declaring he is being "persecuted."

Today's indictment charges Freeman perjured himself by telling the regular grand jury—which returned the fraud indictments—that he understood that Edward D. Feldman of Los Angeles had sent $1,000 to May and that he only learned about it later during an FBI investigation.

"In truth and in fact," the indictment said, Feldman gave Freeman a $1,000 check Oct. 6, 1944, and Freeman had the check delivered to May. The check was made payable to R. V. May, a son of the former congressman. Feldman was identified as an officer of the Atlas Carbon and Clay corporation.

The indictment also charges Freeman lied when he told the grand jury he had never requested Feldman to contribute to May's campaign. Freeman was the Washington representative of the Garsson munitions firm.

The indictment said Henry Garsson, former president of Batavia Metal Products, Inc., and vice president of Erie Basin Metal Products, Inc., committed perjury by telling the grand jury he had not seen certain invoices from the Cumberland Lumber company to the Erie concern until late in 1945.

In fact, he had seen them about a year earlier, the indictment said.

The second count charges Garsson told the grand jury he had not delivered the Cumberland company invoices to Harry S. Glick, an employe of the Erie firm, and did not know who had delivered them. The indictment said Garsson personally made the delivery to Glick.

The fraud charges are scheduled to come to trial April 21.

Lord Aberconway on U. S. Ties

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (AP).—A plea for continued amicable relations between this country and England was made today by Lord Aberconway, owner of the world-famous gardens of that name in North Wales. Guest speaker at the 120th anniversary luncheon of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held in connection with the Philadelphia Flower Show, Lord Aberconway declared that success in winning the last war was due in a large part to relations between the United States and England.

Chicagoans Honor Anti-Nazi Bishop

Chicago, March 20 (A. P.).—Thousands of Chicago's 1,700,000 Roman Catholics today prepared to welcome Konrad Cardinal von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin and outspoken Nazi foe.

The German churchman, who will be a guest of Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, during a four-day visit, was to be feted tonight at a dinner at the Chicago Cardinal's residence. The bishops of Illinois will attend.

4,403,400 Tons Grain Left U.S. In 6 Months

Washington, March 20 (AP)—A total of 4,403,400 long tons of bulk grain was moved from United States ports to other parts of the world during the six months ended February 28, the Maritime Commission reported today.

The movement required use of 537 ships, of which 157 sailed under foreign flags. Grain shipments included those of UNRRA, the Army and foreign-import programs.

A monthly average of 1,465,540 long tons of coal was moved to Europe during the period, the commission said. There were 1,034 vessels employed in this movement, of which 316 sailed under foreign flags.

Darby Seaman Held in Ship Theft Plot

New York, March 20 — (AP) — Eight members of the crew of the Army transport Wilson Victory, including a Darby, Pa., man, were arraigned today after Army authorities reported discovery of a plot to sell cigarettes, radios and candy on the German black market for an estimated $114,675.

Sailing of the ship for Bremerhaven with a cargo of merchandise for post exchanges in Germany was delayed. Police and Army authorities said crewmen also had taken about 240 quarts and fifths of liquor which they planned to sell to returning soldiers at $30 a pint.

The candy, cigarettes and radios were stolen from the cargo, police said, while the crewmen bought the liquor from retail stores here.

Four men, charged with petit larceny in Brooklyn Magistrate Court were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

They are Charles E. Clark, 25, of Lansdowne av., Darby, Pa.; John Mengelberg, 19, of Louisville, Ky.; Carl Marti, 44, and Ray Condon, 27, second officer of the ship, both of New York.

Police said that four others, all under 18, were charged with petit larceny and arraigned in adolescent court, were held in $500 bail each for hearing Monday.

Chilean Navy Receives 8 Amphibious Craft

Norfolk, Va., March 20 (AP)— Transfer from the American Navy to the Chilean Navy of eight amphibious craft this afternoon was termed by Rear Admiral E. P. Forrestal, USN, commandant of the Norfolk Naval Base, a step toward insuring "our South American friends freedom against further aggression."

Rear Admiral Fred D. Kirtland, USN, commander of the amphibious training command, also spoke at the transfer ceremonies at Annex 2, Amphibious Base, Little Creek.

In a colorful ceremony marked by the playing of the Chilean national anthem, the red, white and blue flags were lowered from the masts of the four LCI's and four LSM's and the Chilean flag raised. American bluejackets marched smartly from the vessels and Chilean crews marched aboard to take over the ships.

THIRD LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (200)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 20-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SERVED NOTICE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD PROPOSE THAT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES BE SUMMONED TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION AS NEEDED IN DRAFTING THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

THE AMERICAN STAND WAS MADE KNOWN AFTER A SESSION IN WHICH FRANCE CONTENDED SHE COULD NOT AGREE TO ECONOMIC RECONSTITUTION OF GERMANY UNLESS OTHER POWERS AGREED TO HER DEMANDS FOR GUARANTEES OF GERMAN COAL.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, IN THE FIRST APPARENT SPLIT BETWEEN THE WESTERN POWERS AT THE CONFERENCE, REITERATED HIS COUNTRY'S DEMAND THAT THE INDUSTRIALLY POTENT RUHR BE SEPARATED FROM GERMANY.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV BLOCKED AN ATTEMPT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TO PLACE ON THE AGENDA FOR TOMORROW A DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED FOUR-POWER PACT ON GERMANY.

MOLOTOV SAID THIS QUESTION WAS "FAR DOWN ON THE AGENDA."

BEVIN REPLIED "I THOUGHT YOU WOULD SAY THAT."

MOLOTOV IN THE PAST CONSISTENTLY HAS BLOCKED DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSAL.

SHOULD MARSHALL'S COLLEAGUES AGREE TO HIS PLAN, THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE THE ONLY REGIME EXCEPT THE BIG FOUR POWERS REPRESENTED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

THE COUNCIL SCHEDULED A PROGRESS REPORT FROM DEPUTIES DRAFTING AN AUSTRIAN TREATY FOR TOMORROW AND, AFTER IT IS HEARD, MARSHALL WILL MAKE HIS MOTION.

THE COUNCIL HEARD TODAY A PROGRESS REPORT BY RUSSIAN DEPUTY ANDREI I. VISHINSKY ON THE WORK ON A GERMAN TREATY.

DURING VISHINSKY'S REPORT, HE MENTIONED THE POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION IN THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY OF THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND ITALY. MARSHALL ASKED HIM IF HUNGARY HAD BEEN OMITTED DELIBERATELY.

VISHINSKY REPLIED THAT THERE WAS MORE OF A QUESTION ABOUT HUNGARY AND FINLAND SINCE THEY HAD NOT PARTICIPATED WITH THEIR ARMED FORCES AGAINST GERMANY PRIOR TO THE SURRENDER.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE, ANSWERING THE REJECTION OF HIS REQUEST FOR COAL GUARANTEES BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN LAST NIGHT, SAID:

"I AM DIRECTED BY MY GOVERNMENT TO STATE THAT WE CANNOT BE PARTIES TO AGREEMENT ON OTHER PROBLEMS RAISED--ECONOMIC UNITY, LEVEL OF INDUSTRY AND REPARATIONS--WITHOUT A PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHEME FOR EXPORT OF COAL IN A SENSE WHICH IS IN CONFORMITY WITH OUR REQUEST.

"NO DIFFERENT ATTITUDE COULD BE ADOPTED BY ANY FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

RUSSIA AGREED YESTERDAY TO A LARGER SHARE OF GERMAN COAL FOR FRANCE.

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THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF SMALL NATION PARTICIPATION AND FORMER ENEMY PARTICIPATION IN THE GERMAN TREATY MAKING WILL BE TAKEN UP AFTER THE DEPUTIES FOR GERMANY SUBMIT A WRITTEN REPORT. VISHINSKY SAID THIS WOULD REQUIRE TWO DAYS FOR PREPARATION.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, REPLYING TO BIDAULT'S STATEMENT THAT FRANCE WAS NOT PREPARED TO GO AHEAD WITH OTHER QUESTIONS UNTIL THE GERMAN COAL PROBLEM WAS SETTLED, SAID HE COULD NOT ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION THAT ONE CONDITION MUST BE ACCEPTED BEFORE THE DISCUSSION ON OTHERS. BEVIN SAID HE WAS STUDYING BIDAULT'S PROPOSAL AND HE HOPED THAT THE OTHER MINISTER'S WOULD STUDY BRITAIN'S.

BEVIN SAID THAT, AS FAR AS THE RUHR WAS CONCERNED, THE BRITISH STOOD FIRM IN THEIR PROPOSITION THAT GERMANY MUST BE AN ECONOMIC WHOLE BEFORE FOUR-POWER CONTROL OF THE RUHR BASIN COULD BE CONSIDERED.

MARSHALL PRESIDED AT THE MEETING, ONE OF THE SHORTEST OF THE GATHERING. THE SESSION CLOSED AFTER MARSHALL SUGGESTED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONSIDER ADJOURNING THE DISCUSSION ON GERMANY AND THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL REPORT FOR TWO DAYS. DURING THAT INTERVAL, HE SAID THE FOUR POWERS COULD CIRCULATE PAPERS ON ANY FURTHER PROPOSALS THEY WISHED TO MAKE AND STUDY THE PROGRAMS OF OTHER NATIONS BEFORE ENTERING THE FINAL DISCUSSION.

MARSHALL'S SUGGESTION ON PROCEDURE ALONG WITH HIS AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL. THE MINISTERS ON SATURDAY ARE SCHEDULED TO DISCUSS A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY.

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(more)

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BIDAULT SAID FRANCE WANTED A "FLEXIBLE FORMULA" FOR COAL EXPORTS WHICH WOULD BE "ADAPTABLE TO THE RATE OF PRODUCTION AND WHICH WOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY."

HE URGED BEVIN TO RECONSIDER BRITISH OBJECTIONS TO INSTITUTING THE FORMULA NOW AND ALSO IN WRITING IT INTO THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY. BEVIN HAD SAID THAT PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO MAKING GERMANY SELF SUPPORTING, SO SHE WOULD NOT BE A BURDEN ON THE OCCUPYING POWERS.

BIDAULT SAID FRANCE HAD NO DESIRE FOR GERMANY TO REMAIN A BURDEN, "BUT WE THINK IT POSSIBLE BOTH TO BALANCE FOREIGN PAYMENTS OF GERMANY AND SATISFY THE LEGITIMATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES TO IMPORT COAL."

THE FRENCH STAND, CONFRONTING THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WITH A VIRTUAL TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT ULTIMATUM, CREATED WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE WORST SPLIT YET TO DEVELOP AMONG THE WESTERN POWERS, UNLESS FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN FOUND A WAY TO COMPROMISE.

BIDAULT ALSO REEMPHASIZED FRENCH INSISTENCE ON A SEPARATE REGIME FOR THE RUHR "FOR THE OPERATION AND CONTROL OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF BOTH THE MINES AND THE INDUSTRIES."

HE SAID THIS SHOULD BE SET UP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

BIDAULT REITERATED FRENCH OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR INCREASING THE LEVEL OF GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION TO BETWEEN 10,000,000 AND 12,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

HE QUOTED RUSSIAN FIELD MARSHAL VASSILY D. SOKOLOVSKY AS HAVING SAID IN BERLIN IN DECEMBER OF 1945 THAT "TO LEAVE GERMANY AN ANNUAL CAPACITY OF 9,000,000 TONS OF STEEL WILL MEAN WAR WITHIN A FEW YEARS."

BIDAULT SUGGESTED THAT FRANCE, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG SUPPLY GERMANY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL STEEL NEEDED.

OF COAL, BIDAULT SAID HE HOPED THE BRITISH ATTITUDE WAS NOT FINAL. HE CONTINUED:

"GREAT BRITAIN IS AWARE THAT THE COAL PROBLEM IS AN ESSENTIAL ONE FOR FRANCE AND IT IS FOR A CERTAIN NUMBER OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. THE RECOVERY OF THEIR ECONOMY DEPENDS UPON ITS SOLUTION. WE CANNOT TOLERATE THAT COAL, WHICH IS THE BASIS OF ALL WAR INDUSTRY, SHOULD BE LEFT IN ABUNDANCE AT THE DISPOSAL OF GERMANY AND THAT GERMANY SHOULD BENEFIT BY SUPPLIES IN COAL WHICH ARE PROPORTIONATELY GREATER THAN THOSE AVAILABLE TO HER VICTIMS."

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED THAT ALL ALLIED BELLIGERENTS AND ALL FORMER ENEMY STATES WHICH TURNED AGAINST GERMANY WITH ARMS SHOULD, AT SOME FUTURE TIME, HAVE A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THE GERMAN TREATY.

THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW MAJOR POINTS AGREED UPON IN THE DEPUTIES' STUDY OF THE GERMAN QUESTION, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL INFORMANTS WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THE DEBATES IN LONDON AND MOSCOW.

THE AGREEMENT WAS DESCRIBED AS COMING AT THE LAST MINUTE, BEFORE THE DEPUTIES WERE TO SUBMIT THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS AND THEIR VARIOUS OPEN DISPUTES TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES.

SOVIET DEPUTY ADNREI Y.VISHINSKY CONTENDED THAT PARTICIPATION BY THE ALLIED STATES IN MAKING THE GERMAN TREATY SHOULD BE HELD TO THE POTSDAM FORMULA, UNDER WHICH ONLY STATES "DIRECTLY INTERESTED" WOULD TAKE PART. U.S. DEPUTY ROBERT MURPHY AND BRITISH DEPUTY SIR WILLIAM STRANG URGED BROADER SMALL-NATIONAL PARTICIPATION.

VISHINSKY MADE IT CLEAR THAT AMONG THE DISAGREEMENTS TO BE PASSED ON TO THE COUNCIL WOULD BE THE STATUS OF ALBANIA IN THE SMALL-NATION PARTICIPATION. RUSSIA PROPOSES HER ADMISSION. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE OBJECTED

THE AGREEMENT THE DEPUTIES ARE REPORTING TO THE COUNCIL PROVIDES FOR THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM FOR FUTURE WORK ON THE GERMAN TREATY, AN INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION CONFERENCE OF SMALLER NATIONS, AND HEARINGS FOR ALLIED AND FORMER ENEMY STATES INTERESTED. THESE STATES WERE NOT NAMED, BUT AN OFFICIAL SAID ITALY EVIDENTLY WOULD BE QUALIFIED ALONG WITH OTHERS UNDER THIS PROVISION.

FRENCH DEPUTY MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE URGED THAT THE INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONCONFERENCE BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY, SO THAT 18 SMALLER NATIONS COULD BE KEPT INFORMED OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL HERE. THE 18 NATIONS ARE CERTAIN TO INCLUDE CHINA, BRAZIL, INDIA, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND EUROPEAN NATIONS WHICH ORIGINALLY FOUGHT HITLER, SUCH AS BELGIUM, NORWAY AND POLAND.

MAR 1947

M[redacted] 20 (AP) -AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT MOSCOW'S OFFICIAL REACTION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S GREEK-TURKISH PROPOSALS SEEMED TO BE TRENDING TOWARD THE VIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES IS DEVELOPING AN OUT-AND-OUT ANTI-SOVIET POLICY.

FIRST INKLINGS OF THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN LINE WERE REACHING AMERICAN EARS INFORMALLY TODAY AND ROUSED IMMEDIATE SPECULATION AS TO WHAT EFFECT, IF ANY, SUCH A VIEW WOULD HAVE ON THE PROSPECTS FOR REACHING AGREEMENT IN THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS ON THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AGREED AT LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS THAT IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE FOR THE BIG FOUR TO COMPROMISE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND REACH AN ACCORD ON CRITICAL GERMAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

MOLOTOV APPEARED TO BE IN A PARTICULARLY CONCILIATORY MOOD, BUT ASIDE FROM THE AGREEMENT THAT DIFFERENCES COULD BE RECONCILED THERE WAS SCANT PROGRESS TOWARD WRITING A GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

WHILE THE RUSSIANS HAVE DONE NOTHING IN COUNCIL SESSIONS THUS FAR TO INDICATE THEIR REACTIONS TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION FOR FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY, INFORMAL CONTACTS HAVE BROUGHT OUT THEIR VIEW THAT THE MOVE WAS UNFRIENDLY TO RUSSIA AND THAT THEY DISTINCTLY DON'T LIKE IT.

AN AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION HERE IS THAT THE POLICIES OF BOTH SIDES ARE BOUND TO STIFFEN AS THE APPARENT POWER POLITICS STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE WORLD'S TWO MOST POWERFUL NATIONS DEVELOPS. THERE WAS MUCH SPECULATION AS TO HOW SUCH A COURSE WOULD AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF EFFORTS TO LAY DOWN SOME SWEEPING PROGRAM FOR THE RECONSTITUTION OF A WHIPPED GERMANY.

(more)

TWO AUTHORITATIVE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS--IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, AND PRAVDA, THE ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY--ALREADY HAVE SPOKEN UNFAVORABLY ABOUT TRUMAN'S MARCH 12 SPEECH TO CONGRESS, BLASTING IT AS "INTERFERENCE" AND "IMPERIALISM."

(THE PRESIDENT DID NOT SPEAK OF RUSSIA BY NAME IN HIS SPEECH, BUT HE DID MENTION COMMUNISM AND HIS REFERENCE TO RUSSIA WAS UNMISTAKABLE.)

IN ANY EVENT, SEASONED OBSERVERS IN THE AMERICAN DELEGATION FEEL THAT THE ESSENCE OF THE BIG FOUR NEGOTIATIONS IS THAT THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE SOVIET UNION EACH ARE SEEKING TO CREATE THE KIND OF GERMANY WHICH EACH SIDE FEELS WILL FALL MOST READILY UNDER ITS CONTROL.

TO THE EXTENT THIS HYPOTHESIS IS TRUE, THE DIFFICULTIES STILL IN THE PATH OF THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE ARE MAGNIFIED, DESPITE THE FRIENDLY AND HOPEFUL STATEMENTS MADE LAST NIGHT BY MARSHAL AND MOLOTOV.

(EDS: TEXT OF MARSHALL STATEMENT MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

MK248AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 20-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL DID TODAY:

SECRETARY MARSHALL ANNOUNCED HE WOULD PROPOSE THAT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES CONSULT IN MOSCOW WITH THE COUNCIL ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY. THE COUNCIL SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW A PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS DRAFTING THE AUSTRIAN PACT.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT DECLARED FRANCE'S DEMANDS FOR GUARANTEES OF GERMAN COAL DELIVERIES MUST BE MET BEFORE FRANCE WOULD AGREE TO ECONOMIC RECONSTITUTION OF GERMANY.

RW226PES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS TO AID GREECE CONTRASTED STRANGELY WITH THE DEFINITION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL GAVE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL LAST FRIDAY.

"IT IS WELL-KNOWN," ASSERTED AN ARTICLE BY COMMENTATOR R. MORAN, "THAT DISCUSSIONS ON DEMOCRACY OFTEN SERVE MERELY AS A PRETTY FACADE CONCEALING FRANK NEGLECT FOR THE INTERESTS OF DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES.

"AS A FRESH EXAMPLE THE PRESENT SITUATION IN GREECE MAY BE POINTED TO. HERE THE UNITED STATES IS SUPPORTING A POLICY AGAINST WHICH THE MAJORITY OF THE GREEK PEOPLE ARE FIGHTING WITH ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE NAME OF DEFENDING DEMOCRACY."

JR714AES

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-TASS (SOVIET NEWS AGENCY) DISTRIBUTED TODAY ~~A TEXT OF~~ RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WHICH CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING REFERENCES TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE ON GERMAN TREATY PROBLEMS:

"WE ALL AGREE ON THE NECESSITY OF THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY. SO FAR EACH ONE OF US MAINTAINS HIS OWN VIEWPOINT. NEVERTHELESS, I GATHER THAT NO SUCH CONSIDERATIONS WERE PROPOUNDED HERE WHICH WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE, IF WE SO DESIRED, TO COORDINATE AS REGARDS BASIC POINTS. IN ANY CASE WE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO FIND WAYS FOR THEIR COORDINATION."

MOLOTOV SAID THE USSR COULD NOT AGREE TO ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY WITHOUT PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS, BUT ADDED:

"IF, HOWEVER, WE AGREE THAT THE MATERIALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY, FAR FROM CONTRADICTING PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS, MUST CERTAINLY INCLUDE THE SOLUTION OF THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM, IT SHOULD NOT BE VERY DIFFICULT TO REACH AGREEMENT CONCERNING OTHER THINGS.

"THE MAIN POINT FOR US IS TO DECIDE THE PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS WHILE DECIDING THAT OF ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY."

JR740AES

WITH MOSCOW

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV CITED RUSSIAN STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE TO BACK UP HIS ACCUSATIONS IN MOSCOW YESTERDAY THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL HAD BEEN GUILTY OF NEARLY TWO YEARS OF INACTION ON THE RUHR QUESTION, A TASS VERSION OF HIS SPEECH SHOWED TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN AGREED TO A BRITISH PROPOSAL AT POTSDAM, MOLOTOV SAID THE RECORD SHOWED, THAT THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO LEAVE THE RICH RUHR AS PART OF GERMANY UNDER FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL.

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT WE SHOULD AT THE PRESENT TIME AT LEAST CONSIDER WHAT WAS DESIGNED FOR CONSIDERATION AS FAR BACK AS JULY, 1945," TASS QUOTED MOLOTOV AS SAYING.

A PARTIAL TEXT OF THIS PORTION OF HIS REMARKS, AS DISTRIBUTED BY TASS, FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 400)

"CLEARLY, THE SOVIET UNION, JUST AS THE OTHER ALLIES, IS PARTICULARLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE RUHR.

"THIS IS THE BASIS OF GERMAN MILITARISM, BECAUSE IT IS THERE THAT THE FOUNDATION OF GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL IS LOCATED. IT WOULD BE VERY RISKY FOR ANY SINGLE POWER TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL OVER THE RUHR REGION. IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE CORRECT TO DIVIDE THIS RESPONSIBILITY AMONG THE FOUR ALLIED POWERS.

"THE FOUR ALLIED POWERS MUST EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THE ENTIRE ECONOMY OF GERMANY AND CONSEQUENTLY OVER THE ENTIRE GERMAN INDUSTRY. WE OUGHT TO STRIVE FOR THIS AT THE PRESENT CONFERENCE. AT THE SAME TIME WE SHOULD REACH AGREEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT SPECIAL CONTROL OF THE FOUR ALLIES BE ESTABLISHED IN THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL AREA, WHICH IS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL.

"I WILL HAVE TO QUOTE A SHORT PIECE OF HISTORIC INFORMATION IN ORDER TO RECALL HOW THE DISCUSSION OF THIS QUESTION PROCEEDED AT THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) CONFERENCE. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROPOSED THEN THAT THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION BE REGARDED AS PART OF GERMANY, AND THAT FOUR-POWER CONTROL BE ESTABLISHED OVER THE

THEN THAT THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION BE REGARDED AS PART OF GERMANY, AND THAT FOUR-POWER CONTROL BE ESTABLISHED OVER THE RUHR REGION, FOR WHICH PURPOSE IT WAS PROPOSED THAT THE CONTROL COUNCIL BE ESTABLISHED, COMPRISING REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE U.S.A. AND THE SOVIET UNION.

B39 (SEG)

MAR 1947

"ON JULY 31, 1945, WHEN THIS QUESTION CAME UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, MR. BEVIN (BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY) SAID--I SHALL READ RECORDS COMPILED BY OUR SECRETARIAT AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE--:

" 'I CANNOT DISCUSS THIS QUESTION BECAUSE THE FRENCH ARE

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ABSENT. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE AND THE FRENCH ARE VERY CLOSELY CONCERNED WITH IT.'

"I SHALL READ ANOTHER QUOTATION FROM THIS RECORD CONCERNING FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE ABOVE QUESTION:

"STALIN: 'PERHAPS WE SHOULD NOW POSTPONE THE QUESTION OF CONTROL OVER THE RUHR REGION. BUT THE IDEA THAT THE RUHR REGION REMAINS PART OF GERMANY--LET US REFLECT THIS IDEA IN THIS DOCUMENT.'

"TRUMAN: 'NO DOUBT, IT IS PART OF GERMANY.'

"THE CONCLUDING SECTION OF OUR RECORD READS AS FOLLOWS:

"BEVIN: 'CANNOT AGREE TO THIS NOW BECAUSE I HAVE NOT GOT HERE THE RECORD OF THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION OF THIS QUESTION WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVE. I KNOW THERE WAS AN IDEA OF INTERNATIONALIZING THE RUHR IN ORDER TO REDUCE GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL. THAT IDEA HAS BEEN DISCUSSED. I AGREE THAT THE RUHR SHOULD REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL PENDING FURTHER DISCUSSION. BUT I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CHANCE TO DISCUSS IT WITH MY GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO MAKE THIS QUESTION PERFECTLY CLEAR. I WOULD BE WILLING TO REFER THIS MATTER TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IF THIS WOULD ALLOW TIME FOR ME TO STUDY THIS QUESTION THOROUGHLY'.

"STALIN AND TRUMAN AGREED WITH THIS PROPOSAL.

"IT WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ABOVE THAT AGREEMENT WAS REACHED AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE PROBLEM OF CONTROL OVER THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION BE CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. THIS WAS NOT DONE, HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MADE SUCH A PROPOSAL.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, WE KNOW THAT ONE OF THE ALLIED POWERS IS PUTTING VERY IMPORTANT MEASURES INTO EFFECT IN A UNILATERAL MANNER. (THIS PROBABLY WAS A REFERENCE TO BRITAIN.)

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT WE SHOULD AT THE PRESENT TIME AT LEAST CONSIDER WHAT WAS DESIGNED FOR CONSIDERATION AS FAR BACK AS IN JULY, 1945. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THEREFORE AGAIN RECALLS ITS PROPOSAL TO THE EFFECT OF ESTABLISHING QUADRIPARTITE ALLIED CONTROL OVER THE RUHR INDUSTRIAL REGION."

(END PARTIAL TEXT)

M722AES

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN, INDIA'S NEW VICEROY, LEFT TODAY BY AIR FOR NEW DELHI TO WIND UP IN 14 MONTHS 90 YEARS OF BRITISH IMPERIAL RULE OVER THE RICH, SPRAWLING SUBCONTINENT.

VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE SATURDAY, WHEN HE WILL MEET THE RETIRING VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, WHO IS DUE TO LEAVE NEW DELHI SUNDAY.

THEIR MEETING WILL MARK THE FIRST TIME TWO VICEROYS HAVE BEEN IN INDIA AT THE SAME TIME.

A74

JERUSALEM, MARCH 20-(AP)-A BRITISH POLICEMAN WAS KILLE

IN INDIA AT THE SAME TIME.

JR750AES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING SCRAPPING PLANS FOR NATIONWIDE FUEL RATIONING IN FAVOR OF A CAMPAIGN FOR VOLUNTARY DOMESTIC ECONOMIES WITH GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

HOUSEHOLDERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM, UNDER THE THREAT OF PROSECUTION, NOW ARE REQUIRED TO USE NO ELECTRICITY FOR FIVE HOURS DAILY. THE DOMESTIC BLACKOUT WAS INSTITUTED AT THE HEIGHT OF THE COAL CRISIS LAST MONTH. GAS PRESSURES HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

HOUSEHOLD COAL HAS BEEN RATIONED SINCE THE EARLY WAR YEARS.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND HIS "COAL CABINET," ORGANIZED TO DEAL WITH THE FUEL FAMINE MAY APPEAL TO THE NATION, AS A PATRIOTIC GESTURE, NOT TO USE MORE THAN SPECIFIED AMOUNTS OF FUEL OR POWER, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE GROUP HAD CONSIDERED THE QUESTION OF IMPORTING AMERICAN COAL. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION, HOWEVER, OF REPORTS THAT ORDERS FOR 3,000,000 TONS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES.

AT PRESENT ALL AVAILABLE AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS ARE IN DEMAND FOR FUEL-SHORT EUROPE AND THE SUPPLIES ARE ALLOCATED BY THE EUROPEAN COAL ORGANIZATION, MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF 17 COUNTRIES.

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS RATIONING OF FUEL TO DOMESTIC USERS WAS CONSIDERED INEVITABLE. RATION SCHEMES WERE DRAWN UP BY DEPARTMENTAL EXPERTS. PREDICTING THEY WOULD BE TOSSED ASIDE FOR VOLUNTARY ECONOMIES, THE INFORMANTS SAID THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE.

THE LONDON STAR REPORTED--WITHOUT MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER CONFIRMATION--THAT LONDON HOUSEHOLDERS WOULD RECEIVE ONLY 450 POUNDS OF COAL FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL INSTEAD OF THE PERMITTED 900 POUNDS, DUE TO DIVERSION OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES TO POWER STATIONS DURING THE ELECTRICITY CRISIS.

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MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER A.V.ALEXANDER SAID TODAY THAT, PENDING UNITED NATIONS SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, BRITISH TROOPS WOULD REMAIN IN THE HOLY LAND TO PRESERVE LAW AND ORDER.

"SINCE THE MANDATE FOR PALESTINE IS OURS, THAT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY," ALEXANDER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ADDING:

"OUR ARMED FORCES AT THE PRESENT TIME HAVE TO REMAIN STRONG ENOUGH TO ASSERT THE AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR NATIONALS AND THEMSELVES AND OF THOSE PALESTINE NATIONALS WHO ESCHEW THE METHODS OF BARBARITY AND TERRORISM."

ALEXANDER ALSO SERVED NOTICE THERE WOULD BE NO WHOLESALE SLASHING OF BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES, EITHER AT HOME OR IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ASKING FOR APPROVAL OF DEFENSE PLANS, HE TOLD CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WAS STILL TOO WEAK FOR BRITAIN SAFELY TO TRIM HER ARMED FORCES BELOW 1,072,000 MEN.

RW107PES

LONDON, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PROMISED TODAY TO FURNISH LEGAL COUNSEL FOR BRITISH GI BRIDES UNABLE TO PAY ATTORNEY FEES IN DIVORCE ACTIONS BROUGHT IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

LEGAL AID WILL BE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO BRITISH WIVES OF U.S. SERVICE OR EX-SERVICE MEN WHO ARE CITED AS DEFENDANTS, HOME SECRETARY CHUTER EDE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN APPROVED CASES, HE ADDED, THE GOVERNMENT WILL HELP THE WIVES INITIATE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

IN EACH STATE, SELECTED LAWYERS WILL BE EMPLOYED, HE SAID, ADDING:

"PROVISION WILL BE MADE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT A WIFE OF A UNITED STATES SERVICE MAN OR EX-SERVICE MAN IS NOTIFIED OF THE INITIATION OF MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS BY HER HUSBAND IN THE U.S.COURTS IN SUFFICIENT TIME TO ENABLE HER TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE HEARING OF THE CASE."

MAR 1947

JP1030AES

LONDON, MARCH 20--(AP)--DEPUTY CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER ANTHON .. .. .. EDEN CALLED ON THE LABOR GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO "STOP GALLOPING DOWN .. .. NATIONALIZATION AVENUE AND PAY ATTENTION TO THE THINGS THAT MATTER MOST NOW."

.. .. IN A SECOND OF A SERIES OF POLITICAL PARTY BROADCASTS HE .. .. .. FUEL, .. DEMANDED GOVERNMENT EMPHASIS ON "FOOD AND [redacted], HOUSES AND [redacted] .. .. CLOTHES, THE BALANCE OF TRADE AND THE BALANCE OF THE BUDGET, AND THE .. .. FATE OF HOME AGRICULTURE."

.. .. .. PARTY .. .. THE SPEECH WAS CONSIDERED A CONSERVATIVE ANSWER TO THE RADIO .. .. PPEAL OF PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE FOR POPULAR [redacted] COOPERATION IN THE LABOR .. .. .. OVERNMENT'S [redacted] PROGRAM.

.. APR THU SEC 2135 MD/1700

SECOND LEAD FRENCH
BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS, MARCH 20-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER DEMANDED A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON HIS INDO-CHINESE POLICY TODAY AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS CABINET HE WOULD RESIGN UNLESS ALL FOUR PARTIES IN HIS GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED HIM ON THE ISSUE.

THE COMMUNISTS ALONE OF THE FOUR PARTIES HAVE OPPOSED HIM ON THE QUESTION. #

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FRENCH (A69) X X X BUDGET QUESTION.

MANY MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PREDICTED THAT RAMADIER WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY VIRTUALLY ALL DEPUTIES OUTSIDE COMMUNIST RANKS ON THE CONFIDENCE QUESTION, A SITUATION WHICH IN ITSELF MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE PRESENT FOUR-PARTY COALITION GOVERNMENT.

THESE DEPUTIES SAID RADICAL-SOCIALISTS OR POPULAR REPUBLICANS MIGHT RESIGN THEIR POSITIONS IN THE CABINET IN PROTEST AGAINST KEEPING THE COMMUNISTS IN. SUCH RESIGNATIONS WOULD WRECK THE RAMADIER GOVERNMENT. THE THREE PARTIES HAVE FIVE MEMBERS EACH IN THE GOVERNMENT. INS: (PARIS)-(Day)

THE INTERVAL BETWEEN NOW AND SATURDAY, HOWEVER, PROBABLY WILL BE SPENT IN INTER-PARTY NEGOTIATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE COALITION AT LEAST FOR THE DURATION OF THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PIERRE HENRI TEITGEN OF THE POPULAR REPUBLICANS (MRP) SAID THE CABINET THIS MORNING UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED TO RETAIN FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AS CHIEF OF RANCE'S DELEGATION IN MOSCOW REGARDLESS OF ANY GOVERNMENT CHANGES. OFFICIALS SAID BIDAULT, AN MRP MEMBER, COULD BE RETAINED AS A "TECHNICIAN" IN MOSCOW EVEN IF SOME OTHER PARTY TOOK HIS PORTFOLIO.

FOLLOWING THE CABINET MEETING THE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED THE MILITARY CREDITS ITEM BY ITEM WITHOUT A ROLL CALL, BUT DELAYED THE DECISIVE VOTE ON THE CREDITS AS A WHOLE UNTIL SATURDAY. SO FAR AS COULD BE OBSERVED THE COMMUNISTS ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON THE ITEMS.

EARLIER DUCLOS DECLARED THE COMMUNISTS OPPOSED RAMADIER'S "POLICY OF FORCE" IN INDOCHINA AND DEMANDED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VIET-NAMESE REGIME OF HO CHI-MINH.

RAMADIER SAID "IF YOU INSIST ON ABSTAINING, YOU WILL DIVIDE FRANCE INTO TWO PARTS, COMMUNIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST, SOMETHING WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING TO AVOID."

POLICE TODAY ARRESTED DUONG BAC MAI OF THE VIET-NAMESE DELEGATION IN FRANCE ON A CHARGE OF "ACTIONS AGAINST THE FOREIGN SECURITY OF THE STATE." THE ARREST OF DUONG BAC MAI, WHO AT ONE TIME HAD OFFICIAL STANDING WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTED A BLOW TO THOSE WHO WANTED NEGOTIATIONS LEFT OPEN.

IN A SUDDEN X X X ~~SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.~~ MAR 1947

JP1039AES

30.24-8633

NIGHT LEAD GERMANY (200)
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, MARCH 20-(AP)-WITH RUSSIA BLOCKING JOINT FOUR-POWER ACTION, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR THE GERMAN CIVIL POPULATION IN THEIR ZONES WOULD BE REESTABLISHED APRIL 1.

THE SERVICE WILL APPLY TO ALL COUNTIRES EXCEPT SPAIN, JAPAN AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES, WHICH ARE ALSO EXCLUDED FROM POSTWAR GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE.

THERE WILL BE NO LIMITATIONS ON INCOMING SERVICE, BUT GERMANS WHO MAKE OUTGOING TELEPHONE CALLS OR SEND TELEGRAMS MUST OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE JOINT EXPORT-IMPORT AGENCY FOR THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES. APPLICANTS MUST CONVINCE THE AGENCY THAT THEIR CALLS WILL "BENEFIT GERMAN ECONOMY."

CONTENTS OF TELEGRAMS AND SUBJECT MATTER OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS MUST BE LIMITED TO THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND ASCERTAINING FACTS. CLOSING BUSINESS DEALS AND CONTRACTS WILL BE PROHIBITED. NO MESSAGES RELATING TO GERMAN EXTERNAL ASSETS EVEN OF SIMPLE INFORMATIONAL CHARACTER WILL BE PERMITTED.

THE RUSSIANS AGREED IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN JANUARY TO THE PRINCIPLE OF REESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ALL ZONES OF GERMANY BUT WHEN THE FOUR-POWER COMMITTEES GOT DOWN TO DISCUSSING RULES AND REGULATIONS, IT WAS LEARNED, THE RUSSIANS BALKED ON THE METHODS.

THE FRENCH WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SIDED WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AND WERE EXPECTED TO JOIN IN THE SERVICE LATER.

WB746PES

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 20-(AP)-A U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT, TRYING FIVE GREEK DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MURDER, DISQUALIFIED ITSELF TODAY WITH A STATEMENT THAT THE AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNSEL'S "ATTITUDE, CONDUCT AND DEMEANOR HAVE BEEN SUCH AS TO UNDULY INFLUENCE THE COURT IN A MANNER WHICH HAS PREJUDICED THE ACCUSED."

A MISTRIAL WAS DECLARED AND THE DEFENDANTS, ACCUSED OF KILLING A GERMAN POLICEMAN, WERE REMANDED TO JAIL.

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THE DEFENSE COUNSEL WAS EARL CARROLL OF SAN BRUNO, CALIF., FORMER AIR CORPS OFFICER WHO IS KNOWN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AS A CRITIC OF THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM. HE RETURNED TO GERMANY LAST FALL AS A CIVILIAN AND HAS BEEN DEFENDING MANY CASES, MOST OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ENLIVENED BY HIS CHARGES OF UNFAIR PROSECUTION TACTICS.

CARROLL SAID "I DON'T THINK THIS CASE CAN EVER BE TRIED AGAIN BECAUSE IF IT IS, THESE PEOPLE WILL HAVE BEEN PLACED TWICE IN JEOPARDY. THIS CASE JUST REVERSED THE USUAL PROCEDURE, WHICH MAKES IT LIKE 'MAN BITES DOG,' USUALLY THE COURT DISQUALIFIES THE COUNSEL, BUT THIS TIME IT DISQUALIFIED ITSELF."

PROSECUTOR THOMAS LANCIAN OF BOSTON, MASS., ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF RETRYING THE CASE AND DEMANDING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

CARROLL WAS EMPLOYED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND THE GREEKS.

VS839PES

BERLIN, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE WOULD BE REESTABLISHED APRIL 1 FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES WITH ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT SPAIN, JAPAN AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL BLOCKED FOUR-POWER ACTION TO REESTABLISH SERVICE THROUGHOUT GERMANY, OBJECTING TO PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS. THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SIDED WITH THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH, WHO ACTED ON A BI-ZONAL BASIS, AND WERE EXPECTED TO ESTABLISH THE SERVICES LATER.

NO LIMITATIONS WILL BE APPLIED TO INCOMING TELEPHONE CALLS AND TELEGRAMS. ONLY GERMANS AUTHORIZED BY THE JOINT EXPORT-IMPORT AGENCY FOR THE AMERICAN-BRITISH ZONE WILL BE ALLOWED TO USE THE OUTGOING SERVICE, BECAUSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS. APPLICANTS FOR OUTGOING SERVICE MUST CONVINCE THE AGENCY THAT CALLS ARE FOR "THE BENEFIT OF GERMAN ECONOMY."

JP11AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, FEB.20-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH ACKNOWLEDGED AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT HIS OATH TO ADOLF HITLER MEANT MORE TO HIM THAN THE WELFARE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

MILCH, ACCUSED OF RECRUITING SLAVE LABOR FOR THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND FOSTERING EXPERIMENTS ON HUMANS, MADE THE CONCESSION TO JUDGE MICHAEL AAOMUSMANNO OF PITTSBURGH IN SHARP CROSS EXAMINATION. MUSMANNO RECALLED THAT MILCH TESTIFIED HE HAD WARNED HITLER THE WAR WAS BEING LOST, AND ASKED:

"JUST WHAT DID YOU DO ABOUT IT IF YOU KNEW THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE BEING DRAWN TO DESTRUCTION?"

"I HAVE ASKED MYSELF THAT MANY TIMES IN THE LAST TWO YEARS OF BITTER CAPTIVITY--WHAT COULD I DO ABOUT IT?" MILCH REPLIED.

WHEN THE JUDGE SUGGESTED HE COULD HAVE RESIGNED, MILCH SAID:

"THAT WAS IMPOSSIBLE. EVEN THOUGH I KNEW OF THE DESTRUCTION THAT WAS HAPPENING TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE, I HAD SWORN MY OATH TO HITLER."

"TELL ME ONE THING YOU DID TO SHORTEN THE WAR SINCE YOU BELIEVED HITLER WAS RUINING THE COUNTRY," MUSMANNO REJOINED.

"IT WAS MY DUTY TO PERFECT THE AIR DEFENSE. FOR A SOLDIER IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO QUIT."

THE COURT TENTATIVELY FIXED CLOSING ADDRESSES FOR TUESDAY.

JP1132AES

MAR 1947

VIENNA, MARCH 20-(AP)-ABOUT 40 PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM A CIVILIAN INTERNMENT ENCLOSURE NEAR SALZBURG LAST NIGHT UNDER A HAIL OF GUNFIRE, U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TEN PRISONERS SEIZED AN AMERICAN TRUCK AND DROVE THROUGH A WIRE BARRICADE AND 30 OTHERS DASHED BY THE AUSTRIAN POLICE GUARDS THROUGH THE GAP RIPPED IN THE WIRE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

OTHER INTERNEES, AROUSED BY THE GUARDS' SHOTS, BEGAN A DEMONSTRATION BUT WERE QUIETED BY AN ADDRESS BY MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.COLLINS, CARRIED OVER AN AMPLIFIER SYSTEM.

JP1028AES

Frankfurt, Germany, March 20-(AP)-Officials of the Intergovernment committee for refugees said today that Canada might allow immigration of several thousand displaced persons in Germany and Austria who have close relatives in the dominion.

The first emigrants will sail April 4 aboard the Aquitania and Canadian officials were examining 2,000 applications, which must originate with Canadian relatives.

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Eligibile immigrants were restricted to wives, fiancees, children, fathers and mothers of Canadian citizens or sisters, unmarried brothers, or orphaned nephews and nieces under 16 years of age. The immigrants also must be of the nationality of some United Natign.

PW Doane 0184O rm 1320

Berlin, march 20-(ap)-brig. gen. cornelius ryan of (16 crescent avenue) beachmont, mass., was appointed united states member of the berlin kommandantur, the allied control body for berlin, today and named commanding general of the berlin command.

ryan recently was relieved as commanding general of the headquarters command, united states forces in the european theater,

...at frankfurt.

...he previously was d...

...commanding general of the be...

...who has been named deputy mi...

...as deputy to maj. gen. frank a. keating as

...e berlin district. he now succeeds keating,

...y military governor.

TRIESTE, MARCH 20-(AP)-A BRITISH OFFICER TESTIFIED TODAY THAT MARIA PASQUINELLI BEGGED TO BE SHOT IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHE WAS ARRESTED FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BRIG. R.W.M. DE WINTON AT POLA, ON THE DAY THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED AWARDING THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE TO YUGOSLAVIA.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL TEACHER'S ATTORNEY REPEATED HIS INTENTION TO OFFER NO TESTIMONY BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF HER GUILT. THE WOMAN PICTURED HERSELF AS AN ITALIAN PATRIOT WHO SLEW WITHOUT PASSION TO FASTEN WORLD ATTENTION ON "THE TRAGEDY OF VENEZIA GUILIA." SHE IS ON TRIAL BEFORE AN ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT.

THE WOMAN SAID THAT DURING THE WAR SHE TRIED TO REACH THE NORTH AFRICAN FIGHTING FRONT, DISGUISED AS A SOLDIER "BECAUSE I THOUGHT THAT I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF GIVING MY LIFE TO MY FATHERLAND."

JR856AES

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 20-(AP)-TUGS CREPT TOWARD PORT THROUGH A DENSE FOG TODAY TOWING THE 4,355-TON GREEK FREIGHTER ALEXANDRA, WHICH STRUCK A MAGNETIC MINE OFF THE DUTCH COAST YESTERDAY ENROUTE FROM BALTIMORE TO AMSTERDAM. A TOWING COMPANY EMPLOYEE SAID ONE MEMBER OF THE 20-MAN CREW WAS MISSING.

CH1206PES

SALONIKA--KYROU PROTEST (A105) INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF X X X

UNDERHANDED WAY."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING TODAY'S COMMISSION MEETING, RYAN STATED THAT THE PRESS RELEASE ON WHICH KYROU BASED HIS PROTEST "IS NOT THE ONE I SENT TO LAKE SUCCESS (U.N. HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK)."

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT SINCE COPIES OF RYAN'S REPORTS ARE DISTRIBUTED AS NEWS RELEASES BY THE U.N. PRESS OFFICE AT LAKE SUCCESS, THAT OFFICE MUST HAVE BEEN THE SOURCE OF THE TEXT TO WHICH KYROU REFERRED.

RYAN SAID PARTS OF HIS CABLE COVERING EVENTS TO WHICH KYROU'S PROTEST RELATED WERE MISSING FROM THE TEXT KYROU QUOTED, SOME PARTS HAD BEEN ADDED AND SOME OF IT HAD BEEN PARAPHRASED.

OFFICIAL GREEK X X X THIRD GRAF.

JT1103PES

30. 24- 8633

JERUSALEM, MARCH 20--(AP)--WOLFGANG EHRLICH, GERMAN-BORN MEMBER OF THE PALESTINE JEWISH COMMUNIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH WERE "EXERTING PRESSURE ON ARAB AND JEWISH REACTIONARY LEADERS" IN AN EFFORT TO CREATE AN ANTI-SOVIET BLOCK.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE BRITISH HOPED TO GAIN UNITED STATES FINANCIAL [redacted] AND MILITARY AID ON PALESTINE BY SUCH METHODS.

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HE SAID THERE WAS "NO REAL DIVERGENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THE JEWISH AND ARAB PEOPLES" AND THAT BOTH AGREED THAT THE BRITISH SHOULD QUIT THE HOLY LAND. HE [redacted] DESCRIBED THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AS A GREAT DANGER TO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE WHOLE WORLD" AND SAID IT MUST BE SOLVED BY "ARAB AND JEWISH AGREEMENT."

SPR THRU [redacted] SEC 1950 mb/425p

BY WALTER J. MASON

NEW DELHI, MARCH 20-(AP)-NEWS DISPATCHES TELLING OF BLOODY EVENTS OF THE LAST TWO WEEKS IN THE PUNJAB AND NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCES HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY DELAYED IN MANY CASES AND STOPPED ENTIRELY IN OTHERS BY CENSORSHIP IMPOSED BY THE TWO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

(A DISPATCH FROM LAHORE, PUNJAB CAPITAL, SAID THAT RIOTING SINCE MARCH 4 HAD RESULTED IN 2,040 KNOWN DEAD AND 1,103 INJURED.)

CENSORSHIP, WHICH EXTENDS TO BOTH TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, WAS RELAXED IN BOTH PROVINCES ON DISPATCHES SENT OUTSIDE INDIA AFTER FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS PROTESTED.

DISPATCHES DISTRIBUTED WITHIN INDIA ARE CENSORED BEFOREHAND, EXCEPT IMXYWQXEKKE

DISPATCHES DISTRIBUTED WITHIN INDIA ARE CENSORED BEFOREHAND, EXCEPT IN INSTANCES WHERE THE NEWS AGENCIES MAKE THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY VIOLATIONS. ALL NEWSPAPERS WITHIN THE TROUBLED PROVINCES MUST BE PRE-CENSORED.

IN BOTH PROVINCES THE CENSORS, WHO MAY BE THE LOCAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE MANAGERS, NEED MERELY TAG A STORY "OBJECTIONABLE" TO PREVENT TRANSMISSION. THE CORRESPONDENT IS NOT NOTIFIED UNLESS HE INQUIRES, AND THERE IS LITTLE HE CAN DO ABOUT IT.

THE CRITERION FOR CENSORSHIP IS USUALLY WHETHER THE CENSOR IS OF THE OPINION THE STORY IS LIKELY TO CAUSE FURTHER TROUBLE BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES BY LISTING CASUALTIES AS HINDUS, SIKHS OR MOSLEMS, OR BY TELLING WHAT MOSLEMS DID TO SIKHS OR WHAT SIKHS DID TO MOSLEMS.

ON A VISIT TO THE PUNJAB THIS CORRESPONDENT HAD PERMISSION TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS TO HIS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW DELHI, BUT IT WAS ALMOST A DAILY BATTLE TO KEEP THE PRIVILEGE UNTIL A.A.MACDONALD, HOME SECRETARY IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, FINALLY GAVE THE PERMISSION IN WRITING.

MACDONALD MADE IT CLEAR HE DID NOT CARE ABOUT DISPATCHES SENT TO A FOREIGN ADDRESS.

IN THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCES PREMIER DR. KHAN SAHIB OF THE CONGRESS PARTY AND INFORMATION MINISTER MEHR CHAND KHANNA TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THEY WERE AGAINST CENSORSHIP. HOWEVER, THEY WERE BLOCKED FOR A TIME BY THE BRITISH CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE, LT. COL. D.G.H. DE LA FARGUE.

I APPLIED IN WRITING TO KHANNA FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS WITH THE REQUEST THAT ACTION BE EXPEDITED. THE INFORMATION MINISTER INFORMED ME 24 HOURS LATER, WHEN I INQUIRED, THAT HE HAD PASSED THE REQUEST ON TO DE LA FARGUE. I ASKED DE LA FARGUE WHAT HE HAD DONE WITH MY APPLICATION, AND HE SAID, "I THREW IT IN THE WASTEBASKET."

TO THE QUESTION "WHY?", HE REPLIED, "WELL IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO MAKE EXCEPTIONS." HE ADDED, HOWEVER:

"I DON'T THINK YOU NEED WORRY ABOUT IT. ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRUNKS CALLS ARE COMING OFF THIS AFTERNOON."

E.I/WR901PES

MAR 1947

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 21-(AP)-UNRRA ANNOUNCED PLANS TODAY FOR TERMINATING ITS DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN RELIEF WORK IN CHINA, WHICH CALL FOR ENDING HEALTH AND WELFARE OPERATIONS BY MARCH 31.

THE FINAL WINDUP OF UNRRA'S AFFAIRS WILL BE HANDLED BY A SMALL LIQUIDATION STAFF, WHICH WILL REMAIN IN CHINA UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR. SOME SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL WILL REMAIN THEREAFTER TO WORK WITH OTHER WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

SINGAPORE,MARCH 20-(AP)-THE DEFENSE IN THE TRIAL OF SEVEN JAPANESE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE "SINGAPORE MASSACRE" OF 1942 TOLD THE WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE WERE AUTHORIZED UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW LAW TO DESTROY UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS.

CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL S.KUROSE SAID THE SCREENING AND DESTRUCTION OF SINGAPORE CHINESE WAS "A MILITARY OPERATION RENDERED NECESSARY BY THE STATE OF SINGAPORE WHEN IT FELL." THE PROSECUTION SAYS 5,300 CHINESE WERE KILLED.

KUROSE SAID JAPANESE TROOPS WERE DEMORALIZED AND EXHAUSTED BY THEIR CAMPAIGN DOWN THE MALAY PENINSULA AND THE EXISTENCE OF UNDERGROUND OPPOSITION IN SINGAPORE "AGGRAVATED THE NERVOUS STRAIN ON THE TROOPS."

HE ADDED THAT DURING THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN, JAPANESE FORCES CONSTANTLY WERE HARASSED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS, SECRET SOCIETIES AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

THE SEVEN JAPANESE OFFICERS ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SLAYING OF 5,300 CHINESE.

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JW812ACS NM

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, MARCH 20-(AP)-CHIEF OF STAFF CHEN CHENG SAID TODAY THE SEIZURE OF YENAN, CAPITAL OF RED CHINA, ACHIEVED THE FIRST BIG OBJECTIVE ON A GOVERNMENT TIMETABLE FOR DEFEATING THE MAIN COMMUNIST FORCES WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

THE GENERAL TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED THE COMMUNIST "OPEN REBELLIONG" LEFT MILITARY ACTION AS THE ONLY MEANS OF SETTLING CHINA'S STRIFE.

"FIGHTING IN THE PAST HAS BEEN HALF-HEARTED BECAUSE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONTINUING," CHEN CHENG SAID. "UNDER THE PROGRAM OF TOTAL WA WE EXPECT TO ACHIEVE DEFEAT OF THE MAIN COMMUNIST STRENGTH WITHIN THREE MONTHS. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE END OF ALL ARMED COMMUNISTS -- NATURALLY THERE WILL BE POCKETS LEFT -- BUT IT DOES MEAN THE ENEMY WILL CEASE TO EXIST AS FORMAL ARMED OPPOSITION."

ASKED IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO DEFEAT THE COMMUNISTS WITHOUT MILITARY SUPPORT FROM ABROAD, CHEN CHENG REPLIED:

"IN OUR FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS WE DON'T EXPECT ANY HELP FROM ABROAD. THE SITUATION NOW IS LIKE THE EARLY DAYS OF THE JAPANESE WAR. WE FOUGHT WITHOUT SUPPORT FROM ANYONE.

"THE COMMUNISTS' DEFEAT," HE ADDED, "WILL BE ACHIEVED NOT BECAUSE OUR GUNS ARE BETTER, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE LOST THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE."

CHEN CHENG SAID THE GOVERNMENT USED FIVE DIVISIONS IN ITS FIVE-DAY YENAN CAMPAIGN CLIMAXED WITH CAPTURE OF THE CITY YESTERDAY. THE CAMPAIGN, HE SAID, "GAVE A SURPRISING DEMONSTRATION OF THE LACK OF MORALE AND QUALITY OF THE COMMUNIST DEFENDERS" WHO, HE SAID, TOTALED MORE THAN 160,000.

THE ARMY COMMANDER SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS PUSHING BEYOND YENAN WOULD CONTINUE TO DRIVE AT LEAST TO THE BANKS OF THE YELLOW RIVER.

CHEN CHENG SAID THE GOVERNMENT HIGH COMMAND HAD NO EXACT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS, WHICH FLED YENAN AHEAD OF NATIONALIST ENTRY, EXCEPT THAT "THEY RETREATED NORTHEASTWARD."

CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL THE COMMUNISTS OCCUPIED FOR 13 YEARS WAS EXPECTED TO SHORTEN THE CIVIL WAR CONSIDERABLY, THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT BATTLES PROBABLY WILL BE FOUGHT IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, ON THE EAST, WHERE GOVERNMENT ARMIES STILL ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE IN TSINAN AND TSINGTAO, CHEN CHENG SAID.

NANKING, FRIDAY, MARCH 21-(AP)-AN OUTSPOKEN MEMBER OF THE KUOMINTANG TOLD ITS CONVENTION TODAY THE PARTY SHOULD TAKE A CUE FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND PURGE "REACTIONARIES AND FEUDALISM."

THE MEMBER, FAN YU-SUI CIRCULATED AMONG DELEGATES AT THE GOVERNING PARTY'S CONVENTION AN ARTICLE IN WHICH HE CASTIGATED THE KUOMINTANG FOR TOLERATING SUCH FACTIONS.

IN CONTRAST, HIS ARTICLE DECLARED, THE COMMUNISTS "UNCOMPROMISINGLY PURGED THEIR PARTY OF REACTIONARY THINKING AND INFLUENCE." HE SUGGESTED SOMETHING OF THE SORT WOULD BE GOOD FOR THE KUOMINTANG.

THE CONVENTION, WHICH HEARD CRITICISM FROM ALL SIDES, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CREATING A COMMITTEE TO WORK OUT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR REORGANIZING THE PARTY.

P954PPS

THE SCENE WAS NEAR A SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE VILLAGE.

HARTNESS SAID THIS PLACED IT IN THE AAMERICAN ZONE, AS THE BOUNDARY RUNS THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE VILLAGE. HE SAID THE DIVIDING LINE WAS NOT MARKED BUT ALL RESIDENTS KNEW WHERE IT WAS.

HARTNESS FOVDMGIROL N T

ADD-SEOUL-(NITE)- XXX RUSSIANS MAR 1947

NOT MARKED BUT ALL RESIDENTS KNEW WHERE IT WAS.

HARTNESS FOUND NO RUSSIANS IN THE AMERICAN HALF OF THE VILLAGE BUT SAID HE SAW THREE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND 15 NORTH KOREAN CONSTABULARYMEN WATCHING HIM FROM THE SOVIET SIDE.

APPROACHING WITHIN 15 YARDS OF THE INVISIBLE BOUNDARY, HE SHOUTED APOLOGIES FOR THE INCIDENT AND HAD AN INTERPRETER TRANSLATE THEM, BUT THE RUSSIANS "SHOWED NO EMOTION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER."

THE AMERICAN COMMAND HAS RECEIVED NO WORD FROM THE SOVIET COMMAND.

JW&HH322PCS

HE SAID SOUTH KOREA FARMERS TOLD HIM THE RUSSIANS ORDERED FARMERS OF THE VILLAGE OF OK SIM DONG TO DELIVER RICE TO SAN JIK TONG FOR THE NORTH KOREAN RICE COLLECTION. OK SIM DONG IS IN SOUTH KOREA AND IS SO MARKED BY ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND KOREAN SIGNS, HARTNESS SAID.

SOUTH KOREAN POLICE TOLD THE GENERAL THEY WENT TO SAN JIK TONG TO DETERMINE WHAT BECAME OF SOUTH KOREAN RICE. THEY FOUND NO RICE AND BEGAN DISCUSSING WITH THE RUSSIANS WHETHER THE VILLAGE WAS NORTH OR SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL -- DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

THREE SOUTH KOREAN POLICE AND WITNESSES SAID A RUSSIAN ENLISTED MAN FIRED THE OPENING SHOTS -- INTO A GROUP OF TWO KOREAN POLICEMEN AND A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT SCUFFLING ON THE GROUND. THE BULLET HIT THE LIEUTENANT IN THE LEG, THEY SAID, AND SOUTH KOREAN POLICE RETURNED ABOUT SEVEN SHOTS. ADD-SEOUL-(DAY)-XXX NORTH

HARTNESS SAID THE BOUNDARY IS NOT MARKED IN SAN JIK TONG, BUT THAT VILLAGERS KNOW THE PARALLEL RUNS THROUGH THE TOWN. HE ADDED THAT PARTICIPANTS AND WITNESSES POINTED OUT THAT THE SCENE OF THE SHOOTING WAS NEAR A SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE VILLAGE.

X752APS NM

30.24-8637

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, MARCH 21-(AP)-RAVING PRISONERS WERE GIVEN BUT ONE TABLESPOON OF WATER IN THREE DAYS, WITH THE RESULT THAT MANY WENT MAD ON THE HELL SHIP ORYOKU MARU CARRYING THEM FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN, THE EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

"SOME OF THE UNFORTUNATES FAILED TO GET EVEN THAT MUCH IN OUR HOLD," SAID LT. COL. AUSTIN J.MONTGOMERY OF SHERMAN OAKS,CALIF., TESTIFYING AT THE TRIAL OF NINE JAPANESE ACCUSED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF 1,300 MEN ON THAT TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

"MEN BEGAN TO DIE OF DEHYDRATION THE SECOND NIGHT OUT. THEIR THIRST BECAME SO ACUTE THAT THEY BECAME MAD. ONE MAN SHOWED ME A SLASH ON HIS WRIST MADE WHILE HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS. HE WAS CONVINCED ONE OF HIS FELLOW PRISONERS HAD EITHER SUCKED OR ATTEMPTED TO SUCK HIS BLOOD IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE HIS THIRST."

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THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT IS LT. JUNSABURO TOSHINO, WHO COMMANDED THE PRISONERS ON THE TRIP IN DECEMBER OF 1944 IN WHICH 1,300 OF THE 16,619 ALLIED POW'S DIED BETWEEN MANILA AND MOJI, JAPAN.

ALL NINE ARE ACCUSED VARIOUSLY OF FIRING MACHINEGUNS INTO THE HOLDS, STARVING THE MEN OR REFUSING WATER, BAYONETING THEM AT THE GRAVESIDE OR SHOOTING THEM AS THEY FLED VARIOUS PRISON SHIPS AFTER THE VESSELS WERE HIT BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

AN AFFIDAVIT OF FORMER MAJOR ROBERT E. CONN, 4870 WEST LAKE HARRIET BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., DECLARED THE VOYAGE WAS "BEYOND THE POWER OF IMAGINATION."

"MEN WENT STARK MAD," HE SAID. "OTHERS RESORTED TO BLOOD SUCKING DUE TO EXTREME THIRST. DUE TO JAPANESE THREATS TO THROW HAND GRENADES INTO THE HOLD, IT WAS NECESSARY TO MUFFLE MANY OF THE MEN WHO WERE OUT OF THEIR HEADS. THIS SOMETIMES RESULTED IN DEATH OF THE UNFORTUNATE PRISONER.

"THE HOLD CAN BEST BE DESCRIBED AS A SWELTERING MASS OF THIRSTY, FEAR-STRICKEN, MAD HUMAN BEINGS."

THE PROSECUTION ALSO ENTERED THE DIARY OF LT. COL. ROY L.BODINE,JR., OF 203 PARK PLACE, SPOKANE,WASH., WHO CARRIED IT IN HIS SHIRT WHEN FORCED TO SWIM ASHORE ON TWO OCCASIONS AFTER THE UNMARKED PRISON SHIPS HAD BEEN BOMBED BY ALLIED PLANES. IT TOLD OF HORRORS THE MEN ENDURED.

FJ100PCS

BATAVIA, JAVA, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE DUTCH COMMISSION GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES SPLIT WIDE OPEN TODAY, APPARENTLY AS A RESULT OF THE HAGUE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO SIGN IMMEDIATELY THE CHERIBON PACT TO END THE 19-MONTH-LONG INDONESIAN REVOLUTION.

ONE OF THE THREE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE FIVE-MAN COMMISSION--FEIKI DEBOER, WHO GENERALLY IS CONSIDERED REPRESENTATIVE OF DUTCH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS--ANNOUNCED HE WAS QUITTING AND TWO MEMBERS-DESIGNATE--PROF. S. O. POSTHUMA, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISER, AND J. H. W. VERZIJL, POLITICAL-LEGAL ADVISER--SAID THEY WOULD REFUSE TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMISSION.

THIS LEFT ONLY WILLIAM H. C. SCHERMERHORN OF THE LABOR PARTY AND MAX VAN POLL OF THE CATHOLIC PARTY ON THE COMMISSION. BOTH OF THEM FAVOR IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SUMMONED HIS CABINET FOR A SESSION SATURDAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ACCEPT THE NETHERLANDS DECISION TO SIGN THE AGREEMENT IMMEDIATELY. PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR SAID YESTERDAY THE QUESTION OF DUTCH OCCUPATION OF MODJOKERTO WOULD HAVE TO BE SETTLED--PERHAPS BY THE PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES--BEFORE THE INDONESIANS WOULD SIGN.

THE DUTCH ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT THEY HAD OCCUPIED MODJOKERTO, AND IMPORTANT CITY IN EAST JAVA.

THE NETHERLANDS ARMY SAID AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC FOR JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MODJOKERTO AREA. THE DUTCH HALTED MILITARY OPERATIONS AFTER COMPLETING THE OCCUPATION OF THE DELTA REGION, WHICH THEY CHARGED REPUBLICAN TROOPS HAD FLOODED.

A DUTCH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID A "GOOD PART" OF THE LARGE AMOUNTS OF REPUBLICAN ARMY MATERIAL CAPTURED IN THE DRIVE WAS "OF BRITISH ORIGIN." HE SAID AN INDIAN AND TWO BRITISH DESERTERS SERVING WITH THE INDONESIANS WERE CAPTURED.

JP902AES

MAR 1947

THE DUTCH SAID THE SHIP HAD BEEN MOVED TO ANOTHER QUAY IN BATAVIA IN ORDER TO SPEED UP THE UNLOADING TO 500 TONS DAILY. RYAN CALLED THE MOVEMENT OF THE SHIP, IN WHICH THE CREW REFUSED TO ASSIST, "ANOTHER ACT IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW." HE RENEWED CHARGES THAT THE CONFISCATED CARGO WAS BEING RELOADED ON DUTCH AND BRITISH VESSELS FOR SHIPMENT TO EUROPE. ADD-BATAVIA-(SHIP SEIZURE)-XXX PRESSED

A HIGHLY PLACED DUTCH SOURCE SAID THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO SEND THE MARTIN BEHRMAN'S CARGO TO EUROPE BECAUSE THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD FILE LAWSUITS IF IT WENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE DUTCH WOULD SHIP EQUIVALENT AMOUNTS OF RUBBER, CINCHONA (QUININE BARK) AND SISAL TO AMERICA SO THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT LOSE THE CRITICAL MATERIALS BECAUSE OF THE SEIZURE OF THE VESSEL'S CARGO. HE ADDED THAT NO LEGAL CHARGES WOULD BE PRESSED AGAINST GRAY OR THE CREW.

THE MARTIN BEHRMAN LOADED A $3,000,000 CARGO AT CHERIBON, A PORT CONTROLLED BY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN REGIME. SUBSEQUENTLY RYAN CHARGED THAT A DUTCH DESTROYER TOOK THE MARTIN BEHRMAN UNDER FORCED ESCORT FROM CHERIBON TO BATAVIA.

IN CONFISCATING THE CARGO THE DUTCH CLAIMED THAT IT HAD BEEN "LOOTED" FROM DUTCH ESTATES NOW IN INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN HANDS.

JT1158PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-IF DUTCH SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER MARTIN BEHRMAN IS NOT RECTIFIED, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OWNER SAID, "THERE WILL BE CHAOS ON THE HIGH SEAS AND PIRACY MAY WELL BECOME THE RULE."

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED LATE YESTERDAY BY WALTER ISBRANDTSEN, WHOSE FATHER, HANS ISBRANDTSEN, IS HEAD OF ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY, INC., WHICH OPERATES THE BEHRMAN UNDER CHARTER FROM THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION.

AT THE SAME TIME, CAPT. CHARLES T. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 88, MASTERS, MATES AND PILOTS UNION (AFL), SAID THAT IF ACTION IS NOT TAKEN BY WEDNESDAY TO REMEDY MANHANDLING DECK OFFICERS OF THE BEHRMAN, HE WOULD ASK THAT SEAMEN REFUSE TO SERVICE SHIPS TRADING WITH DUTCH HOME OR COLONIAL PORTS.

PROTESTS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN SENT BY THE COMPANY AND BY CAPT. RUBY GRAY, THE BEHRMAN'S SKIPPER, AND JAMES RYAN, THE COMPANY'S ADMIRALTY LAWYER WHO NOW IS IN BATAVIA, ISBRANDTSEN ANNOUNCED.

THE BEHRMAN, WHICH HAD TAKEPLON A $3,000,000 CARGO OF SUGAR,

SISAL, RUBBERLNFGBCHINCHONA, SOURCE OF QUININE, AT CHERIBON, A JAVA PORT CONTROLLED BY THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, WAS BOARDED MARCH 1 BY THE CREW OF A DUTCH GUNBOAT AND ORDERED TO PROCEED TO BATAVIA.

ISBRANDTSEN SAID CAPT. GRAY AND RYAN MESSAGED THAT ITS CARGO WAS BEING TRANSFERRED TO THE BRITISH SHIP PHRONTIS AND THE DUTCH SHIP BANDAM.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SHIP AND CARGO, ISBRANTSEN SAID, WAS "AN ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE DUTCH TO SECURE INDONESIAN PRODUCTS WITHOUT PAY, WHICH THEY COULD NOT SECURE IN ORDERLY PROCESSES OF TRADE WITH THE INBONESIANS BECAUSE OF INDONESIAN ANTAGONISM."

THE DUTCH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT HAD EXPLAINED THE SEIZURE ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE CARGO LOADED AT CHERIBON WAS FROM PLANTATIONS SEIZED FROM DUTCH OWNERS BY THE INDONESIANS. THE BEHRMAN OBTAINED PERMISSION FOR THE VOYAGE BEFORE JAN.2, WHEN THE DUTCH DECREED A BAN ON EXPORT OF PRODUCE FROM INDONESIAN PLANTATIONS. ISBRANDTSEN SAID THE COMPANY, NEVERTHELESS, HAD ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN AN EXPORT LICENSE WHILE LOADING.

M605AES

MANILA, MARCH 20-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ERNEST H.BURT, FORMER MEMBER OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT'S STAFF, HAS LOST IN A COURT TEST THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE THE EXTENSIVE BUENA VISTA ESTATE IN CENTRAL LUZON FROM A CATHOLIC MISSION ORDER.

THE BULACAN PROVINCE COURT ORDERED VALIDATION OF DEEDS MADE IN FAVOR OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, WHICH PLANS TO SELL THE LANDS TO TENANTS. THE COURT RULED THAT BURT WAS NOT A PURCHASER IN GOOD FAITH. BECAUSE HE KNEW BEFOREHAND OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM IN THE FORM OF A LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE.

THE CASE WAS CITED BY OPPONENTS OF THE RECENTLY-ADOPTED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GRANTING ECONOMIC PARITY TO AMERICANS AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT AMERICANS MIGHT DO IF PERMITTED TO BUY PHILIPPINE LAND. PRESIDENT ROXAS REPLIED THAT WHEN THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT TOOK STEPS TO CANCEL THE SALE "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT UTTERED NOT A SINGLE WORD OF COMPLAINT, BUT RATHER SUPPORTED US IN OUR PROGRAM."

MAR 1947 JW1230PCS

MEANWHILE, DEPUTY DELEGATE HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON WAS ASSIGNED THE AMERICAN CHAIR TODAY (3 P.M. EST) FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MINE-LAYING CHARGES AGAINST ALBANIA. THE REPORT OF A THREE-NATION COMMITTEE, WHICH STUDIED THE CASE NEARLY TWO WEEKS WITHOUT REACHING ANY CONCLUSIONS, RESTS ON THE TABLE.

THE BRITISH HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL RENEW THEIR DEMANDS THAT ALBANIA BE FOUND GUILTY IN THE INCIDENT LAST OCT. 22 WHEN TWO ROYAL NAVY SHIPS STRUCK MINES IN THE CORFU CHANNEL WITH A LOSS OF 44 LIVES.

IT WAS DOUBTFUL ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS POSITIONS TAKEN BY OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS WHETHER SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN COULD MUSTER SUFFICIENT SUPPORT AT THIS STAGE. RUSSIA WAS REPRESENTED AS WANTING THE CASE THROWN OUT ENTIRELY, CONTENDING THAT THE SOVIET-SPONSORED ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD NOT BEEN PROVEN GUILTY.

POLAND PLANNED TO ASK THAT THE COUNCIL URGE THE TWO COUNTRIES TO ATTEMPT A BI-LATERAL SETTLEMENT, BUT WAS READY TO COMPROMISE ON ANY SUGGESTION TO REFER THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. ADD-LAKE SUCCESS-(AUSTIN)-XXX PROPOSAL

MK412AES

NIGHT LEAD U.N.-GREEK
BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HOPES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PUT GREECE IN CONDITION TO APPLY FOR LOANS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THIS MAJOR POINT EMERGED AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON DECLARED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS STUDYING WAYS IN WHICH THE U.N. COULD TAKE OVER THE GREEK PROBLEM AFTER THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS STATED HERE THAT IT WOULD BE AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEFORE THE U.N. COULD PROVIDE ANY MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE AMERICAN COURSE NOW WAS BEING LAID DOWN WOULD:

1- THROUGH GENEROUS GRANTS ENABLE GREECE TO GAIN THE FINANCIAL STABILITY NECESSARY TO QUALIFY FOR LOANS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, AN ORGAN WHICH SHORTLY WILL COME INTO AFFILIATION WITH THE U.N.

2- SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEMI-PERMANENT BORDER COMMISSION WHICH WOULD KEEP INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS STATIONED ALONG GREECE'S TROUBLED NORTHERN FRONTIERS.

3- IN THE EVENT OF A WAR EMERGENCY AND IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY MARKED PROGRESS ON AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE, INVOKE ARTICLE 106 OF THE CHARTER WHICH PROVIDES THAT THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS MAY CONSULT AMONG THEMSELVES AND WITH THE OTHER 50 MEMBERS ON JOINT ACTION IN BEHALF OF THE U.N. TOWARD MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

ON THE THIRD POINT, A PERSON HIGH IN U.N. CIRCLES, WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME, SAID THAT THE WORLD COULD HOPE FOR LITTLE MILITARY SUPPORT FROM THE U.N. FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS.

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, A SECURITY COUNCIL ORGAN, HAS BEEN IN SESSION FOR A YEAR AND STILL IS CONCERNED WITH RULES OF PROCEDURE AND BASIC PRINCIPLES SURROUNDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A GLOBAL FORCE. THE COMMITTEE MUST REPORT TO THE COUNCIL BY APRIL 30 AND WHILE THIS PUBLIC AIRING MAY INDUCE SOME PROGRESS, PERSONS CLOSE TO THE GENERALS AND ADMIRALS AGREED THAT THE U.N. NEVER WOULD HAVE A FORCE UNTIL THE PEACE TREATIES WERE SIGNED AND SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA SETTLED.

IN VIEW OF THE GENERAL SITUATION BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, LITTLE HOPE WAS PLACED IN ARTICLE 106, EITHER, IN THAT ANY MAJOR STEPS TAKEN WOULD HAVE TO CARRY THE CONSENT BOTH OF RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

THE WORLD BANK IS CURRENTLY THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THE U.N. COULD STEP INTO THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL CREDIT. FUNDS COMING FROM THIS SOURCE COULD GO ONLY TO GOVERNMENTS CONSIDERED A GOOD RISK FOR LOANS AND IT IS ON THIS POINT THAT THE UNITED STATES HOPES BOLSTER GREECE.

THE UNITED STATES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PUTTING UP 47 PERCENT OF THE BANK'S CAPITAL, BUT HERE OF COURSE THE MONEY WOULD BE IN THE FORM OF A LOAN AND NOT A GRANT AS ACHESON SUGGESTS OUR DIRECT AID TO ATHENS SHOULD BE. RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE BANK.

MEANWHILE, SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE HAS BEEN KEEPING MUM ON THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL AND ITS DRASTIC EFFECT ON THE U.N. HE IS SCHEDULED TO DELIVER A MAJOR SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE 10-NATION TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY AND MAY TOUCH ON THE SITUATION THEN.

REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON, THE WHOLE GREEK QUESTI

30.24-8639

WILL COME UP FOR FULL-SCALE AIRING IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITHIN A FEW WEEKS WITH RECEIPTS OF THE REPORT FROM AN 11-NATION SECURITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATING COMMISSION WHICH HAS BEEN TOURING THE NORTHERN GREEK BORDERS.

RECENT WORD FROM THE COMMISSION WAS THAT IT HOPED TO RETIRE TO GENEVA EARLY NEXT MONTH TO WRITE A REPORT. THE BODY WAS SET UP AFTER THE GREEK GOVERNMENT CHARGED THAT ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA WERE FOMENTING BORDER UNREST AND SUPPLYING GUERRILLAS FIGHTING

TU411PES

ATOMIC

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SAID TODAY NEW CONTROLS OVER URANIUM AND THORIUM WILL SAFEGUARD, WITH A MINIMUM OF INCONVENIENCE TO INDUSTRY, AGAINST ATOM BOMB INGREDIENTS FALLING INTO UNLAWFUL HANDS.

THE REGULATIONS, WHICH SUPERSEDE WARTIME CONTROLS, WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT OF MARCH 31.

THEY PROVIDE THAT NO PERSON, UNLESS LICENSED BY THE COMMISSION, MAY TRANSFER, OBTAIN, OR EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES MATERIALS CONTAINING MORE THAN 1/20TH OF ONE PER CENT BY WEIGHT OF URANIUM, THORIUM OR ANY COMBINATION OF THESE ELEMENTS.

AFTER THE REGULATIONS BECOME EFFECTIVE, NO FURTHER SUPPLY OF URANIUM WILL BE AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN CERAMIC PRODUCTS, GLASS PRODUCTS OR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL "OTHER THAN UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES," THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. ARTICLES ALREADY MADE MAY BE TRANSFERRED WITHOUT LICENSE.

COMMISSION OFFICIALS SAID INDUSTRY WILL BE ABLE TO SUBSTITUTE OTHER MATERIAL FOR URANIUM IN THE PROCESSING OF THESE GOODS WITHOUT DIFFICULTY OR EXCESSIVE COST.

GW313AES

MAR 1947

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,MARCH 20-(AP)-HOYT S.HADDOCK, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE CIO MARITIME COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS PERMITTING GREEK SHIPOWNERS TO ESCAPE PAYMENT OF TAXES WHILE SEEKING FINANCIAL AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HADDOCK MADE PUBLIC A LETTER TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SAYING THAT "BEFORE ONE CENT OF AMERICAN AID IS AUTHORIZED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO FULL DISCLOSURE OF ALL THE FACTS."

THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR $400,000,000 FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.

"THE CIO MARITIME COMMITTEE BELIEVES THAT AMERICAN BUILT MERCHANT SHIPS ARE BEING SOLD TO GREEK SHIPOWNERS WHO SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFER THEM TO THE PANAMANIAN AND HONDURAN FLAGS," HADDOCK WROTE. "THE PURPOSE OF THESE SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS IS TO EVADE THE PAYMENT OF TAXES TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, AND TO DEPRESS SAFETY AT SEA AND MARITIME LABOR STANDARDS. THE EVENTUAL EFFECT IS A CHAOTIC SHIPPING INDUSTRY WITH DISASTROUS EFFECTS ON THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

"THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IS UNDERWRITING THE MORTGAGES ON SHIPS SOLD TO GREEK SHIPOWNERS, YET IT IS PERMITTING THESE OWNERS TO ESCAPE THE PAYMENT OF TAXES INTO ITS EMPTY COFFERS. AND THE UNITED STATES, IN TURN, IS NOW BEING ASKED TO FOUR FINANCIAL AND MILITARY AID INTO GREECE."

EG1230PES

BY ROBERT GOLDENSTEIN

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY ASSERTED TODAY THAT ANY INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGREEMENT WOULD "NOT FOREVER BANISH THE POSSIBILITY" OF ATOMIC WARFARE AND RELEASED DETAILS OF A STUDY FOR REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO ANY SUCH ATTACK.

THE STUDY COVERED TWO PHASES--STEPS WHICH COULD BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT IS REACHED BANNING THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE STEPS IF ATOMIC ARMAMENTS ARE UNLIMITED BY AGREEMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE STUDY, PREPARED BY ANSLEY COALE, PRINCETON, N.J., COMMITTEE SECRETARY, APPEARED IN THE BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, WHICH IS PUBLISHED BY MANY OF THE SCIENTISTS WHO PIONEERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

THE REPORT CONTENDED THAT MEASURES FOR REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF TARGETS OF GREAT STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE, SUCH AS THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND THE NATION'S MILITARY POTENTIAL, "WOULD THUS BE A USEFUL ADJUNCT TO (ANY) AGREEMENT ITSELF, IN REDUCING THE PROBABILITY TO ATOMIC AGGRESSION."

IT ADDED THAT VULNERABILITY REDUCTION SHOULD BE LIMITED TO "MEASURES WHICH COULD BE FREELY RECOMMENDED TO ALL SUBSCRIBING POWERS."

IN GENERAL, THE REPORT CITED POSSIBLE STEPS FOR PROTECTING ACTIVE COMBAT FORCES AND THEIR EQUIPMENT, FOR PRESERVING "THE CAPACITY OF THE NATION FOR UNIFIED ACTION" AND FOR INSURING THE PRODUCTION AND DELIVERY OF WAR MATERIALS.

THE REPORT PREFACED THE POSSIBLE STEPS WITH THESE OBSERVATIONS:

"THE PRIOR EXISTENCE OF AN EFFECTIVE AGREEMENT WOULD NOT PREVENT THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN WARFARE. RATHER, THE AGREEMENT WOULD ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY OF LARGE-SCALE ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK IN THE OPENING DAYS OF THE WAR.

"THERE WOULD THUS BE TWO PHASES IN A POST-AGREEMENT WAR; A FIRST PERIOD OF UNCERTAIN DURATION DURING WHICH ATOMIC BOMBS WOULD BE UNAVAILABLE FOR LARGE-SCALE USE, AND A SECOND WHEN ATOMIC WEAPONS MIGHT BE EMPLOYED ON A LARGE AND PERHAPS EVER-RISING SCALE."

IF NO TREATY LIMITATION IS PLACED ON ATOMIC ARMAMENT, THE STUDY SAID, "ANY WAR FOLLOWING THE MULTILATERAL ACCUMULATION OF THOUSANDS OF ATOMIC BOMBS WOULD QUITE POSSIBLY OPEN WITH RECIPROCAL ATTACKS OF TERRIBLE MAGNITUDE. X X X REDUCTION OF VULNERABILITY MUST HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AT THE TIME WAR STARTS, AND PROTECTION MUST HAVE BEEN PROVIDED AGAINST A VERY LARGE-SCALE ATTACK. X X X

"IN VIEW OF THE PROBABLE DECISIVE MAGNITUDE OF THE EARLY ATTACKS, THE PRIMARY METHOD OF PROTECTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MILITARY MATERIAL WOULD BE TO COMPLETE THAT PRODUCTION IN ADVANCE OF THE WAR X X X"

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MARCH 21--MOVED MARCH 19)

JC1143PCS NM

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20-(AP)-THE HIGHEST PICTURE EVER TAKEN OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE--SHOWING 200,000 SQUARE MILES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO FROM 100 MILES UP--WAS RELEASED TODAY BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

IT WAS TAKEN FROM A V-2 ROCKET LAUNCHED AT THE WHITE SANDS, N.M., PROVING GROUND TWO WEEKS AGO.

IT SHOWS THE EARTH'S CURVATURE, THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA, THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN BEYOND, AS WELL AS RIVERS AND SMALL ISLANDS IN THE GULF.

AN INFRA-RED FILTER TO CUT THE EARTH'S HAZE WAS USED. AFTERWARD THE ROCKET WAS BLOWN APART BY RADIO CONTROL AFTER SIX AND ONE HALF MINUTES OF FLIGHT, SO THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT COULD BE PARACHUTED TO EARTH.

MAR 1947

HY814PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 20-(AP)-REP. VITO MARCANTONIO (DEM-ALP, N.Y.) SAID TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BY INITIATING WHAT MARCANTONIO TERMED AN "ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE" WAS LEADING THE COUNTRY TO "BOOM, BUST AND WAR," AND ASKED FOR A DEMOCRATIC DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT OF COMMUNISTS."

THE NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN SPOKE AT A RALLY SPONSORED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (CAPS) OF NEW YORK.

THE RALLY, ATTENDED BY AN ESTIMATED 4,000 PERSONS, WAS CALLED TO PROTEST THE DETENTION OF GERHART EISLER, CITED FOR CONTEMPT BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES AND HELD BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AS AN ENEMY ALIEN. FUNDS ALSO WERE SOLICITED AT THE RALLY TO FINANCE A SPEAKING TOUR BY MRS. EISLER IN HER HUSBAND'S BEHALF.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING CALLED FOR EISLER'S RELEASE, ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, AND ASKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO REPUDIATE SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH'S RECENT PROPOSAL THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY BE OUTLAWED IN THE UNITED STATES.

MARCANTONIO DESCRIBED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY AS "AN IMPERIALIST PROGRAM" AND SAID "THE POLITICAL PHASE OF WAR MUST PRECEDE ITS MILITARY PHASE."

CALLING FOR A "DEMOCRATIC DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF COMMUNISTS IN THESE UNITED STATES," MARCANTONIO SAID THAT "IF THE RIGHTS OF COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN PROTECTED IN ITALY AND GERMANY, MUSSOLINI WOULD NOT HAVE MARCHED ON ROME, AND HITLER WOULD NOT HAVE SUCCEEDED--AND THERE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN A WORLD WAR.

JT124AES

CHICAGO, MARCH 20-(AP)-HAROLD W. STORY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY TODAY RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS "ADOPT A NATIONAL PROGRAM TO COMBAT THE RED MENACE THAT PARALYZED FRANCE."

ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, STORY, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., ASSERTED THAT "FRANCE IS PARALYZED AND CONTROLLED BY COMMUNISTS OPERATING THROUGH THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR. THE SAME THING IS HAPPENING HERE."

SPECIFICALLY STORY LISTED THE UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT AND METAL WORKERS UNION, THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, AND THE MARITIME UNION, ALL CIO, AS "INFILTRATED WITH COMMUNISTS WHO ARE IN A POSITION OF POWER TO CAUSE STRIKES.

"SUCH STRIKES CAN PARALYZE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AS YOU SAW IN THE COAL AND RAIL STRIKES LAST YEAR, AND EVEN TO THREATEN THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF," STORY ADDED.

"WE SHOULD ADOPT A NATIONAL LABOR POLICY PATTERNED AFTER THE WISCONSIN STATE LAWS WHICH PROVIDE RULES OF THE GAME FOR BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE ALIKE. WE MUST GET A JUDICIAL SYSTEM THAT WILL TRY LABOR CASES BY JUDICIAL PROCEDURES RATHER THAN BEFORE A DISTRICT ATTORNEY."

ER655PCS

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME THURSDAY MARCH 20)

(ADVANCE) INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 20-(AP)-GEN. GEORGE C. KENNY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, SAID TODAY THAT FAILURE TO PREPARE ADEQUATELY FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR "WOULD CONSTITUTE NATIONAL CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE FIRST AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE, GEN. KENNY DESCRIBED AIR POWER AS "TRULY PEACE POWER" AND URGED THE NATION TO REMAIN AHEAD IN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

DELEGATES FROM 48 STATES, ALASKA AND HAWAII ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED HERE TODAY.

GEN. KENNY PREDICTED THAT "PUSH-BUTTON" WARFARE IS A THING OF THE E

STANT FUTURE.

"IF WE ARE FORCED INTO A WAR W

THIN THE NEXT 20 YEARS THE PROBABILITY IS THAT WE WILL STILL SEE OUR PILOTS FLYING AIRPLANES WHICH SHOOT DOWN ENEMY AIRPLANES IN AIR COMBAT AND PILOTING AIRPLANES WHICH CARRY BOMBS TO DESTROY ENEMY TARGETS," GEN. KENNY SAID.

HE SAID THE "NEXT PO

GEN. KENNY PREDICTED THAT "PUSH-BUTTON" WARFARE IS A THING OF THE DISTANT FUTURE.

"IF WE ARE FORCED INTO A WAR WITHIN THE NEXT 20 YEARS THE PROBABILITY IS THAT WE WILL STILL SEE OUR PILOTS FLYING AIRPLANES WHICH SHOOT DOWN ENEMY AIRPLANES IN AIR COMBAT AND PILOTING AIRPLANES WHICH CARRY BOMBS TO DESTROY ENEMY TARGETS," GEN. KENNY SAID.

HE SAID THE "NEXT POSSIBLE AGGRESSOR PROBABLY LIVES IN EUROPE OR IN ASIA."

"THERE IS WHERE THE ATTACK WILL COME FROM," HE ADDED, "AND WE ARE NUMBER ONE PRIORITY ON THE LIST OF OBJECTIVES WHICH THE NEXT HITLER WILL HAND TO HIS BOSS GUNMEN. IN OTHER WORDS, IF THE UNITED STATES CAN BE KNOCKED OUT, WORLD DOMINATION IS ASSURED TO THE VICTOR."

GEN. KENNY SAID ANY ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES WOULD COME BY WAY OF THE NORTH POLAR BASIN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, MARCH 20)

MS447ACS

MAR 1947

30. 24 - 8641

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20-(AP)-A SUPERIOR COURT RULING HOLDING IN ABEYANCE THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS WHILE 28 AMERICAN SEAMEN WERE INTERNED DURING THE WAR TODAY GAVE THEM THE RIGHT TO BRING TO TRIAL DAMAGE SUITS TOTALING $2,600,000.

SUPERIOR JUDGE HERBERT C. KAUFMAN RULED YESTERDAY THAT THE STATUTE, LIMITING THE FILING PERIOD TO THREE YEARS, DID NOT APPLY IN THE CASE OF THE CREWMEN. THEY WERE LEFT IN MANILA WHEN THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES' PRESIDENT GRANT FLED THE JAPANESE AT THE WAR'S OUTBREAK AND ARE SUING THE COMPANY.

THE MEN, KAUFMAN SAID, "DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO ANY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, THOUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR O

COMPETENT JURISDICTION, THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN," BECAUSE THEY WERE INTERNED. THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, HE HELD, DID NOT BEGIN TO APPLY UNTIL THE MEN HAD SUCH ACCESS.

SEVERAL SIMILAR SUITS ARE PENDING IN FEDERAL AND EASTERN STATE COURTS.

VR648ACS NM

O FOLO ALBUQUERQUE

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., MARCH 20-(AP)-JOSEPH S. RICE, PRESIDENT OF THE DR. PEPPER BOTTLING COMPANY OF WINSTON-SALEM, ONE OF 36 INDIVIDUALS INDICTED AT ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO DIVERT SUGAR INTO THE BLACK MARKET, EAID TONIGHT THAT "SO FAR AS I KNOW NEITHER I NOR MY COMPANY HAVE VIOLATED ANY SUGAR RATIONING REGULATION.

"I MADE A FULL DISCLOSURE TO GOVERNMENT AGENTS TWO OR THREE WEEKS AGO CONCERNING ONE TRANSACTION WITH ONE OF THE PARTIES INDICTED IN NEW MEXICO. AT THAT TIME WE WERE ADVISED WE WOULD HEAR NOTHING FURTHER FROM IT."

GS1225AES

MAR 1947

MARSHALL ASKS FOR PROVISIONAL GERMAN REGIME

Seeks Speedy Action as First Step Toward Federalizing Reich. (N)

BRITAIN BACKS PLAN

Bevin Warns Russia Against Any Move to Set Up a 'One Party' System.

W. GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, March 21—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall asked the Council of Foreign Ministers today to authorize the Germans to establish immediately a provisional government as the first step toward creating a federalized Germany.

Marshall's request was included in a proposed three-point plan or procedure for setting up a German government which he said should be started "at once so there will be properly constituted German authorities" to carry out the terms of the peace settlement being drafted here.

Britain Warns Russia

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin earlier had submitted a similar proposal but in much greater detail, and warned Russia that Britain would not stand for any "one party" system in Germany.

Although not mentioning Communism by name, Bevin declared that the British "do not believe Germany should merely change from the Nazi party to another party, nor Nazi ideology to some other ideology."

The inference was clear, since the Russians in the eastern zone of Germany insisted on, and created, a one party system called the Social Unity party by a forced merger of the Communists and Socialists.

Bevin's stand took special significance in view of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's disclosure that Prime Minister Stalin in a recent interview had criticized the French stand for a federalized and decentralized Germany and urged a strong central administration.

The British foreign secretary said that his country felt that the creation of a one party system in Germany along with a decentralized government which any one party could seize was incomparable with British security.

One-Party System Hit

Bevin mentioned the evils of a one party system several times in proposing a federal government with strong state powers for Germany, modeled along the general lines of U. S. governmental functions.

Bevin proposed that the ultimate German central government should be composed of a president and two chambers, one representing the nation as a whole and the other separate states. The chamber representing the nation would be popularly elected. The chamber representing the states would be elected on the basis of equal representation from each state.

The British plan provides also for the establishment of a supreme court to safeguard the constitution.

Earlier the council agreed to a proposal by Marshall to invite here immediately representatives of the Austrian government to be available for consultation with the ministers and their deputies on the peace treaty for Austria.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov said he had already assured Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber at Vienna that a visa would be issued for the representatives who are to be assigned to come to Moscow.

Reds Offer Plan Today

Just how far the British and American ideas will go in agreeing with Soviet and French ideas for a German government was not clear at once, since Molotov and Bidault will introduce their plans tomorrow. However, the French position was reported to go more toward federalization than the American or British plans.

The Russians have been talking about a tightly centralized German government.

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Bevin, Marshall Propose Federal Rule In Reich (D)

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Marshall called on the Council of Foreign Ministers today to set plans for the creation of a German government in motion at once and both he and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, presented programs for the organization of a federalized German nation.

The council, in a brief session, agreed to invite representatives of the Austrian Government here immediately for discussion of the Austrian peace treaty.

V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, said he had already assured Foreign Minister Karl Gruber, of Austria, that visas would be issued for the Austrians assigned to come to Moscow.

The action on Austria came after Marshall had urged the Council to break the Austrian treaty impasse on what constitutes German assets in that country and had expressed hope that the treaty would be completed in the Moscow meeting.

Bevin Has 6-Step Plan

He said that it was for this purpose—completing the treaty—that the Austrian Government representatives should be called into consultation.

Bevin laid before the Council a six-step plan for the creation of a federalized government structure intended to make Germany a self-governing, democratic state.

How far the British and American ideas will go in agreeing with Soviet and French ideas for Germany was not at once clear. Molotov and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will introduce their plans tomorrow. The Russians have been talking about a tightly centralized German Government.

Marshall laid down a three-point plan of procedure for setting up a German government.

British Reparations

Bevin revealed at one point that the United Kingdom had received reparations of more than $91,960,000 from Germany since the end of the war.

These reparations, according to Bevin, were divided as follows:

1. From industrial capital equipment, 4,400,000 reichsmarks at the 1938 (40-cent) value.
2. From shipping, 350,000 tons of vessels valued at $25,400,000.
3. From German external assets seized in the United Kingdom under the January (1946) agreement at Paris, from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000.

185.

Charter Of German Origin

Marshall laid down a three-point plan of procedure for setting up a German government.

First, he said, there should be "establishment of a provisional German government composed of the heads of the governments of the now existing states and *Länder*, including Berlin, and clothed with necessary powers to create and operate central administrative agencies."

To this end, he said, the *Länder*, or state governments, should be completed "throughout Germany at an early date."

Second, Marshall called for "a drafting and acceptance of a constitution which shall be German in origin and which shall be consistent with democratic principles and the decentralization of government authority." All powers not assigned the central government would remain in the state governments.

Will Submit Proposal

Third, Marshall said there should be the assumption of the government authority by the central government created by the constitution and by the state authorities recognized by the constitution.

"I will submit a proposal embodying these ideas," he said. "I feel that the process outlined above should be gotten under way at once, so that there will be properly constituted German authorities which can carry out the terms of the peace settlement on which we are now working."

In introducing his three-point program, Marshall said that "the time has now come to authorize the Germans to establish a provisional government to deal with matters of nation-wide concern which the states cannot adequately handle."

Hits Hitler-Type System

He said that "no German government can function unless the basic essentials on which German economic unity depends are agreed upon and implemented by all four powers and unless effective guarantees exist for the safeguards of the fundamental freedoms in all parts of Germany."

Bevin, in introducing his proposal for a German government, warned that the Council of Foreign Ministers does not want to see the creation of a system which can be dominated by one party or authority—the kind of thing, he said, that did so much to help Hitler to the top.

He declared that if the Council of Foreign Ministers could agree on principles of government, economic arrangements and the American-sponsored four-power German disarmament treaty, then they should be able to hold Germany in check until satisfied that it had become a democratic and peaceful nation.

The subject of Austria came up at the beginning of the meeting when Gen. Mark W. Clark reported for the Council of Foreign Ministers' deputies on the progress they had made toward drafting an Austrian treaty. The Ministers agreed that the deputies should turn in a complete report on their work by March 29.

Marshall on Austria.

Marshall then made this brief statement on Austria:

"It is the view of the United States delegation that if it is the intention of the Council, and we hope it is, to make every effort to complete an Austrian treaty here, we should ask the Austrian representative to come here for consultations without delay.

"So far as the United States is concerned we do not regard Austria as an enemy country. We should not put the treaty in final form before we give Austria an adequate opportunity to present her views on the proposed clauses of the treaty.

"I hope that my colleagues will agree that Austria be invited at once to send representatives to Moscow to be available for consultation with the Council and the deputies on the Austrian treaty."

Marshall's proposal was accepted instantly. 185.

Britain's views on the government structure for Germany were set forth in a 600-word paper. It called for creation of a two-house legislature along the lines of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, a president without executive powers and strong State rights.

Informants said that the Brit-

ish plan envisioned a lower legislative chamber elected according to population and an upper chamber elected on the basis of a fixed number of representatives from each of the leander (States).

This central organization for Germany would have power over foreign policy and such external matters as the export-import program, while the states would retain most of the executive rights.

Statements by Marshall and Bevin

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—The text of the statement on a provisional German government by United States Secretary of State Marshall before the Foreign Ministers Conference today:

As the result of the defeat of the German armed forces, the German Government and administrative machinery were completely destroyed. The totalitarian system of Hitler disappeared, but there still remained more than 65,000,000 Germans within occupied Germany. The victorious Allied powers were forced to take over the responsibilities of the shattered German state. But this represented only a temporary solution.

The Control Council is not, nor can it ever be, a substitute for a German government. Nor did the United States intend to deny to the German people the right to manage their own affairs as soon as they were able to do so in a democratic, peaceful way with genuine respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Under the Potsdam protocol the Allies undertook to decentralize the structure of the German state and to develop local responsibility. Accordingly, the United States within its zone has sought to give vitality to local and municipal governments and to endow the appropriate Laender [states] authorities with a larger measure of autonomy in accordance with a constitution ratified by the people. Other occupation authorities, we understand, have taken somewhat similar action.

The time has now come to authorize the Germans to establish a provisional government to deal with matters of nation-wide concern which the states cannot adequately handle. No German government can function unless the basic essentials on which German economic unity depends are agreed upon and implemented by all four powers and unless effective guarantees exist for the safeguarding of fundamental freedoms in all parts of Germany. That is the indispensable basis without which no German government, be it provisional or permanent, can be constituted.

Offers Three-Point Program

The process of building a German government should be accomplished, in our opinion, in the following three stages:

(1) The establishment of a provisional German government composed of the heads of governments of the now existing states and Laender, including Berlin, and clothed with the necessary powers to create and operate central administrative agencies. In order that the provisional government may be truly representative, the establishment of Laender constitutions and elected Laender governments should be completed throughout Germany at an early date.

(2) The drafting and acceptance of a constitution which shall be German in origin, and which shall be consistent with democratic principles and the decentralization of government authority. By decentralization we mean that the central government shall be one of limited and carefully defined powers in matters where nation-wide action is required. All residual powers shall be retained by the Laender. It should, of course, be understood that the constitution will be subject to provisions of the peace settlement.

(3) The assumption of governmental authority by the central government created by the constitution and by the Laender authorities recognized by the constitution.

I will submit a proposal embodying these ideas. I feel that the process outlined above should be gotten under way at once, so there will be properly constituted German authorities which can carry out the terms of the peace settlement on which we are now working.

Statement by Bevin

The text of British Foreign Secretary Bevin's statement in support of a federalized Germany:

In pursuance of the policy of decentralizing the political structure and developing the local responsibility in Germany, as laid down in Paragraph 9 of the Potsdam principles, there should eventually be established in Germany a constitution based on the rule of law and providing for the division of powers between the Laender and the central government.

The division of powers should be on the following principles:

(A) All powers should be vested in the Laender except those expressly delegated to the central government, as set out in (B) below and subject to certain reservations contained in (C) below. The Laender should as far as possible be charged with the execution within their territories of legislation enacted by the central government.

(B) The central government should have legislative and executive responsibility in subjects essential to secure:

(1) Political unity, especially in nationality, naturalization, immigration, emigration and extradition, foreign affairs and the implementation of treaties in as far as these deal with matters which are within the competence of the central government;

(2) The necessary legal unity, especially the fundamental principles of criminal, civil and commercial law; copyrights, patents and trademarks, negotiable instruments, bills of lading and other documents of title to goods;

(3) The necessary economic unity, especially of customs and foreign trade, import and export control, maintenance of German nationally important communications by road, rail, water, posts and telegraphs; weights and measures.

Outlines Government Principles

(4) The necessary financial unity, especially the issue of currency coinage, certain powers for the coordination of banking and the national public debt; certain powers of taxation to be agreed; foreign exchange control.

(C) There are certain powers in the economic field which must, for the time being, be exercised centrally for the whole of Germany under the supervision of the Allied controlling authority. As soon as the economic situation permits, the Control Council, after consultation with a German advisory body, should decide by what German bodies those powers will be exercised if they still must be exercised at all.

The following principles should govern the ultimate form of the central German government:

There should be a president and two chambers, one representing the nation as a whole and the other the separate Laender. The rights and duties of the president should be limited to those exercised by the constitutional head of the state without independent executive authority. The chamber representing the nation as a whole should be popularly elected and should be responsible for initiating central legislation and passing it. The chamber representing the Laender should be elected on the basis of equal representation for each of the Laender. Its main concern will be to insure that legislation takes fully into consideration the interests of the Laender.

It shall have the power of absolute veto on constitutional matters and suspensory veto on other legislation. A supreme court shall be established to safeguard the constitution.

Would Assure Human Rights

We intend to establish the rule of law and democratic development in Germany. The following rights must, under this system, be freely and immediately exercised by all Germans throughout Germany, subject only to such restriction as may be decided by agreement within the Control Council:

Freedom of speech, freedom of press and radio, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement and communication, freedom in religious affairs, freedom of association for lawful purposes, freedom of the judiciary, freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment.

The constitutions of the Laender (and as necessary, the constitution of the central government) should be framed so as to safeguard these rights.

It is necessary for the constitutional democracy to be established in stages.

Firstly, central administrations would be established to give effect to the principles contained in the Potsdam agreement and to any decisions which may be taken at the present conference.

Secondly, steps should be taken to frame a constitution for Germany, with the preparation of which the German people should be associated.

Thirdly, to effect this, steps would be taken for (a) framing and introduction of the provisional constitution, which should be approved by the Control Council; (b) the holding of elections under this provisional government.

Fourthly, the provisional constitution would be given a trial for a reasonable period, at the end of which it would be subject to amendment.

Fifthly, the final constitution would be drawn up and ratified by the German people.

Sixthly, fresh elections would be held and a new government formed which would work under the constitution as finally settled.

The Control Council should reserve to themselves the following subjects:

(a) Demilitarization and disarmament, (b) denazification, (c) cartelization, (d) security, (e) reparations, (f) restitution, (g) prisoners of war and displaced persons, (h) war criminals, (i) immunities and requirements of occupying forces and of the control authority, (j) foreign relations, (k) foreign exchange receipts.

Soviet Magazine Attacks Truman

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—The Soviet foreign policy magazine *New Times* said today President Truman had laid down an "open declaration of the policy of power in the field of international relationships."

The magazine's principal editorial, the sharpest and most direct comment thus far in Moscow on the President's program of aid to Greece and Turkey, was read with interest by delegates to the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference.

"This course by itself is nothing new," the editorial said. "After the end of the war and the death of President Roosevelt, this policy more clearly took the upper hand in American foreign policy. What is actually new is the fact that the policy of expansion and power were for the first time openly proclaimed with full voice from an official tribune.

"Even a person such as Eleanor Roosevelt, who is far removed from any suspicion of radicalism, expresses a legal perplexity over the fact that if actually 85 per cent of the Greeks are supporting the Greek Government, as asserted by President Truman, then why cannot the Greek Government hold itself in power without foreign aid?"

Marriages Of Russians And Foreigners Barred

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—The Soviet Government has banned any future marriages between Russian citizens and foreigners, it was declared today.

A tersely worded official announcement said the action had been taken through a decree of the Supreme Soviet (Russian Parliament). No reason was given.

During the war several scores of Soviet girls married foreigners, particularly Americans and Britons.

Most of these Russian wives have been granted Soviet exit visas, but some are still here while their husbands are abroad.

Russ-Foreign Marriage Ban

Moscow, March 21 (AP)—The *Journal* of the Supreme Soviet, the Parliament of Russia, published today a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet forbidding marriages between citizens of the U.S.S.R. and foreigners.

The same announcement said authorization had been given to the sixteen republics of Soviet Russia to pass corresponding laws.

STEEL IN MOSCOW

Moscow, March 21 (A. P.).—Johannes Steel, former radio news commentator in the United States, has arrived in Moscow in the midst of the Foreign Ministers Conference, for which American correspondents were limited to thirty-six.

Steel said he "just happened" to be here on a European tour and was not reporting the conference. He said he made arrangements with the Russians in Paris last August to visit the Soviet Union. He arrived here on Wednesday and is staying at the National Hotel.

Michael J. McDermott, United Press officer at the conference, expressed surprise at Steel's presence. McDermott said Steel would be welcome at regular press briefings on the conference, although the commentator was not among the quota of accredited correspondents.

BRITISH CONTINUE GREEK AID 'UNTIL U.S. HELP ARRIVES'

MAR 1947

LONDON, March 21—(AP) Government informants declared today that Britain was helping the Greek government plan a spring offensive against guerrillas in the north and will continue limited military and economic aid until the arrival of anticipated American assistance.

In Athens authoritative sources said Britain already had notified the government that such help would be forthcoming.

The British informants said that the decision to extend aid to Greece was based on assurances received in London that the U. S. Congress was certain to approve the request of President Truman for $400,000,000 to aid both Greece and Turkey.

Plan "Interim" Aid

British assistance will continue beyond the previously announced deadline of March 31, "provided it is not of a substantial nature," a foreign office spokesman said.

The spokesman recalled the statement of Minister of State Hector McNeil earlier this week to the House of Commons that Britain could not accept further "substantial" obligations in Greece.

Government informants said the "interim" aid would include helping to finance and equip the Greek army. They said it was understood that British officers were aiding Greek armed forces plan their next move against the lefist guerrillas in the north but emphasized there was no intention to use British troops.

McNeil told the parliament that he "did not know" whether British officers were participating in preparations to subdue the guerrillas.

Britain Furnishes Arms

The informants said the Greek government still was receiving large supplies of military equipment from Britain, including Spitfire aircraft, landing craft used during the war by British Commandos and even tanks.

Alexander A. Pallis, spokesman for the Greek embassy in London, said deliveries have been completed on 90 Spitfires and added "they certainly will be used" in the spring offensive against the guerrillas.

Interim Aid Promised

London, March 21 (AP)—Informed Government sources said today that Britain would continue some economic and military assistance to Greece until aid from the United States became effective.

Authoritative sources in Athens said they had been advised that Britain would undertake to cover the expenses and equipment of the Greek Army until the aid proposed by President Truman had been acted upon by Congress.

The British previously had notified the Greek and American governments that Britain would be unable to continue her commitments to Greece after March 31.

Informants added that Britain's aid would be "economic and financial" to cover expenses of the Greek Army and that British officers were helping the Greek Government plan its spring offensive against guerrillas.

The Greeks still are receiving large supplies of military equipment from Britain, including Spitfire aircraft, landing craft and tanks. Delivery of 90 Spitfires has been almost completed.

London To Develop South Bank Of Thames

London, March 21 (AP)—War-scarred London is going to have her face lifted.

The Town Planning Committee of the London County Council disclosed today a multi-million dollar plan for developing the south bank of the Thames River from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge, an area embracing a heavily-bombed working class district.

National Government buildings, a cultural center and a National theater will be constructed. It has not been decided when the work will start.

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MAR 1947

Britain Remains Silent On Chile's Looting Hint

London, March 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office declined comment tonight on a Chilean report implying that Britons, not Chileans, looted American installations on British-claimed Stonington Island, in the Antarctic.

Stonington is in the Falkland Island group to which Britain, Chile and Argentina have laid claim.

A spokesman said he had no information beyond an earlier statement that Britain believed crews of Chilean vessels raided the United States base and radio transmitter established on the island in 1941.

In Santiago, however, the Chilean Defense Ministry denied the London report and issued a message from the commander of the Chilean Antarctic expedition saying that the commander was "witness to use by Englishmen in Margarita Bay of cigarettes and other articles from the American base."

Hope Abandoned For 5 Missing In Plane Crash

London, March 21 (AP)—Royal Air Force authorities said tonight they had abandoned hope of finding any more survivors of an RAF Lancaster plane which crashed into the sea 50 miles off the Irish coast last night with nine crewmen aboard.

Four of the nine were picked up today by navy vessels, but two later died of injuries.

The plane was one of six on naval co-operation exercises operating from a base in Northern Ireland.

The Air Ministry said the wrecked plane—based in Northern Ireland—was one of six four-engined Lancasters engaged in the maneuvers. Full details of the crash, the announcement said, were not available.

Ulster To Resist Dublin 'Aggression'

Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, March 21 (AP)—Sir Basil Brooke, Ulster Premier, said today Northern Ireland would resist what he called "a policy of aggression emanating from Dublin."

Replying to a St. Patrick's Day broadcast to the United States by Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire, who asked Irish-Americans to "lend support" in uniting Ulster and Eire, Sir Basil declared:

"Our unalterable resolve is to remain under the British crown, which Eire has banished from its constitution, and the British flag, which Eire scorns."

Reds Protest, Quit Probe Studying Fall Of France

Paris, March 21 (AP)—Communist members of a parliamentary committee investigating events leading to the fall of France walked out today in protest against a new Assembly law trimming their strength within the committee.

Communist Deputy Alfred Malleret, who was known in the underground resistance as "General Joinville," led the walkout when the committee majority demanded that his election as chairman be invalidated in accordance with the measure adopted by the Assembly yesterday.

The majority then set new elections for tomorrow.

The law, adopted over Communist opposition, bars nonparliamentary members from committee votes and elections. The committee, of some 60 members, includes 20 representing various resistance groups, most of them Communist. The rest of the group was selected among Assembly deputies.

Private Gets 10 Years For Killing French Girl

Paris, March 21 (AP)—A United States Army court-martial today convicted Pfc. Truman A. Keen, 20, of Durant, Miss., of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced him to ten years in prison and a dishonorable discharge for the fatal shooting of a French girl at Strasbourg February 8.

Witnesses testified that Keen fired at the girl, Louise Beck, with a pistol after she had chatted with Algerian soldiers at a café.

China to France Air Line.

Paris, March 21 (A. P.).—The French Foreign Ministry announced arrangements had been completed with the Chinese Government for weekly Air-France air service from Paris to Shanghai via Saigon. The service will begin March 30.

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF VIOLATING PACT ON ZONE TRADE

L. HEIZERLING

BERLIN, March 21—(AP) The Americans and British suspended indefinitely today iron and steel shipments into the Soviet zone of Germany on the grounds the Russians had failed to live up to a $21,000,000 trade agreement with the merged British-American zone.

In a formal letter to the German economics executive committee for administration at Minden, the American and British authorities ordered an embargo on export of pig iron and steel and standard iron and steel products to the Soviet zone.

Standard products include the bulk of shipments such as rails, slabs and H-bars. Non-standard items unaffected would include those prepared to particular specifications for use in the Soviet zone.

Soviet Zone Delinquent

The Soviet zone had become progressively delinquent in its promised deliveries during January and February, although the U. S. and British zones had shipped to the Russian zone 95 per cent of their agreed commitments of steel, a joint U. S.-British announcement said.

Specifically the Russians did not make good on promised monthly deliveries of 10,700 tons of wheat and rye, 2,700 tons of oats, 50,000 tons of brown coal briquettes, 50,000 cubic meters of coal mine pit props, 500 tons of chemical pulp, 500 tons of newsprint, 27 tons of cording for tires, 200 tons of technical paper and 30 tons of buna (synthetic) rubber, the announcement said.

An international trade agreement between the British and Soviet military governments was signed on Dec. 23, 1946, and provided for exchange of specific quantities of iron and steel products, standard and non-standard, from the British zone for foodstuffs and other material from the Soviet zone.

Pact Signed

When the economic interests of the British and American zones were merged on Jan. 1 this agreement was incorporated in the trade program of the German economics executive committee, and a new pact was signed with the Russians.

Both sides contracted to deliver specific tonnages of specified products for the first quarter of the year, with specific tonnages promised for each of the three months. The agreement was to be modified as conditions warranted at the beginning of each subsequent quarter.

At the time of the signing of the agreement at Minden last Jan. 19 representatives of all three zones joined in expressing hopes that the agreement might be a forerunner to the abolition of interzonal trade barriers. It was pointed out, however, that the agreement could not be interpreted as a preliminary move to Russia's joining in an economic merger of all three zones.

The British-American zone also has negotiated a trade agreement with the French zone for exchange of $6,600,000 in goods and materials for the first quarter of 1947.

U.S., Britain Reduce Steel Shipments To Red Zone

Berlin, March 21 (AP)—A joint British-American announcement said today that British and American authorities had sharply reduced shipments of German iron and steel to the Soviet zone and were considering a total embargo because the Russian zone has failed to fulfill terms of a trade agreement.

The joint statement said the Soviet zone was lagging far behind its commitments under the agreement with the combined American-British zone to deliver foodstuffs and various other materials in exchange for steel and iron.

On the other hand, the statement said, deliveries of iron and steel up to the end of February had fulfilled 95 per cent of the British-American commitment.

"This failure (of the Russians) has placed the United States-British zone in an extremely difficult position," the statement asserted.

Embargo Report Unconfirmed

A report from Minden, headquarters of the British-American Economic Control Group for the two western zones, said an embargo on all shipments of pig iron, steel and standard iron and steel products to the Russian zone had been ordered effective today.

But this report could not be confirmed officially until further conferences were held between British and American officials.

The Minden report said the embargo on all standard products would cover the bulk of shipments such as rails, slabs and H-bars.

Munich, March 21 (AP)—Plans for admission of so-called "democratic" parties in Germany's four occupation zones into a self-styled Germany-wide "democratic" party were announced today after a conference of party representatives in Rothenburg, Bavaria.

The regional parties represented were right-wing groups opposing socialism and favoring free enterprise and, in most cases, ranking third or fourth in strength in their respective districts.

Though the Allied Military Government has not yet authorized political parties organized on a nation-wide basis, the conference planned a co-ordinating committee for liaison among all the factions pending ultimate nationalization if possible.

Powers Split On Issue

Berlin, March 21 (AP)—The Big Four Allied Control Council for Germany was reported split today over the issue of nation-wide operation of German political parties.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, the French military governor, was said to have protested yesterday a recent call of the Christian Democratic Union for a conference of German political parties to set up a "committee for national representation."

He declared, said informants, that the action was illegal and was improper because the Foreign Ministers in Moscow had not yet disposed of the question of a central government for Germany.

Call Gets U.S. Okay

The Soviet Union was understood to have backed him up. But the United States and Britain, informants said, disagreed, and Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, American Deputy Military Governor, even indorsed the party's call and said German parties should be organized nationally.

The Control Council at the same time, however, solidly against the German black market, signed a severe law setting up penalties ranging up to a $500,000 fine or life imprisonment for theft and unlawful use of rationed food, other consumer goods and ration cards. The text of the law is to be made public March 25.

Party Merger Plans Made In Germany

Clarke Adviser in Germany

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Bertrand Clarke of Flushing, Queens, former vice president of the United States Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., and later president of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, has been appointed industrial adviser for the Joint Export-Import Agency of the United States and British zones of Germany, it was announced today.

SS GENERAL WILL DIE FOR KILLING U.S. FLIERS

DACHAU, Germany, March 21 (AP)—Jurgen Stroop, former SS general, and twelve other Germans were sentenced by a United States Military Government Court today to be hanged on charges of having murdered captured United States fliers.

Stroop smiled at his wife as he heard the judgment. Despite the death sentence, he will be extradited to Poland to face trial on a charge of having led Warsaw ghetto massacres that cost 50,000 lives.

Seven other defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from fifteen to three years. One defendant, Wilhelm Goehrendt, was acquitted.

BADEN BADEN, Germany, March 21 (AP)—Fifteen Germans convicted by a French military court of concentration camp atrocities were executed today by a French firing squad. The execution of four others was delayed, pending new proceedings.

Swiss Gets 4 Years For Selling War Data

Lausanne, Switzerland, March 21 (AP)—A Swiss citizen accused of espionage for the United States, France and Germany is under sentence of four years in prison.

Alter Bosshard, 37, former communal president of Zurich, was sentenced in Criminal Court yesterday upon conviction of providing forbidden political and military information service in the war, to the detriment of foreign countries and Switzerland.

Evidence indicated Bosshard had received 200,000 Swiss francs (about $47,000) from Germany and 30,000 francs (about $7,000) from American representatives.

France, Italy Sign Labor Agreement

Rome, March 21 (AP)—France and Italy signed today a new labor agreement which will admit 200,000 Italian industrial and agricultural workers to France during 1947.

Labor Minister Ambroise Croizat signed for France in a ceremony at the Italian Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza signed for Italy.

The treaty provides for the establishment of recruiting centers in Italy and France. Recruiting will be at the rate of about 17,000 monthly.

Workers will be allowed to transfer 20 per cent of their salaries to Italy if they are accompanied by families and 40 per cent if their families are in Italy or if they are bachelors.

Italian Frontier Guards Seize 130 From Austria

Rome, March 21 (AP)—Italian frontier guards have seized 130 Jews who attempted to cross the border from Austria into Italy at Passo di Resia, north of Bolzano, Ansa reported today.

The dispatch said the Jews, men and women, "are believed to have tried to get into Italy in order subsequently to go to Palestine."

Pope Receives Naval Officer

Vatican City, March 21 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII received Capt. William F. Fitzgerald of New York city, chief-of-staff to the commander of United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, in a private audience today.

MAR 1947

AIR GROUP, ARTILLERY KILL MANY

Foes Of Athens Strafed And Machine-Gunned; Band Of 100 Slain

Athens, March 21 (AP)—Press dispatches from Larisa said tonight that the Greek Army's 15th Division, supported by artillery and an air group, launched a large-scale offensive early Thursday on Mount Grammos, near the Albanian border, against Greek guerrilla forces.

Aircraft taking off from Larisa and Salonika airfields strafed and machine-gunned the guerrillas, inflicting heavy losses, the dispatches said.

Other reports said units of the 8th Division wiped out a band of more than 100 guerrillas at Hospsi on Mount Tzoumerka in Epirus, southeast of Mount Grammos and also within a few miles of Albanian territory.

Delegates Delay Drive

The offensive on Mount Grammos was to have started earlier, but was delayed by the presence of Russian and Polish delegates of the United Nations Balkan Investigation Commission in the region.

Greek military authorities earlier this week claimed that the presence of the Russian and Polish delegates, who remained in the area after other members of the commission returned to Salonika, was impeding Government military operations.

Before the offensive was launched, the commission was notified formally by Alexis Kyrou, Greek liaison officer.

Liaison Officers Booed

News dispatches printed in Athens said Balkan liaison officers who remained in Macedonia with the Polish and Russian delegates were booed and hissed by an angry crowd at Trikkala today and had to be taken to the town hall by police for safety.

The new dispatches said the crowd of about 5,000, mostly refugees fleeing from guerrillas, surrounded the building and pelted it with stones.

The Soviet delegate told local authorities that the Balkan liaison officers were under his protection in carrying out duties under order of the United Nations investigating commission and demanded complete protection by police. The liaison group is awaiting first opportunity to leave for Larisa.

32 Reported Dead At Prison

Thirty-two Communist convicts were killed in an attack on a prison at Ghythion in the southern Peloponnesus which was staged by neighboring villagers as reprisal for the murder of a rightist band chieftain, P. Katsareas, the Ministry of Public Order reported tonight.

The report was followed by a Government statement expressing "indignant disapproval" of the Ghythion slayings and declaring that severe punishment would be imposed on the attackers.

The Minister of Public Order, now touring eastern Macedonia, has been instructed to make a personal investigation and to go to Ghythion tomorrow.

The ministry announcement said the prison's 25 guards were overpowered by approximately 200 armed residents of near-by villages.

Observer Urged Temporarily For Greece

Salonika, Greece, March 21 (AP)—David Windle, representing Britain, proposed today that a subcommission remain in Salonika until the United Nations Balkan Inquiry Commission completes the writing of its report in Geneva.

The proposal, made at a private meeting of the commission, was supported by Mark Ethridge of the United States and was interpreted by some observers as a first step toward a recommendation by the commission for permanent border observers under auspices of the Security Council.

The commission will continue discussion of the proposal. One point is whether the subcommission could be created under the Security Council's resolution setting up the commission.

It was announced that two committees, one on facts and another on conclusions and recommendations, would be charged with writing the report in Geneva beginning April 7. Each committee would be composed of a representative from each delegation on the commission.

The commission's schedule calls for it to sit in Sofia, Bulgaria, March 24, and to leave there March 29 for meetings in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from March 30 to April 2. Teams will make side trips to Spoplje and Bulkjes, in Yugoslavia, and along the Bulgarian boundary.

'Chetnik' Radio Attacks Tito

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 21 (AP)—Shortwave radio listeners have been astounded the past two days by a strong Serbian voice of opposition to Premier Marshal Tito's regime, calling "for king and country."

The illegal broadcasts apparently originate inside Yugoslavia, where all regular radio stations and newspapers are controlled by the Government.

Chetniks Held Responsible

From the nature of the broadcasts it is apparent the radio is operated by underground remnants of Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks. Mihailovic has been executed.

Promptly at 6.45 A.M. a brief musical phrase has announced the beginning of the broadcast on the shortwave 49-meter band, and a man's voice has said:

"This is radio Ravna Gora, of free mountain Yugoslavia — for king and country."

Ravna Gora is a large mountain in western Serbia where Mihailovic had his headquarters during the war and where he was captured by Tito's men.

Fight Summarized

The broadcast today gave a historical summary of the struggle between the Chetniks and Tito's Partisans in 1941 and 1942, then started giving news of the United Nations inquiry commission in Greece, but was drowned out by a heavy buzzing. Apparently this was mechanical interference.

It was the first voice of public opposition heard inside the country since the Communist-controlled regime came into power.

Abdullah to Join Naval Cruise

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 21 (AP)—King Abdullah Ibn Ul-Hussein of Trans-Jordan has accepted a British invitation to make a fifteen-day voyage with units of the British Fleet in the Red Sea, starting April 6, the Trans-Jordan Minister to Baghdad said today.

BALKS BLAST AT U. S.

Budapest, March 21 (A. P.).—Smallholder party parliamentarians claimed today that Leftist attempts to force Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy to issue a statement assailing alleged United States "interference" in Hungarian affairs was blocked last night at an inter-party conclave.

The informants said pressure had been exerted by the Leftists ever since the United States sent its first note criticizing Russian motives in Hungary and asking for inter-allied investigation of an alleged plot to restore the regime of Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Soviet representatives have turned down demands by both the United States and Britain for investigation in Hungary, claiming it would be "unwarranted interference" in Hungarian affairs.

Sweden Reassures U. S. On Import Restrictions

STOCKHOLM, March 21 (AP).—In carrying out its policy of import restrictions announced last Saturday, the Swedish government intends to operate in accordance with the Swedish-American trade agreement of 1935, thus guaranteeing "fair treatment" of American export interests, a government spokesman said.

The statement was made after disclosures in Washington that an American note to Sweden was expected, questioning the Swedish government about possible conflict between the new restrictions and the equal treatment promised to American exporters under the 1935 agreement.

Sweden issued the import ban mainly because of diminishing dollar reserves.

Malaya Rubber Exports For January Are Listed

SINGAPORE, March 21 (AP).—Malaya's rubber exports in January were 67,504 tons, of which 17,751 tons went to the United States and 19,640 tons to the United Kingdom.

January production in the Malayan Union was 52,570 tons, the third successive monthly total above 50,000. The post-war high was set last November with 54,175 tons, the registrars of statistics said.

Stocks in the country at the end of January totaled 161,348 tons, including 19,406 tons on estates, 113,275 tons held by dealers and 28,667 tons in ports awaiting shipment.

Production during the month had been augmented by 26,776 tons imported, chiefly from The Netherlands East Indies.

CHIANG REPORTED EXPECTING U.S. AID

Quoted As Saying He's Confident Of Financial Help

Nanking, March 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported reliably to have told his party leaders today that he confidently expected financial aid from the United States and that it would be spent for national reconstruction and not to fight the Communists.

[Last December President Truman said a united, democratic China was of "utmost importance to world peace" and he hoped a half-billion dollar credit to China had not been endangered. None of this money ever has been passed on to China.

[This dispatch did not state Chiang's reasons for optimism, but his rising military fortunes and the sharpening United States attitude towards communism were apparent factors.]

Reference To Yenan's Fall

In an indirect reference to the capture Wednesday of Yenan, Chinese Communist capital, Chiang told his Kuomintang (Government party) Executive Committee that recent events showed the Communists could be beaten despite eight years of preparations for war against his Government.

The report on Chiang's 75-minute speech was relayed by a high Kuomintang official, who said the Generalissimo did not mention his future plans concerning the war.

This informant said Chiang stressed his Government's foreign policy, which he said was "perfectly correct" toward the Soviet Union.

This was in reply to Rightist party elements which had charged Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, with a "weak-kneed, impotent policy toward Russia."

Frank, Honest Criticism

"It is desirable to maintain friendly relations with other countries at all times," Chiang was quoted in dismissing the subject with a final remark that he wanted frank, honest criticism from party members "but not slanderous attacks."

Only news from the war fronts was a Government Central News Agency dispatch that the national flag was formally raised Thursday over Yenan and that the main Communist forces of Gen. Ho Lung had fled northeastward across the Yellow River into Shansi province.

The Communist radio, broadcasting from "North Shensi" province, conceded the loss of Yenan but said it was a planned evacuation.

The Communist broadcast alleged that Chiang had planned to take Yenan before the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference opened March 10 "to support the big stick policy of American imperialism and help (Secretary of State) Marshall tide over difficulties in Moscow," but that the defense had "foiled" this scheme.

Chiang Defends China's Russ Policies

Nanking, March 21 (AP)—A high Kuomintang (Government party) official said today that Chiang Kai-shek, answering charges that China's policy toward Russia was "weak-kneed," told the Kuomintang executive committee that it was "desirable to maintain friendly relations with other countries at all times."

The official gave this summary of the generalissimo's 75-minute address:

In reply to charges by Rightist Kuomintang members that Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh had adopted "a weak-kneed, impotent policy toward Russia," Chiang said the foreign policy China was pursuing toward the Soviet Union was "perfectly correct."

Work Reviewed

Chiang reviewed the Government's work in the diplomatic, economic, military and political fields, pointing out its merits and its failings.

China's economy, he said, was no longer in danger of collapse. He was looking forward confidently, he said, to American financial aid.

Chiang assured the 300 party members that an American loan would be used for national reconstruction, and not in the war against Communists.

Can Win, He Says

He said the Communists had been preparing for war against the Government for eight years, but that recent events proved the Reds could be beaten. He apparently referred to Government capture of Yenan, Communist capital.

The Kuomintang, Chiang went on, "heartily welcomes other parties to join in reorganization of the Government. We are not inviting other parties as if we were hosts, but are inviting them on an equal basis to expedite fulfillment of our desire to return the Government to the people."

Push Beyond Yenan

In the fighting, the Government's Central News Agency reported that Nationalist troops pushing out from captured Yenan, advanced eight miles to the northeast—the direction fleeing Communists had taken.

Main forces of Red General Ho Lung, routed from the Communist capital Wednesday, were reported to have crossed the Yellow River into Shansi province. The agency said Communist leaders had fled to Wayaopao and Suitem, respectively 50 and 90 miles northeast of their fallen capital.

Airfield Repaired

Nationalist troops repaired the Yenan's only airfield. Central News said the Communists had dug seven deep ditches across the field to prevent Government planes from landing.

A dispatch in *Hsin Sheng Pao*, Peiping newspaper owned by Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Nationalist forces in Manchuria, said a number of paratroop units took part in the capture of Yenan.

Meanwhile, eight leaders of the Democratic Socialist party and five of the Young China party were en route to Nanking to confer with Chiang on reorganization of the Government, in which both minority groups have promised to participate.

To Submit Candidates

The two groups were expected to submit candidates for the State Council and later for the Executive Yuan, both of which are now exclusively Kuomintang organizations.

Communist participation was out of the question, and the Democratic League this week proclaimed itself an opposition party.

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Yenan's Fall Laid To 'Big Stick' Policy

San Francisco, March 21 (AP)—The Chinese Communist radio declared today that "internationally, the attack on Yenan is to support the 'big stick' policy of American imperialism" and to help United States Secretary of State Marshall "tide over difficulties" at the Moscow conference.

The Red radio, broadcasting from north Shensi province following Government capture of the Red capital Wednesday, asserted that Chiang Kai-shek's aim had been to take Yenan before the Moscow conference opened.

In capturing Yenan, the radio added, the Government "only got one empty town and suffered heavy losses." Central organs of the Communist party were evacuated intact from the capital and will direct the war from northern Shensi province, the broadcast said.

Jap's Fear Of Russ Censored

Tokyo, March 21 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida's contention that the United States should not leave Japan after a peace treaty is signed, because of a Communist menace, has been censored from the Japanese press by United States Army authorities.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, head of the section embracing censorship, acknowledged that he had prohibited publication under regulations forbidding criticism by the Japanese of an allied power.

Yoshida, in an interview Wednesday, said that "we have a very dangerous enemy on our north" in arguing "you Americans have got to remain in Japan after the peace treaty if the United States is going to insure world peace." He added that "we are having our battles with the Communists, too."

Effort To Split Allies Seen

Publication or broadcast within Japan of the entire article was prohibited, but the censor passed another American interview with the Premier in which he said Japan was ready to shoulder the responsibilities of a formal peace.

Commenting on the interview, Willoughby said: "It looks as if Yoshida were exploiting an opportunity to be adverse against an ally (Russia). We have been protecting our allies, for better or worse, since they have been in Tokyo.

"While the occupation is in full swing it is composed of Allied interests. We impartially eliminate or modify those items . . . which might adversely affect the interests of the Allied powers."

U.S.-MANILA PACT SIGNED

MAR 1946

McNutt Leaves Philippines By Plane For U.S.

Manila, *Saturday*, March 22 (AP)—With a five-year military assistance pact signed, Ambassador Paul V. McNutt bade farewell to the Philippines today and left by plane with his party for the United States.

McNutt, retiring from the diplomatic service, had delayed his departure in order to sign yesterday the agreement by which the Philippines are integrated in United States plans for defending the Western Pacific.

President Manuel A. Roxas and other high Filipino and United States officials were at the airport to say good-by to McNutt, who was the last commissioner to the Philippines and the first Ambassador.

Of McNutt's departure Roxas said: "He has done much to help our country, and I regret to see him leave."

Roxas said the agreement was retroactive to July 4, 1946, and could be renewed or terminated five years from that date at the request of the Philippines.

While the agreement makes available to the Philippines arms, munitions and technical advice, American negotiators succeeded, despite Filipino protests, in retaining a phrase enabling the United States to retain title to all equipment.

$18,000,000 Authorized

The United States Congress last year authorized expenditure of $18,000,000 for supplies needed by the Philippine Army if these could not be supplied from American surpluses.

"Should our forces require supplies which the United States Army and Navy do not possess in sufficient quantity, the United States Army and Navy will make the necessary purchases for us," Roxas stated.

The President said many aspects of the military-assistance plan already were in operation under a 58-man mission headed by Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones. A Philippine Government spokesman said concrete plans for the new defense establishment would be worked out at conferences starting next week.

To Maintain Security

In signing, Roxas stressed that the American aid would enable his Government to maintain both external and internal security. This led observers to believe that at some future time an all-out campaign would be started against the Hukbalahap guerrillas who long have plagued the Government in central Luzon.

Roxas also remarked that 83 ships would be turned over to the Philippines for expanding the present army offshore patrol into a small navy.

Pact Is Signed For Military Aid To Philippines

Roxas and McNutt Complete Agreement That Furthers Defense Plans in Pacific

MANILA, March 21 (AP).—A five-year military assistance agreement which makes American arms, munitions, technical advice and training available to the Philippine armed forces was signed today by President Manuel A. Roxas and American Ambassador Paul V. McNutt.

The pact, complementing the agreement providing for American bases in the Philippines which was signed a week ago, makes the new republic an integral part of American defense plans in the Western Pacific.

Mr. McNutt said the agreement "completes the framework of intimate co-operation between our two countries and establishes a pattern unprecedented in history." The pact, he said, binds America to undertake, "without exacting a single obligation on the part of the Philippine government, to aid and assist national defense forces of the Philippines." Its value to the United States will be in "the advancement of our completely identical ideals and purposes in international affairs," he added.

A government spokesman said President Roxas, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, would summon members to a meeting to discuss the ground work for the new defense establishment. Filipino officials and an American military mission headed by Major General Albert M. Jones are to hold conferences to coordinate the Philippine plan with the over-all Pacific pattern.

President Roxas said the military agreement, effective from July 4, 1946, could be terminated or renewed in 1951 at the request of the Philippines.

Many aspects of the agreement already are in operation, Mr. Roxas said, with a fifty-eight-man mission headed by General Jones at work and the Philippine Army using American equipment. He said the Philippines will be able to send students to American military schools, and that transfer of eighty-three ships to the republic will mean that the present offshore patrol of the Philippine Army can become a small navy.

The pact provides that the Philippines shall not accept the services of any government other than the American government "for duties of any nature connected with the Philippine armed forces, except by mutual agreement of the two governments."

Mr. Roxas commented: "For a land like ours, which is starting out on its career as a free, independent nation, this grant of both materiel and training of personnel from the United States armed forces is a boon without price."

The signing of the agreement was the last official act here by Mr. McNutt, who will leave tomorrow to return to the United States via Europe.

Jap Defense Chides War Department

Tokyo, March 21 (A. P.).—American defense attorneys complained today of a lack of co-operation by the United States War Department, which employed them to assure a fair trial for twenty-six Japanese wartime leaders before the International Military Tribunal.

The complaints involved the texts of Japanese Government telegrams to its Kwantung Army in Manchuria at the time of the Mukden incident in 1931. A Japanese attorney told the court he had found the texts in a Japanese translation of a prosecution document never introduced in evidence. The texts, he said, were not included in an English version furnished American defense attorneys.

Defense Attorney Alfred Brooks told the tribunal the originals, seized by occupation forces, had been sent to Washington. He said the defense had made every effort to obtain them from the War Department.

Many Japs Still Follow Oldtime Superstitions

Tokyo, March 21 (AP)—Thousands of Japanese still plot their lives according to superstitions and their days according to the ancient lunar calendar.

A survey conducted by the Education Ministry's scientific education department showed today that villagers, farmers and fishermen still pay close heed to such ancient customs as lucky days and lucky years. And a surprising number of urban residents also observe old folklore.

Forty-five per cent of those answering questionnaires distributed through 138 national schools said they still use the lunar calendar, based on moon cycles.

Many said they believe a woman born in the Year of the Horse will be unlucky and unable to obtain a husband. The horse is one of twelve animals in a Nipponese-style zodiac.

Dutch Defend Arrests

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—A Dutch Embassy spokesman said today the Netherlands Government, replying to British protests, had defended the Dutch "arrests" of British ships carrying cargoes to and from Indonesian ports.

"The Netherlands Government acted in accordance with international law and existing regulations governing Netherlands Indies waters," the spokesman quoted the note as having said.

Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, disclosed last week that Dutch vessels had halted eleven British ships at the three-mile limit of Indonesian territorial waters, escorted them to Dutch-controlled ports and examined their cargoes.

Seized Ship Crew's Return Sought

Batavia, Java, March 21 (AP)—Capt. Rudy Gray formally requested United States Consul General Walter Foote today to repatriate the officers and crew of the Liberty ship Martin Behrman to the United States as distressed seamen.

He indicated that he would refuse a Dutch offer to permit the United States crew to sail the empty ship away next week—as soon as her confiscated $3,000,000 cargo is unloaded.

Gray and James A. Ryan, representative of the charterers, the Isbrandtsen Company, reiterated their claim that the Behrman was seized by Dutch authorities on March 7 and has been their responsibility since. They contend the seizure was accomplished when civil police forcibly prevented crewmen from carrying out Gray's order to lift the gangplank. The captain immediately walked off the ship and has not returned.

Not Seized, Dutch Contend

The Dutch maintain, on the other hand, that the ship was not seized, but merely detained pending unloading of a cargo which the Dutch say the Behrman had no right to carry.

Earlier, Gray announced that his 38-man crew had cabled the National Maritime Union, asking that all Dutch shipping to the United States be blacklisted in retaliation for the treatment accorded the Behrman and her crew in The Netherlands East Indies.

He said the crew voted unanimously to send the cable at a union meeting aboard ship.

The Netherlands East Indies Government said last night that the Behrman would be permitted to sail next week, as soon as the unloading of the cargo of rubber, cinchona (quinine bark) and sisal is completed.

Indonesian Republic's Claim

The cargo was loaded at Cheribon, a port controlled by the Indonesian Republic, and the Dutch maintained that the cargo comprised "looted" property from Dutch estates in the hands of the republic. For that reason the Dutch ordered the vessel to Batavia and confiscated the cargo.

A highly placed Dutch source said the Dutch would ship equivalent amounts of rubber, cinchona and sisal to the United States, so it would not lose the critical materials as a result of the seizure. He said no legal charges would be pressed against Gray or his crew.

Ryan said, however, that the Isbrandtsen Company still considers the Behrman was seized and that even if Gray reassumes command and decides to sail before the Indies Government decides to pay damages the company will press a claim for $10,000,000 against the Government.

Holland To Let American Ship Sail With Duplicate Of Cargo

Washington, March 21 (AP)—The Netherlands Government has agreed to let the American merchant ship Martin Behrman sail from Batavia with a duplicate of the cargo she previously was forced to unload, the State Department said tonight.

The settlement also provides "fair compensation" to the Isbrandtsen Company, the ship's operators, and reimbursement for the delay.

$10,000,000 Claim Expected

The Martin Behrman's cargo of sugar and other commodities from Indonesian-held territory in Java was seized by Netherlands authorities. The ship was taken under naval escort from Cheribon, Java, to Batavia and the cargo unloaded there.

The cargo included rubber, cinchona (from which quinine is derived) and sisal valued at $3,000,000. The Dutch contended that the cargo comprised property "looted"

from Dutch estates now in the hands of the Indonesian republic.

A dispatch from Batavia said the company would claim $10,000,000 from the Netherlands for damages.

"Acted Within Legal Rights"

The State Department announcement said it considers that the Netherlands Government "acted within its legal rights" but that the settlement was made "in the spirit of the traditionally cordial relations between our two peoples."

Hans Isbrandtsen, president of the Isbrandtsen Company, said in a statement that if the duplicate cargo "means that the Dutch are simply tendering us some other freight in Batavia and we are to permit the original cargo to be taken peremptorily by the Dutch, then our answer is clear. The Dutch offer is unacceptable to us.

"If, on the other hand, the Dutch are placing the original Indonesian freight they have taken off the Martin Behrman back on the ship, that offer will be considered."

Jilted, He'll Try Again

Brisbane, Australia, March 21 (AP)—Lloyd Alfred Chappat, 23-year-old ex-GI, stowed away aboard a Swedish liner out of his home town of San Francisco and worked his passage to Australia to marry an Australian girl he met during the war.

Brisbane newspaper men, after hearing his story, went to see the girl, Dulcie Spencer, 23, a Brisbane typist. Dulcie was a little surprised.

"I'm going to marry an Australian ex-service man, Pat McGarry, Easter Monday," she said.

When Chappat heard the news he brooded for a week, then called in newsmen and told them:

"That's all finished now. I'm in love with a Sydney girl, and the only guy who will ever know her name apart from me will be the parson who marries us."

He said that during the week he brooded, telegrams, letters and phone calls had "poured" into his hotel room from eligible Queensland girls.

U.S. Corfu Request

Lake Success, N.Y., March 21 (AP). The United States tonight asked the United Nations Security Council to bring in a finding that Albania "had knowledge" of the laying of a mine field in the Corfu Channel last October 22.

Delegate Herschel V. Johnson, modifying a British demand that Albania be held responsible for laying the mines which damaged two Royal Navy warships with the loss of 44 lives, said the United States was not able to support such an outright accusation.

However, he declared that he was convinced "that the mines could not have been laid without the knowledge of the Albanian Government."

Gromyko Would Drop Case

Johnson accepted another portion of the British resolution which directed the British and Albanian governments to settle the dispute on the basis of the findings and further calling for the Security Council to retain the question on its agenda until settlement was reached.

Johnson came forward with the compromise after Hysni Kapo, Albanian representative, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, had denied all the British accusations and suggested that the Security Council drop the case.

Calling for "a pure and simple rejection" of British claims, Kapo said not a single fact had been advanced to serve as a foundation for the accusations.

Gromyko used virtually the same words and further contended that British ships were "lording it in this area (the Corfu Channel)."

Sir Alexander Cadogan asked for time to study the American modifications and the next meeting was set for Tuesday.

Affirmative Votes Needed

As delegates paused for the week-end recess, the situation stood this way:

Belgium, Colombia and Australia said they would go as far as the United States version of the resolution; Poland and Russia want the case thrown out. Albania, as a non-member, and Britain, as the complaining party, have no vote.

Seven affirmative votes are needed for passage and even then the motion may be vetoed by any member of the Big Five.

Several delegations have indicated they favored as second choice reference of the complaint to the International Court of Justice for opinion on legal points. Such an alternative was considered likely if the revised American version fails to carry, but here again Russia would have the option of a veto.

Albania To Rebut Corfu Charges

Lake Success, N.Y., March 21 (AP). Hysni Kapo, Albanian representative, asked for the floor in the Security Council today to deliver a final rebuttal to British charges that Albania mined, or was responsible for mining, the Corfu Channel last fall.

Also to be heard from again as the Council convened was Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, who has made it plain that he wants the case dismissed.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, summed up his country's case yesterday with a renewed appeal that Albania be judged responsible and be forced to negotiate settlement with the London Government for mine damage to two destroyers and the deaths of 44 seamen.

Council delegates indicated that the session would be prolonged in efforts to wind up the case this week.

OneDay'sPayPlan To 'Save Children'

Lake Success, March 21 (AP)—Contributions of one day's pay from every working man and woman in the world will be sought by the United Nations to keep an estimated 20,000,000 children from slow starvation.

The voluntary contributions will be collected on a special "save the children" day to be designated by Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general.

The United Nation's Economic and Social Council, meeting today as a committee of the whole on social affairs, approved the relief collection plan as part of the program of the international children's emergency fund.

The fund's executive board, in a report to the Council, estimated at least 60,000,000 children today lack sufficient food for healthy growth and a third of this number desperately need another meal a day to keep them well and alive. The cost was estimated at $400,000,000 for one year.

The fund was created by the United Nations last December to meet this emergency growing out of the war.

Any Red Regime Imperils U.S.: Acheson

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Acheson said today the existence of "Communist-dominated governments" any place in the world is "dangerous to the security of the United States."

Acheson made that reply when Representative Judd (R., Minn.) asked whether a Communist-dominated Government of China would be a danger to United States security.

For the second straight day, Acheson testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on President Truman's request for authority to use $400,000,000 plus military advice and materials to help Greece and Turkey resist Communist aggression.

Cites Unanimity Of Reds

Before Judd's question, Acheson said that a Communist-dominated government in Greece would be considered dangerous to this country's security.

A moment later, he commented that "Communist organizations throughout the world appear to act with a high degree of discipline and unanimity which is beyond the probability of coincidence."

Judd had asked whether the State Department knew of any "Communist government" in the world that is "not Soviet dominated."

At that point, Representative Merrow (R., N.H.) interjected that he favored a "show down" with the Communists. He added:

"Mr. Stalin and his associates won't stop their program of aggressive expansion until the United States takes a firm stand."

Sees Test In Eyes Of World

Merrow asked whether the United States would be abandoning its world leadership by denying aid to Greece and Turkey.

Acheson replied: "If the United States will not accede to the requests made on it, there will be a strong conviction throughout the world that a great deal of our professions are merely words."

At the outset of today's testimony, Acheson quickly settled one issue which had developed between him and the lawmakers.

He said he would arrange to make public later secret "background" documents concerning the situation in Greece and Turkey.

"Secret" In Big Letters

Copies of the documents were given members of the committee yesterday with "secret" stamped on them in big letters.

Suggesting they be made public, Chairman Eaton (R., N.J.) said committee sentiment was that the public should have whatever information is given the Congress on the momentous foreign-policy issue.

From that point, the lawmakers plied him with questions on all the broad implications of Mr. Truman's proposal.

Acheson's Answers

Some of the answers they got:

The Administration has "no secret plans up its sleeve" for helping other countries with aid similar to that planned for Greece and Turkey. The question came from Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.).

Acheson does not consider that the United States, by aiding Greece and Turkey, was "advocating a return to the balance of power policy." The question came from Representative Richards (D., S.C.).

Greece's request for help from the United States does not indicate "failure of the United Nations." This also was asked by Richards.

Monarchy Up To Greeks

"The question of a monarchy (in Greece) is one for the people of Greece to decide." Representative Bolton (R., Ohio) had asked whether the intention was to "preserve the *status quo*."

Despite his statements concerning the dangers from Communist-dominated governments, Acheson detoured around many questions which brought up Russia directly.

At one point, Representative Smith (R., Wis.) asked:

"Is this bill a blow at Russia? Is it a blow at Communism? Or is it a blow at the armed guerrillas in Greece?"

"It is not a blow at anyone except the forces of disintegration," Acheson responded.

Out To Stop "Pressures"

He added that the "pressures" forcing disintegration were threatening free institutions of free peoples.

Later, Representative Jonkman (R., Mich.) asked him:

"Is it not true that this is ideological warfare in which we are showing Russia that we are going to help countries to the south of her, with which she has been waging a war of nerves?"

Acheson referred Jonkman to an earlier statement that "we are helping Turkey withstand 'external pressures.'"

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) told Acheson the United States should take the case of any "outside pressure" on Turkey to the United Nations Security Council.

Turk Defense Questioned

"If X-country is going to march across Turkey's border," Mrs. Douglas declared, "then 700,000 troops won't stop it."

[The Turks are reported to have more than 700,000 men under arms.]

Representative Fulton (R., Pa.) suggested it should be made clear that the United States had no intention of restricting inspection of its aid in Turkey and Greece.

"Certainly not," snapped Acheson, "we have no intention of keeping anyone out. That's up to the Greek Government. The Greeks can invite in the whole United Nations Assembly if they want."

Later, in response to a query from Representative Javits (R., N.Y.), Acheson declared:

"If we allow Greece to go to pieces, we'll have a commissar in charge of the place in short order."

Aid Asked By Both Countries

Acheson testified, under questioning by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.), that Soviet insistence on participation in the defense of the Dardanelles Straits is one of the "external pressures" on the Government of Turkey.

Mundt asked whether the aid to the two Mediterranean countries is "the first step to stop expansion of communism into countries that are free and democratic."

Acheson recalled that President Truman had said Greece and Turkey asked for United States aid.

He added: "The President did not state at any time that this is a crusade against an ideology."

Report To U.N. Possible

Acheson also had another tentative date today—this one with Warren Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations. Austin has been reported deeply disturbed over the possible effect this country's decision to go it alone in the case of Greece and Turkey may have on small-nation members of the world organization.

Speculation was rife on Capitol Hill that Austin might urge upon President Truman a face-saving gesture for the United Nations. This possibly would be a formal report of the situation to Secretary General Trygve Lie with the explanation that the United Nations was bypassed only because it is not yet equipped for action.

Conforms with Purposes of World Body, Senate Is Told.

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) A declaration that the proposed United States action in Greece and Turkey conforms with "the principles and purposes" of the United Nations was introduced in the Senate today by Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich) and Connally (D-Tex).

The two leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee offered the declaration in the form of a preamble to the bill authorizing aid to Greece and Turkey to bolster them against Communism. The senator's aim is to meet criticism here and abroad that President Truman's proposal would snub the UN.

UN Actions Cited

The preamble notes that the UN security council already "has recognized the seriousness of the unsettled conditions" on the Greek frontiers. It recalls that the UN food and agriculture mission "recognized the necessity that Greece receive financial and economic assistance and recommended that Greece request such assistance" from the UN and from the United States and Britain.

It then declares that the UN "is not now in a position to furnish to Greece and Turkey the financial and economic assistance which is immediately required" and concludes:

"The furnishing of such assistance to Greece and Turkey by the United States will contribute to the freedom and independence of all members of the United Nations in conformity with the principles and purposes of the charter."

The bill to which the preamble would be affixed is now in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. If the preamble is not adopted in the House, Vandenberg and Connally are confident they have enough influence to win its acceptance in the Senate.

Some congressmen said that the UN charter requires the United

Proposed Aid to Greece Held No Snub for UN

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States to notify the international agency of its action. They reported that this would be done by means of a letter from Warren R. Austin, the American delegate, to Trygve Lie, the UN secretary.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told newsmen no such letter has been prepared by Mr. Truman. But the congressmen understood the state department either has drawn one up or plans to draw it up, for the president's approval.

Other Developments

There also were these developments:

1. Undersecretary of State Acheson agreed to strip the "secret" label off background documents given to house committee members on Mediterranean policy. Several of the legislators here insisted the documents should be published. Mechanical difficulties at the state department in making copies, however, delayed the publication until tomorrow.

2. British government informants said in London that Britain is helping the Greek government plan a spring offensive against the guerrillas in the north and will continue limited military and economic aid until the United States steps in. The informants said the decision to continue British aid was based on assurances received in London that Congress will approve Mr. Truman's proposal.

3. A resolution to put Congress on record as favoring creation of a United States of Europe within the framework of the UN was introduced in the Senate and House.

4. Senator Kem (R-Mo) suggested that no American products under export controls should be shipped to Russia and countries dominated by Moscow. He suggested writing such a ban into legislation to continue export controls.

Acheson, quizzed for a second day by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the administration has "no secret plans up its sleeve" and that the program for action in Greece and Turkey is not designed as "a blow at anyone except the forces of disintegration."

Preamble on Loan

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Following is the text of the preamble Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Tom Connally have proposed for the Greek-Turkish loan legislation:

Whereas the Governments of Greece and Turkey have sought from the Government of the United States immediate financial and other assistance which is necessary for the maintenance of their survival as free nations; and

Whereas the national integrity and survival of these nations are of importance to the security of the United States and of all freedom-loving peoples and depend upon the receipt at this time of assistance; and

Whereas the Security Council of the United Nations has recognized the seriousness of the unsettled conditions prevailing on the border between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, and, if the present emergency is met, may subsequently assume full responsibility for this phase of the problem as a result of the investigation which its commission is currently conducting; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization mission for Greece recognized the necessity that Greece receive financial and economic assistance and recommended that Greece request such assistance from the appropriate agencies of the United Nations and from the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdon; and

Whereas the United Nations is not now in a position to furnish to Greece and Turkey the financial and economic assistance which is immediately required; and

Whereas the furnishing of such assistance to Greece and Turkey by the United States will contribute to the freedom and independence of all members of the United Nations in conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter;

Now, therefore, be it enacted, etc. * * *

RAIL MEN OPPOSE TRUMAN

Say U. N. Should Handle Greek and Turkish Situation

CLEVELAND, March 21 (AP)—Leaders of the nation's two most powerful railroad brotherhoods supported tonight President Truman's proposal to give the Greeks food and clothing relief but opposed United States military assistance to either Greece or Turkey. They said the United Nations should handle the latter phase.

A statement by Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said: "We advocate dispatching immediate relief in the form of food and clothing for the suffering people of Greece, with the provision that distribution should be supervised by United States personnel.

On the subject of the President's military request, the brotherhood heads asserted: "The challenge of Russia as a powerful nation, threatening the independent existence of surrounding states, is not one which the United States should meet alone. For that reason we are opposed to the proposal that the United States send military assistance to either Turkey or Greece."

SOUTH AFRICA PAYS HALF LEND-LEASE

Hands U.S. Check For $50,000,000 For War Aid

Washington, March 21 (AP)—South Africa handed the United States a check for $50,000,000 today to pay off half her debt for lend-lease goods supplied her during wartime.

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, received the check from H. T. Andrews, the South African Minister.

It was the largest single cash payment received in the windup of the lend-lease arrangement by which the United States supplied Warld War II Allies with goods which cost originally more than $50,000,000,000.

It was also one of the final official actions of the lend-lease administration, which goes out of business tomorrow.

Russia Settlement

The State Department henceforth will carry on liquidation of outstanding accounts and thus faces such problems as trying to reach a settlement for more than $11,200,000,000 lend-lease supplied Russia. Thus far, Moscow has failed even to reply to this Government's suggestion of a settlement.

South Africa is to pay a second $50,000,000 cash in six months. The total of $100,000,000 was agreed upon to settle for supplies costing $169,000,000 which were shipped directly to South Africa.

In addition, South Africa received indirectly lend-lease goods which cost $704,000,000. These were supplied mostly through the British to South African troops under British command, and were largely written off in the settlement with Britain.

HUNGARY TO GET GRAIN

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight an allotment of 40,000 tons of grain to Hungary, whose government the United States has sought to protect from what it calls Soviet Russian "interference."

The action followed by a day a rejection of a request for 100,000 tons from Marshall Tito's authoritarian regime in Yugoslavia.

The grain for Hungary will come from United States sources and help Hungary maintain its bread ration, which recently was reduced. for the rest of the crop year. The remainder of 5,000 tons is seed wheat.

The allocation was made by the emergency food council. All is expected to be shipped before the end of April.

The State Department said that the action was "in accord with the U. S. government's desire to aid Hungary in its present difficult economic situation."

Food Situation Worse Than '44, Yugoslav Says

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Sava N. Kosanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador, issued a statement today saying the food situation in Yugoslavia "is worse even than during the winter of 1944-45."

"The ration in Yugoslavia today is a ration of hunger," he said, adding that the people of his country had never received as large rations as international organizations such as UNRRA decided they should have.

Kosanovic made no mention of the State Department's announcement yesterday that no American relief is planned for Yugoslavia and no grain can be sold it at this time.

The State Department noted that the Communist-dominated Yugoslav Government had shipped grain to Romania and Albania. The Department also said the official Yugoslav news agency had claimed that country's bread ration was larger than that of France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland.

Senator Proposes Ban On Exports To Russia

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Senator Kem (R., Mo.) proposed today a ban on the export of all American goods to Russia and countries dominated by Moscow. He would write such a provision into pending legislation to continue export control.

Another development in the international field was the introduction in the Senate and House of identical resolutions to put the United States on record as favoring creation of a United States of Europe. The move was fathered in the Senate by Senators Fullbright (D., Ark.) and Thomas (D., Utah) and in the House by Representative Boggs (D., La.).

KOREAN SHIFT PREDICTED

But State Department Disagrees With Rhee's Forecast

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korea independence leader, said today that an "interim independent government" will be established there within thirty to sixty days. He said a civilian high commissioner would replace the American military governor.

A State Department spokesman commented that the statements "are simply suppositions put forward by Dr. Rhee."

BILL WOULD GIVE 30 P.C. CUT TO LOW PAY GROUP

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House Speaker Says Peoples' Burden Can Be Eased, Debt Reduced.

DEMOCRATS PROTEST

Doughton Urges Delay, Citing Uncertainty of U.S.'s World Commitments.

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) Republicans shoved their $4,000,000,000 income tax cut through the House Ways and Means Committee today, 16 to 9, and Speaker Martin (R-Mass) said the House "definitely will pass" it next week.

Martin called upon the Republicans to rally behind the bill, issuing a statement that:

To "Keep Promise"

"The Republicans have clearly recognized for a long time the dangers of excessive taxation and the absolute necessity for tax cuts. We promised the nation lower taxes—and we shall keep faith with the American people.

"These tax cuts are entirely practicable while at the same time payments are made on the debt.

"People in the lower income brackets must have relief from crushing taxation and unbearably high prices. Government economies and more and more production constitute the answer to both problems. x x x

"Venture capital must have a chance for a reasonable return as an incentive to invest, in order to make more good jobs at good wages, increase production, improve quality, and bring down prices for all the people.

"If the government ever took over the financing of business and control of jobs and wages, we would have Communism or state socialism before we knew it. Therefore, venture capital must have incentive tax cuts."

Engel to Fight Bill

Notwithstanding Martin's statement, Rep. Engel (R-Mich), who has termed the legislation "a rich man's tax bill," said he will carry to the House floor his fight against it.

The bill would give a 30 percent tax cut to persons with income (gross income minus personal exemptions and deductions) of $1,000 or less, and a 20 percent cut to persons with taxable income above $1,395. For those in between, the cut would range from a flat $57 to $53 a year.

(Persons with a taxable income of $1,001 would get the $57 reduction, those with $1,395 would get $53).

Rep. Dingell (D-Mich), a committee member, told reporters the Democrats "shelled the Republicans into submission and retreat to force a revision of the bill that would give a better break to the little man." but he said "the bill still still smells bad to me."

Doughton Loses Delay Move

Rep. Doughton (D-NC) who was chairman of the committee when the Democrats held control, moved to delay any tax cut, remarking that "with the dark clouds now hanging over the world, we don't know what our commitments and expenses will be."

His motion was beaten on a strict party-line vote—the 10 Democrats for it, the 15 Republicans against it.

Then the reduction bill was approved, with Rep. West (D-Tex) joining the 15 Republicans in favor.

"I voted to postpone consideration," West said. "I thought the sensible thing to do would be to wait until we get the budget committee report. When the postponement motion was defeated I voted to report the bill. It is not what I wanted, but I favor a reduction in taxes."

The tax slash, if approved by House and Senate and signed by the President, would be retroactive to Jan. 1. Withholdings from wages and salaries would drop June 1 and all taxpayers would get refunds of overpayments between those two dates, at the new rates.

Ways and Means Chairman Knutson (R-Minn), author of the measure, told reporters that we won't have much trouble putting it through the House." He said he believes the revision giving small income persons an extra $386,000,000 reduction has erased much of the opposition in Republican ranks.

Doughton conceded the Republicans "probably have the votes to put this through the House," adding: "But I don't know what is going to happen when the bill gets over to the Senate."

Rep. Rayburn (D-Tex), former speaker and now the Democratic floor leader, took a stand against the bill, supporting President Truman's plea that congress use any treasury surpluses this year to begin payment on the debt instead of cutting taxes.

Table For New Tax Bill

1947

Washington, March 21 (AP)—How the new tax bill, approved by the House Ways and Means Committee today, would affect a married couple with no children, showing income, present tax and proposed tax in the new bill, follows:

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Present Tax	New Tax
$1,200	$38.00	$26.60
1,500	95.00	66.50
1,800	152.00	106.40
2,000	190.00	133.00
2,500	285.00	228.00
3,000	380.00	304.00
4,000	589.00	471.20
5,000	798.00	638.40
6,000	1,045.00	836.00
7,000	1,292.00	1,033.60
8,000	1,577.00	1,261.60
9,000	1,862.00	1,489.60
10,000	2,185.00	1,748.00
11,000	2,508.00	2,006.40
12,000	2,869.00	2,295.20
13,000	3,230.00	2,584.00
14,000	3,638.00	2,910.80
15,000	4,047.00	2,237.60

20,000	6,393.50	5,114.80
25,000	9,082.00	7,265.00
30,000	11,970.00	9,576.00
40,000	18,097.30	14,487.00
50,000	24,795.00	19,836.00
60,000	31,891.50	25,513.20
70,000	39,273.00	31,418.40
80,000	46,939.50	37,551.60
90,000	54,891.00	43,912.80
100,000	63,127.50	50,502.00
150,000	105,383.00	84,306.80
200,000	148,124.00	118,499.20
250,000	191,339.50	153,071.60
300,000	234,564.60	187,651.60
400,000	321,014.50	264,723.50
500,000	407,464.50	342,073.50
750,000	623,389.50	535,448.50
1,000,000	439,714.50	728,823.50
2,000,000	1,704,214.50	1,502,323.50
5,000,000	4,275,000.00	3,822,823.50

SUGAR RATIONING EXTENSION VOTED

House Sets October 31 Date; Senate Group Would Retain Rent Control.

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) The house voted 286 to 54 today for legislation extending rationing and price control of sugar until October 31, 1947, and sent the measure to the senate.

Simultaneously, a Senate Banking Subcommittee voted unanimously in favor of a bill continuing rent controls through Feb. 29, 1948, without a general increase in rent ceilings.

Passage of the sugar control legislation was by a roll-call vote at the insistence of Democrats who demanded a record tally in an evident move to get Republicans "on the record" in favor of continued controls.

Sugar Control Extended

The measure also extends allocation powers over sugar until March 31, 1948. They were scheduled to expire at the end of this month.

Without the legislation, price control and rationing of sugar would end next June 30.

The House approved an amendment by Rep. Gamble (R-NY) to permit the importation of jams, jellies and syrups in consumer-sized packages without a ration stamp—provided they are made from sugar not originally intended for importation to this country.

Senate action on rent and sugar controls bogged down when the Senate Republican Policy Committee failed to reach agreement on whether controls should be continued, changed or dropped. The issue will be referred to a meeting of all Senate Republicans tomorrow.

Argues for 10 P. C. Hike

Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) argued in the policy committee for a blanket 10 per cent rent increase if controls are continued, but it was this provision that killed an earlier bill.

Senator McCarthy (R-Wis) contended that sugar controls should be dropped because of an estimated 650,000-ton increase in Cuban production this year.

Congressional delay in settling the rent-control issue brought criticism from Morgan L. Fitch, of Chicago, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He declared in a statement:

"The congress knows there can be no end to the housing shortage, no stability in the real estate market, no economic balance of supply and demand, no eradication of the vicious black market in rental contracts so long as rent control and bureaucratic bungling freeze one set of tenants in and another set out.

"And yet the senate leaders continue to toss the ball around the infield long after the folks in the stand are ready for the game to start."

Under the bill approved by the Senate banking subcommittee, state governors would be authorized to set up advisory rent committees in each of the 600-odd rent control areas which the OPA established. Individual states could take over their own controls by showing the government they have set up an adequate control program.

The measure further provides for removal of rent ceilings on new houses, on dwellings that rent for $225 a month or more, on accommodations not rented between Feb. 1, 1946, and Jan. 31, 1947, and on hotels and motor courts.

Authority for Local Boards

Local advisory boards would have authority to recommend outright removal or increases in rent ceilings on an area basis and special adjustments in "hardship" cases.

The subcommittee next will tackle the question of how the rent program will be carried out after OPA shuts down on June 30.

In his blast against congressional delay, Fitch charged that the issue is being "sidetracked until after a municipal election in Chicago."

His statement continued:

"Homeless veterans and houseless citizens are being victimized by political manipulations of U. S. senate leaders.

"Now we find the entire nation subverted because of an ill-gotten theory that rent control relief may injure the chances of a Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, who himself has foredoomed all prospects of his election by his endorsement of rent control at the local level."

U. S. Extending Wheat Exports Through May

Department of Agriculture HadContemplatedHalting Shipments After April

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—The Agriculture Department announced today it will permit exports of wheat in May.

Earlier, it had contemplated halting such shipments after April until the 1947 crop became available late in the spring.

The department set aside 203,000 long tons, or 7,579,00 bushels, of wheat for May export. It also set export allotments of 1,093,000 tons, or about 50,000,000 bushels, for other grains, including corn, grain sorghums, oats and barley.

Officials explained that a review of the wheat situation makes possible additional shipments in May.

Wheat under government purchase contracts at this time will be sufficient, they said, to cover April and May allocations.

The largest single wheat allotment for May was 45,000 tons for the American-British zones of Germany, with United States zones in the Pacific second with 27,000 tons, Mexico third with 20,000, and the United Kingdom and France and French North Africa next with 18,000 each.

The May allocations, for all grains and flour, included:

United Kingdom, 45,000 tons; India, 81,000; France and French North Africa, 100,000; Belgium, 40,000; The Netherlands, 56,000; Finland, 12,000; Switzerland, 11,000; Portugal, 20,000; Eire, 4,000.

Romania, 18,000; United States-United Kingdom zones in Germany, 330,000; French zones in Germany, 38,000; United States zones in the Pacific, 174,000; Mexico, 25,000; Hungary, 8,000; Austria, 29,000; China, 9,000; Greece 38,000; Italy, 145,000; Poland 49,000, and all others, 64,000.

PRICE BOOSTED ON NEWSPRINT

Canadian Company Increases Cost By $6 A Ton

Montreal, March 21 (AP)—Canadian International Paper Sales Company, Inc., today announced an increase of $6 a ton in the price of newsprint.

The company sent the following telegram to all its United States and Canadian customers:

"Referring to our contract with you, our standard price for newsprint will be increased by $6 a ton, effective April 1, 1947.

"As you know, International Paper Company has spared no effort or expense in order to turn out the greatest possible volume, all of which has been devoted to the needs of our traditional customers."

Other Firms Expected To Follow

New York, March 21 (AP)—Newsprint quarters today predicted that the $6-a-ton increase in newsprint announced by Canadian International Paper Sales Company would be followed in the immediate future by other domestic and Canadian producers.

The advance indicated a delivered price in New York City of $90 a ton. Normally the local price is $1 below quotations in many other ports of entry.

At the start of 1946 newsprint, then under OPA control, was priced at $67 a ton. This level held until Canada revalued its currency to par with the United States dollar in July, which resulted in a boost of $6.80 a ton, to $73.80.

Boosted To $84 By OPA

When OPA was revived, following the July lapse, the price went back to $67. In late August OPA authorized a $7 increase, to $74, and another $10 raise to $84 in October.

Today's announcement followed testimony before a Senate small business subcommittee investigating newsprint supplies that small publishers had been offered newsprint at prices ranging up to $250 a ton.

Severe weather in Canada, which tangled transportation already hampered by inadequate rolling stock, recently forced many domestic publishers to limit space for advertising and curtail the size of editions to make the available supplies of newsprint go as far as possible.

Canada supplies the United States with about 80 per cent of its newsprint.

Lilienthal Held Nearly Certain Of Approval

Washington, March 21 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal has the present support of a majority of the Senate, an Associated Press checkup showed today.

Hence his confirmation as chairman of the Atomic Control Commission is almost certain unless some senators change their minds during debate.

Of 74 members willing to say how they would vote on the controversial nomination, 49—a clear majority of the 95 qualified members—said they intend to support the nomination. Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said debate on the issue probably will start Monday.

Six "Yes" Voters Withhold Names

Forty-three senators, including Senator Capper (R., Kan.), who had been undecided until today, have announced publicly their support of Lilienthal. Six others said they intend to vote "yes," but do not want their names used before they announce their stand in the Senate.

Twenty-five senators are listed as opposed to confirmation. Five of these, however, are withholding publication of their names until they can tell their colleagues in Senate speeches why they do not want to see the former TVA chieftain continue at the helm of the Atomic Commission. Lilienthal has been serving under a recess appointment since last January 1.

21 Not Saying

With the Lilienthal nomination and those of his commission colleagues likely to be debated all of next week, 21 senators had not made up their minds or declined to say even privately how they would vote.

In this group are five Democrats and sixteen Republicans, including several GOP first termers who may present a fairly solid front against confirmation. Most observers believe that a majority of the 21 will go against confirmation, thus providing a relatively close count on the final vote.

Eight-Vote Margin Predicted

Democratic strategists who have been polling the membership said they believe the nominee can be confirmed by a minimum margin of eight votes, allowing for the absences which usually occur even on such controversial tests.

However, Taft—who openly opposes Lilienthal as being "too soft" toward communism—said he thinks the outcome still hangs in the balance and will not be determined until all the debate is concluded.

The Ohio Senator, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, said he thinks recent international developments which caused President Truman to ask aid for Turkey and Greece to block communism out of those two countries "have not been a help to Lilienthal."

McKellar Charges Discounted

Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) has charged that Lilienthal permitted Communists to infiltrate the TVA organization while he headed it, but members of the Senate Atomic Committee apparently found little basis for these charges in voting 8 to 1 to support the nomination.

What the Senate does about the Lilienthal appointment is held likely to guide its action on the nominations of four other commission members and of Carroll L. Wilson, named as general manager of the atomic setup.

U. S. OFFICIAL'S OUSTER IS ASKED

House Group Would Drop Labor Department Executive on Red Charges.

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) The House Appropriations Committee voted today to take Edgar L. Warren, a high labor department official off the government payroll on the grounds that he had belonged to "Communist-inspired" organizations.

Five of Warren's ex-associates from the War Labor Board promptly replied that "he is a loyal and devoted citizen."

The vehicle for the proposed ouster is a $1,685,586,780 bill to finance the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency for the year beginning July 1.

In submitting it, the committee wrote in a provision to deny any funds to the office of the director of the conciliation service, which is Warren's job. The provision likewise affects the offices of some 100 other executives and employes of the service.

The conciliation service is the labor department's main tool in trying to settle labor-management disputes.

The committee reported to the House:

"Mr. Warren admitted that he has been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and the Washington Bookshop, and attended meetings. Both of these organizations are Communist-inspired fronts and have been so certified by the Committee on un-American Activities.

"Mr. Warren contended that he does not now have any radical beliefs. He admitted that in 1944, or perhaps 1943, he made a speech to an inter-departmental group of government employes in which he held to the philosophy that government employes should be entitled to the right to strike. Mr. Warren now claims that he has changed his mind on this subject.

"The situation confronting our country is too grave to permit employment in such an important place of anyone whose background may be subject to question."

In New Haven, Conn., where he was attending a management-labor conference at Yale university, Warren said: "the action of the House Appropriations Committee is not surprising. There were articles in the press to the same effect recently. If this (the bill) were to pass it would seriously damage the effectiveness of the conciliation service. I refer particularly to the possible refusal of funds for 100 persons.

Five former members of the War Labor Board came to Warren's defense. The five, Lloyd K. Garrison, William H. Davis, George W. Taylor, Frank P. Graham and Edwin E. Witte, joined in a statement saying:

"We knew and worked with Edgar Warren throughout the war period and found him at all times to be a fine and loyal American."

Two French Indicted As Heroin Smugglers

New York, March 21 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today filed three indictments against two French seamen charging them with the attempted smuggling of nearly $1,150,000 worth of pure heroin earlier this week.

The men, Cesar Negro and Rene Brouchard, seamen on the French freighter St. Tropez, are in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of bail of $100,000 each fixed by United States Commissioner Isaac Platt.

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New Yorker Described As Soviet Spy Leader

House Group Told Josephson Is More Important In Communist Moyement Than Eisler

Washington, March 21 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities unfolded today a world-ranging story that a Soviet fake passport and spy ring has centered around Leon Josephson, of New York.

Liston M. Oak and Fred Beal, both of New York and both admitted former Communists, testified under oath that Josephson is a member of the Russian secret police.

Oak, managing editor of the *New Leader* magazine, said Josephson may be "more important" in the Communist movement than Gerhart Eisler.

Not Available For Comment

The committee has called Eisler the "supreme" Communist authority in America. It has charged that Eisler got a false passport in 1934, for which, it said, Josephson penned the application.

Josephson was not available for comment in New York but his attorney, Samuel Neuberger, characterized the testimony before the House Committee as "nonsense" and "without basis in fact."

Neuberger said that since Josephson returned in 1935 from Germany—where he said his client had worked in the underground — he had not engaged in political activity, because of ill health.

Beal said Josephson, and Mrs. Edith Miller also, obtained fake passports for seven defendants convicted of slaying the chief of police of Gastonia, N.C., during a textile strike in 1929.

Soured On Russia

Beal, now a New York textile worker, was one of the defendants. He said Mrs. Miller was the wife of another. He said all seven skipped to Russia, under the urging of Communist leaders, while they were out on bail and an appeal was pending.

After souring on Russia and communism, Beal said he came back to America and served four years of a twenty-year sentence before being paroled.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) chairman of the committee, announced that the committee will draw up a contempt citation against Josephson on Monday. He refused to testify at hearings held by a subcommittee in New York.

Backing up the testimony of Oak and Beal was that of a committee investigator, Louis Russell, and Alwyn Cole, Treasury Department expert on forged papers — plus documents from State Department files.

Various Persons Named

The story jumped about from New York, to Copenhagen, Gastonia, Barcelona, Washington and to Dayton, Ohio.

Figuring in it in one way or another were the names of:

1. Ruth Bryan Rohde, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, former member of Congress and former United States Ambassador to Denmark.

Russell said it was reported to him that Josephson claimed she entertained him "rather royally" in Copenhagen and that they became "close friends" later in this country.

2. Represenattive Vito Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.).

Russell said Josephson was working for the International Labor Defense when he made trips to Europe in 1929, 1930 and 1931, that the ILD is a "Communist front" organization, that Marcantonio was its president.

New York Night Club Named

3. Barney Josephson, a brother with whom Leon lives in New York.

Russell said Barney Josephson is one of the incorporators of two New York night clubs, Café Society Uptown and Café Society Downtown. He said Harry Kaplan, proprietor of the American House Hotel in Trenton, N.J., at one time employed Barney. He said Kaplan had stated that he believed, but could not prove, that Barney stole a passport he, Kaplan, obtained in 1934.

4. George Mink.

Oak said Mink also was a member of the Russian secret police, offered him "an assignment in this passport racket" in Barcelona, Spain, in 1937.

Russell said that Mink, Leon Josephson and a Nicholas Sherman were arrested in Copenhagen in 1935 and charged with espionage and having false passports. He said all three were operating in the "Communist underground" in Eurpoe.

Telephone Calls Checked

He said four American passports were found by Danish Police in Mink's possession, one in the name of Harry Kaplan, another in the name of Al Gotlieb.

Cole testified that he was sure Josephson wrote the application for the Gotlieb passport.

As for Josephson's present affairs, Russell said "supposedly" he is in the building business, and that he goes frequently to Dayton, Ohio.

He said long-distance telephone slips for 1946 and 1947 show numerous calls to the Housing Development Corporation in the Cooper Building in Dayton. He said the firm is being investigated.

In addition, Russell said, Josephson called Sol Ravkin in Washington. He described Ravkin as having been a member of "four Communist front organizations" and an employé of the Government in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Labor Relations Board, Justice Department and finally OPA. He said so far as he has learned, Ravkin still works for the Government.

Start Of A New Bund In N.Y. Reported

Washington, March 21 (AP)—Representative McDowell (R., Pa.) said today he saw in New York last week what he considers the start of a new German-American bund.

Acting on a tip to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which he is a member, McDowell attended a meeting as an unknown.

"It turned out to be what we think is the beginning of a new bund," McDowell said. "We have decided we'd better look into the entire situation."

Chicago Link Hinted

He said there may be similar activity in Chicago and that hearings may be held there and in New York later. He said what he found out in New York was a big factor in the creation of a new Un-American Activities subcommittee, of which he is chairman, to investigate Fascist organizations in America.

The lawmaker would not say where the New York meeting was held or how the committee got wind of it.

There were no uniforms or stiff-armed salutes as were used by the old bund.

The "Old Movement"

But McDowell said he heard frequent references to the "old movement" and that apparently a skeleton organization of it survived.

The old bund disappeared after its leader, Fritz Kuhn, was deported to Germany.

A former newspaper man, McDowell reported that some 100 men and women of all ages, mostly of German origin, gathered in New York in a rented hall.

He said he had no trouble getting in. He said a leader ran the meeting in forum style, encouraging speeches from the audience.

"The general line they appear to be developing is a just peace for Germany," he said.

Referred To Slave Labor

He added that those present referred to slave labor brought into Germany during the war as "a horde of foreigners eating up German food and raping German women."

"What they apparently are trying to do," he said, "is to make people believe these slave laborers voluntarily went to Germany during the war to cash in on high wages and now are stripping the country.

"Their purpose, of course, is to create sympathy for Germany and absolve her of her terrible war crimes."

They talked in both English and German, McDowell said. Since he does not know German, he said, he complained to a neighbor that his father never had had time to teach him the language and "they very obligingly conducted the rest of the meeting in English."

Fleet Maneuvers Revealed Subs' Flaws, Says Admiral

GROTON, March 21—(AP) Rear Admiral John Wilkes, commander of the Atlantic submarine fleet, told a press conference here today the recent "very strenuous" fleet exercises in mid-Atlantic from which he had just returned, pointed up the "weakness" of our present type submarines in contrast to a far more speedy type of sub which the Germans had developed just as the war ended.

These German subs, he said, were capable of submerge speeds almost twice that of ours and the Germans had a proposed model estimated to be two and a half times more speedy.

Experimenting With U-Boats

In the division of the German fleet after the war, Wilkes said, we acquired two experimental U-boats while others went to various other allies including Russia. The admiral said that our two experimental subs were now being used experimentally while a third ship, the U.S.S. Corporal, an American sub, was being refitted to adapt it to German lines.

In answer to a question at the conference which was held at the submarine base here, the admiral said that the maneuvers "had not envisaged atomic bomb attacks" but he commented that the navy already knew that the only present defense against fleet attack by the bomb lay in dispersal.

Asked if submarines themselves could be used to launch atomic bomb attacks, he said, "we don't know" but later said that he viewed "a torpedo with an atomic warhead a possibility."

"The atomic bomb," he continued, "is very likely to increase the usefullness and effectiveness of the submarine in any future war." He did not elaborate but earlier he had said that "with the ability to reach greater depths through advancements looked forward to in welding processes of high grade steels now available, the submarine will have more time to maneuver."

50 Per Cent Deactivated

Wilkes said that the sub fleet was 50 per cent deactivated and added that "at a rough guess" the navy as a whole was only 25 per cent intact as compared with its wartime power.

The score:

"Over a period of 15 to 20 years," he added "we will be equipped with the best ships of the line," but to a question, "does that time remain?" he only smiled.

Asked what he knew about what other nations were doing to increase depth submersion and submerged speeds of their sub fleets, the admiral said: "While I have, of course, no definite knowledge, we can assume they also are experimenting."

One of the chief technical problems, the admiral said, was not merely to increase submerged speeds but to learn how to control them. Submarines travelling at high speed under water, he explained, had a tendency to roll and become unmanageable.

Emphasizing that submarines were inherently more dangerous to operate in peace times than other naval craft because of their vulnerability in case of collision, the admiral said: "We must be willing to accept operational casualties in order to attain a realistically trained submarine force."

The admiral said he was making a "frank appeal" for public support of the Navy's appropriation program which he described as requiring "fabulous sums" for research. He referred particularly to a bill now pending in Congress calling for construction of two experimental submarines at a cost of $30,000,000.

In discussing the recent maneuvers, Wilkes said their strenuousness was best illustrated by the fact that at various times submarines were required to remain submerged as long as 18 hours.

Theoretical losses suffered by the sub fleet, he thought, were not disproportionate when the number of hits on surface ships was considered, particularly those scored on the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and the battleship Missouri.

One helicopter was used in the exercises and Wilkes said it performed in half an hour the fleet messenger work which a destroyer formerly took five or six hours to do.

DAILY WEATHER FLIGHTS OVER POLE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Army Air Forces said today that it plans daily B-29 weather observation flights over the North Pole.

The first of the flights was made last Tuesday, when a B-29 with Brig. Gen. Donald M. Yates, chief of the weather service aboard, made a trip of 3,600 miles from Ladd Field, Alaska, to the pole and back. Most of the flight was at a 10,000 foot altitude.

Information obtained from the flights will be made available to all weather forecasting agencies "of this and other countries," the announcement said.

Initially, flights are being made every few days, "but later this spring daily flights will begin to obtain meteorological reports over an extended period."

Atom-Waste Danger Cited

Cambridge, Mass., March 21 (AP). The biggest "headache" in setting up plants for producing atomic energy is radioactive "waste," which may endanger lives of persons living nearby, according to a Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientist.

Dr. Lyle B. Borst told a gathering of M. I. T. faculty members and graduate students last night that science "easily" envisions a cyclotron producing atomic energies of 10,000,000,000 volts, but the waste from such plants "is a headache like nobody ever heard of."

City Proximity A Problem

"We prepare radio-active substances and we can't make them go away," he said. "We've got to figure out how we can handle these things near large cities.

"We must be able to assure any person living near such a plant that his life will not be endangered or affected in any way."

Dr. Borst, on leave from M.I.T., was one of four members of the physics department of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of Associated Universities, Inc., who described the project to the faculty and students.

The new laboratory, located at Camp Upton, L.I., on land taken over from the Army, is government-supported and privately operated by nine Eastern universities.

Truman for Joining World Health Group

Asks Congress to Act as Soon as Posible

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—President Truman told Congress today that he considers it "important that the United States join the World Health Organization as soon as possible."

Mr. Truman sent to Capitol Hill a proposed joint resolution providing for this country's membership, and asked that it get "the early consideration of Congress." He inclosed an indorsement from Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

"I have been impressed by the spirit of international good will and community of purpose which have characterized the development of the constitution of this organization," the brief Presidential message said.

"I am sure that it will make a substantial contribution to the improvement of world health conditions through the years.

"In view of the significance and urgency of international health problems, I consider it important that the Unted States jon the World Health Organization as soon as possible."

The World Health Organization is one of the separate agencies planned for work with the United Nations. It will develop information on health and standards for reports. Its major contribution would be in helping to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases.

Marcantonio Upholds Communists' Rights

New York, March 21 (AP)—Representative Vito Marcantono (Dem., A.L.P., N.Y.) says that if the rights of Communists had been protected in Italy and Germany, Mussolini would not have marched on Rome, Hitler "would not have succeeded and there would not have been a world war."

The Congressman urged "democratic defense of the rights of Communists in these United States" last night at a rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of New York, of which Dashiell Hammett, detective fiction writer, is president.

Drive Begun For Eisler

The rally launched a drive for funds to defend Gerhart Eisler, self-described former Communist worker in Germany who now is awaiting deportation as an undesirable alien. He recently refused to testify in Washington before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and was cited by the House for contempt.

Marcantonio said President Truman, in advocating aid for Turkey and Greece, had opened a "political phase of war" in a pattern set by Hitler and Mussolini. He said this "imperialist program" involves "Red-baiting, a Red scare, a so-called anti-Communist crusade and 'Save the World from Communism.'"

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Rose To Adopt 25 DP's, Paper Says

New York, March 21 (AP)—Billy Rose, the Broadway showman, and his swimming star wife, Eleanor Holm, are planning to adopt 25 European orphans, the New York *Times* said today.

Through a secretary, Rose said he did not wish to discuss the *Times* story which said he would go to Europe within a month to select the children, 4 to 6 years old and listed in the displaced persons category.

The article added that the youngsters would be brought up on the 125-acre estate of the late Orlando Weber, in Mount Kisco, N.Y., which was purchased by Rose in June and adjoins his 57-acre country estate, Walken Farm.

U.S. To Admit Them

State Department officials were said to be co-operating in the plan by promising admission and visas for the children under the quota system.

Rose was quoted as having told the State Department that he considered the plan his "own notion of what a good American is" and that he and his wife "would get a big kick" out of being parents to the homeless children.

The *Times* said Rose declined to discuss the project and declared he did not want publicity for his plan to befriend the youngsters.

M'MAHON URGES ENTRY FOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

WASHINGTON, March 21—(AP) Senator McMahon introduced legislation today to allocate unused German immigration quotas to countries which were overrun by Nazi armies.

McMahon, in a statement accompanying his bill said: "It is my information that the German quota of 25,957 is not being fully used at the present time. It seems to me the German quota should be made available to the nationals of the countries which the Nazis despoiled. This might make an additional 12,000 to 15,000 quota numbers available to the unfortunate peoples of those countries."

The present quota for Poland, he said, is 6,524; for Italy, 5,802; Hungary, 869, and Greece, 307.

Fraulein, Baby, Here To Wed Vet

New Rochelle, N.Y., March 21 (AP)—A tall blond German girl, who arrived here yesterday with her 7-month-old daughter, and a United States Army veteran she was not permitted to marry in Germany, intend to "marry as soon as possible," the veteran's family said today.

Ruth Marianne Meyer, 23, arriving with her child, Irene Louise, was warmly greeted at LaGuardia Field by William Rosch, 27, of New Rochelle.

"I am very happy to be here," she said in fluent English. "We did not marry in Germany because there was a ban at that time. We did not have the chance. We will be married as soon as possible."

Rosch, a former army master sergeant, patiently untangled red tape to get his prospective bride here.

His family declined to discuss the couple's plans except to say that they would not live in New Rochelle and were trying to be married "as soon as possible."

Schuschnigg Talk Is Canceled

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP).—A talk scheduled by Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor, for March 26 at Temple University will not be given, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Temple president, announced tonight after the Temple Veterans Club urged withdrawal of the invitation. A special Veterans Club committee reported Dr. Schuschnigg had conducted the government of Austria in a manner which the committee termed undemocratic. Also protesting were some members of the American Veterans Committee, the executive board of the Secondary Education Department Students Organization, the American Youth for Democracy and the One World League.

Ugh! The Things We Ate During the War!

Worms in Candy Bars, Mineral Oil on Popcorn Revealed in Report

Washington, Mar. 21 (AP)—Many of the nation's youngsters ate a lot of worms and laxative during the war in the form of candy bars and popcorn.

This was related to the House Appropriations Committee by officials of the Food and Drug Administration.

They told, also, how adults ate things they didn't suspect.

Many thousands of gallons of mineral oil were sold to the public under the guise of food oil, said Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, head of the Food and Drug Administration.

"One of the most outstanding cases," he said, "was popped corn, ordinarily coated with either butter or an edible vegetable oil, and then salted. This popcorn was put up in four-ounce packages. There was enough mineral oil in each of those packages to give a medicinal dose of mineral oil to a youngster."

Some operators, Dunbar said, colored mineral oil, which they bought for 65 cents a gallon, and sold it as olive oil at $14 a gallon.

"Here is the sort of things we found in peanuts," he said, holding out another sample.

"An average of one worm per candy bar," observed Rep. Keefe (R-Wis.) after examining the sample.

Dunbar told the committee his office prosecuted all the cases. The 3,221 legal actions instituted during 1946 resulted in fines of $166,746 and 14 jail sentences, he said.

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German Agency

GOVERNMENT IN LAYING DOWN A THREE-POINT PLAN OF PROCEDURE FOR SETTING UP A GERMAN GOVERNMENT, SAID FIRST THERE SHOULD BE THE "ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF THE HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE NOW EXISTING STATES AND LAENDER, INCLUDING BERLIN, AND CLOTHED WITH NECESSARY POWERS TO CREATE AND OPERATE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES."

TO THIS END HE SAID THE LAENDER OR STATE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE COMPLETED "THROUGHOUT GERMANY AT AN EARLY DATE."

SECOND, MARSHALL CALLED FOR "A DRAFTING AND ACCEPTANCE OF A CONSTITUTION WHICH SHALL BE GERMAN IN ORIGIN AND WHICH SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY." ALL POWERS NOT ASSIGNED THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WOULD REMAIN IN THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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THIRD, MARSHALL DECLARED THAT THERE SHOULD BE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CREATED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES RECOGNIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION. HE ADDED:

"I WILL SUBMIT A PROPOSAL EMBODYING THESE IDEAS. I FEEL THAT THE PROCESS OUTLINED ABOVE SHOULD BE GOTTEN UNDERWAY AT ONCE SO THAT THERE WILL BE PROPERLY CONSTITUTED GERMAN AUTHORITIES WHICH CAN CARRY OUT THE TERMS OF THE PEACE SETTLEMENT ON WHICH WE ARE NOW WORKING."

MARSHALL SAID THAT "THE TIME HAS NOW COME TO AUTHORIZE THE GERMANS TO ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH MATTERS OF NATIONWIDE CONCERN WHICH THE STATES CANNOT ADEQUATELY HANDLE."

HE DECLARED THAT "NO GERMAN GOVERNMENT CAN FUNCTION UNLESS THE BASIC ESSENTIALS ON WHICH GERMAN ECONOMIC UNITY DEPENDS ARE AGREED UPON AND IMPLEMENTED BY ALL FOUR POWERS, AND UNLESS EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES EXIST FOR THE SAFEGUARDS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ALL PARTS OF GERMANY."

DURING THE COUNCIL SESSION, BEVIN ALSO REVEALED THAT BRITAIN HAD RECEIVED FROM ALL SOURCES REPARATIONS OF MORE THAN $91,960,000 FROM GERMANY SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

BEVIN EMPHASIZED THAT NO REPARATIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH

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FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND THAT ANY RAW MATERIALS SUCH AS LUMBER AND POTASH TAKEN FROM GERMANY HAD BEEN PAID FOR AT REGULAR PRICES ON THE WORLD MARKET.

AT A PREVIOUS SESSION, MOLOTOV HAD PROMISED TO REVEAL THE MUCH GUARDED SECRET OF REPARATIONS TAKEN FROM EASTERN GERMANY IF THE OTHER POWERS DID THE SAME.

THE SUBJECT OF AUSTRIA CAME UP AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MEETING WHEN GEN. MAR

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THE SUBJECT OF AUSTRIA CAME UP AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MEETING WHEN GEN. MARK CLARK REPORTED FOR THE COUNMO1$S DEPUTIES

WHEN GEN. MARK CLARK REPORTED FOR THE COUNCIL'S DEPUTIES ON THE PROGRESS THEY HAD MADE TOWARDS DRAFTING AN AUSTRIAN TREATY. THE MINISTERS AGREED THAT THE DEPUTIES SHOULD TURN IN A COMPLETE REPORT BY MARCH 29 ON THEIR WORK.

MARSHALL URGED THAT THE MINISTERS CONSULT CLARK TO TRY TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK ON THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN ASSETS

MARSHALL URGED THAT THE MINISTERS CONSULT CLARK TO TRY TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK ON THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. MOLOTOV SAID HE WANTED MORE TIME TO THINK OVER THE DEPUTIES' PROGRESS REPORT.

IT WAS THEN THAT MARSHALL SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNCIL INVITE AUSTRIA IMMEDIATELY TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES HERE TO BE AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE COUNCIL AND THE DEPUTIES ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

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MARSHALL SAID HE HAD CIRCULATED EARLIER TODAY A MEMORANDUM ON GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. THE INABILITY OF THE DEPUTIES TO AGREE ON THIS SUBJECT, HE SAID, WAS ONE OF THE CHIEF OBSTACLES TO WRITING A TREATY. HE ADDED THAT THE DEPUTIES HAD REACHED AN IMPASSE ON THE TECHNICAL ISSUE OF LEGAL TITLE TO GERMAN ASSETS ACQUIRED BY THE ALLIES.

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY SUGGESTED THAT THEY PASS OVER THIS TO GET AT WHAT HE SAID HE CONSIDERED THREE IMPORTANT POINTS:

A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS;

THE STATUS OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA UNDER AUSTRIAN LAWS

ARBITRATION MACHINERY TO DEAL WITH DISPUTES AS TO APPLICATION OF AGREED DEFINITION AND STATUS.

JK409PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 21-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

AGREED TO INVITE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES TO MOSCOW FOR DISCUSSION OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

RECEIVED BRITISH AND AMERICAN IDEAS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A FEDERALIZED GERMAN NATION.

HEARD A CALL FROM SECRETARY MARSHALL TO SET PLANS FOR CREATION OF A GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN MOTION AT ONCE.

JK235PES

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD REPARATIONS X X X $80,000,000.)

BEVIN, IN AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE SOVIETS, EMPHASIZED THAT NO REPARATIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND THAT ANY RAW MATERIALS SUCH AS LUMBER AND POTASH TAKEN FROM GERMANY HAD BEEN PAID FOR AT REGULAR PRICES ON THE WORLD MARKET.

HE ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT BRITAIN WAS GETTING NONE OF THE 235 TONS OF GOLD SEIZED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES IN GERMANY. HE SAID THIS WAS ALL BEING HELD IN TRUST UNTIL THE INTERNATIONAL REPARATIONS AGENCY IN BRUSSELS DISTRIBUTED IT. INSERT —

RUSSIA SEEKS REPARATIONS OF $10,000,000,000 FROM GERMANY.

JK202PES

MOSCOW--FIFTH ADD THIRD LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (A177) XXX ACCEPTED INSTANTLY. INSERT.

BEVIN SERVED NOTICE THAT THE BRITISH WOULD NOT STAND FOR ANY ONE-PARTY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE GERMANY SHOULD MERELY CHANGE FROM THE NAZI PARTY TO ANOTHER PARTY, NOR FROM NAZI IDEOLOGY TO SOME OTHER IDEOLOGY," HE SAID.

A ONE-PARTY SYSTEM CALLED THE SOCIAL UNITY PARTY, MADE UP OF A MERGER OF THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS, OPERATES IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED EASTERN GERMANY.

BRITAIN'S VIEWS ETC. XXX AS BEFORE. MAR 1947

FM301PES

IT WAS EXPECTED FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUPPORT THE BRITISH PROPOSAL AND THE RUSSIANS, WHO WANT A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY WOULD OPPOSE IT.

THE MINISTERS GAVE PRECEDENCE TODAY TO A

Add-Moscow-(Bevin Marshall-day)-xxx pg two.

THE MINISTERS GAVE PRECEDENCE TODAY TO A REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THEIR DEPUTIES DRAFTING A PEACE TREATY FOR AUSTRIA.

THE SESSION WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE FIRST INDICATION AS TO WHETHER AN AUSTRIAN PACT CAN BE COMPLETED DURING THE CURRENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WERE REPORTED PREPARED TO TRY AND SPEED UP THE DRAFTING JOB, IF IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE, IN ORDER TO GET AUSTRIA RE-ESTABLISHED AS A SOVEREIGN STATE WITHOUT DELAY AND TO OBTAIN WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION FORCES THERE AND OF SUPPORTING TROOPS IN ROMANIA AND HUNGARY.

(RUSSIA WAS GIVEN THE RIGHT, IN THE RECENTLY SIGNED TREATIES FOR ROMANIA AND HUNGARY, TO MAINTAIN FORCES IN THOSE TWO COUNTRIES TO GUARD COMMUNICATIONS LINES FOR THEIR OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.)

MARSHALL ALSO WAS PRESSING FOR BIG FOUR AGREEMENT TO SUMMON AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION ON TREATY PROVISIONS. MANY SECTIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN PACT STILL ARE UNWRITTEN BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE DEPUTIES, CHIEFLY THOSE CLAUSES DEALING WITH A DEFINITION OF THOSE GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA WHICH THE ALLIED POWERS MAY PROPERLY ACQUIRE AS REPARATIONS.

THE DEPUTIES WORKING ON THE AUSTRIAN PROBLEM, FROM WHOM THE MINISTERS ASKED A PROGRESS REPORT LAST NIGHT, ACTUALLY HAVE MADE

NO APPRECIABLE PROGRESS DURING THE TWO WEEKS OF SESSIONS HERE IN SOLVING PUZZLES CARRIED OVER FROM THEIR EARLIER MEETINGS IN LONDON.

WHAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS DOES TOWARD BREAKING THE DEPUTIES' DEADLOCK, PRIMARILY INVOLVING ARGUMENTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS, WILL DETERMINE THE PROSPECTS FOR FINISHING THE TREATY HERE.

IN THE MEANTIME, IT APPEARED THAT THE FRENCH-BRITISH STALEMATE OVER GERMAN COAL EXPORTS HAD BECOME ANOTHER MAJOR BARRIER ON THE ROAD TO REACHING AGREEMENT ON A GERMAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM, BUT THERE WAS WIDESPREAD BELIO

ROAD TO REACHING AGREEMENT ON A GERMAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM, BUT THERE WAS WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT BOTH SIDES WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COMPROMISE THE DIFFERENCES.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT INFORMED THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT THAT HE COULD NOT ASSENT TO ANY ECONOMIC RECONSTITUTION OF GERMANY UNLESS THE OTHERS OF THE BIG FOUR AGREED TO FRENCH DEMANDS FOR GUARANTEES OF GERMAN COAL.

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BEVIN IMMEDIATELY RETORTED THAT FOR HIS PART HE COULD NOT ASSENT TO ANY PROPOSAL BY WHICH ONE POWER THREATENED TO BLOCK ALL NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL IT GETS ITS WAY ON ONE POINT. THE RUSSIANS BACKED UP THE FRENCH.

MAR 1947

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--DASH--

(STEEL, GERMAN-BORN NEWS COMMENTATOR WHO WAS NATURALIZED IN 1938 UNDER THE NAME OF HERBERT STEEL, WAS THE CENTER OF A POLITICAL STORM IN NEW YORK JUST A YEAR AGO, WHEN HE RAN IN A SPECIAL ELECTION IN A NEW YORK CITY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A CANDIDATE ON THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY TICKET, HE WAS SUPPORTED BY FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY A. WALLACE, THE CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, FORMER MAYOR F.H. LA GUARDIA AND THE DAILY WORKER, THE NEW YORK COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN. add-Moscow (Steel) - xxx correspondents.

STEEL'S RIGHT TO RUN WAS CONTESTED BY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE ARTHUR G. KLEIN, ON GROUNDS THAT HE WAS NATURALIZED UNDER A NAME DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE WHICH APPEARED ON THE BALLOT FOR THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE 19TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. STEEL WAS BORN HERBERT STAHL (THE GERMAN EQUIVALENT OF STEEL). THE SUPREME COURT UPHELD HIS RIGHT TO THE NOMINATION, BUT STEEL WAS DEFEATED IN THE SUBSEQUENT ELECTION BY KLEIN.

DURING THE CAMPAIGN STEEL HAD BEEN ATTACKED AS AN APOLOGIST FOR THE SOVIET UNION. HE WAS HAILED BY HIS SUPPORTERS AS A STAUNCH FRIEND OF LABOR.

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NIGHT LEAD BIDAULT (AP)

MOSCOW, MARCH 21-(AP)-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT PREMIER STALIN HAD EXPRESSED TO HIM SOVIET OPPOSITION TO FRENCH INSISTENCE THAT THE FUTURE GERMAN NATION BE A LOOSE FEDERATION RATHER THAN THE HIGHLY CENTRALIZED STATE RUSSIA WANTS.

BIDAULT SAID STALIN TOOK THIS POSITION WHEN HE HAD A 95-MINUTE TALK WITH THE RUSSIAN LEADER LAST MONDAY.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DESCRIBED HIS MEETING WITH STALIN AT A SPECIAL NEWS CONFERENCE FOR FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS. HE SAID IT WAS A "LONG AND CORDIAL TALK" INVOLVING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE ON THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD ANY PLANS TO SEE STALIN AGAIN--AS HAD BEEN RUMORED HERE--BIDAULT REPLIED THAT HE HAD NO SUCH PLANS ALTHOUGH OBVIOUSLY IF INVITED TO RETURN TO THE KREMLIN HE CERTAINLY WOULD DO SO. THUS FAR HE IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS TO HAVE SEEN STALIN.

REGARDING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN WHICH FRANCE IS DEADLOCKED WITH BRITAIN OVER THE FUTURE OF GERMAN COAL, BIDAULT SAID HE WAS STRONGLY PERSUADED THAT "WE ARE GOING TO ARRIVE AT SOME SOLUTION."

QUESTIONERS WANTED TO KNOW WHAT PRESSURE FRANCE MIGHT USE TO MAKE HER ARGUMENTS CARRY WEIGHT. BIDAULT REPLIED IN GENERAL:

"IF, IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD, THE INTERESTS OF FRANCE DO NOT SEEM TO OTHERS TO BE WORTH TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, THEN WE ARE IN A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS. BUT I DO NOT THINK WE ARE IN THAT SITUATION."

HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WAS STANDING FIRM ON HIS COAL POSITION AS WELL AS DEMANDS ON THE RUHR.

MAR 1947

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MOSCOW, MARCH 21-(AP)-GEORGES BIDAULT, FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT HIS "LONG AND CORDIAL TALK" WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN MONDAY NIGHT INVOLVED DISCUSSION OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE CONCERNING GERMANY'S FUTURE.

HE INFORMED THE FRENCH NEWSMEN AT A SPECIAL NEWS CONFERENCE THAT STALIN HAD EXPRESSED SOVIET OPPOSITION TO FRANCE'S INSISTENCE THAT THE FUTURE GERMAN NATION BE A LOOSE FEDERATION RATHER THAN A HIGHLY CENTRALIZED STATE, AS RUSSIA WANTS IT TO BE.

(THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ALSO FAVOR A LOOSELY FEDERATED GERMAN NATION.)

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD ANY PLANS TO SEE STALIN AGAIN, AS HAS BEEN RUMORED HERE, BIDAULT SAID HE HAD NO SUCH IDEA IN MIND, BUT THAT, OBVIOUSLY, IF INVITED TO RETURN TO THE KREMLIN HE WOULD CERTAINLY GO. HE IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE THREE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS TO SEE STALIN THUS FAR.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAVE BEEN HERE ALMOST TWO WEEKS NOW AND THERE IS NO KNOWN EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ASKED OR HAVE ASKED TO SEE THE SOVIET LEADER.

BIDAULT'S PRESS CONFERENCE WAS EXCLUSIVELY FOR FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS, BUT EVEN SO, IT WAS EVIDENT FROM A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE GIVE AND TAKE THAT HE DISCUSSED HIS 95-MINUTE TALK WITH STALIN WITH GREAT

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DIPLOMATIC CAUTION.

PRESUMABLY BIDAULT HIMSELF TOOK UP THE QUESTION OF THE FRENCH DEMAND FOR GERMAN COAL, ON WHICH HE IS CURRENTLY DEADLOCKED WITH BEVIN IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, BUT BIDAULT DID NOT DISCUSS THIS POINT IN RELATION TO HIS STALIN CONFERENCE.

A68

AS FOR THE GENERAL COAL DEADLOCK, BIDAULT SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THAT "WE ARE GOING TO ARRIVE AT SOME SOLUTION." HE WAS ASKED WHAT PRESSURE FRANCE MIGHT USE TO LEND WEIGHT TO HER ARGUMENT, AND REPLIED, IN GENERAL:

"IF IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD THE INTERESTS OF FRANCE DO NOT SEEM TO THE OTHERS TO BE WORTH TAKING INTO ACCOUNT, THEN WE ARE IN A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS, BUT I DO NOT THINK WE ARE IN THAT KIND OF SITUATION."

HE MADE IT DEFINITELY CLEAR THAT HE WAS STANDING FIRM ON HIS POSITION REGARDING GERMAN COAL, AS WELL AS ON HIS DEMANDS CONCERNING THE RUHR AND HIS OBJECTION TO ANY BIG INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION.

HE SAID HE HAD NO PLANS TO RETURN TO PARIS IN CONNECTION WITH CURRENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS RESULTING FROM PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER'S DEMAND FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN A SHOWDOWN WITH FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

WW647AES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 21-(AP)-PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THAT "GERMAN PATENTS REPRESENT IMPORTANT REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY BY WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN $1,000,000,000."

PRAVDA, QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER WIESBADENER KURIER PUBLISHED IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY, SAID MANY OF THESE PATENTS ALREADY WERE BEING EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH INDUSTRY. IT ADDED:

"THE USE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF MANY GERMAN SPECIALISTS TAKEN TO THE ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES SHOULD ALSO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION."

"ALL THE MORE OR LESS IMPORTANT PATENTS AND INVENTIONS ARE CAREFULLY SECRETED AND BELONG TO THE CATEGORY OF SO-CALLED "SECRET MILITARY PATENTS,'" PRAVDA DECLARED.

BB612AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE SUSPICION BEGAN CIRCULATING THROUGH THE RANK AND FILE OF DELEGATES TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY THAT THEY ARE GETTING DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO BECOMING A BORE.

THE MUSCOVITES ARE USED TO THEM BY NOW. THEY HAVE ADJUSTED THEMSELVES TO THE COSTUMES OF THE BRITISH--WHO CLING TO THEIR ARCTIC GREATCOATS AND FUR HATS DESPITE A RUSSIAN THAW.

NO LONGER DOES AN AMERICAN GIRL CLERK WEARING A HANDKERCHIEF TO COVER HER HAIR, WHICH SHE IS SURE LOOKS VERY RUSSIAN, GET ANY GLANCES FROM THE RUSSIANS. NO MORE DO THE BAGGY, FLAPPING SLACKS OF THE FRENCH GIRLS GET MORE THAN A CURSORY SNEER FROM THE PEOPLE ALONG THE STREETS, WHO BELIEVE PANTS ARE FOR MEN, OR WOMEN WHEN THEY SKI.

YAWNS ARE BECOMING AS COMMON AMONG THE DELEGATES AS VODKA AND CHAMPAGNE HANGOVERS. YOU EVEN HEAR PEOPLE SAYING THEY ARE GETTING TIRED OF CAVIAR.

TIME SOMEHOW IS BEING FOUND TO VISIT MOSCOW'S ART GALLERIES, BALLET, OPERA, COCKTAIL HALLS. DECKS OF CARDS ARE BEING BROKEN OUT, AND LAST NIGHT THERE WAS A DEFINITE REPORT OF A PHRASE--"UP A DIME"--BEING HEARD ON ONE OF THE FLOORS OF THE MOSKVA HOTEL, ECHOING HERETOFORE WITH PONDEROUS OBSERVATIONS ABOUT REPARATIONS.

THE BIGGEST NEWS, HOWEVER, IS STILL THE NEWS THAT HASN'T HAPPENED--THE CONTEMPLATED MEETINGS OF PRIME MINISTER STALIN WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN.

THE BRITISH SAY THEY REALLY AREN'T WORRIED ABOUT STALIN'S LACK OF ATTENTION.

THE AMERICANS ARE SAYING NOTHING.

THE BRITISH MADE A SLIGHT GESTURE TOWARD AN AUDIENCE, HOWEVER, BY INFORMING DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY THEY WERE READY TO DISCUSS REVISION OF THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. THEY WERE VERY QUICK TO DENY THEY HAD MADE AN APPROACH TO THE KREMLIN, BUT WHO ELSE BUT THE KREMLIN WOULD BE LIKELY TO DISCUSS SUCH A THING?

BUT STALIN SITS ON INSCRUTABLE, IMPENETRABLE, BENEATH THE GOLDEN, BULBOUS TURRETS OF THE ANCIENT KREMLIN--APPARENTLY OBLIVIOUS TO THE GENERALS, FOREIGN MINISTERS AND SWIRLING CROWD.

SW520PES

MEANWHILE, THE LEFTIST POLITICAL WEEKLY NEW STATESMAN AND NATION CRITICIZED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO AID GREECE, ASSERTING "THERE IS ANOTHER WAY OF HANDLING THE GREEK ISSUE-- THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS." ADD-LON-(GREEK AID)-XXX GUERRILLAS.

THE WEEKLY RECALLED THAT LAST YEAR A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION HEADED BY FRANKLIN S.HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, HAD RECOMMENDED HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENTS FINANCED BY AN INTERNATIONAL LOAN AS A MEANS OF RESTORING GREEK ECONOMY, THEN ADDED:

"INSTEAD OF A LOAN UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, THE AMERICANS ARE TO POUR $200,000,000 INTO A LEAKING BUCKET. INSTEAD OF LONG-TERM REGENERATION, IT IS SUBSIDIZING THE ARMY. INSTEAD OF ENGINEERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL, IT IS BUTTRESSING A DUBIOUS ADMINISTRATION."

JK232PES

MAR 1947

THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, MANUEL BIANCHI, SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE INCIDENT BEYOND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH AND HAD NOT BEEN APPROACHED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE MATTER. NEITHER, BIANCHI SAID, HAS HE HAD ANY REPORTS FROM HIS OWN COUNTRY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT THAT IT WAS EXPECTING FULLER REPORTS FROM THE BRITISH EXPEDITION BUT DID NOT KNOW WHEN THEY WOULD ARRIVE.

SW556PES ADD-LON (CHILE LOOTING HINT)-XXX BASE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 21-(AP)-CHILE WAS INVOLVED WITH BRITAIN TODAY IN CHARGES AND COUNTERCHARGES THAT SUPPLIES WERE "LOOTED" FROM THE AMERICAN BASE AT STONINGTON ISLAND, WHICH WAS ABANDONED BY THE 1941 U.S. ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(STONINGTON ISLAND IS IN THE FALKLAND GROUP, TO WHICH BRITAIN, CHILE AND ARGENTINA ALL HAVE LAID CLAIM.)

DEFENSE MINISTER MANUEL BULNES ISSUED A STATEMENT DENYING LONDON NEWS REPORTS THAT THE CREWS OF THE CURRENT CHILEAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION STOLE INSTALLATIONS LEFT ON STONINGTON SIX YEARS AGO WHEN

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION WAS CONCLUDED. THE MINISTRY COUNTERED WITH A RADIO MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE CHILEAN EXPEDITION WHICH SAID HE WAS "WITNESS TO THE USE BY ENGLISHMEN IN MARGARITA (MARGUERITE) BAY OF CIGARETTES AND OTHER ARTICLES FROM THE AMERICAN BASE."

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN BELIEVED CREWS OF CHILEAN VESSELS ON FEB. 20 AND MARCH 8 HAD RAIDED THE STONINGTON BASE AND RADIO TRANSMITTER. GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID IF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES' REPORTS FROM THE ISLAND PRODUCED EVIDENCE, CHILE WOULD BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.)

W1005AES MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-BRITAIN'S HARASSED LABOR GOVERNMENT TOOK A COUPLE OF MORE SLAPS LAST NIGHT.

THE OVERWHELMINGLY CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF LORDS REBUKED THE GOVERNMENT, 119 TO 30, FOR THE "INADEQUACY" OF ITS EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE NATION'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.

KONNI ZILLIACUS, LEFT-WING LABOR PARTY MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND PERSISTENT CRITIC OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF TEAMING UP WITH THE UNITED STATES AGAINST RUSSIA.

HE CHARGED THAT BRITAIN HAD ENTERED AN "ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE AND AN ARMS TIE-UP FOR A BALANCE OF POWER AGAINST [redacted] RUSSIA AND ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF "NOT GENUINELY AND FRANKLY BASING ITS POLICY ON THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, BEFORE VOTING FOR THE TENTH TIME IN 20 MONTHS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, HEARD OPPOSITION PEERS DECLARE THAT BRITAIN WAS "SINKING INTO A HELPLESS, HOPELESS COMA" AND FACING "POSITIVE BANKRUPTCY AND FAMINE" BECAUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "INADEQUACY."

PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS SAID THE ADVERSE VOTE WOULD NOT PRECIPITATE A GOVERNMENT CRISIS, SINCE THE HOUSE OF LORDS IS VIRTUALLY POWERLESS, AND THE DEFEAT WAS REGARDED AS RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT.

ZILLIACUS' ACCUSATION FOLLOWED A SPEECH BY DEFENSE MINISTER A. V. ALEXANDER, IN WHICH HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WAS STILL TOO WEAK FOR BRITAIN TO REDUCE HER ARMED FORCES BELOW A STRENGTH OF 1,772,000.

"IF THE GOVERNMENT BASED ITS POLICY ON THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND CHARTER AND IN EQUAL CONFIDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH BOTH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES," ZILLIACUS SAID, "THEN THERE IS NO SENSE WHATEVER IN OUR PRESENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AND OUR DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS ARE OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO OUR NECESSITIES.

"A BALANCE OF POWER IS NOT ONLY A CRVL POLICY END

"A BALANCE OF POWER IS NOT ONLY A CRIMINAL POLICY ENDING IN WAR, BUT FROM BRITAIN'S POINT OF VIEW IT IS A MUG'S GAME. AMERICA WILL SUPPLY THE MEANS AND CALL THE TUNE AND WE WILL HAVE TO SUPPLY THE CONSCRIPT CANNON FODDER FOR AMERICAN PURPOSES, WHICH ARE OPPOSED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT."

MK325AES

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-BRITAIN'S COAL MINERS, THE NUMBER ONE MEN IN THE NATION'S DRIVE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY, PRODUCED MORE COAL LAST MONTH THAN THEY DID IN FEBRUARY, 1946, DESPITE THE WORST WINTER WEATHER IN MORE THAN 50 YEARS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OUTPUT FROM BOTH DEEP SHAFT AND STRIP MINES LAST MONTH, THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER REPORTED TODAY, WAS 3,777,300 TONS, COMPARED WITH AN AVERAGE WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF 3,606,600 TONS IN FEBRUARY, 1946.

PRODUCTION LAST MONTH ALSO TOPPED THAT FOR JANUARY, THE FIRST MONTH OF NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, BY 704,000 TONS, THE REPORT SAID.

THE MINISTRY ESTIMATED WEEKLY LOSSES DUE TO THE WEATHER AVERAGED 121,500 TONS.

AT THE RATE OF PRODUCTION IN FEBRUARY, WHEN SNOW AND COLD SNARLED RAIL TRANSPORT AND FORCED MANY MINERS INTO IDLENESS, TOTAL OUTPUT FOR THE YEAR WOULD BE ONLY ABOUT 300,000 TONS SHORT OF THE 200,000,000 TON GOAL SET BY THE GOVERNMENT.

PROVISIONAL FIGURES FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 15, HOWEVER, INDICATE PRODUCTION DROPPED TO 3,706,000 TONS.

RESPONDING TO GOVERNMENT APPEALS, MORE MEN HAVE TAKEN COAL MINE EMPLOYMENT, THE REPORT SHOWED. THE 698,600 EMPLOYED LAST MONTH EXCEEDED THE JANUARY FIGURE BY 3,500.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EST., TODAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 21.)

SW456PES MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOWED TODAY THAT BRITAIN, COUNTING ON SALES ABROAD TO REPAIR HER SHATTERED ECONOMY, LOST GROUND IN HER EXPORT RATE LAST MONTH.

THE BOARD OF TRADE SAID THAT EXPORTS DURING THE MONTH OF THE NATIONAL COAL CRISIS TOTALED $304,000,000, OR 93 PERCENT OF THE MONTHLY AVERAGE IN 1938.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GOAL IS AN EXPORT RATE OF 140 PERCENT BY THE END OF 1947, WITH AN ULTIMATE TARGET OF 175 PERCENT, DEEMED NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE BRITISH STANDARD OF LIVING. IN RECENT MONTHS THE PERCENTAGE HAS RANGED BETWEEN 110 AND 115.

A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN SAID THE FACT THAT FEBRUARY IS A SHORT MONTH ACCOUNTED FOR TWO THIRDS OF THE DECLINE FROM THE JANUARY PERCENTAGE OF 112.

"ALTHOUGH TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING WERE AFFECTED BY BAD WEATHER IN FEBRUARY, THE FALL IN PRODUCTION DUE TO THE FUEL CRISIS IS NOT YET REFLECTED IN THE FEBRUARY EXPORT FIGURES OWING TO THE TIME LAG WHICH OCCURS BETWEEN MANUFACTURE AND FINAL SHIPMENT," THE BOARD SAID.

THE FIGURES ALSO SHOWED THAT DURING FEBRUARY IMPORTS TOTALLED $450,000,000, WHICH WAS $35,600,000 LESS THAN THE JANUARY TOTAL. THUS, BECAUSE FEBRUARY WAS A SHORTER MONTH, THE DAILY RATE OF IMPORTS LAST MONTH WAS HIGHER THAN IN JANUARY.

JR654AES

30-24-8655

A80

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ASSERTED TODAY IN A RUSSIAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST THAT "MOST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS ARE IGNORING THE GROWING OPPOSITION IN THE COUNTRY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY."

AS EVIDENCE OF MOUNTING OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSALS THE BROADCASTER CITED STATEMENTS BY HENRY A. WALLACE AND REP. VITO MARCANTONIO OF THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY.

FW733AES

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM LENINGRAD REPORTED TONIGHT COMPLETION OF THE DESIGN FOR A NEW REVOLVING STEEL SMELTING FURNACE.

THE FURNACE, DEVELOPED BY PROFESSOR KARNAUKHOV AND ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FRONTINSKY, COSTS ONLY ONE-THIRD AS MUCH AS AN ORDINARY OPEN HEARTH FURNACE, THE DISPATCH SAID.

"THE PROCESS OF STEEL SMELTING IN THIS FURANCE TAKES 30 PERCENT LESS TIME THAN IN AN ORDINARY OPEN HEARTH FURNACE," TASS ADDED.

MT1056PES

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID TONIGHT THAT THE TWO UNITED STATES NOTES OBJECTING TO RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY SHOW "HOW STRONG IS THE DESIRE OF AMERICAN RULING CIRCLES TO IMPOSE THEIR WEILL ON OTHER COUNTRIES."

"WHILE THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IS TRYING TO COMPROMISE THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT AND OBJECTS TO ITS COMPOSITION, THERE IS NOBODY WHO IS RAISING SUCH A QUESTION IN HUNGARY ITSELF," THE COMMENTATOR SAID.

THE RADIO SAID THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE'S SECOND NOTE OF COMPLAINT TO THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE, LIEUT.GEN.SVIRIDOV, "SIMPLY REPEATS THE OLD ARGUMENTS WHICH GEN.SVIRIDOV HAD REFUTED ONCE ALREADY. HE HAS REFUTED THEM AGAIN AND JUST AS CONVINCINGLY."

MT1049PES

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-DR. PHILIP BURTON MOON, BRITISH PHYSICIST WHO CONDUCTED RESEARCH AT THE ATOMIC BOMB LABORATORY IN NEW MEXICO, IS ONE OF 25 SCIENTISTS ELECTED FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR. MOON WORKED ON THE BOMB PROJECT IN AMERICA UNTIL LATE 1945, WHEN HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND TO CONTINUE RESEARCH IN ATOMIC PHYSICS AT BIRMINGHAM. RECENTLY HE HAS BEEN CONCERNED WITH THE APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO INDUSTRIAL USES.

ANOTHER OF DR. MOON'S WAR TIME PROJECTS WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICROWAVE RADAR.

OTHERS ELECTED TO FELLOWSHIPS AT A MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY YESTERDAY INCLUDED AIR COMMODORE FRANK WHITTLE, EXPERT ON JET PROPULSION, AND DOROTHY CRAWFORD HODGKIN, FELLOW OF SOMERVILLE COLLEGE, OXFORD, DISTINGUISHED FOR STUDIES OF COMPLEX ORGANIC MOLECULES.

MK810AES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE JOCULARLY REMARKED TONIGHT THAT "I AM LIABLE TO BE SHOT AT" BECAUSE SO MANY BRITONS ARE IRRITATED BY MANY KINDS OF SHORTAGES.

ADDRESSING A DINNER MEETING OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, ATTLEE NOTED THAT "IN ALMOST EVERY PHASE OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE WE ARE FORCED TO DO FAR LESS THAN WE WOULD WISH X X X WHICH INEVITABLY MUST CAUSE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FRUSTRATION."

"I REALIZE WHEN I STAND UP THAT I AM LIABLE TO BE SHOT AT BECAUSE SO MANY PEOPLE HAVE TODAY, AS I HAVE MYSELF, A CERTAIN SENSE OF FRUSTRATION."

DY739PES

LONDON, MARCH 21-(AP)-PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN, IN A RECORDED SPEECH, TOLD A LONDON YOUTH RALLY TONIGHT THAT EVERY PLACE ON EARTH WAS VULNERABLE TO ATOM BOMBS AND URGED WORLD GOVERNMENT AS THE "ONLY WAY" TO SECURE PEACE.

"THE APPARENT DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL RELATIONS SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO HAS BROUGHT US NO NEARER TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE," EINSTEIN SAID IN THE SPEECH, RECORDED AT HIS HOME IN PRINCETON, N.J.

"REAL POWER IS AT PRESENT IN THE HANDS OF A FEW NATIONS. THE SOLUTION OF THE REAL PROBLEM IS AN AGREEMENT ON A GRAND SCALE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA."

HE URGED WORLD GOVERNMENT WHICH "MUST BE BASED ON A CLEAR-CUT CONSTITUTION APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS" AND ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS "IS NOT WORLD GOVERNMENT BECAUSE ITS DECISIONS ARE NOT BINDING UPON ITS MEMBER NATIONS."

AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT, WHOSE BRITISH CHAPTER ORGANIZED TONIGHT'S MEETING, SENT THE RECORD.

HJ728PES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (350)

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS, MARCH 21-(AP)-HOPE FOR A SOLUTION TO THE BUDDING FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS SOARED TONIGHT FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIALIST PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER AND COMMUNIST LEADER MAURICE THOREZ.

THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD ON THE EVE OF TOMORROW'S MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER RAMADIER'S REQUEST MILITARY BUDGET FOR OPERATIONS IN INDOCHINA, AND A MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN HIS CABINET.

REGARDLESS OF COMMUNIST ACTION BOTH WERE VIRTUALLY CERTAIN TO PASS BY LARGE MAJORITIES, BUT RAMADIER HAS DECLARED HE WILL QUIT THE GOVERNMENT IF ALL PARTIES DO NOT SUPPORT THE CABINET'S POLICIES.

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE DECLARED THEY WILL ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON THE MATTER OF MILITARY CREDITS, AND PRESUMABLY ON THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE. THOREZ WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE DISCUSSED A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE WITH RAMADIER AT TONIGHT'S MEETING.

RAMADIER TOLD HIS OWN PARTY MEMBERS THAT HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMUNISTS. "ALL BRIDGES ARE NOT YET BURNED," HE SAID.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET LATE TONIGHT AND POLITICAL INFORMANTS SAID A DECISION MIGHT BE REACHED WHICH

WOULD EITHER PLUNGE THE NATION INTO A LONG DOMESTIC WRANGLE OR PRESERVE AN OUTWARD SHOW OF UNITY DURING THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW.

THE COMMITTEE GIVES DIRECTIONS TO ITS MEMBERS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. IT HAD DECIDED EARLIER TO ABSTAIN FROM SUPPORTING RAMADIER'S INDOCHINA POLICIES, CONSIDERING THAT STEP A CONCESSION IN THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE NOT VOTING AGAINST RAMADIER.

WILD RUMORS OF IMPENDING CIVIL STRIFE CIRCULATED IN PARIS, LENDING A FEELING OF URGENCY TO PRESIDENT VINCENT AURIOL'S EFFORTS TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND OTHER PARTIES ON THE INDOCHINA PROBLEM.

ONE UNVERIFIED REPORT WAS THAT ALL RESERVE OFFICERS HAD BEEN CAUTIONED AGAINST UNNECESSARY JOURNEYS AND TO STAND READY FOR SUMMONS AT ANY TIME. OTHER RUMORS OF A COMMUNIST UPRISING WERE FOUNDED APPARENTLY ON POLICE DISCOVERY OF A CACHE OF ARMS IN SUBURBAN GENNEVILLIERS, A HEAVILY COMMUNIST DISTRICT.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTED A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS INTERPRETED AS CONCILIATORY TO THE COMMUNISTS.

THESE COINCIDED WITH A NEW "PEACE OFFER" FROM VIET-NAMESE QUARTERS CALLING FOR PROMPT MUTUAL CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN INDOCHINA AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE "MOST REPRESENTATIVE" ELEMENTS WITHIN THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC.

MAR 1947

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE "MOST REPRESENTATIVE" ELEMENTS WITHIN THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC.

THIS LATEST PROPOSAL CAME FROM TRAN NGCOC-DANH, CHIEF OF THE SEMI-OFFICIAL VIET-NAMESE DELEGATION IN PARIS, WHO ASKED "INDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FRENCH UNION."

AT SAIGON, A HIGHLY PLACED VIET-NAMESE LEADER SAID THE INDOCHINA NATIONALISTS WERE "NATURALLY DISPOSED TO NEGOTIATE WITH FRANCE" AND THAT THE LETTER CIRCULATED AMONG MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT BY TRAN NGCOC-DANH WAS AN AUTHENTIC PROPOSAL FROM VIET-NAM PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH.

JACQUES DUCLOS, COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY AND LEADER OF COMMUNIST DEPUTIES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, REPEATED TONIGHT THE COMMUNIST DEMAN FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH HO CHI MINH IN A SPEECH AT MONTELIMAR.

"AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED," HE SAID, "WE WANT A NEGOTIATION POLICY, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE CAPABLE OF SAFEGUARDING THE INTERESTS OF THE FRENCH UNION. IT IS THIS DESIRE THAT WE WILL EXPRESS TOMORROW DURING THE VOTE ON MILITARY CREDITS FOR INDOCHINA."

HJ741PES

PARIS, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE FRANC -- WORTH ONE AND ONE-FIFTH CENTS IN U.S. MONEY -- WILL BECOME THE SMALLEST UNIT OF FRENCH CURRENCY USED IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS WHEN A DECREE WITHDRAWING ALL 10 AND 20 CENTIME PIECES GOES INTO EFFECT APRIL 1.

THE ORDER WILL AFFECT ALL GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS. HALF FRANC PIECES -- REPUTEDLY ON THEIR WAY OUT -- WILL FOR THE TIME BEING BE CONFINED TO PRIVATE EXCHANGE.

MK806AES

PARIS, MARCH 21-(AP)-AN IMPORTANT OPERATION TO WIPE OUT VIET-NAMESE MILITARY RESISTANCE NORTH OF THE ROUGE RIVER DELTA IN TONKIN CHINA IS PROCEEDING FAVORABLY, THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF REPORTED TODAY FROM HANOI.

THE REGION IS SITUATED BETWEEN THE PORT OF HAIPHONG AND THE CHINESE BORDER, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT SEVEN MILES, AND INLAND FROM THE COAST LINE, WHICH THE FRENCH SEIZED LAST WEEK.

DISPATCHES FROM HANOI SAID SEVERAL CLASHES OCCURRED IN THE AREA NEAR THE CHINESE FRONTIER AT DINH LPA, WHERE, FRENCH SOURCES SAID, VIET-NAMESE UNITS HAD TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE WITH ATTACKS ON THREE SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS AGAINST A FRENCH OUTPOST. THE ATTACKS WERE REPULSED, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

CHINESE TROOPS, THE DISPATCHES SAID, TURNED BACK VIET-NAMESE TRYING TO FLEE ACROSS THE CHINESE BORDER.

HJ653PES

grenoble, france, march 21 - (ap) - robert wood beghtol, united states vice consul at munich, germany, was treated at a hospital here for head and back injuries after a jeep in which he was riding plunged into a ravine in bayard pass.

MAR 1947

5499

doctors said beghtol apparently was not seriously injured.

AUTHORITIES LATELY HAVE STRENGTHENED WAREHOUSE GUARD DETAILS AND CREATED SPECIAL SQUADS OF POLICE TO TRY TO STOP THEFTS OF GOODS WHICH OFTEN WIND UP ON THE BLACK MARKET.

BRIG. GEN. CORNELIUS RYAN YESTERDAY WAS NAMED U.S. MEMBER OF THE BERLIN KOMMANDATUR, ALLIED CONTROL BODY FOR THE CITY, AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE BERLIN COMMAND.

UNTIL HE WAS RELIEVED RECENTLY, HE WAS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN EUROPE, AT FRANKFURT. BEFORE HE GOT THAT ASSIGNMENT, HE WAS DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE BERLIN DISTRICT. ADD - BERLIN (POWER SPLIT) - YYX MARCH 25,

IN HIS NEW JOBS, HE TAKES THE PLACE OF KEATING, WHO STEPPED UP TO DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR WHEN LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY BECAME MILITARY GOVERNOR EARLY THIS MONTH.

JR537AES

BERLIN, MARCH 21-(AP)-BERLIN'S CITY ASSEMBLY, PLEADING THAT THE FORMER CAPITAL WAS IN DIRE ECONOMIC STRAITS, APPEALED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW TODAY TO PROHIBIT THE DISMANTLING OF ANY MORE ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS HERE.

THIS WAS THE SECOND APPEAL TO THE ALLIES BY THE ASSEMBLY WITHIN THREE DAYS. THE FIRST WENT TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, ASKING IT TO STOP DISMANTLING OF THE BORSIG WORKS FOR REPARATIONS. THE LARGE HEAVY MACHINERY PLANT IS SITUATED IN THE FRENCH SECTOR OF THE CITY.

MK805AES

30.24-8657

BERLIN, MARCH 21-(AP)-A BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SET UP TO SCREEN ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE SIX BIZONAL AGENCIES FUNCTIONING IN THE ECONOMICALLY-MERGED BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES OF GERMANY TO ENSURE THAT THE HIGHER POSITIONS ARE FILLED BY PERSONS FREE OF ANY NAZI TAINT.

LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, AND LT.GEN. SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, DEPUTY BRITISH GOVERNOR, GAVE THE GROUP POWER TO EXAMINE ALL NOMINATIONS.

MJ939AES

BERLIN, MARCH 21--(AP)---A U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGE

S A109

WAS ROBBED LAST NIGHT OF TOBACCO AND CANDIES [redacted] WHICH WOULD BE VALUED IN THE GERMAN

THIEVES

BLACK MARKET AT 885,300 MARKS [redacted] ($88,530). THE ROBBERS

ENTERED THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

MAR 1947

[redacted]

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 21-(AP)-U.S.ARMY CONSTABULARY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ARMY INVESTIGATORS HAD SOLVED A TWO-MONTH-OLD MYSTERY SLAYING OF A GERMAN CIVILIAN BUT THAT THE NEGRO SOLDIER ACCUSED OF THE CRIME HAD ESCAPED.

THE ARMY SAID ALEXANDER COLE, OF CHICAGO, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SHOOTING OF FRANZ BIEL AT WEINGARTEN WHEN HE RESISTED ARMED ROBBERY. ARRESTED WITH COLE, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT SANTA ROSA, N.M., WAS THOMAS NICKS, OF SOUTH BEND, IND., ALSO A NEGRO. BOTH WERE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE AT THE TIME OF THE ARREST, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ADDING THAT STATEMENTS OF BOTH INDICATED COLE HAD FIRED THE FATAL SHOT.

THE MEN ESCAPED TWICE AFTER THEIR ARREST. BOTH WERE RECAPTURED THE FIRST TIME, BUT ON THE SECOND TRY ONLY NICKS WAS RETAKEN. THE ARMY SAID COLE WOULD BE CHARGED WITH MURDER AND THAT NICKS WAS BEING HELD FOR TRIAL AS AN ACCESSORY.

JP140PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 21-(AP)-PETER CHEMY, A DISPLACED POLE, AND HERMAN NOACK, A FORMER GERMAN PARACHUTIST CAPTAIN, WERE EXECUTED BY AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT LANDSBERG PRISON TODAY.

CHEMY WAS SHOT FOR THE AXE SLAYING OF A GERMAN CIVILIAN AND WIFE AT DARMSTADT LAST YEAR. NOACK WAS HANGED FOR THE KILLING OF TWO CAPTURED AMERICAN SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR.

MT1020PES

Frankfurt, Germany, March 21--(AP)---The body of Pvt. Lewis Watson of Lowndesville, S.C., was found in the Main river near WERZBURG. Warzburg and U.S. constabulary headquarters said today it was a case of apparent murder.

Investigating officers said medical inspection indicated Watson had been hit on the head with a blunt instrument "before falling or being thrown into the river."

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fyw devl ns 01435 ccc 917a

SALONIKA, GREECE, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE GREEK LIAISON OFFICER TO THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE CHARGED THAT FALSIFICATION AND BIAS AGAINST HIS GOVERNMNT WERE TO BE FOUND IN A U.N. PRESS RELEASE.

OFFICIAL GREEK SOURCES SAID THE OFFICER, ALEXIS KYROU, IN A LETTER TO THE COMMISSION YESTERDAY PROTESTED AGAINST AN ACCOUNT OF A COMMISSION TEAM'S TRIP TO WESTERN MACEDONIA IN A VAIN EFFORT TO MEET GUERRILLA LEADER "GENERAL MARKOS." KYROU WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTRIBUTED THE ACCOUNT TO STANLEY RYAN, PRESS OFFICER WITH THE COMMISSION.

LATER, IN A NEWS CONFERENCE, RYAN SAID THE REPORT IN QUESTION WAS NOT THE ONE HE HAD SENT TO U.N. HEADQUARTERS AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. RYAN DECLARED THAT PARTS OF HIS OWN CABLE ON THE TEAM'S WORK WERE MISSING FROM THE TEXT KYROU QUOTED AND THAT PARTS HAD BEEN PARAPHRASED, AND THAT SOME SECTIONS OF THE RELEASE WERE NEW TO HIM.

THE GREEK INFORMANTS SAID KYROU HAD PROTESTED THAT THE RELEASE WAS ONE SIDED. FOR EXAMPLE, THEY QUOTED HIM AS SAYING, THE ACCOUNT, IN TELLING HOW INTERPRETER ATHANASIOS ZAFARIDES HAD LEFT THE TEAM AND JOINED THE GUERRILLAS, INCLUDED ZAFARIDES' STATEMENT THAT KYROU HAD THREATENED HIM WITH ARREST BUT DID NOT INCLUDE KYROU'S DENIAL THAT HE MADE SUCH A THREAT.

RB607AES

baden baden, germany, march 21 - (ap) - maj. philip st. george cocke of the united states army will become one of the "very few" americans to serve with the colorful french foreign legion, french authorities here said today.

cocke, a louisiana-born traveler, completed arrangements to join the famous army of international "soldiers of fortune" while serving as chief american liaison officer attached to the french occupation army here, american officers said.

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the americans said cocke left here yesterday to return to the united states for his army discharge and was believed now to be awaiting transportation at bremerhaven.

cocke will assume the rank of captain in the foreign legion and, french authorities said, would be the fifth man in the legion's history to be commissioned before serving as an enlisted man.

after receiving his army discharge he will go to french morocco for legion training. legion units now are serving in africa and indochina.

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american officers said cocke had spent the last 28 years outside

the united states. he was educated in switzerland, they added, joined the

british army at the start of world war II and later transferred to the

american army.

cocke told them, they said, he would visit a sister in virginia before starting service with the foreign legion.

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JERUSALEM, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AFTER MORE THAN A WEEK OF DISCUSSION OF ZIONIST POLICY, TOOK THE AFTERNOON OFF TODAY AND PARTICIPATED IN A CEREMONY INAUGURATING THE HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL EXTENSION PROGRAM.
THE PROGRAM, AIMED ALSO AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FULL MEDICAL FACULTY AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY, WAS FINANCED BY A SPECIAL $4,000,000 DRIVE ORGANIZED BY HADASSAH, AN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN ZIONIST WOMEN, AND OTHER AMERICAN ZIONISTS.
THE FIRST TO RAISE A PICKAXE TO START THE EXCAVATION FOR A NEW WING OF THE HENRIETTA SZOLD NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL WAS DAVID BEN GURION, CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, WHO HAS BEEN A PATIENT HIMSELF AT HADASSAH HOSPITAL DURING THE PAST WEEK BECAUSE OF A LEG AILMENT.
AMONG OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE DIGGING WERE RABBI A.H.SILVER, PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA; MRS.REBECCA SHULMAN OF STAMFORD, CONN.; CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HADASSAH; MRS. TAMARA SOLA DE POOL OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE HADASSAH NATIONAL BOARD; AND MRS.ROSE HALPERIN, HADASSAH'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE.
SU548PES

30.24-8659

WARSAW, MARCH 21-(AP)-POLAND'S PREMIER JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ, ONCE A PRISONER IN THE NAZI'S AUSCHWITZ EXTERMINATION CAMP, TOLD THE SUPREME NATIONAL TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT RUDOLF HOESS, ACCUSED OF THE MASS MURDER OF 4,000,000 PRISONERS, CARRIED OUT HIS WORK "SADISTICALLY AND AT HIS OWN FREE WILL AND PLEASURE."

THE PREMIER, GLANCING OCCASIONALLY AT HIS FORMER JAILER, TOLD THE COURT TRYING HOESS THAT THE NAZI OFFICIAL SUPERVISED THE CAMP WHERE PRISONERS OF A DOZEN DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES WERE "HELPLESS AS SHEEP DRIVEN TO SLAUGHTER" AND WERE USED IN NAZI EXPERIMENTS "IN THE MASS MURDER OF HUMANITY."

MT1016PES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (250)

NANKING,SATURDAY,MARCH 22-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK REPORTEDLY TOLD HIS PARTY CHIEFTAINS THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT OF U.S. FINANCIAL AID FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, EVEN AS HIS MILITARY AND POLITICAL ARMS MOVED TODAY TO EXPLOIT THE CAPTURE OF YENAN, THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL.

THE COMMUNIST RADIO, WHICH HAD BEEN SET UP SOMEWHERE IN THE HILLS NORTH OF YENAN, MEANWHILE WENT OFF THE AIR IN THE MIDDLE OF A BROADCAST.

THIS INDICATED EITHER THAT GOVERNMENT FORCES IN PURSUIT OF THE COMMUNISTS WERE GETTING CLOSE, OR THAT THE PORTABLE GENERATORS HAD FAILED. THE STATION WAS ADMITTING THE LOSS OF YENAN AT THE TIME.

CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY ASSERTED THAT GEN.LO YEN-PING, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST COMMUNIST BRIGADE, AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE FOR YENAN. IT ADDED THAT "MANY OTHER HIGH-RANKING COMMUNIST OFFICERS ALSO WERE BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION."

(SHANGHAI'S TUNG NAN JIH PAO IN A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH DATED NANKING ASSERTED THAT FAMED GEN.HO LUNG, DEFENDER OF YENAN, HIMSELF HAD BEEN CAPTURED NORTHEAST OF YENAN. OTHER NANKING DISPATCHES MADE NO MENTION OF THIS REPORT.)

CENTRAL NEWS SAID WORKERS HAD BEEN SENT TO YENAN TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONE, POSTAL AND RADIO SERVICES, AND THAT CHU SHAO-CHOU, GOVERNOR OF SHENSI PROVINCE, HAD MADE PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF YENAN AND OTHER POINTS IN THE PROVINCE TAKEN FROM THE COMMUNISTS.

THE LAST BROADCAST FROM THE COMMUNISTS SAID THAT "COMMUNIST TROOPS WITHDREW FROM YENAN MARCH 19 AFTER FRUSTRATING CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PLAN OF TAKING THE CITY BY SURPRISE."

CHIANG, RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID, TOLD HIS PARTY LEADERS YESTERDAY THAT ANY AID FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BE USED TO FIGHT THE COMMUNISTS.

(LAST DECEMBER X X X SECOND GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

PY1019PPS NM

WITH NANKING CHINESE

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE TUNG NAN JIH PAO, ONE OF SHANGHAI'S LARGER NEWSPAPERS, CARRIED A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT TODAY THAT FAMED COMMUNIST GEN.HO LUNG, DEFENDER OF YENAN, HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS NORTHEAST OF THAT FALLEN RED CAPITAL.

THE REPORT, DATELINED NANKING, GAVE NO SOURCE. GENERAL HO LAST WAS REPORTED RETREATING NORTHWARD FROM YENAN, WHICH WAS CAPTURED BY GOVER MENT FORCES EARLIER THIS WEEK.

FJ1045PCS

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 21-(AP)-CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE ENTIRE CREW OF MORE THAN 160 MEN OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT FU PO LOST THEIR LIVES WHEN THE VESSEL SANK OFF THE COAST OF FUKIEN PROVINCE WEDNESDAY AFTER COLLIDING WITH THE CHINESE STEAMER HAI MIN.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE COLLISION OCCURRED 100 MILES OFF AMOY AS THE FU PO WAS EN ROUTE TO FORMOSA FROM SHANGHAI. THE HAI MIN RETURNED TO AMOY WITH ITS PROW SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

THE FU PO WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE WARSHIPS DONATED TO CHINA BY GREAT BRITAIN, BUT ITS NAME UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG WAS NOT GIVEN.

THE HAI MIN IS OWNED BY THE CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, CHINA'S LEADING SHIPPING CONCERN.

HF332APS NM

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22-(AP)-VICE ADM. W.S. DELANY SAID TODAY AS FAR AS HE KNEW THERE WAS NO INTENTION TO PULL NAVAL FORCES OUT OF TSINGTAO, WHERE AMERICANS RUN A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE CHINESE NAVY.

THE COMMANDER OF BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS IN THE PACIFIC TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT FOR THAT MATTER HE KNEW OF NO POLICY CHANGES AFFECTING THE STRENGTH OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

(THERE HAS BEEN PERSISTENT SPECULATION THAT THE NAVY WOULD PULL OUT OF TSINGTAO IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARINE WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA.)

DELANY, WHO HAS BEEN CONFERRING WITH COMMANDERS ON THE UPKEEP OF THE FLEET IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, WILL SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES LATER TODAY ABOARD THE U.S.S. HELENA.

P1013PPS

THE TEXTS BECAME AN ISSUE WHEN THE DEFENSE EXAMINED FORMER JAPANESE MAJ.GEN.TADASHI KATAKURA, WHO ARRIVED IN MUKDEN THE DAY AFTER THE INCIDENT, IN WHICH CHINESE TROOPS ALLEGEDLY FIRED UPON JAPANESE GUARDING THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

KATAKURA SAID MAJ.GEN.SHIGERU HONJO, KWANTUNG ARMY COMMANDER, WAS INSTRUCTED IN TELEGRAMS TO "LOCALIZE" THE INCIDENT. A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR IN OCTOBER FORBADE THE KWANTUNG ARMY TO EXERCISE MILITARY CONTROL OVER MANCHURIA, EXCEPT TO GUARD THE RAILWAY AND JAPANESE INTERESTS.

THE DEFENSE CONTENDS LATER ACTIONS BY THE ARMY IN EXTENDING ITS CONTROL WERE NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION OF JAPANESE INTERESTS AND THAT MANCHOUKUO WAS CREATED IN RESPONSE TO A MOVEMENT BY PEOPLES OF THE AREA. ADD-TOKYO-(WAR CRIMES)-XXX-DEPARTMENT

GG824ACS NM

TOKYO,MARCH 21-(AP)-ECONOMIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREVENT JAPAN'S USING EXTERNAL ASSETS TO ENDANGER WORLD PEACE HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS BY A THREE-MAN COMMISSION FROM WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM A.SILVER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, L.ROGER WILLIAMS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND GEORGE E.WORTHINGTON OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DRAFTED THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PLAN TO SEEK OUT JAPANESE ASSETS OUTSIDE THIS COUNTRY.

THEY WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR A CONFERENCE IN KOREA.

VR632ACS NM

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22-(AP)-MERCHANT SEAMEN EARL CAULKINS, OMAK,WASH., AND PAUL STADTLER, CHICAGO, HAVE BEEN FINED $100 EACH BY A SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL ON A CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY EXCHANGING U. S. AND JAPANESE CURRENCY, EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THE SEAMEN, MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE U.S.S. FREDERICK FUNSTON, ADMITTED EXCHANGING $42.26 FOR 5,000 JAPANESE YEN. SUCH EXCHANGE IS FORBIDDEN BY OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

FJ1135PCS

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD BEHRMAN (300)

BATAVIA, JAVA, MARCH 21-(AP)-COURT PROCEEDINGS AT PORTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA TO RECOVER THE $3,000,000 CARGO OF THE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN WERE RECOMMENDED TODAY TO THE SHIP'S OPERATORS, THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, BY ITS ATTORNEY HERE, JAMES RYAN.

RYAN SENT A CABLE TO NEW YORK SAYING THE BEHRMAN'S CARGO WAS BEING RELOADED ON DUTCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS SAILING FROM THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. HE URGED THE COMPANY TO CLAIM IT AT ITS VARIOUS PORTS OF DESTINATION ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS ILLEGALLY SEIZED BY DUTCH AUTHORITIES HERE AFTER IT HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD THE BEHRMAN.

THE BEHRMAN, LOADED WITH RUBBER, SUGAR, CHICHONA BARK (QUININE), SISAL (HEMP) AND OTHER JAVANESE PRODUCTS AT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC CONTROLLED PORT OF CHERIBON, WAS BROUGHT TO BATAVIA UNDER ARMED ESCORT BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES NAVY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND THE CARGO REMOVED.

RYAN SAID HE HAD DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT THE CARGO TAKEN FROM THE BEHRMAN HERE IN WHAT HE TERMED "ILLEGAL CONFISCATION" WAS BEING RELABELED "PRODUCE OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES" AND BEING SHIPPED ABROAD IN SMALL LOTS TO PREVENT ITS IDENTIFICATION AS PART OF THE BEHRMAN'S CARGO AND MAKE RECLAMATION IMPOSSIBLE.

HE RECOMMENDED THAT LEGAL ACTION BY THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY COVER ALL SUCH CARGOES CARRIED FROM THE EAST INDIES BY SHIPS SAILING ON OR AFTER MARCH 7.

CREW MEMBERS OF THE ISTHMIAN LINE FREIGHTER BUCYRUS VICTORY TOLD HIM, RYAN SAID, THAT PART OF THE BEHRMAN CARGO HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD THEIR VESSEL FOR SHIPMENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GROUPS WHO CONSIGNED THE CARGO FROM CHERIBON CLAIMED IT WAS NATIVE PROPERTY AS IT HAD BEEN PRODUCED DURING AND SINCE THE WAR, BUT DUTCH AUTHORITIES CONTENDED IT WAS "LOOTED" FROM PLANTATIONS IN JAVA STILL LEGALLY OWNED BY EUROPEANS.

THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ALSO DEFENDED SEIZURE OF THE CARGO ON THE GROUND THAT THE DUTCH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPORT FROM THE INDIES OF PRODUCTS SUCH AS RUBBER AND SUGAR WHICH ARE INTERNATIONALLY CONTROLLED.

HJ619PES

CANBERRA, MARCH 21-(AP)-RESEARCH INTO THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL POWER FROM ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, A FEDERAL LABOR PARTY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE MINISTER FOR POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION, JOHN DEDMAN, TOLD A SPECIAL PRIVATE MEETING OF THE PARTY LAST NIGHT THAT FUNDAMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO NUCLEAR PHYSICS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT IN COLLABORATION WITH MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

MK633AES

HONOLULU,MARCH 21-(AP)-SIX JAPANESE-MANNED LIBERTY SHIPS, EACH TOWING ANOTHER LIBERTY SHIP, WERE EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY TODAY IN ONE OF THE ODDEST CONVOYS OF THE POSTWAR PERIOD.

THE TOWED SHIPS ARE THE CYBELE, IOLANDA, LIGURIA, ASCELLA, CHELEB ABD BAHAM, WHICH WILL GO INTO THE MARITIME COMMISSION "BONEYARD" AT SYISUN BAY, CALIF., ORIGINALLY THEY WERE INTENDED FOR USE IN THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB TESTS OF LAST SUMMER, BUT PLANS WERE CHANGED AND THEY WERE LEFT TIED UP AT PEARL HARBOR.

THE JAPANESE-MANNED SHIPS ARE THE JOHN HART, SAMUEL COLT, JOSIAH ROYCE, FREDERICK H. NEWELL, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AND WILLIAM VAUGHAN MOODY -- -)))9-,3$ 59 '-0-, !94 430-548-589, 07409'3'.

FJ855

MOODY -2 -)))9-,3$ 59

MOODY -- ALL LOANED TO JAPAN FOR REPATRIATION PURPOSES.

FJ856PCS

MAR 1947

(240)

GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA, MARCH 21-(AP)-JAMES A.FARLEY, FORMER UNITED STATES POSTMASTER GENERAL, SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW HERE TODAY THAT HE DID NOT FEAR WAR WITH RUSSIA BECAUSE RUSSIA WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO FIGHT NOW.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE BELIEVED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL MEETING AT MOSCOW WAS THE LAST CHANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENDURING PEACE.

FARLEY, NOW ON A LATIN AMERICAN TOUR DURING WHICH HE IS INTERVIEWING BOTH POLITICAL LEADERS AND BUSINESSMEN, SAID HE BELIEVED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADMINISTRATION WAS CARRYING OUT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY EFFICIENTLY BUT THAT IT COULD BE AMPLIFIED.

THE FORMER NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN SAID HE DID NOT CONSIDER MR.TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL OF AMERICAN AID FOR GREECE AND TURKEY A CHANGE OF FOREIGN POLICY, BUT A STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING POLICY.

TURNING TO UNITED STATES DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, FARLEY ASSERTED THAT MR.TRUMAN COULD BE THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN 1948 IF HE CHOSE TO SEEK RE-ELECTION. HE SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY TO PREDICT ACCURATELY THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE, BUT HE THOUGHT THE REPUBLICANS WOULD NAME GOV. THOMAS E.DEWEY OF NEW YORK, SEN.ROBERT A.TAFT OF OHIO OR SEN.ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG OF MICHIGAN.

HE OBSERVED THAT ALTHOUGH A UNITED STATES PRESIDENT NEVER HAD BEEN VOTED OUT OF OFFICE DURING A PERIOD OF PROSPERITY, THE OPPOSITION'S GAINING CONTROL OF CONGRESS IN A PRECEDING ELECTION USUALLY FORESHADOWED THE OPPOSITION'S VICTORY IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. THESE TWO PRECEDENTS, HE INDICATED, COMPLICATE 1948 ELECTION FORECASTS.

MT840AES

30.24-8661

U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 21-(AP)-ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES FACED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY IN THE FIELD OF LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PLANNING IS THE RELUCTANCE OF SOVIET RUSSIA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES DESIGNED TO COORDINATE AND IMPROVE WORLD ECONOMY.

SOME DELEGATES TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL STATE FRANKLY IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION THAT THIS EVENTUALLY MAY BE AS IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE OF THE U.N. AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST TO CONGRESS FOR $400,000,000 DIRECT AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

THEY POINT OUT THAT RUSSIA'S POSITION HAS ATTRACTED VERY LITTLE NOTICE, SINCE IT HAS DEVELOPED OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, BUT THAT HER RELUCTANCE TO TAKE PART FULLY IN WORLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPING MANY ORGANIZATIONS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WAS SAID, THE UNITED STATES IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ALL OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS DESPITE FEARS EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THIS COUNTRY IS VEERING TOWARD ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

RUSSIA HAS REFUSED TO JOIN SUCH KEY ORGANIZATIONS AS THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION.

SHE ALSO HAS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRELIMINARY WORK TO SET UP A WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION, WHICH WOULD HAVE JURISDICTION OVER SUCH MATTERS AS TARIFFS, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES AND INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ONLY A MEMBER OF ALL THESE ORGANIZATIONS, BUT HAS TAKEN THE LEADERSHIP IN SETTING THEM UP AND FINANCING THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.

WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF, IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, RUSSIA HAS TAKEN AN ACTIVE ROLE, BUT NO MAJOR PROPOSAL IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD HAS YET BEEN INITIATED BY A SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE IN ANY OF THESE BODIES.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ORIGINATED MANY PROPOSALS.

IT WAS THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE, ALONG WITH BRITAIN, WHICH PRESSED HARDEST FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION TO AID IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS OF EUROPE. THE UNITED STATES ALSO SUPPORTED CREATION OF A SIMILAR COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.

SINCE THE UNITED STATES WILL BE A MEMBER OF BOTH COMMISSIONS IT WILL NOT ONLY TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN REHABILITATING THE WAR-DAMAGED COUNTRIES, BUT EVENTUALLY WILL HAVE A SAY IN THE LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PLANNING FOR THOSE REGIONS. AS THE CHIEF BACKER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, SHE ALSO WILL HAVE A BIG VOICE IN FINANCING RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

LAST SUMMER RUSSIA VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED EFFORTS TO CREATE AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT PLACED TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON LONG-TERM PLANNING AND NOT ENOUGH ON THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION. SHE FINALLY AGREED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION, HOWEVER, AFTER THE COUNCIL DECIDED EARLY THIS MONTH THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD CONCENTRATE FOR THE PRESENT, AT LEAST, ON RECONSTRUCTION. SHE ALSO AGREED TO THE CREATION OF A SIMILAR COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.

SOME DELEGATES PROFESSED TO SEE THIS REVERSAL OF SOVIET POSITION AS AN INDICATION THAT RUSSIA MIGHT YET TAKE A MORE ACTIVE PART IN U.N. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

MAR 1947

U.N.-GREEK (220)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 21-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PRESS DIVISION, A PART OF THE SECRETARIAT, DENIED TONIGHT A GREEK LIAISON OFFICER'S CHARGES THAT A REPORT CABLED HERE BY U.N. PRESS OFFICER STANLEY RYAN SHOWED BIAS AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESS DIVISION EXPRESSED "UTMOST CONFIDENCE" IN RYAN, WHO WAS SENT BY THE SECRETARIAT TO HANDLE PRESS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION INVESTIGATING GREEK BORDER STRIFE AND TO CABLE HIS ON DISPATCHES FOR RELEASE HERE.

ALEXIS KYROU, IN A LETTER TO THE COMMISSION IN GREECE, CHARGED THAT RYAN WAS "SCANDALOUSLY BIASED" AND "IN SOME CASES SUCCEEDED IN FALSIFYING THE TRUTH IN AN UNDERHANDED WAY."

THE STATEMENT ISSUED HERE BY GEORGE BARNES, DIRECTOR OF THE PRESS DIVISION, SAID:

"THE UNITED NATIONS HAS RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL COMPLAINT FROM ANY SOURCE REGARDING MR.RYAN OR HIS WORK.

"IN CONNECTION WITH NEWS REPORTS FROM SALONIKA, HOWEVER, A CAREFUL REVIEW OF THE CABLES RECEIVED FROM MR.RYAN REVEALS NO EVIDENCE WHATEVER TO SUPPORT CHARGES OF PARTIALITY OR BIAS ON HIS PART.

"DURING THE PAST YEAR, MR.RYAN HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY THE OBJECTIVITY OF HIS REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, THE COMMITTEE ON SPAIN, AND OTHER BODIES DEALING WITH MATTERS OF A HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL NATURE. NO QUESTION OF HIS IMPARTIALITY HAS EVER BEEN RAISED; ON THE CONTRARY, CORRESPONDENTS REGULARLY COVERING THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS ACCURACY AND OBJECTIVITY.

"I HAVE THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN MR.RYAN'S OBJECTIVITY AND FAIRNESS AS AN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANT AND IN HIS ABILITY TO REMAIN IMPARTIAL."

MT1024PES

MAR 1947

U.N.-HEADQUARTERS

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 21-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD FORMALLY ACCEPT THE $8,500,000 GIFT OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., FOR PURCHASE OF A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS SITE IN NEW YORK CITY NEXT TUESDAY, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DOCUMENTS WILL BE SIGNED AT 4:30 P.M. (EST) BY ROCKEFELLER AND SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE IN THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING OFFICE OF U.N.

ABOUT 20 CHECKS RANGING FROM $32,000 TO $2,955,000 WILL BE HANDED OVER FOR THE PARCELS OF PROPERTY BETWEEN THE EAST RIVER AND FIRST AVENUE, FORTY-SECOND TO FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS.

MT1019PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WAS QUOTED ERRONEOUSLY TODAY AS SAYING THAT A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT ANYWHERE WOULD ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING AROSE DURING HIS QUESTIONING BY REP.JUDD (R-MINN) AT THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING. THE QUESTIONING WENT THUS:

JUDD: "I UNDERSTAND OUR MAJOR REASON FOR PROPOSING AND ADOPTING THIS LEGISLATION (AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY) IS OUR BELIEF THAT IT WOULD

BE DANGEROUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENTS DEVELOPING IN GREECE AND TURKEY, IS THAT CORRECT?"

ACHESON: "THAT IS CORRECT."

JUDD: "WELL, WOULD IT OR WOULD IT NOT BE DANGEROUS TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT ON THE PACIFIC IN CHINA?"

ACHESON: "I THINK WE SHOULD NOT LOOK WITH FAVOR UPON THAT."

IT WAS AT THAT POINT THAT SOME REPORTERS UNDERSTOOD ACHESON TO REFER TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENTS ANYWHERE, BUT EXAMINATION OF THE TRANSCRIPT ESTABLISHED OTHERWISE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, TOO, LATER ISSUED A DENIAL.

MAR 1947

LT721PES

(350) NIGHT LEAD EUROPE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21-(AP)-A RESOLUTION DESIGNED TO GIVE OFFICIAL AMERICAN ENCOURAGEMENT TO A PLAN FOR A "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE" PATTERNED AFTER THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS COUNTRY WAS INTRODUCED TODAY IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATORS FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) AND ELBERT THOMAS (D-UTAH) AND REP. BOGGS (D-LA) SPONSORED IT. THE RESOLUTION WOULD PUT CONGRESS ON RECORD AS FAVORING "THE CREATION OF A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE RESOLUTION MAKES NO PROPOSALS AS TO HOW THE PLAN SHOULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT OR AS TO WHAT THE ROLE OF RUSSIA OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY SHOULD BE. NEITHER WOULD IT COMMIT THE UNITED STATES TO ANYTHING BEYOND THE EXPRESSION OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

FULBRIGHT TOLD AN INTERVIEWER HE ASSUMES RUSSIA WOULD NOT BE INTERESTED IN JOINING THE PROPOSED FEDERATION BUT THERE IS NO INTENT TO EXCLUDE THE SOVIETS. HE NOTED THAT RUSSIA HAD MADE IT CLEAR IN UNITED NATIONS DEBATES THAT IT WOULD NOT AGREE TO ANY INFRINGEMENT OF ITS SOVEREIGNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN ADVOCATED FOR YEARS. THE IDEA WAS FORMALLY ADVANCED BY THE LATE FRENCH PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1929 BUT NOTHING CAME OF IT. PRESENT-DAY ADVOCATES INCLUDE WINSTON CHURCHILL, WARTIME BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

BOGGS SAID THAT "A FEDERATED EUROPE MAY ONCE HAVE SEEMED AN IDLE DREAM BUT TODAY IT IS IDLE TO DREAM OF ANY OTHER SOLUTION" TO CURRENT PROBLEMS. HE QUOTED AN EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ITEM URGING THE PROPOSAL AND DECLARING THAT THE POLICY OF "MERELY OPPOSING RUSSIAN EXPANSION" IS "NEGATIVE" AND "OFFERS NO PERMANENT RELIEF."

"ALL THROUGHTFUL AMERICANS AGREE," BOGGS SAID, "THAT EUROPE MUST BE RECONSTITUTED, AND RECONSTITUTED AS A UNIT IF THE WORLD IS TO HAVE PEACE."

FULBRIGHT TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD NOT DISCUSSED THE PROPOSAL WITH SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS LEADERS NOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUT "IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE TO CONSIDER IT FOR MANY OF THE SAME REASONS THAT WE ARE CALLED UPON TO SPEND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN GERMANY, IN GREECE, IN TURKEY AND LEND BILLIONS IN OTHER LANDS".

HE SAID A "FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN STATES IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS" FOR ENDING SUCH EXPENDITURES AND OBTAINING PEACE.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, FULBRIGHT SAID, "WOULD NOT MEAN THAT WE SHALL UNDERTAKE TO IMPOSE FEDERATION UPON EUROPE," BUT WOULD "GIVE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE FORCES ALREADY AT WORK IN EUROPE STRIVING TO BRING AN END TO THE SUSPICION, THE HATRED AND THE CONFUSION."

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YUGOSLAVIA (210)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS INFORMED YUGOSLAVIA IT WILL NEITHER SHARE IN A PENDING $350,000,000 RELIEF PROGRAM FOR EUROPE AND CHINA NOR BE PERMITTED TO BUY 100,000 TONS OF GRAIN IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE DEPARTMENT CITED AS ITS REASONS DOUBTS THAT YUGOSLAVIA (1) HAS A GENUINE NEED OF HELP OR (2) WOULD DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES EFFICIENTLY AND WITHOUT POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST BY THE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR FOR INFORMATION ON WHAT MARSHAL TITO'S COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT MIGHT EXPECT TO RECEIVE FROM THE RELIEF FUND IF IT IS APPROVED BY CONGRESS. THE GRAIN INQUIRY CAME BY WAY OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BELGRADE.

THE RELIEF MONEY HAS BEEN EARMARKED FOR GREECE, ITALY, POLAND, HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND CHINA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THE AMBASSADOR YESTERDAY THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS IN POSITION TO GRANT FREE RELIEF ONLY TO THOSE COUNTRIES HAVING THE GREATEST NEED."

IT SAID THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY HAS REPORTED THAT NATION'S BREAD RATION IS HIGHER THAN IN FRANCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PLLAND AND SWITZERLAND; YUGOSLAVIA HAS SHIPPED GRAIN TO ROMANIA AND ALBANIA AND NEGOTIATED FOR FOOD EXPORTS ELSEWHERE AND YUGOSLAVIA WILL RECEIVE FARM PRODUCTS AS REPARATIONS UNDER PEACE TREATIES WITH BULGARIA AND HUNGARY.

THE DEPARTMENT CONCLUDED THAT WITH "GOOD ADMINISTRATION" OF THE FOOD IT HAS, YUGOSLAVIA WOULD HAVE NO NEED OF OUTSIDE HELP.

AS FOR THE GRAIN, THE DEPARTMENT SAID PRESENT U.S.STOCKS AND COMMITMENTS DO NOT PERMIT ANY SHIPMENTS TO YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE NEXT TWO OR THREE MONTHS.

AB/SU602AES

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FULL TEXTS OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS WILL BE PUBLISHED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

EARLIER REP. MUNDT (R-SD), HAD TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD BEEN ASSURED BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON THAT THE TEXTS NOT ONLY OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS, BUT ALSO THAT REACHED AT TEHRAN WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC TOMORROW.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID:

"IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PUBLISH THE FULL TEXTS OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

NO MENTION WAS MADE OF TEHRAN.

MUNDT, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, HAS BEEN PRESSING ACHESON FOR TWO DAYS FOR THE "FULL TEXTS" OF THE THREE AGREEMENTS. HE CONTENDS THE AGREEMENTS, REACHED BY THE ALLIES ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS ARISING DURING THE WAR, ARE ESSENTIAL AS BACKGROUND TO THE COMMITTEE'S CONSIDERATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S $400,000,000 BILL TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY.

GW1129PES NM

30. 24- 8663

(400) WASHINGTON,MARCH 21-(AP)-FRANCIS B.SAYRE, U.S.HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKED IN 1941, TODAY URGED CONGRESS TO COMPENSATE CIVILIAN AMERICANS THERE WHO SUFFERED PERSONAL INJURY AT THE HANDS OF THE INVADERS.

SAYRE SENT A LETTER TO THE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE WHICH IS CONSIDERING LEGISLATION TO ASSIST THESE AMERICANS. SAYRE SAID IN SUPPORT OF HIS REQUEST THAT NO OFFICIAL NOTICE WAS GIVEN TO THEM TO LEAVE BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND THAT AS A RESULT "AMERICAN CIVILIANS FOUND THEMSELVES ENTRAPPED IN THE PHILIPPINES WITH NO WAY OF ESCAPE."

SAYRE SAID THAT DURING THE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, "I SERIOUSLY DEBATED IN MY OWN MIND THE ISSUING OF SUCH A NOTICE, BUT MY ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON WAS NOT TO DO SO."

"MANY AMERICAN CIVILIANS THUS TRAPPED BY THE JAPANESE SUFFERED PITIABLY AT THEIR HANDS," SAYRE STATED. "I URGE THAT CONGRESS TAKE SUCH ACTION AS IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE AMERICAN CIVILIANS STILL IN DISTRESS AS A RESULT OF THEIR INJURIES AND LOSSES SUFFERED IN THE PHILIPPINES."

HIS LETTER WAS READ TO THE COMMITTEE BY POWELL R.DANNER, AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN IN MANILA WHO WAS AMONG THE AMERICANS TRAPPED THERE BY THE JAPANESE.

THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING A BILL BY REP.HINSHAW (R-CALIF) TO CREATE A ENEMY PROPERTY COMMISSION TO COMPENSATE CIVILIAN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO SUFFERED LOSS, DAMAGE OR INJURY FROM THE JAPANESE IN ALASKA, GUAM, PHILIPPINES OR WAKE ISLAND. IT WOULD DRAW ON FUNDS AND ASSETS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OR ITS NATIONALS HELD IN THIS COUNTRY.

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B46WX

A REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE ENLARGE THE SCOPE OF THE BILL TO INCLUDE THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS CAME FROM JOSEPH R.FARRINGTON, OF HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

FARRINGTON SAID THAT ABOUT 50 BOMBS FELL IN HONOLULU DURING THE PEARL HARBOR RAID, AS A RESULT OF WHICH NUMEROUS CIVILIANS WERE INJURED.

ANOTHER WITNESS WAS ROY C.BENNETT, EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, MANILA DAILY BULLETIN, AT THE TIME THE JAPANESE ENTERED MANILA.

BENNETT WAS ARRESTED WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER THE JAPANESE ENTRY THERE.

IN URGING THAT AMERICAN CIVILIANS SUCH AS HIMSELF BE GRANTED COMPENSATION FROM JAPANESE ASSETS IN THE U.S., BENNETT SAID:

"I WAS A POLITICAL PRISONER FOR SIXTEEN MONTH, 389 DAYS OF THAT TIME SPENT IN A CELL OF TORTURE. I WAS NEVER GIVEN A TRIAL, NEVER FACED WITH CHARGES; I WAS DENIED OPPORTUNITY OF DEFENSE OR ANSWER TO CHARGES IF ANY SUCH WERE RECORDED AGAINST ME. I WAS STARVED, BEATEN AND OTHERWISE ABUSED UNTIL I WAS NEAR DEATH."

LT736PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, CHIEF OF STAFF, INFORMED SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) TODAY THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT FEEL JUSTIFIED IN PARTICIPATING IN PEACETIME MAINTENANCE OF THE HAINES CUT-OFF FROM THE ALASKA HIGHWAY.

MAGNUSON HAD ASKED THE GENERAL IF THE ARMY WOULD AID IN KEEPING THE CUTOFF OPEN IF IT IS CLOSED MARCH 25 BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE CUTOFF, BUILT BY THE ARMY, RUNS FROM HAINES, ALASKA, THROUGH CANADA TO THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, WHICH LEADS TO THE INTERIOR OF THE TERRITORY.

"AS YOU KNOW, THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WAS BUILT TO PROVIDE AN OVERLAND ROUTE OF SUPPLY TO ALASKA DURING A PERIOD WHEN SEA ROUTES TO THAT TERRITORY WERE THREATENED BY ENEMY ACTION", EISENHOWER WROTE TO THE SENATOR.

"IN ORDER TO UTILIZE THE PROTECTED INSIDE PASSAGE WATER ROUTE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALASKA HIGHWAY THE WAR DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTED A PORT AT HAINES, ALASKA, WITH A CONNECTING ROAD TO THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, KNOWN AS THE HAINES CUT-OFF.

"THE OVERALL VALUE OF SUCH AN ALTERNATE ROUTE OF COMMUNICATION DURIN WORLD WAR 11 JUSTIFIED ITS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

"IN PEACETIME, HOWEVER, THE INTEREST OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN HAINES CUT-OFF IS CONCERNED SOLELY WITH ITS STRAGETIC VALUE.

"CONSIDERING THIS VIEW POINT ONLY, I AM SORRY TO INFORM YOU THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT FEEL JUSTIFIED AT THIS TIME IN PARTICIPATING IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE HAINES CUT-OFF ROAD."

AB539AES NM

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 21-(AP)-PHILIP JORDAN, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT THE CHANCES "ARE 100 TO ONE" AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH RUSSIA IF THE UNITED STATES PROVIDES AID TO GREECE.

"RUSSIA DOESN'T WANT TO GO TO WAR--SHE'S EXHAUSTED," JORDAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. "WE IN ENGLAND ARE NOT SO WORRIED ABOUT RUSSIA AS YOU ARE IN AMERICA, PERHAPS BECAUSE I DON'T THINK WE THINK IN HEADLINES AS MUCH AS YOU DO HERE, AND WE APPRECIATE HOW WEAK AND EXHAUSTED RUSSIA IS FOLLOWING THE WAR.

"THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE LIKE COMMUNISM, BECAUSE WE DETEST IT."

JORDAN CAME TO SALT LAKE CITY TO CONFER WITH OFFICIALS OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON) CHURCH ON OPERATION OF THE CHURCH'S WELFARE PROGRAM.

HE EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE HE SAID THE CHURCH GAVE TO ENGLAND DURING THE WAR.

EJ614PCS

CHICAGO,MARCH 21-(AP)-KONRAD CARDINAL VON PREYSING, BISHOP OF BERLIN AND OUTSPOKEN FOE OF THE NAZIS, AND SAMUEL CARDINAL STRITCH, ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO, TODAY CO-OFFICIATED AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS IN HOLY NAME CATHEDRAL.

CARDINAL VON PREYSING, WHO IS TOURING THE U.S. TO THANK ITS CITIZENS FOR RELIEF SENT TO GERMANY, PREACHED THE SERMON.

AFTER THE MASS THE 67 YEAR OLD GERMAN CHURCHMAN VISITED ST.MARY OF THE LAKE SEMINARY AT SUBURBAN MUNDELEIN. TOMORROW HE WILL TOUR OTHER CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE CHICAGO AREA.

AB615AES NM

A38 (400) (NYC OUT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 21-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY THAT "AN AUTHENTIC REPORT" RECEIVED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON STATED THAT COMMUNIST BANDS IN GREECE HAD A STRENGTH OF 13,000 AND SOUGHT TO "CUT GREECE PROPER IN HALF."

THE SOURCE OF THE REPORT WAS NOT GIVEN.

THE TIMES' STORY, WRITTEN FROM WASHINGTON BY JAMES RESTON, SAID THE IMMEDIATE MILITARY OBJECTIVE OF THE ARMED BANDS WAS TO ESTABLISH A CORRIDOR FROM THE ALBANIAN BORDER EAST TO THE MOUNT OLYMPUS AREA ON THE AEGEAN SEA. IN SUCH AN EVENT, GREEK MACEDONIA WOULD BE SANDWICHED BETWEEN THE CORRIDOR AND AEGEAN TO THE SOUTH, WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA TO THE NORTH AND ALBANIA ON THE WEST.

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WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA TO THE NORTH AND ALBANIA ON THE WEST.

THE REPORT SAID THAT "ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A CORRIDOR WOULD CUT GREECE PROPER IN HALF, WOULD PERMIT RELATIVE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR THE BANDS AND WOULD SEVER THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS."

"REPORTS OF MANY ATROCITIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED, WITH THE RESULTING CONCLUSION THAT SUCH ATROCITIES DEFINITELY WERE COMMITTED BY THE BANDS DURING THEIR BATTLES," THE UNNAMED SOURCE SAID. "MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN KILLED."

ANOTHER SECTION OF THE REPORT SAID:

"ARMED BANDS COPERATING IN GREECE ARE OF TWO DIFFERENT TYPES. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ACTIVITY IS CARRIED ON BY BANDS TAKING ORDERS FROM THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY, OR KKE, WHOSE STATED PURPOSE IS X X X TO DISPLACE THE GREEK CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY WITH A COMMUNIST SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. ACTIVITIES OF KKE BANDS ARE PRINCIPALLY CONFINED TO GREECE ITSELF, ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THEIR OPERATIONS ARE DIRECTED FROM OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.

"ANOTHER TYPE OF ARMED BAND IS THAT CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT, OR NOF, WITH HEADQUARTERS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY. THIS IS A COMMUNIST-DOMINATED ORGANIZATION, OSTENSIBLY COMPOSED SOLELY OF DISPLACED GREEKS, WHOSE STATED AIM IS TO 'LIBERATE' GREEK MACEDONIA AND TO COMBINE THAT AREA WITH SECTIONS OF YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA, AND POSSIBLY OF ALBANIAN AND BULGARIAN MACEDONIA, TO FORM A 'FREE MACEDONIAN STATE,' WHICH, IN ALL PROBABILITY, WOULD BE A YUGOSLAV FEDERATED MACEDONIAN STATE.

"X X X INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS HAVE 'TEAMED UP' AND ARE WORKING IN HARMONY UNTIL THEY ARE VICTORIOUS IN GREECE. WHEN THAT TIME COMES, THEY HOPE TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES."

REFERRING TO BRITISH TROOPS, THE REPORT SAID THEY "TAKE NO ACTION TO ENGAGE ANY OF THE BANDS OR ASSIST THE GREEKS BY FURNISHING TROOPS TO DISTURB THE DISTURBERS. THIS ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH HAS RESULTED IN A SLIGHT LOWERING OF THEIR PRESTIGE IN GREECE X X X ."

M458AES

BY RENNIE TAYLOR

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO,MARCH 21-(AP)-A SURPRISE ATOM BOMB ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES WOULD BRING DEATH TO THE AGGRESSOR THROUGH RETALIATION, AND ALL-OUT ATOMIC WAR COULD POISON THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE AND SEAL THE DOOM OF HUMANITY, DR.STAFFORD WARREN, TOP AUTHORITY ON RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY, ASSERTED TODAY.

THE AGGRESSOR WOULD HAVE TO EXPECT A FURIOUS COUNTERATTACK UNLESS HE WERE LUCKY ENOUGH TO KNOCK OUT THIS COUNTRY IN THE FIRST FEW MINUTES, WHICH IS UNLIKELY, DR.WARREN SAID.

HE ADDED THAT BOMBS OF BOTH AGGRESSOR AND VICTIM WOULD IMPREGNATE THE AIR WITH RADIOACTIVE FISSION PRODUCTS WHICH WOULD CONTAMINATE BUILDINGS, WATER SUPPLIES AND CROPS. THIS DEATHLY DEW WOULD RAIN SLOWLY DOWN UPON THE EARTH FOR GENERATIONS.

FOOD AND WATER WOULD BE UNFIT FOR USE. PERSONS WHO CONSUMED THEM WOULD BE LIABLE TO DEATH THROUGH DESTRUCTION OF THEIR BLOOD CELLS, OR THE HUMAN RACE WOULD BE IN DANGER OF DYING OUT BECAUSE OF STERILITY CAUSED BY THE RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES.

DR.WARREN, WHO WAS CHIEF OF RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY FOR THE MANHATTAN PROJECT AND FOR THE TESTS AT BIKINI, MADE THESE STATEMENTS IN AN ADDRESS TO THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SCHOOL. HE URGED THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO PREPARE ITSELF, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, FOR TAKING CARE OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF ATOMIC CONFLICT.

RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES FROM THE FIRST ATOM BOMB EXPLOSION IN NEW MEXICO MORE THAN A YEAR AND A HALF AGO HAVE BEEN WAFTED AROUND THE WORLD SEVERAL TIMES AND STILL ARE DETECTIBLE IN THE AIR, WARREN REPORTED. SHIPS RECENTLY BROUGHT BACK FROM BIKINI STILL ARE RADIOACTIVE AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR.

ALL-OUT ATOMIC WAR COULD INTENSIFY THIS CONTAMINATION TO THE DANGER POINT AND POSSIBLY TO A DEGREE FROM WHICH THE HUMAN SPECIES NEVER WOULD RECOVER, DR.WARREN ASSERTED.

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD LOSE 100,000,000 OF ITS PEOPLE IN AN ATOM BOMB ATTACK AND STILL SURVIVE AS A NATION, PROVIDING ITS RESOURCES DID NOT BECOME CONTAMINATED.

FJ1044PCS

30.24-8665

Truman Orders Sweeping Purge Of All Communists in U. S. Jobs; FBI Ordered to Check Workers

MAR 1947

DIRECTS AGENCIES TO 'CLEAN HOUSE' OF SUBVERSIVES

Government Tests Broadened to Determine Loyalty of Employes.

BLACKLIST PLANNED

Attorney General Ordered to Draft Report on All Anti-American Groups.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—(AP) President Truman tonight ordered a purge of all government employes where there are "reasonable grounds" to doubt their loyalty and set up sweeping new standards to test it.

His executive order directed a "loyalty investigation" of everyone who applies for a job in the executive departments and agencies, without exception, where now only questionable applicants are tested.

F.B.I. to Make Check

And it instructed the agencies to submit the names of all their present employes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a check wherever this has not already been done.

NIGHT

The attorney general is ordered to make a list, and keep it up to date, of all subversive organizations. A person's membership in or "sympathetic association with" one of them will be ground for stamping him disloyal.

This blacklist is to include all "totalitarian, fascist, Communist, or subversive" groups; all that advocate or approve force to deny persons their constitutional rights; and all that seek to change the form of the government "by unconstitutional means."

Moreover, a "central master index" was ordered set up of all persons whose loyalty has been investigated since Sept. 1, 1939. It may be referred to by all government agencies.

Not Witch Hunt, Official Says

A White House official said that "this will not be a witch hunt—I can't immagine that any great number of firings will result."

The order does not apply to the judicial or legislative branches of the government, he emphasized, nor does it involve changes in present security rules of the armed forces.

Supplemental appropriations for the Civil Service commission and FBI probably will be asked. They may amount to $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Each agency head, Mr. Truman ruled, must be "personally responsible" for cleaning his own house.

The establishment of one or more "loyalty boards" in every department and agency was directed. Their rulings may be appealed to a top "loyalty review board" to be set up in the Civil Service commission.

Accused employes may summon witnesses and counsel at each step of the hearings.

No Legislation Asked

The chief executive directed that the agencies, in their checkups, may call on any government investigative agency, including the FBI and military intelligence, for data. The latter agencies, he specified, may withhold the names of "confidential informants" from their reports where necessary.

Mr. Truman acted under provisions of the Hatch Act which is designed to "prevent pernicious political activity." He asked no legislation, and made his executive order effective at once, or as soon as Congress votes the funds where increased outlays are necessary.

The presidential action broadens the government's tests for determining worker loyalty. An assortment of standards has prevailed among the agencies, but all were based generally upon whether the person advocated overthrow of the government by violence.

Now, the order rules:

"The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the government of the United States."

Various Grounds Cited

It cited various grounds for adducing "reasonable doubt," including commission of sabotage or treason, advocacy of force in altering the form of government, deliberate disclosure of confidential documents "under circumstances which indicate disloyalty," and performance of official duties in such a way as to "serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States."

Then, in the paragraph under which most cases are held likely to arise, Mr. Truman specified this criterion:

"Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the attorney general as totalitarian, fascist, Communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Action Result of Report

The President acted on the basis of a 40-page report from a "temporary commission on employe loyalty" but did not go as far as the commission recommended.

Mr. Truman named the commission last November at the suggestion of the House Civil Service committee. It was composed of one representative each from five cabinet departments and the civil service commission and headed by A. Devitt Vanech, assistant attorney general.

The action now comes amid congressional demands for a domestic housecleaning of Communists in connection with the proposal for action in Greece and Turkey to contain Communist expansion.

And it follows closely upon a Supreme court ruling which gives the government firm legal grounds for discharges based on "reasonable" doubt. The court last Monday refused to interfere in the case of Morton Friedman of New York, discharged from the War Manpower commission in 1944 on grounds of sympathy with Communism. His dismissal was based on a Civil Service commission finding of reasonable doubt growing out of Friedman's connection with the American Peace Mobilization.

The loyalty commission said it was unable to determine the extent of Communism or other subversive activity in government.

Loyalty Check Order Praised By Legislators

Some Members of Congress Call It Long Overdue; Reds Called Target

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Members of Congress in both parties were quick with praise tonight for President Truman's "loyalty in government" order. Some added that it was long overdue and its worth would have to be proved by strict enforcement.

One of the latter, Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, said: "The real test of the President's order will be in how well it is executed. Too often in the past, fellow travelers in key positions in the government and pussyfooting administrators have checkmated attempts to weed out subversive elements in high places."

NIGHT

The commission which drew up the recommendations on which Mr. Truman acted was proposed by the House Civil Service Committee in the last Congress.

House Speaker Joseph K. Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, commented today: "It is good to see that he (the President) has finally awakened to the truth of what we have been telling him for the last few years."

Other comment:

Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota: "If the President's mandate is carried forward faithfully it will tremendously strengthen the security of the United States. The President's program is almost precisely that which the House Committee on un-American Activities has been advocating for at least four years."

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana: "I'm hopeful every effort will be made to rid not only our government but the whole country of men and women who are in any wise connected with any movement or any group whose aim is to overthrow our form of government."

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin: "The President's order certainly is definitely needed now since over the past number of years there has been a tremendous number of Communistically inclined employees on the Federal pay roll."

Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat, of Georgia: "That is one of the smartest things he has ever done. He is acting realistically and is taking notice of the fact that the people of the country are aroused over these Communists and subversives."

Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi: "We should lose no time. We must get rid of them any way possible. There are still a lot of them on the pay roll."

Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin: "I am extremely happy to notice that the President is now assuming a role which many of us assumed a long time ago when we were called Red baiters."

Covers 2,200,000 Jobs

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Truman's order for elimination of disloyal persons from Government employment covers about 2,200,000 executive branch positions.

Affected are the White House, the ten departments of Cabinet rank—State, Treasury, War, Justice, Postoffice, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor—and the multitude of independent agencies.

On an individual basis the order conceivably could affect everybody in the executive branch from the President to the janitor in a small-town postoffice.

The order does not apply to Congress and its employes nor to the courts and their employes. President Truman acted only as the head of the executive branch of the Government.

Text of Truman's Order to Test Loyalty of U. S. Employes

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22—Following is the text of a Presidential Executive Order "prescribing procedures for the administration of an employes' loyalty program in the Executive Branch of the Government":

Whereas each employe of the Government of the United States is endowed with a measure of trusteeship over the democratic processes which are the heart and sinew of the United States; and

Whereas, it is of vital importance that persons employed in the Federal service be of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States; and

Whereas, although the loyalty of by far the overwhelming majority of all Government employes is beyond question, the presence within the Government service of any disloyal or subversive person constitutes a threat to our democratic processes; and

Whereas maximum protection must be afforded the United States against infiltration of disloyal persons into the ranks of its employes, and equal protection from unfounded accusations of disloyalty must be afforded the loyal employes of the Government:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including the Civil Service Act of 1883 (22 Stat. 403), as amended, and Section 9A of the act approved Aug. 2, 1939 (18 U.S.C. 61l), and as President and Chief Executive of the United States, it is hereby, in the interest of the internal management of the Government, ordered as follows:

PART I

Investigation of Applicants

1. There shall be a loyalty investigation of every person entering the civilian employment of any department or agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

A. Investigations of persons entering the competitive service shall be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, except in such cases as are covered by a special agreement between the commission and any given department or agency.

B. Investigations of persons other than those entering the competitive service shall be conducted by the employing department or agency. Departments and agencies without investigative organizations shall utilize the investigative facilities of the Civil Service Commission.

2. The investigations of persons entering the employ of the Executive Branch may be conducted after any such person enters upon actual employment therein, but in any such case the appointment of such person shall be conditioned upon a favorable determination with respect to his loyalty.

A. Investigations of persons entering the competitive service shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible; provided, however, that if any such investigation is not completed within eighteen months from the date on which a person enters actual employment, the condition that his employment is subject to investigation shall expire, except in a case in which the Civil Service Commission has made an initial adjudication of disloyalty and the case continues to be active by reason of an appeal, and it shall then be the responsibility of the employing department or agency to conclude such investigation and make a final determination concerning the loyalty of such person.

3. An investigation shall be made of all applicants at all available pertinent sources of information and shall include reference to:

A. Federal Bureau of Investigation files.

B. Civil Service Commission files.

C. Military and Naval Intelligence files.

D. The files of any other appropriate government investigative or intelligence agency.

E. House Committee on un-American Activities files.

F. Local law-enforcement files at the place of residence and employment of the applicant, including municipal, county and state law-enforcement files.

G. Schools and colleges attended by applicant.

H. Former employers of applicant.

I. References given by applicant.

J. Any other appropriate source.

4. Whenever derogatory information with respect to loyalty of an applicant is revealed, a full field investigation shall be conducted. A full field investigation shall also be conducted of those applicants, or of applicants for particular positions, as may be designated by the head of the employing department or agency, such designations to be based on the determination by any such head of the best interests of national security.

PART II

Investigation of Employes

1. The head of each department and agency in the Executive Branch of the Government shall be personally responsible for an effective program to assure that disloyal civilian officers or employes are not retained in employment in his department or agency.

A. He shall be responsible for prescribing and supervising the loyalty determination procedures of his department or agency, in accordance with the provisions of this order, which shall be considered as providing minimum requirements.

B. The head of a department or agency which does not have an investigative organization shall utilize the investigative facilities of the Civil Service Commission.

2. The head of each department and agency shall appoint one or more loyalty boards, each composed of not less than three representatives of the department or agency concerned, for the purpose of hearing loyalty cases arising within such department or agency and making recommendations with respect to the removal of any officer or employe of such department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty, and he shall prescribe regulations for the conduct of the proceedings before such boards.

A. An officer or employe who is charged with being disloyal shall have a right to an administrative hearing before a loyalty board in the employing department or agency. He may appear before such board personally, accompanied by counsel or representative of his own choosing, and present evidence on his own behalf, through witnesses or by affidavit.

B. The officer or employe shall be served with a written notice of such hearing in sufficient time, and shall be informed therein of the nature of the charges against him in sufficient detail, so that he will be enabled to prepare his defense. The charges shall be stated as specifically and completely as, in the discretion of the employing department or agency, security considerations permit, and the officer or employe shall be informed in the notice (1) of his right to reply to such charges in writing within a specified reasonable period of time, (2) of his right to an administrative hearing on such charges before a loyalty board, and (3) of his right to appear before such board personally, to be accompanied by counsel or representative of his own choosing, and to present evidence on his behalf, through witness or by affidavit.

3. A recommendation of removal by a loyalty board shall be subject to appeal by the officer or employe affected, prior to his removal, to the head of the employing department or agency or to such person or persons as may be designated by such head, under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, and the decision of the department or agency concerned shall be subject to appeal to the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board, hereinafter provided for, for an advisory recommendation.

4. The rights of hearing, notice thereof, and appeal therefrom shall be accorded to every officer or employe prior to his removal on grounds of disloyalty, irrespective of tenure, or of manner, method, or nature of appointment, but the head of the employing department or agency may suspend any officer or employe at any time pending a determination with respect to loyalty.

5. The loyalty boards of the various departments and agencies shall furnish to the Loyalty Review Board, hereinafter provided for, such reports as may be requested concerning the operation of the loyalty program in any such department or agency.

PART III

Responsibilities of Civil Service Commission

1. There shall be established in the Civil Service Commission a Loyalty Review Board of not less than three impartial persons, the members of which shall be officers or employes of the commission.

A. The board shall have authority to review cases involving persons recommended for dismissal on grounds relating to loyalty by the loyalty board of any department or agency and to make advisory recommendations thereon to the head of the employing department or agency. Such cases may be referred to the board either by the employing department or agency, or by the officer or employe concerned.

B. The board shall make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this order, deemed necessary to implement statutes and executive orders relating to employe loyalty.

C. The Loyalty Review Board shall also:

(1) Advise all departments and agencies on all problems relating to employe loyalty.

(2) Disseminate information pertinent to employe loyalty programs.

(3) Coordinate the employe loyalty policies and procedures of the several departments and agencies.

(4) Make reports and submit recommendations to the Civil Service Commission for transmission to the President from time to time as may be necessary to the maintenance of the employe loyalty program.

2. There shall also be established and maintained in the Civil Service Commission a central master index covering all persons on whom loyalty investigations have been made by any department or agency since Sept. 1, 1939. Such master index shall contain the name of each person investigated, adequate identifying information concerning each such person, and a reference to each department and agency which has conducted a loyalty investigation concerning the person involved.

A. All executive departments and agencies are directed to furnish to the Civil Service Commission all information appropriate for the establishment and maintenance of the central master index.

B. The reports and other investigative material and information developed by the investigating department or agency shall be retained by such department or agency in each case.

3. The Loyalty Review Board shall currently be furnished by the Department of Justice the name of each foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which the Attorney General, after appropriate investigation and determination, designates as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

A. The Loyalty Review Board shall disseminate such information to all departments and agencies.

PART IV

Security Measures in Investigations

1. At the request of the head of any department or agency of the Executive Branch an investigative agency shall make available to such head, personally, all investigative material and information collected by the investigative agency concerning any employe or prospective employe of the requesting department or agency, or shall make such material and information available to any officer or officers designated by such head and approved by the investigative agency.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing requirement, however, the investigative agency may refuse to disclose the names of confidential informants, provided it furnishes sufficient information about such informants on the basis of which the requesting department or agency can make an adequate evaluation of the information furnished by them, and provided it advises the requesting department or agency in writing that it is essential to the protection of the informants or to the investigation of other cases that the identity of the informants not be revealed. Investigative agencies shall not use this discretion to decline to reveal sources of information where such action is not essential.

3. Each department and agency of the Executive Branch should develop and maintain, for the collection and analysis of information relating to the loyalty of its employes and prospective employes, a staff specially trained in security techniques, and an effective security control system for protecting such information generally and for protecting confidential sources of such information particularly.

PART V

Standards

1. The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

2. Activities and associations of an applicant or employe which may be considered in connection with the determination of disloyalty may include one or more of the following:

A. Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations therefor, or knowingly associating with spies or saboteurs;

B. Treason or sedition or advocacy thereof;

C. Advocacy of revolution of force or violence to alter the constitutional form of Government of the United States;

D. Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person, under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, of documents or information of a confidential or non-public character obtained by the person making the disclosure as a result of his employment by the Government of the United States;

E. Performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

F. Membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

PART VI

Miscellaneous

1. Each department and agency of the Executive Branch, to the extent that it has not already done so, shall submit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, either directly or through the Civil Service Commission, the names (and such other necessary identifying material as the Federal Bureau of Investigation may require) of all of its incumbent employes.

A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall check such names against its records of persons concerning whom there is substantial evidence of being within the purview of Paragraph 2 of Part V hereof, and shall notify each department and agency of such information.

B. Upon receipt of the abovementioned information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, each department and agency shall make, or cause to be made by the Civil Service Commission, such investigation of those employes as the head of the department or agency shall deem advisable.

2. The Security Advisory Board of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee shall draft rules applicable to the handling and transmission of confidential documents and other documents and information which should not be publicly disclosed, and upon approval by the President such rules shall constitute the minimum standards for the handling and transmission of such documents and information, and shall be applicable to all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch.

3. The provisions of this order shall not be applicable to persons summarily removed under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of December 17, 1942, 56 Stat. 1053; of the Act of July 5, 1946, 60 Stat. 453, or of any other statute conferring the power of summary removal.

4. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard, are hereby directed to continue to enforce and maintain the highest standards of loyalty within the armed services, pursuant to the applicable statutes, the Articles of War, and the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

5. This order shall be effective immediately, but compliance with such of its provisions as require the expenditure of funds shall be deferred pending the appropriation of such funds.

6. Executive Order No. 9300 of February 5, 1943, is hereby revoked.

30.24-8667

SAYS BRITAIN CURBS REDS

Leader of Civil Service Clerks Hits Exclusion From Jobs

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—L. C. White, secretary of the British Civil Service Clerical Association, said today that British military intelligence agents had banned "certain people" from entering the civil service because they were or had been members of the Communist party. NIGHT

The persons barred were otherwise qualified for the jobs, he told the annual meeting of the National Council on Civil Liberties.

"I regard this as a very serious infringement of the civil liberty and political freedom of a person," he declared, "and I hope this council will take very serious action to stop this."

Laborites Move to Curb 'Revolt' on Conscription

LONDON, March 22 (AP).—Labor leaders marshaled their disciplinary forces this week end to put down a new rank-and-file Parliamentary "revolt."

Seventy members among the so-called back benchers of the House of Commons, have lined up in opposition to the government's bill for peace-time military conscription, which is expected to send more than 1,000,000 young men into uniform during the next five years. Objectors to the entire theory of peace-time conscription have been joined by a vocal group which insists that the prospective recruits are more needed in labor-short British industry.

The Labor "rebels" seem to have slight chance of defeating the measure.

In general the Conservatives agree with the immediate need for conscription. Observers say, however, that many Conservatives may join any Labor dissent if there is a prospect of unseating the government. [400]

U.S. Gift For Devon Village

Pinhoe, England, March 22 (AP)—General Sir Walter Venning told residents of this Devon village today that Mrs. Sidney de Larue, of Washington, D.C., had promised to start raising a $20,000 fund for a town hall because of hospitality shown to American troops during the war.

Turks Taking Over 8 U. S. Warships

Plymouth, England, March 22 (A. P.).—Four hundred and twenty officers and men of the Turkish Navy have arived here to take over eight American minesweepers, sold to Turkey by the United States Government.

The vessels served in the British Navy under lend-lease terms during the war and later were berthed at Devonport Dockyard pending final disposition. They will be taken to Turkey late next week after trials in British waters with Turkish crews.

French Cabinet Given Big Vote Of Confidence

Paris, March 22 (AP)—The French National Assembly, by an overwhelming 411-to-0 vote, declared its confidence today in Premier Paul Ramadier's Indo-China policies. The Communist deputies abstained from voting.

The five Communist Cabinet members voted with the Government for the motion of confidence and the 34-billion franc ($285,600,000) appropriation for continued military operations in Indo-China.

Ramadier immediately called a Cabinet meeting for later in the day to decide the future of his coalition government. He had declared earlier that he would quit unless all parties in the Assembly backed him. DAY

Expected to Stay On

The vote by the Communist Cabinet members was in accord with a Communist party directive by which it sought to compromise a budding Cabinet crisis.

Most observers predicted that Ramadier, who is a Socialist, would be satisfied with the vote and with passage of the military appropriation measure and would not resign.

In a statement to the Assembly before it voted, the Premier asked for an Assembly majority and solid support from all his Cabinet ministers. In the balloting, he got both.

Had Asked Still More

This position represented a retreat from his previous demand for active parliamentary support from all parties represented in the Cabinet, and appeared to be a compromise worked out in a special Cabinet meeting this morning.

The Communist party central committee, in a special meeting just before the Legislature went into its final discussion of the controversial military budget, directed the five Communist Cabinet ministers to vote with Ramadier.

The committee said it did not want to disrupt Cabinet solidarity and Communist floor leader Florimond Bonté said "the Communist party does not want to provoke a government argument that might jeopardize our negotiations in Moscow on German issues."

Viet Nam "Peace Offer"

The French general staff reported from Hanoi today that a move to crush Viet Namese military resistance north of the Rouge River delta in Tonkin, China, was proceeding favorably, even as a new "peace offer" was received in Paris from Tran Ngcoc-danh, chief of the semi-official Viet Namese delegation in Paris.

Dispatches from Hanoi also reported several clashes in the area near the Chinese frontier at Dinh Lpa, where Viet Namese forces are reported to have taken the offensive.

Saigon dispatches quoted a highly placed Viet Nam leader as saying that the Indo-China Nationalists were "naturally disposed to negotiate with France." He described the Tran Ngcoc-danh peace offer as an authentic proposal from Viet Nam President Ho Chi-minh.

to bolster resistance against the Germans in his dealings with the American Government and with Vichy.

Charges against Chautemps concern his alleged Vichy "mission to America" shortly after the fall of France.

The former Premier, who remained in Washington throughout the war, is accused of sabotaging Free French movements through his influence with American officials. In the document, Chautemps is sending a detailed denial of these charges.

Taken To White House

In his statement, Welles declared that Chautemps got in touch with him immediately after arriving in December, 1940, to say he had come as a private French citizen to keep the French fleet and colonies out of Germany's hands.

A few days later, Welles related, President Roosevelt asked him to bring Chautemps to the White House for an interview and this was done.

Welles To Aid Defense In Trial Of Chautemps

Paris, March 22 (AP)—Former Premier Camille Chautemps, who goes on trial *in absentia* March 25 before the French High Court of Justice on his wartime activities, will call upon former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles to testify in his defense, also *in absentia*.

The testimony from Welles is contained in a 50-page statement to the court that Chautemps's son, Jean, has just brought from the United States for presentation on his father's behalf. Chautemps himself will not appear. He is remaining in America, in Chevy Chase, Maryland. NIGHT

Mission For Vichy

Welles, according to this document, went to Chautemps's defense in a series of answers last June to Chautemps's attorney, stating that Chautemps at all times sought

Germans Protest Homes' Loss

BERLIN, March 22 (AP).—Three Hundred and fifty Germans carrying banners reading, "We want our homes," demonstrated today in Duesseldorf against recent requisitioning of homes, a British announcement said.

U.S. Occupation Favored In Poll

Berlin, March 22 (AP).—The American Military Government said today ap ublic opinion poll indicated that the majority of German leaders in the United States zone wanted Americans to occupy Germany for at least ten years to help combat Communism and prevent war.

The poll was conducted by the United States information control division. Interviewers sampled opinion of German leaders in 180 towns and villages and the United States sector of Berlin.

76% For Continuance

A total of 76 per cent of those interviewed favored continuance of the American occupation. Principal reasons given were to help in "combatting Communism, keeping peace and order, watching political developments and preventing war and insuring peace," the control division said.

"Those who did not want the Americans to stay as long as ten years felt that Germany could control itself, that costs of occupation were too great and that responsibility could be well turned over to the Germans now to achieve economic unity," a report said.

Most Important Events

Two thirds of those interviewed felt Germany had learned a lesson and would not support a new German drive for world power, and 77 per cent said they considered economic unfication more important than political unification.

Asked to name the two most important events since the end of the war, either inside or outside Germany, 40 per cent to be specified the Nuernberg trials, and 30 per cent mentioned the Stuttgart speech by James F. Byrnes, then United States Secretary of State.

Yanks Face Strict Drinking Rules

Frankfurt, Germany, March 22 (AP)—United States Army headquarters today announced the imposition of strict controls on liquor consumption by American occupation forces in Germany and Austria as part of "a general tightening of discipline to improve Americans' morale and conduct in occupied territory." DAY

Beginning April 1, American and Allied troops and civilians will be authorized to purchase only three bottles of hard liquor monthly through Army stores or clubs and the importation of liquor outside official army channels will be strictly prohibited.

Better Control Sought

Denying that the move was prompted by excessive drinking on the part of American troops, an army spokesman said it was designed not so much to reduce drinking as to provide a better control over it and curtail black marketing.

The amount of the ration will be about the same as at present, the spokesman said, but by reducing bottle sales and halting private importation, consumption will be guided into "normal social drinking at authorized clubs."

The restrictions will not apply to wines and beer, but only to hard liquor.

DENAZIFYING AIDE SLAIN IN GERMANY

Police Doubt Friends' Claim Motive Was Revenge— Think Robbery Was Aim

STUTTGART, Germany, March 22 (AP)—Two masked gunmen broke into the bedroom of Rheinold Hub, 41 years old, a Communist, in Oehringen today and shot him to death in the first slaying of a German denazification official in the United States occupation zone.

Herr Hub, known as a man with "many friends and many enemies," died a half hour after the shooting in the arms of his wife, Lina, who said it was "political" murder. The gunmen were still at large tonight.

Police Inspector Otto Oster declared, however, that the case had many earmarks of a slaying perpetrated during a robbery. Frau Hub said the gunmen had gone directly into the bedroom and had shot her husband, but Herr Oster asserted that the Hubs had been warned to stay in bed and that Hub had been shot only when he had tried to get up.

The inspector said the gunmen's method of entering the Hub's apartment by removing windowpanes indicated they were "professional burglars." United States military police were investigating this theory.

Friends of Herr Hub were inclined to believe he was slain by the Nazi underground. He was public prosecutor for the denazification board in industrial Oehringen, which had a reputation of being the strictest in the Wuerttemberg-Baden area. Herr Hub was said to have been especially zealous in his work and a bitter anti-Nazi.

Orlando W. Wilson, chief of the public safety branch of the Military Government in Berlin, said he could express no opinion on whether the slaying was political until he had received additional details. He said he knew of no conditions in Oehringen "which would bring about a political murder of this type."

Frau Hub disclosed that her husband had received two unsigned letters threatening him with violence in recent months.

Herr Hub, a carpenter by trade, was a leader in the trade union movement. He was a member of the Social Democratic party prior to Adolf Hitler's rise. He was arrested by the Gestapo in 1935.

Since the end of the war he had been a leading Communist in the Oehringen area.

The police, who had been summoned to the apartment by neighbors who had heard the shooting, said the gunmen had escaped apparently in the direction of Bretzfeld, where an intensive search was launched.

Authorities disclosed that locks on all doors of the Oehringen denazification office had been damaged recently by unknown persons.

2 Masked Gunmen Slay Foe Of Nazis In U.S. Zone

Stuttgart, Germany, March 22 (AP)—Rheinhold Hub, Communist member of the de-Nazification board in the near-by town of Oehringen, was shot to death in his bed today by two masked gunmen believed to be members of the Nazi underground. DAY

German police said the slayers were seen fleeing in the direction of Bretzfeld, where a search was under way.

The motive for the shooting was believed to be Hub's anti-Nazi activity. Prior to the rise of iHtler, Hub was a member of the Social Democratic party. The de-Nazification board of which he was a member had the reputation of being the toughest in Wuerttemberg province.

Wife Relates Events

Hub, 41, had received two threatening letters in the last few months because of his bitter anti-Nazi attitude.

His wife, Lena, told this story:

"Two masked men entered our apartment by smashing the bathroom window. They went straight to the bedroom.

"One man said, 'Shoot.' My husband jumped from the bed and, as he did so, a bullet hit him in the left side.

"The two men fled, leaving behind a sack containing various pieces of clothing and a briefcase with foodstuffs."

Would Be First Such Killing

Hub, a carpenter by trade, was described by one of his friends as a "man with many friends and

many enemies" because of his political convictions. He was arrested by the Gestapo in 1935.

If the slaying was the result of his anti-Nazi beliefs, it would be the first such killing in the United States occupation zone, although the Nazi underground has bombed de-Nazification offices in the zone on several occasions.

visional government composed of the heads of the several States. The Allied Control Council would refrain from direction, operation or detailed supervision of the Provisional Government's activities, under this plan. Though their plans differed widely, Molotov and Marshall were in agreement that a provisional German government should be established at an early date.

proposal for a federalized Germany "interesting." He thus indicated that there were grounds for a compromise.

Foreign Secretary Bevin, in reply to Molotov, declared immediately that the Weimar Republic provided many bad features, including the power of the president to suspend the constitution, which

SOVIET URGES NEW REICH BASED ON WEIMAR REPUBLIC

Molotov Advances Plan for Central Regime With Autonomous States.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN OBJECT

Marshall Proposes Setting Up of Provisional Government of Heads of States.

J. Hightower

Moscow, March 22 (A. P.).—The Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, proposed tonight that the new German Government be created along the lines of the pre-Hitlerite Weimar Republic. "We take the Weimar Constitution as a basis on which to work," he declared, and his proposal met with immediate opposition from France and Britain.

At the twelfth session of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, leaned across the conference table and declared: "The ghost of the Weimar Republic will not find favor with the French people."

Elaborating on the fundamental principles he had laid down yesterday, Secretary of State Marshall proposed a re-created Germany of from ten to eighteen States headed at first by a pro-

Proportional Representation.

Molotov proposed that Germany be governed by a bi-cameral parliament, elected by direct proportional representation.

[In a broadcast picked up at London, the Moscow radio declared that the Molotov proposal calls for a bi-cameral German Parliament, a President elected by Parliament and separate legislatures for the German provinces. The future German State should have the secret ballot with elections based on a "universal, equal and direct electoral law," and freedom of speech, of the press, of religion and of public meeting should be guaranteed, Molotov was quoted as saying.]

What France Proposes.

Bidault at once proposed a decentralized, loosely federated government structure for Germany, but warned that France would oppose the rapid development of even a provisional regime. He said the French position was that the establishment of any provisional government for Germany was premature.

On behalf of France he proposed that virtually all power in Germany be vested in the States, and that, for the nation as a whole, a unicameral parliament be authorized, its members to be chosen by the States. On the other hand, he said that his delegation had found the American

was one of the stepping stones of Adolf Hitler's rise to power.

Marshall Deplores Catchwords.

In his turn Marshall deplored the use of "slogans" and said that the substance was the main thing on which to concentrate.

Molotov's proposal would be interpreted by the United States as "federal," since it would divide central and State powers, Marshall declared. He also said he did not feel that a very wide area of disagreement existed among the four-Power proposals, and felt they should be reconciled.

"My impression at this stage of the discussion," he said, "is that there is much in common in the four views presented. I am sorry, however, Mr. Molotov spoke so strongly against federalization in Germany as I hoped we may be able to avoid arguing over words to which each of us may attach a different meaning. The proposals of Mr. Molotov, for example, would be regarded in America as suggesting a federal form of government as we understand the term.

"It seems to me important we should avoid debate confused by slogans. We should concentrate on realty and seek agreement on the substance of proposals and avoid disagreement about words."

Molotov Attacks Federalization.

Molotov opened his proposal, which was the first official inkling given the world on Russian plans for the political structure of Germany, with an attack on the "federalization" plans of the Western Powers. He described these western plans as a plot to "dismember Germany."

To support his argument for a centralized government, he referred to Japan, where the Japanese, he said, have their own Government under the direction of occupation authorities.

Molotov suggested that the Russians might agree to a plebiscite for the Germans to decide for themselves, adding: "If the German people decide on federalization, the occupying Powers must accept this." He repeatedly emphasized that a German provisional government is needed in order to fulfill Germany's obligations to the Allies.

Molotov's points included:

1. A decentralized system like that in force before Hitler came to power should be re-established and the Landtag (State Parliament) system and the old bicameral German Parliament should be revived.

2. The German provisional Government should assume responsibility for fulfilling Germany's obligations to the Allies.

3. The first step should be to set up German central departments of finance, industry, transport and foreign trade, to be formed under the terms of the Potsdam pact.

4. The Allied Control Council should draw up a provisional, democratic constitution enlisting the aid of the democratic parties, trade unions and other anti-Nazi organizations.

5. Elections should be held in accordance with the constitution thus provided, and a provisional government be formed as a result of these elections.

6. A permanent constitution for Germany should be approved by the German people.

7. Germany should be re-established as a single peaceful state with a bicameral Parliament.

8. The President of the Republic should be elected by Parliament.

9. All German constitutions adopted by Parliament should come in force throughout Germany along with Lander (State) constitutions.

10. Constitution and Lander constitutions should ensure freedom of formation and activity to all Democratic parties and trade unions.

11. The Constitution should guarantee all citizens freedom of speech, press, religious worship and assembly.

12. Parliament and landtag assemblies should be elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage, with a secret ballot and proportional repesentation.

13. Local self-government bodies should be eelcted on the same basis as State assemblies.

How Plans Differ.

Differences between the Soviet and western plans for a future German government included:

1. The Soviet proposes the proportional representation voting system, where the vote would be for party "lists." The "list" voting system has been termed unacceptable by the United States and Britain.

2. The Soviet proposes that both houses be elected by direct suffrage on a population basis. The American and British plans envisage one of the two houses elected on a State basis, as is the United States Senate. The French propose only one house, com-State constitutions be made to conform to a central constitution. This would destroy most of the constitutions now in force in the American and British zones.

Coal Guaranties.

Earlier today Bevin offered the council what appeared to be a compromise to the French demand for guaranteed German coal exports. Bevin said: "The posed of four representatives from each State.

3. The Russians propose putting power in the hands of a central administration which delegates power to the States. The Western nations want the States to retain the main powers and delegate certain authority to the Federal Government.

4. The Sovit proposes that all rehabilitation of German industry shall be effected on a progressive plan, having regard for the necessity of exporting coal to liberated countries." (France is one of the liberated coutries.) "In particular, the rate at which steel production is increased shall be determined in relation to the need for coal export, provided that the burden of the cost on occupying Powers is not increased as a result of this consideration."

Also today an authoritative British spokesman said that a meeting between Bevin and Premier Stalin was in the wind for this week end, but added that it may take place somewhat later. It was learned that the British have indicated that Bevin would be glad to see Stalin but have made no specific request for such a conference. Political seers predicted earlier that Stalin might see both Bevin and Marshall this week end—"if somebody isn't giving somebody else the silent treatment."

Molotov Plan for Germany

LONDON, March 22 (AP).—The complete text of Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M Molotov's proposal regarding the form of the future German government, as broadcast by the Moscow radio and reported by the Soviet government's listening agency in London:

On the form and scope of the provisional political organization of Germany:

The task of creating a provisional political organization of Germany must be solved on the basis of the following proposals: that the decentralization of the bers.

A. The political system of Germany must have a democratic character, and the organs of power must be formed on the basis of democratic elections.

B. The Hitlerite centralization of the state administration which destroyed the landtags and the autonomous administration of the Lands (Laender, or states), must be liquidated so that the decenertlization of the administration will be restored which existed before the establishment of the Hitler regime, with the restoration of the landtags and two all-German chambers.

C. Such a provisional government must be set up as could, while insuring the political and economic unity of Germany, simultaneously assume responsibility for the fulfillment of Germany's obligations to the Allied states.

On the basis of the above it is proposed:

Firstly, as a first step toward the formation of a provisional German government, to establish central German administrative departments on finance, industry, transport, communications and foreign trade in accordance with the decisions of the Potsdam conference;

Secondly, to charge the Allied Control Council with working out a provisional democratic constitution, drawing into the work the democratic parties, the free trade unions and other anti-Nazi organizations and representatives of the Lands;

Thirdly, to hold elections in accordance with the provisional German constitution, after which the provisional German government should be formed;

Fourthly, in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam conference, to charge the German government as one of its basic tasks with the eradication of the remnants of German militarism and Fascism, through democratization of Germany and realization of measures for the restoration of German economy as well as unconditional fulfillment of the obligations to the Allied states;

Fifthly, a permanent constitution of Germany must be approved by the German people.

On the state structure of Germany:

1. Germany is restored as a single peace-loving state, a democratic republic, with an all-German Parliament consisting of two chambers and an all-German government, while insuring the constitutional rights of the lands comprising the German state.

2. The President of the German republic is elected by Parliament.

3. On the whole territory of Germany an all-German constitution established by Parliament will operate, and in the Lands the constitutions of the Lands established by the Landtags.

4. The German constitution, as well as the constitutions of the Lands, will be based on a democratic foundation. This should strengthen the development of Germany as a democratic and peaceful state.

5. The all-German constitution and the constitutions of the Lands will insure the free formation and activity of all democratic parties, and also trade unions and other public democratic organizations and institutions.

6. All citizens of Germany, without distinction of race, sex, language and religion, are insured democratic rights, including freedom of speech, the press, religion, public meetings and (word inaudible) by the all-German constitution and the constitutions of the Lands.

7. The Parliament and the Landtags of the Lands will be elected on the basis of a universal, equal and direct electoral law with secret voting and the proportional system.

8. The local government organs, district and communal councils, will be elected on the same democratic basis as the Landtags of the Lands.

30.24-8669

Russian Plan Is Attacked By Marshall

Bevin and Bidault Join in Condemning Molotov's Proposal

Call It Pre-Hitler

U.S. Secretary, However, Thinks Ministers Are Not Too Far Apart

(By The Associated Press)

Moscow, March 22.—Russia proposed to the council of foreign ministers tonight that the future German government be based on the defunct Weimar Republic which Adolph Hitler used to climb to power and then destroyed.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, expressing the opinion that the Russian view was not as far from those of the U. S., Britain and France as had been expected, declared that the Russian proposals would be regarded in America as suggesting a federal form of government as the term is understood by Americans.

In general, both the United States and Britain support the idea of a federalized Germany, while France is for a loose and decentralized regime. The Russian proposals were subjected to an immediate attack by Britain and France.

Includes Two-Chamber Parliament

The long-awaited Russia proposals, which were made public for the first time by Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, included a two-chamber Parliament elected by proportional representation through a list voting system.

Molotov's outline for Germany was the top feature of the day, which saw the French stand by their plan for a loose federation of German states and a British statement on economic principles for Germany with a 10,000,000-ton annual steel level and a conciliatory gesture toward the French demand for coal.

Striking differences between the Russian and western plans for a future German government included:

1. The Russians proposed proportional representation voting system where the vote would be for party "lists." The "list" voting system has been denounced by America and Britain as unacceptable.

Election by Direct Vote

2. That both houses be elected by direct suffrage on a population basis. The American and British plans envisage one of two houses elected on a state basis such as the United States Senate, while the French propose only one house composed of representatives from each state.

3. The Russians propose putting powers in the hands of a central administration which delegates power to the states. The western powers want the states to retain the main powers and delegate certain authorities to the federal government.

4. The Russian proposal that all laender (state) constitutions be made to conform to a central constitution would destroy most constitutions now in effect in the American and British zones of Germany.

The Russians have had under fire for some time the state constitutions in the U. S. zones which have been approved by the German people, particularly clauses which make it necessary for political parties to get 10 percent of the vote to stay on the ballots. This provision has been placed in the constitution to block formation of scores of small-splinter political parties which spelled the downfall of the Weimar Republic.

Marshall's Statement

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP).—The complete text of Secretary of State George C. Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight:

THE FORM AND SCOPE OF THE PROVISIONAL POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF GERMANY.

Without prejudice to any position the United States may take under 2—3 (B) of the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the United States delegate proposes the following directive:

The Allied Control Council is instructed to:

1. Complete at an early date the establishment of elected governments of the Laender (States)—which term as used herein will include the city of Berlin.

2. Take the following action in connection with the establishment and operation of a provisional German government:

(A) Establish at an early date a German National Council as a provisional government, to be composed of the heads of the present Laender governments. Subject to such affirmative action as may be taken, or such directions as may be given by the Allied Control Council by a majority of its members, the German National Council shall be given control over the German central administrative agencies which may be established by the Allied Control Council to function in stated fields to the extent that nation-wide action is required. To the fullest extent possible, the decisions of the German National Council shall be carried out by and through the Laender governments.

(B) In the exercise of its authority the Allied Control Council shall refrain from direct operation or detailed supervision of provisional government activities. The zone commander in his relationship to the provisional government and its agences shall be limited to acting as an agent of the Allied Control Council except where a direct threat to the security of occupation forces is involved.

Democratic Constitution

3. Instruct the provisional government to prepare a democratic constitution, calling a constitutional convention elected by the people according to the electoral laws adopted by the several Laender, and submit a draft constitution to the convention for debate, revision and adoption. The provisional government should thereupon submit the constitution to the Allied Control Council for final approval, and after obtaining that approval, should submit the constitution to the people for ratification not later than one year after the establishment of the provisional government. Such ratification shall require the majority of the total votes cast as well as the majority of those voting in each of a majority of the Laender.

4. Direct the provisional government to submit to the Allied Control Council for approval of any modifications in the territorial composition of the provisional Laender necessary to form a German federal state composed of not less than ten nor more than eighteen Laender. In determining the final composition of the Laender, historic, economic and cultural considerations shall be taken into account. Enclaves and arbitrary deviations made on account of the present zones of occupation should be eliminated.

5. Inform the provisional government of the following conditions:

(A) That Germany be a democratic state in the sense that:

1. All political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control.

2. The people have the opportunity to exercise that control through popular elections held at frequent intervals.

3. Elections are conducted under conditions in which freely competing parties submit their programs and candidates to a vote of the people at frequent intervals.

4. Political parties are voluntary associations of citizens, and no political party enjoys any privileged status.

5. The basic rights of the individual, including free speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly and association and other equally basic rights of man are recognized and guaranteed.

6. Individuals are protected from arbitrary arrest, search and seizure and are guaranteed equality under the law.

(B) That the German government be one of limited powers and to insure this:

1. Each state or Land shall determine election methods and the control of the electoral processes.

2. There shall be an independent judiciary which shall have the authority to settle disputes among states and between the states and the central government and to protect the constitutional rights of the individual.

3. In the distribution of functions between the state and the central governments, it shall be provided that the central government is one of limited and carefully defined powers in matters where nation-wide action is required; all residual powers shall remain in the states; such powers as police, internal security, culture, education and religious affairs shall not be delegated to the Federal government. Authority and means of states to raise appropriate revenues shall not be impaired. Neither Federal nor state governments shall have the right to maintain any military establishment whatsoever.

4. Wherever possible, the administration of the Federal government jurisdiction should be delegated to the states.

(C) That the constitution include a clause providing that the authority of the Federal government and the Laender shall be exercised in accordance with and subject to the powers reserved by the Allied Control Council.

(D) That the constitution of each Land be democratic in character as that term is defined in paragraph 5-A above.

Compromise Plan On Coal Offered By Bevin

J. Smith

London, March 22 (AP)—The Moscow radio said Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov today proposed formation of a provisional German Government with the same degree of decentralization that existed before the Hitler regime.

His plan, presented before the Council of Foreign Ministers, called for a Parliament of two houses, a president elected by the houses, and separate legislative chambers for the German provinces, which he said previously were "autonomous."

The radio quoted Molotov as saying the future German state should have secret ballot elections on the basis of a "universal, equal and direct electoral law" and that freedom of speech, the press, religion and public meetings should be guaranteed.

No Time Set

The text of the plan as broadcast by Moscow did not set any specific time for undertaking the establishment of a German government.

[In Moscow, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, laying down Britain's economic reparations and level-of-industry plan for Germany, offered the Council of Foreign Ministers today what appeared to be a compromise to the French demand for guaranteed German coal export.

[Bevin proposed that the "rehabilitation of German industry shall be effected on a progressive plan having regard for the necessity of exporting coal to liberated countries."

[Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France proposed today a decentralized, loosely federated government structure for Germany, but warned that France opposed rapid establishment of even a provisional regime.

System Under Hitler

The Moscow broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor here, quoted Molotov as saying:

"The Hitlerite centralization of the state administration, which destroyed the *Landtags* (provincial diets) and the autonomous administration of the *Länder* (states) must be liquidated, so the decentralization of the administration will be restored which existed before the establishment of the Hitler regime, with the restoration of the *Landtags* and two all-German chambers."

French officials had previously urged decentralization and the United States and Britain suggested federalization.

There had been widespread belief in the Western capitals that Russia favored a strongly centralized German Government and this was foreseen as a major issue of the Moscow conference.

"Must Be Democratic"

Molotov was quoted as saying that "the political system of Germany must have a democratic character and the organs of power must be formed on the basis of a democratic election."

"Such a provisional German government must be set up as could, while insuring the political and economic unity of Germany, simultaneously assume responsibilities for the fulfillment of Germany's obligations to the allied states," the radio quoted him.

Molotov proposed that the German Government include "central German administrative departments on finance, industry, transport, communications and foreign trade," the broadcast reported.

Anti-Nazi Groups

He suggested that the Allied Control Council in Berlin work out a provisional democratic constitution for German with the help of "the democratic parties, the free trade-unions and other anti-Nazi organizations."

His plan, as broadcast, proposed that elections be held "in accordance with the provisional German constitution, after which a provisional German government should be formed."

The prime task of the provisional government, he said, should be eradication of "the remnants of German militarism and fascism" in accordance with the Potsdam agreement.

"A permanent constitution of Germany must be approved by the Allied people," he added.

"On the whole territory of Germany, an all-German constitution established by parliament will operate and in the *Laender* the constitutions of the *Laender* established by *Landtags*."

Molotov was quoted as proposing that the parliament and the *Landtags* be elected "on the basis of a universal, equal and direct electoral law, with secret voting and the proportional system."

Stalin-Bevin Talk Seen Soon

E. Gilmore

Moscow, March 22 (AP)—An authoritative British source said today that a meeting between Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was "in the wind" for this week end, but added that it might take place "somewhat later."

It was learned that the British have indicated Bevin would be glad to see the Soviet leader, but made no specific request for such a conference.

Or Else: "Silent Treatment"

Political forecasters predicted earlier that Stalin might see both

Bevin and Secretary of State George C. Marshall this week end —"if somebody isn't giving somebody else silent treatment."

The United States Secretary has been here thirteen days and the British secretary fourteen days—for the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference—without getting any known invitation from Stalin. In two previous Moscow conferences, Stalin has seen the United States and British diplomats long before this.

Russ Seem On New Track

Heretofore always protocol conscious, the Russians, furthermore, seem to have taken another tack this time. For while Marshall and Bevin have heard nothing from him yet, Stalin saw French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault last Monday night.

But in considering the past the fact should be kept in mind that at the time of the previous conferences President Truman had made no Greece-Turkey speech.

Finally, there have been cases of persons who came to Moscow to see Stalin and never were able to do so.

Austrians Read the News Of Bid to Moscow Talks

VIENNA, March 22 (AP).—Vienna newspapers published today on their front pages news that the Big Four Foreign Ministers had decided yesterday to invite Austrian representatives to Moscow for peace-treaty consultations.

Though the government still was waiting for the official text of the ministers' invitation, a spokesman said Dr. Karl Gruber, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Peter Kraulain, Minister of Property Protection and Economic Planning, were expected to leave for Moscow Tuesday.

This spokesman said no decision yet had been made as to other members of the delegation. Political quarters reported, however, that Chancellor Leopold Figl may go to Moscow later and take with him Heinz Schmidt, Minister at London, and three party representatives, Vinzenz Schumy, of the People's party; Adolf Schaerf, Socialist, and Communist Ernst Fischer.

Russian Press Is Silent On Inter-Marriage Ban

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP).—The Russian press made no mention today of yesterday's announcement in the official gazette of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) forbidding marriages between Russians and foreigners. No official explanation for the decree has been advanced.

There are a number of theories about it here, among which the most popular is that numerous marriages of this kind and subsequent requests for exit visas cause too much trouble. The Russians long have held the view that many Soviet girls who married foreigners did so only to escape the hard days of war sacrifices in Russia.

An American source said the decree was designed to prevent marriages between foreign women and Russian soldiers and officers in occupied areas.

Intermarriages have brought many exchanges and much correspondence between embassies and the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and even the Kremlin. Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers have, on more than one occasion, intervened in such problems.

Italy Opens 5-Year War On Malaria

Rome, March 22 (AP)—A double-barreled, five-year war on malaria has begun in Italy under the combined direction of UNRRA and the Rockefeller Foundation.

In the island of Sardina at present, an expert said, "There are so many cases that accurate figures are impossible." From 50,000 known cases before the war, Italy had 300,000 in 1944.

The fight against the mosquito which carries malaria began in February. It will be carried out, under administration of the Italian Government, through the use of part of an estimated $333,330,000 fund created from sale of UNRRA-imported goods in Italy.

This giant kitty amounts to nearly 60 per cent of the total value of UNRRA imports. Under combined Italian Government-UNRRA supervision it will be spent on housing, baby feeding, clothing, increase of food production, and other health projects.

Two big-scale anti-malaria programs are in progress.

One, on the Italian mainland and in Sicily, is under UNRRA technical guidance. The second, in Sardina, is supervised by Rockefeller Foundation technicians, to whom UNRRA has supplied money, materials and transport.

ITALIAN REDS TELL WHO KILLED DUCE

Rome, March 22 (A. P.).—The Italian Communist party identified the slayer of Benito Mussolini today as Walter Audisio, 37 years old, a bookkeeper and member of the anti-Fascist underground, and recommended that Italy award him the highest military honors. The announcement said that Audisio, known to the underground as "Col. Valerio," had killed Mussolini "under orders of his superiors."

Audisio, a member of the Communist party since 1931, will describe the execution, which occurred in Dongo on April 28, 1945, to the public in a Rome theater tomorrow, the statement said. Audisio carried out his mission with "decision, certainty and audacity," the announcement continued. It praised him for having kept his identity a secret up to now at the advice of his party, and said that all Italian Democrats and anti-Fascists would back the recommendation for an award.

Poland Recovers Fraction Of Its Radium from Reich

Warsaw, March 22 (A. P.).—Representatives of the war reparations office handed over to Dr. Tadeusz Michejda, newly appointed minister of health, a consignment of 303 milligrams of radium, recovered from Germany.

The radium, valued at $450,000, was found in Kiel, in the British zone of occupation. It was part of the radium supply taken by the Germans during the war from the Curie-Sklodowska institute in the University of Lublin.

Before the war, Poland possessed a total of four grams of radium.

Czechs Ease Auto Barrier

Warsaw, Poland, March 22 (AP)—The semi-official newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* says Czechoslovakia has eased restrictions on motor car travel from Poland into that country. Customs officers are issuing *carnets de route* valid for ten days for single motor trips to Czechoslovakia.

Chile To Repatriate Citizens In Germany

Rotterdam, March 22 (AP)—One hundred Chilean men, women and children still in Germany since before war will return to their homeland.

The Chilean Government chartered the 9,300-ton steamer Alphard of the Rotterdam-South African Line (Van Nieveld Goudriaan) to transport them. The vessel, which now is being especially accommodated to this transport, normally carries some 80 passengers, but children under 12 will sleep in pairs in one cabin bed and all hundred Chileans can be transported at one time.

Consul General Eugenio Palacios, Chilean chargé d'affaires, recently in Germany, investigated some 1,000 Chileans there.

Information about when the other 900 may sail was not available.

ROMANIA MAKES STALIN A CITIZEN

Bucharest, March 22 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin today became an honorary citizen of Romania and the Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, an honorary citizen of Kluj, the capital of Transylvania.

King Michael conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Carol on the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, in recognition of his support of Romania's plea to be heard in conferences on the German peace treaty.

The Romanian Cabinet issued the proclamation honoring the Russian leaders on the second anniversary of the return of Transylvania to Romania.

Greek Zone Is Put Under Martial Law

Athens, March 22 (AP)—The Greek Cabinet imposed martial law throughout the prefecture of Laconia at the southern tip of the Greek mainland tonight as a result of the tense situation created by the massacre of 32 Communist convicts Friday in a prison at Ghythion.

The cabinet decided also to take measures against civil and military auhorities in the area where the mass slaying occurred, to hold military trials for those responsible for the massacre and to have the prefecture cleared of armed bands.

The attack on the prison was made by neighboring villagers in reprisal for the murder of the leader of a Rightist band, the Ministry of Public Order said.

Greek Army Drives on Rebels

Spring Offensive, Aided by Artillery and Planes, Is Launched in the North.

Athens, March 22 (A. P.).—The Greek Army's promised spring offensive against anti-Government guerrillas in the north was reported under way today on Mount Grammos, near the Albanian frontier.

Larisa dispatches last night said that the Fifteenth Division, with artillery and air-group support, began a large-scale drive on the Grammos guerrillas early Thursday. The reports said flyers from Larisa and Salonika bases inflicted severe losses among the anti-Government forces with machine gun fire.

Southwest of Mount Grammas, Eighth Division units were said to have wiped out a band of guerrillas at Hospsi on Mount Tzoumerka in Greek Epirus, not far from Albania.

Press reports said today that in another Epirus action, Greek troops killed twenty guerrillas and wounded fifteen in a three-hour battle near Konitsa. Other dispatches reported that far to the East near the Bulgarian border, the Xanthe Brigade virtually wiped out a leftist band of about 200 in the vicinity of Thermai. These dispatches said fifty guerrillas were killed, seventy wounded and seven captured and the remnants fled into Bulgaria, leaving many supplies behind.

In Greece's southern peninsula of the Peloponnesus inhabitants of nearby villages broke into a prison at Ghythion and killed thirty-two Communist convicts to avenge the killing of P. Katsareas, right wing band chieftain.

Penalties Promised.

The Ministry of Public Order, which announced the lynching, said that it was carried off by some 200 armed villagers, who overcame twenty-five prison guards. The Government, voicing "indignant disapproval," promised stern penalties and ordered the Minister of Public Order, lately on tour in Eastern Macedonia, to go to Ghythion to investigate.

A United Nations Commission has been in Greece almost two months inquiring into a Greek charge that the northern guerrillas had been supplied and encouraged from across the Albanian, Yugoslav and Bulgarian borders.

Alexis Kyrou, Greek liaison officer, notified the commission on Wednesday night of plans for the current Mount Grammos offensive. Greek military officials earlier had complained that the Army was being delayed because Russian and Polish delegates to the commission were then still in the mountain area.

Those delegates stayed behind to wait for "Gen. Markos," guerrilla leader, last Sunday when the rest of a commission team sent to interview him gave up the mission and left.

U. N. Delegate Tells of Seeing 'Gen. Markos'

Pole on Balkans Inquiry Team Back in Salonika From Guerrilla Region

SALONIKA, Greece, March 22 (AP).—A member of the missing Slav delegation of the United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission arrived here today and said he had interviewed the much-sought "General Markos," commander in chief of Greek guerrilla forces.

Alexei Grauer, one of the Polish representatives on the commission, said he had brought back a 200-page memorandum from the guerrilla leader giving views on the turbulent border situation.

Mr. Grauer and other Slav members remained in guerrilla territory after other representatives on the U. N. commission's field team had waited in vain for two days for an interview with "General Markos."

The Polish representative said he met the "general" at the guerrilla chief's headquarters at an unidentified village in western Macedonia at noon on Thursday.

Another member of the delegation said that the missing group, including Mr. Grauer and French and Yugoslav newspaper men, were not in guerrilla territory. Until they arrived today at Salonika their whereabouts and fate were unknown.

The Polish representative scheduled a news conference for 7:30 tonight, but just before it was to start Mr. Grauer was summoned to another hotel by chief Soviet delegate A. A. Lavrischev. Tass correspondent Leonide Velichanski later announced that Mr. Grauer had been forced to postpone the conference because of "heavy duties."

A commission spokesman said the group's contact with "General Markos" was unofficial and that acceptance of his memorandum would be decided by the commission.

Trieste Boundary Group Fired On

TRIESTE, March 22 (AP)—An Allied Information Service report said today that Venezia Giulia police escorting the Venezia Giulia Boundary Commission at work yesterday were fired upon from concealed positions. The police fired back and wounded and captured one of the ambushers, but he later escaped, the report said. His companions also fled. None of the police or commission members was injured.

Church of Nativity Robbed of Jewelry

Jerusalem, March 22 (A. P.).—Jewelry and statues were stolen last night from the grotto of the Church of the Nativity, which is built over the supposed birthplace of Christ. A glass case containing a statue of the Virgin Mother was smashed. The police said the value of the stolen items was not yet known.

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BRITISH SEIZE 5 TERRORISTS

Search Is In Syrian Orphanage Area Of Jerusalem

Jerusalem, March 22 (AP) — Five known terrorists, "two of them believed to be big boys," were arrested by British authorities in a combined army-police search in the Syrian orphanage area of Jerusalem today, an army spokesman announced tonight.

The spokesman declined to identify the men arrested, but he denied a report that Menahem Beigin, Irgun Zvei Leumi "chief of staff," was among them.

The search resulted in discovery of a quantity of ammunition and explosives, including 7 homemade bombs, 40 sticks of gelignite, a detonating set, 3 pounds of homemade explosives, 233 rounds of ammunition and 1 grenade.

Jew Shot To Death

A reliable unofficial source said tonight that Joseph Viniarsky, 34, former Polish building contractor now believed to be a member of the Stern Gang, "high command," had been caught in a police raid on Thursday. Viniarsky is one of the eighteen "known terrorists" pictured on military posters displayed throughout Palestine. Official spokesmen have said he was believed to be Jerusalem commander of the Stern Gang.

Tonight, off-duty military intelligence and criminal investigation division officers were suddenly summoned to their offices. No explanation was given to newsmen.

A bomb was tossed into the unoccupied ground floor of a home in Tel Aviv and a 71-year-old Jew was found shot to death in nearby Petah Tiqva.

Bullets Pierce Taxi

The bomb did some damage but caused no casualties. Police said the body of Lion Yehuda Meshia was found in an orange grove near his home with bullet wounds in the chest and head. No motive was advanced by authorities.

Bullets pierced a taxi in Jerusalem. The police said that two unidentified persons "alleged to be soldiers" fired the shots.

The search, in which 24 mine detecting squads were used, fanned out from the orphanage now used as a military depot and pay corps headquarters. It was attacked ten days ago by terrorists who blasted a hole through a wall and planted explosives which killed one soldier and injured eight others.

Last night jewelry and ikons were stolen from the Grotto Church of the Nativity, believed to be the location of the birthplace of Christ. A glass case contaiing a statue of the virgin was smashed. Value of the stolen goods was not yet known, police said.

Ship Cargo Row Settled, Dutch Announce

The Hague, March 22 (AP)—The Netherlands Government said today an agreement has been reached in the case of the United States freighter Martin Behrman, whose $3,000,000 cargo was seized by Dutch authorities in Batavia.

"Continuous friendly discussions between the Netherlands Government and the United States Government led to this result," a communique said.

The Martin Behrman, chartered by the Isbrandtsen Company, of New York, was ordered to Batavia by Dutch naval craft after she loaded sugar, sisal, rubber and other products at the Republican port of Cheribon in Java.

To Provide "Similar Cargo"

Netherlands East Indies officials said the cargo was seized because the products were grown on estates, now in Indonesian hands, which rightfully belonged to Dutchmen.

"The Netherlands Indies Government," said the communiqué issued here, "has declared itself prepared to provide the Martin Behrman with a similar legal cargo so that there will be no financial loss for the ship.

"Moreover, the N.E.I. Government is willing to compensate the company for financial losses caused by the order to the Martin Behrman to sail from Cheribon to Batavia. This compensation may be determined by arbitration if necessary.

Asks Promise By Ship Line

"It will be taken into account that the ship was already on its way to Cheribon before the Netherlands Indies import and export regulations were announced." (These regulations provide for a Dutch licensing system.)

The communiqué said, however, the N.E.I. Government was "prepared to meet the Isbrandtsen line's wishes" only if the latter promised not to take legal action in regard to the cargo once the authorized shipment arrived in the United States.

"In the latter case," the document declared, "the N.E.I. Government will only provide cargo destined for Europe."

Promises Goods of Indies

BATAVIA, Java, March 22 (AP).—Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, said today that the United States would be able to obtain "large quantities" of raw materials from Indonesia as soon as the Cheribon draft agreement is signed.

Mr. Van Mook predicted the agreement would be signed soon by officials of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic. The pact would give Indonesia a partnership along with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown.

He said American ships would receive a "fair share" of the raw materials, which include an estimated 1,000,000 tons of sugar and large quantities of rubber, sisal (hemp) and cinchona bark. These which quinine is derived). These materials have been bottled up within this rich island for the last nineteen months while the Indonesians have been fighting for independence.

"Within a very short period considerable quantities of export goods which are needed in the world markets will become available," the Dutch official said. "The American people, whose industry can make such an important contribution to the reconstruction of our destroyed factories, will naturally obtain large quantities of our exports," he added.

NANKING RENEWS BID TO PEACE TALK

But Kuomintang Chiefs Doubt That Communists Will Agree to Their Terms for Parley

NANKING, March 22 (AP)—With the Communists retreating northeastward from their fallen capital of Yenan, the Government made new tentative peace overtures today but anticipated that they would be rejected.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, secretary of the Kuomintang [Government party], told the party's executive committee that the Government was prepared to resume political negotiations with the Communists provided they would agree to aid in a nationwide restoration of communications and in a merger of armed forces. Members of the committee said they did not believe the Communists would be willing to talk peace under any conditions.

The latest reports from the front said Government troops had cleaned out all Communists within seven miles of Yenan and were pushing toward Tsingkien, fifty miles to the northeast.

[The Chinese Communist radio, which went off the air Saturday in the midst of a broadcast, resumed transmission early Sunday, "somewhere in north Shensi," according to The Associated Press. The unexplained interruption had led to speculation that Government troops might be pressing close to Communist fugitives after the fall of Yenan.]

Government press dispatches said families of the fleeing Communists had reached Hsinghsien, 200 miles northeast of Yenan, after crossing the Yellow River into Shansi Province. Yenan fell Wednesday after the Communists evacuated it.

There were many rumors in Nanking that prominent Communists had fallen into Government hands and that they included Gen. Ho Lung, commandant of the Yenan defense forces, but a Government military spokesman said there was no confirmation.

China Peace Offer Depends On Reds

Nanking, March 22 (AP)—A Government party official said today the Government was prepared—under certain conditions—to resume peace talks with Chinese Communists. High party members said, however, that they were sure the Reds would not resume negotiations under any conditions.

Kuomintang (Government party) Secretary General Wu Teh-chen told the party's central executive committee the Government was prepare dto begin new negotiations under two conditions:

1. That the Communists agree to assist in restoration of communications on a nation-wide scale, and

2. That the Communists agree to an army reorganization plan drafted under the leadership of Gen. George C. Marshall, now United States Secretary of State.

Recall Demanded

The executive committee, which was expected to end its plenary sessions tomorrow, adopted a resolution demanding the immediate recall and severe punishment of Formosa's governor general, Chen Yi. The resolution charged Chen Yi with responsibility for conditions which led to bitter rioting throughout the island.

Informed sources said the close of the committee session would be followed by a shakeup in the Chinese Cabinet. Chiang Kai-shek, they said, would revamp his Cabinet in preparation for continued war against the Communists.

Petitions Ask Recall Of Formosa Governor

Nanking, March 22 (AP)—Formosan communities in Shanghai and Nanking petitioned the Kuomintang (Government party) convention today to recall Gen. Chen Yi, governor of that troubled island province, immediately.

The petition also demanded the release of "large numbers" of Formosans still under arrest for taking part in recent riots and demonstrations.

MOUNTBATTEN IN NEW DELHI

Arrives To Assume Tasks As Perhaps Last Viceroy

New Delhi, March 22 (AP)—Admiral Lord Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi today to assume his tasks as the 26th and perhaps last viceroy of this huge, troubled subcontinent of 400,000,000 people.

Rumblings of the political dissention that has taken thousands of lives in India were plainly heard as 46-year-old wartime commander prepared to take over from Lord Wavell.

Tomorrow the Moslem League will observe "Parkistan Day" in celebration of the seventh anniversary of its demands for an independent Moslem state. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, league president, urged his followers to keep peace but admonished them to "be ready to carry on our grim struggle and face all dangers and eventualities" in achieving an independent Moslem state.

50,000 Strike In Calcutta

In Calcutta, where 50,000 persons were on strike, British troops were alerted to guard against any outbreaks. Wage increases were the main issues in the strikes, said by som eto be Communist inspired.

From the restive Punjab came the latest estimate of casualties in communal disturbances which have plagued the area since March 4. A. A. MacDonald, Punjab Home Secretary, said the total number of known casualties since that date was 2,060 killed and 1,104 injured.

Lord and Lady Mountbatten were greeted at theairport by Lord Wavell. They were introduced to Jawaharlal Nehru, All-India Congress head of the interim government, and Liaquat Ali Khan, head of the Moslem League contingent in the cabinet.

Tomorrow Wavell and his family will return to England, and on the next day Mountbatten will be sworn in as Viceroy by the Chief Justice of India. Britain has announced its intention to leave India by June, 1948. Mountbatten will administer the liquidation of British obligations during that period.

British Troops Alerted in Calcutta

Calcutta, March 22 (A. P.).—A Bengal police official said today that every possible precaution was being taken to prevent any communal disturbances in this riot-torn Province tomorrow, when the Moslem League celebrates Pakistan Day.

British troops, which helped to quell last August's riots, have been alerted for the occasion.

Burma Can't Meet Rice Quota

RANGOON, March 22 (AP).—Owing to wide-scale race looting in Burma's rice bowl—the Irrawaddy Delta—Burma will be unable to meet its rice quota of 750,000 tons this year, Ukyaw Nyein, Home Judicial Minister stated today. He said it was probable that only half this tonnage would be exported.

Troops To Watch Jap Vote

Tokyo, March 22 (AP) — United States 8th Army Military Government teams and tactical troops will observe local and national elections in Japan next month, checking as many as possible of the 50,000 polling places to forestall violations.

'Miss Occupation' Chosen In Japan

Tokyo, March 22 (AP)—Blonde Lillian Nicolich, of Seattle, 21-year-old secretary in the public relations office of an air force unit in Japan, today was proclaimed "Miss Occupation of 1947."

Five anonymous editors of *Pacific Stars and Stripes* chose Miss Nicolich from among several scores of entrants in a photo contest. Then they printed four photographs of her to show why she won.

Miss Nicolich's measurements, as set forth by the Army publication: Weight, 135; height, 5 feet, 3¼ inches; bust, 37 inches; waist, 26 inches; hips, 36 inches.

New Zealand Troops In Japan Commended

Kure, Japan, March 22 (AP)—New Zealanders of the occupation forces, who landed in Japan one year ago, today were commended in a special order of the day for efficient performance of duty.

The order was issued by Fred Jones, New Zealand Defense Minister, now on a visit here; Major General Weir, chief of the New Zealand general staff, and Brig. L. Potter, commander of New Zealand forces here.

The troops were praised for upholding "the good name of our country" and for performance of occupation duties. "The task is an important one," the order added. "It is essential to insure that the victory of arms is made secure and that the threat of aggression in the Pacific is removed."

Japanese Gets Five Years

Guilty in Sale of Poisoned Liquor Which Killed U. S. Soldier

YOKOHAMA, March 22 (AP).—A Japanese found guilty of selling poisoned liquor which caused the death of Technician 5th Class John Phillips, of Hogansville, Ga., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined 75,000 yen ($1,500) today by the 8th Army provost court.

Keiichi Uwakodo was given the maximum punishment permitted in such courts. Toshitomo Kawaji, who was involved in the sale, was sentenced to three years and fined 50,000 yen.

Americans Wed in Japan

YOKOHAMA, March 22 (AP).—Miss Betty Reser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Reser, of Miami, was married to Major George J. Krause, son of Mrs. May D. Krause, of Jackson Heights, Queens, N. Y., at an American Consulate ceremony here.

Manila May Raise Army Of 100,000

Manila, March 22 (AP)—The Philippine Army, which now numbers 37,000 officers and men, is expected to expand into a citizen army of 100,000 under impetus of the military assistance accord signed with the United States yesterday.

Induction of 100,000 young men for military training has been stalled by a shortage of supplies and a lack of capable officers to train draftees. The United States military advisory group, headed by Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, is expected to give first attention to training command officers, establishing camps and expediting use of surplus American army supplies by the Philippine Army.

Of the 37,000 men now in the Philippine Army, 24,000 are engaged in the pacification campaign against Hukbalahap armed peasants.

Hidden Huk HQ On Luzon Captured

Cabanatuan, the Philippines, March 22 (AP)—A complete, hidden town used by the Hukbalahaps as a headquarters and indoctrination center for their armed peasants has been captured in the Sierra Madre Mountains 20 miles southeast of this central Luzon city.

Filipino military police, who announced the discovery today, said the stronghold was stormed and captured under intense mortar and mountain gun fire from the insurgents.

Major Burgosino Fausto, one of the officers in charge of the campaign, asserted the town was "complete with all departments of a Soviet-patterned civil administration and army."

Other Firms May Adopt One's $6 Newsprint Hike

Montreal, March 22 (AP)—Canadian paper quarters hinted, and United States sources flatly predicted, today that paper companies both here and in the United States soon would follow the lead of a big Canadian dealer who boosted the price of newsprint $6 a ton yesterday, to the highest level since 1920.

Company officials said yesterday that Canadian International Papers Sales Company and its parent, Canadian International Paper Company, would put their newsprint price up April 1 to $86 a ton in Montreal and Toronto and, adding the customary $4 international differential, $90 a ton in New York.

Elsewhere in Canada and the United States, prices would differ in accordance with freight charges and contractual obligations. The 1920 average Canadian-United States price was $112.

Pegged At $50 In War

In the Montreal area, officials of the other big companies, admittedly surprised at International's move, said their own companies would reconsider their positions at once. New York newsprint quarters, going further, forecast a like increase soon by other United States and Canadian paper firms.

Newsprint in Canada, with United States prices generally fluctuating at a level $4 higher, reached a depression low of $40 a ton in 1934 and 1935 but later rose to a basic price of $50, at which it remained pegged from 1938 through the war. Since 1945, there have been several increases.

The last year's trend in the United States, which gets 80 per cent of its newsprint from Canada, has been affected by Office of Price Administration regulations and United States-Canadian currency relations.

$67 Under OPA In Early '46

The United States basic price of $67 a ton under OPA at the beginning of 1946 went up to $73.80 when Canada revalued her currency to par with the United States dollar in July; back to $67 when OPA controls returned after their July lapse; up to $74 by OPA authorization in late August, and up to $84 the same way in October.

A United States Senate Small Business subcommittee looking into newsprint supplies recently was told that newsprint had been offered to small publishers at up to 250 a ton.

Last winter, newsprint deliveries were curtailed by a shortage of railroad rolling stock and bad weather in Canada, and some United States publishers had to reduce the size of their papers and reject some advertising to spread out their supplies.

Bill Killing OPA Signed By Truman

Rent Agency and OTC Must Close Up by June 30

CPA Ends March 31

President Hopes Congress Will Continue Rent, Sugar Controls

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, March 22.—President Truman today signed a $179,645,668 deficiency appropriation bill, which calls for complete liquidation of the Office of Temporary Controls—including the OPA—by June 30.

The bill requires the liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration by June 30, along with OPA, and requires CPA to rescind $2,400,000 in previously appropriated funds.

Since this will cut off CPA's activity in support of the veterans' emergency housing program by March 31, Mr Truman announced he is issuing an order immediately transferring CPA's controls over building materials and commercial construction to Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon.

"These few but essential controls will be maintained by Creedon as long as they are necessary and will be fully enforced," Mr. Truman said.

The measure signed by Mr. Truman gives OPA a little more than $7,000,000 to pay off terminal leave obligations to employees.

Mr. Truman said it was not the intent of Congress to cripple rent control and sugar rationing before congressional policy on extension of these programs had been determined.

"Accordingly, I have requested the temporary controls administrator to continue these programs on an effectivt basis," Mr. Truman said, "with the expectation that the Congress will take timely action on rent control and sugar rationing."

The House has passed a bill to continue sugar rationing until Oct. 3 but vest it in the Agriculture Department. Senate Republicans are split on the issue of continuing sugar rationing, with one group demanding that rationing be allowed to die March 31 and the other backing an extension until March 31, 1948.

Neither chamber has acted on rent contral, which is scheduled to expire June 30. A Senate banking subcommittee has approved a bill to continue rent control until March 31, 1948. The House banking committee is holding hearings on other proposals.

Truman's Statement on O.T.C.

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—The complete text of a statement issued by President Truman in connection with the signing of an urgent deficiency appropriation bill:

I have today approved the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1947 (H. R. 1968). This bill provides deficiency funds that I requested for such critically important activities as the Veterans Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury. It also includes rescissions of funds for a number of agencies.

The bill also contains certain provisions affecting the functions of the Office of Temporary Controls and two of its constituent agencies—the Office of Price Administration and the Civilian Production Administration. In signing the bill I am mindful of its effect upon the rent-control and sugar-rationing programs which are so important to the welfare of the American people. I believe that a brief explanation of the bill is necessary so that the country may be fully aware of the danger in which it places these programs and what needs to be done to protect the public interest.

The urgent deficiency bill requires the complete liquidation of the Office of Temporary Controls, which is now administering these programs, by June 30, 1947. The Congress has not, however, decided that rent control and sugar rationing are to end by that date. On the contrary, the Congress is now considering legislation to extend sugar rationing beyond March 31 and rent control beyond June 30, 1947.

Although I believe that the establishment of the Office of Temporary Controls was a prudent method of carrying through to the end these war-time controls and of effecting their rapid liquidation through keeping them in a temporary agency, my principal concern at this time is not what agency of the government shall be intrusted with the administration of these programs. My present concern is that these programs be continued effectively until such time as they are no longer necessary.

I have already directed that the utmost economies be made in the administration of these programs, but I know it is not the intent of the Congress to cripple rent control and sugar rationing before the policy of the Congress is determined with regard to the extension of these programs. Accordingly, I have requested the Temporary Controls Administrator to continue these programs on an effective basis, with the expectation that the Congress will take further timely action on rent control and sugar rationing. Legislation to authorize continuation of these programs is now before the Congress and prompt action is urgently needed to insure continuity. If the programs are to be maintained with full effectiveness, the legislation should include authorization to make available to the new administering agencies for operating purposes such amounts as are necessary out of funds already appropriated.

The urgent deficiency bill rescinds $2,400,000 from the appropriations to the Civilian Production Administration and requires the liquidation of that agency by June 30, 1947. In the light of this action it is necessary for that agency to terminate its important activities in support of the veterans' emergency housing program by March 31, 1947. These functions include the limitations of nonresidential construction and increasing the production of critical building materials.

It is of the utmost importance that an effective housing program be continued. Moreover, it is clear that the Congress did not intend that these important functions be discontinued. Accordingly, I am issuing an order today transferring these functions to the Housing Expediter, who is authorized under existing law to carry them out. These few but essential controls will be continued by him as long as they are necessary and will be fully enforced.

Proposed Greek Aid Bill Tries To Placate U.N.

Washington, March 22 (AP)—A bipartisan congressional drive got under way today to notify the world that the plan to shore up Greece and Turkey against communism conforms with United Nations "principles and purposes."

Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Connally (D., Texas) offered that declaration as a formal preamble to a measure authorizing President Truman to send the two southern European countries $400,000,000 in aid.

The plan, obviously intended to meet head-on charges in Congress and foreign capitals that this country is snubbing the international organization, was advanced even as the Administration was reported weighing a plan for reaffirming its support in the United Nations.

U.N. Statements Quoted

Vandenberg and Connally cited in their proposed preamble evidence that the United Nations Security Council itself had recognized "the seriousness of the unsettled conditions" on the Greek frontier.

A recognition by the United Nations food and agriculture mission of "the necessity that Greece receive financial and economic assistance," and its recommendation that the Greeks "request such assistance" from the United Nations and from this country and Britain were quoted.

Repeating the contention of President Truman and Under Secretary of State Acheson, the proposed preamble points out that the United Nations "is not now in a position to furnish Greece and Turkey the financial and economic assistance which is immediately required."

Smaller Nations Concern

"The furnishing of such assistance to Greece and Turkey by the United States," it adds, "will contribute to the freedom and independence of all members of the United Nations in conformity with the principles and purposes of the charter."

This was seen as part of a twin move to ease the concern of the smaller nations over this country's lone hand in Greece and Turkey since Britain declared her own financial straits would force her to cast off some Mediterranean commitments.

Congressmen reported the State Department had drafted for President Truman's approval a letter for United States Delegate Warren Austin to give Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, outlining this country's position.

Other Developments

White House Press Secretary Charles Ross said no such letter had been prepared by Mr. Truman himself. However, it is known that Austin, disturbed over the reaction of the United Nations membership, came to Washington two days ago for "consultations."

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

1. The House Foreign Affairs Committee suspended until Monday its examination of the aid measure. Then it hopes to hear Under Secretary of State Will Clayton review the program's economic aspects, and later to quiz Secretary of War Patterson and Navy Secretary Forrestal.

2. The State Department planned to release for publication tomorrow background documents given committee members on the Mediterranean situation. Under committee pressure, Acheson agreed yesterday to remove the "secret" classification of the papers.

Texts To Be Published

3. Representative Mundt (R.-S.D.) said Acheson had notified him that the "full" texts of the Yalta, Tehran and Potsdam agreements would be made public tomorrow. Mundt, a committee member, has claimed

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that they are essential to a study of the aid problem. At least part of this textual matter has already been published generally.

4. The State Department announced an allotment of 40,000 tons of grain to Hungary, whose Government the United States has sought to protect from what it terms Soviet Russian "interference." The action came only a day after denial of a request for 100,000 tons from Marshal Tito's Communist- dominated regime in Yugoslavia.

5. From London came a report quoting British Government informants as saying that Britain was helping Greece plan a spring offensive against guerrillas, and will continue limited military and economic aid until the United States steps in.

DEWEY BACKS TRUMAN PLAN TO AID GREECE

Asserts Program Should Have 'Full Support Of Americans'

Albany, N.Y., March 22 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today indorsed President Truman's proposal of United States aid to Greece and to halt the spread of communism in Europe and said the program should have "the full support of the American people."

Dewey, a possible candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, described the Greeks as "a brave bulwark against tides of oppression which would engulf the world."

He said American help was "necessary" to assist the Greeks in "resisting the forces of armed and ideological aggression . . . endeavoring to create chaos and disruption among them."

NIGHT

Mention of Turkey

The statement came in a routine proclamation designating Tuesday as "Greek War Relief Day" in New York.

Dewey made no mention of Turkey but James C. Hagerty, executive assistant, said last week "the Governor has expressed himself strongly to a number of people that we must do all in our power to prevent the collapse of the free countries of Europe."

The 1944 Republican presidential candidate did not mention communism specifically in his proclamation nor did he refer to the amount of financial assistance. President Truman has proposed $400,000,000 in aid to Greece and Turkey.

"A Brave Bulwark"

Dewey touched on "cultural and spiritual ties" between Greece and the United States, and said:

"At a grave hour in world affairs, the Government of the United States has proposed to bring its great strength to the aid of the stricken people of Greece. This help is necessary in order to help them in their epic struggle to recover from the desperate ravages of war, meanwhile, resisting the forces of armed and ideological aggression which are, at this moment, endeavoring to create chaos and disruption among them.

"Once again the Greek people are standing as a brave bulwark against tides of oppression which would engulf the world, and our nation should and, I am sure, will give them the assistance with the full support of the American people."

Second Similar Action

Dewey's support of the Washington program to aid Greece marked the second time within six months that he has aligned himself with the national Administration on a major foreign policy question.

President Truman called last October for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. Two days later, Dewey said the influx of Jews to the Holy Land "must be an immigration not of 100,000, but of several hundred thousand."

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, last month said President Truman had "spoiled" Britain's negotiations on Palestine by insisting on issuing his statement during the United States congressional election campaign.

Bevin told the British House of Commons he had "begged" James F. Byrnes, then United States Secretary of State, "that the statement should not be issued." He said "I was told that if it was not issued by Mr. Truman, a competitive statement would be issued by Mr. Dewey."

Acheson 'Red Peril' Quotes Clarified

Washington, March 22 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Acheson was quoted erroneously yesterday as saying that a Communist-dominated government anywhere would endanger the security of the United States.

The misunderstanding arose during his questioning by Representative Judd (R., Minn.), at the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing. The questioning went thus:

Judd—I understand our major reason for proposing and adopting this legislation (aid to Greece and Turkey), is our belief that it would be dangerous to the security of the United States to have Communist-dominated governments developing in Greece and Turkey, is that correct?"

Acheson—That is correct.

Judd—Well, would it or would it not be dangerous to the security of the United States to have a Communist-dominated government on the Pacific in China?

Acheson—I think we should not look with favor upon that.

It was at that point that some reporters understood Acheson to refer to Communist-dominated governments anywhere, but examination of the transcipt established otherwise.

The State Department, too, later issued a denial.

PARLEY ON BUDGET ENDS IN DEADLOCK

House Conferees Reject Senate Compromise Plan for $5,250,000,000 Cut.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP) A confident attempt by Republican leaders to end Senate-House differences over slashing government costs, reducing taxes and making payments on the debt blew up today.

NIGHT

Although Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) and other Republicans said they had worked out a compromise ahead of time, a one-hour session of the official conference committee, which includes Democrats, produced only further deadlock.

Reject Compromise Figure

Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.), chairman of the conferees, told newsmen that the House spokesmen unanimously rejected a compromise by Senate conferees for a $5,250,000,000 slash in President Truman's budget.

"We thought we had an agreement but it failed," said Bridges, head of the Senate conferees and chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee.

Senators who would not permit their names to be used reported the deadlock today arose from demands by House members that the senators support the income tax reduction bill now pending in the House. The measure calls for a 30 per cent cut for the smallest taxpayers and 20 per cent for most others and would cost $3,800,000,000.

"We are not going to agree to anything like that until the Senate has had a chance at the tax bill," said one influential senator.

Amid the deadlock, Rep. Engel (R-Mich.), who opposes the measure as "a rich man's bill," reported efforts by some wealthy men to get him to change his position.

ments are made on the debt."

Representative Engel (R., Mich.), who has termed the measure "a rich man's bill," announced he still intends to oppose it during the House debate. Representative Keating (R., N.Y.) said the bill gives too large a cut for high incomes and not enough for the "little man."

Former Speaker Rayburn, of Texas, now House minority leader, called on Democrats to make a united stand against the bill.

House Offered 'This Tax Cut Or None'

Washington, March 22 (AP)—Senate and House Republican leaders were reported to have agreed today to pledge a $5,250,000,000 cut in President Truman's budget, a $2,000,000,000 debt reduction and a "substantial" cut in taxes.

Washington, March 22 (AP)—Republican leaders will put their $3,840,000,000 tax-slashing bill before the House next Wednesday under a procedure requiring members to vote for this cut or none.

No amendments from the floor will be allowed and the showdown vote will come on Thursday. Speaker Martin (R., Mass.), said the bill "definitely will pass."

Democratic leaders quickly took a "no cut at all" stand, backing up President Truman's contention that any Treasury surpluses this year should be used for payments on the national debt.

Cut Graduated 30-20

The legislation, approved 16 to 9 by the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, would lower by 30 per cent the taxes of more than 20,000,000 "little men" and give a twenty per cent cut to most of the other 26,000,000 income taxpayers.

The cuts would be retroactive to January 1. Wage and salary withholding rates would drop June 1 and rebates would be given on overpayments since the first of the year.

Representative Halleck, of Indiana, the GOP floor leader, predicted that "We will pick up more Democratic votes than we lose Republican votes." The Republicans have a 245 to 188 majority in the House.

Martin Rallies GOP

Speaker Martin issued a rallying call for Republicans, saying:

"The Republicans promised lower taxes—and we shall keep faith with the American people. These tax cuts are entirely practicable while at the same time pay-

G. O. P. SENATORS SCAN CONTROLS

Agree on Rubber Extension, Not on Rent and Sugar.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Senate Republicans decided today to support the extension of rubber controls, but failed to reach agreement on rental and sugar regulations. Senator Young (N. D.), secretary of the Republican conference, said that sugar and rents were discussed, but that no action was taken.

Young said efforts would be made to settle differences regarding sugar between a group headed by Senator McCarthy (Wis.), who wants all controls lifted, and another led by Senator Flanders (Vt.), who wants them retained. Senator Hawkes (N. J.) urged his colleagues to keep an open mind on his proposals to continue rental controls with a 10 per cent increase in ceilings, but no agreement on rents was reached. A Senate banking sub-committee bill proposes the extension of controls, with no general increase in ceilings, until next February 29.

DAY

Bill Is Reported.

The Banking Committee yesterday reported favorably a House-approved bill extending rubber regulations one year to March 31, 1948. The G. O. P. Senators agreeing to support this, discussed the possibility of another measure later to require rubber manufacturers to use a certain percentage of synthetic rubber to keep that industry going.

Senator Wiley (Wis.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, urged the conference to support a three-month extension of the second war powers act while a further study is made of various controls. Young said that there was no immediate support for this proposal.

The Republicans agreed generally to back a plan to centralize selective service records in each State after June 30, Young said. The selective service records bill and a resolution pledging American membership in the proposed International Refugee Organization are scheduled to come before the Senate on Monday. Young said that this probably would delay until Tuesday the start of debate on the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to become chairman of the Atomic Control Commission.

PLEDGES AIRING ON FLYING BOAT

Brewster Says Senate Body Will Investigate Plan.

Washington, March 22 (A. P.).—Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, promised today a public airing of all details concerning a huge experimental flying boat that already has cost the Government $20,000,000 and never has flown.

Brewster said that contract for the mammoth craft, still under construction near Los Angeles, went to the Kaiser-Hughes Corporation, formed by Henry Kaiser and Howard Hughes.

The flying boat "was supposed to have been completed four years ago. We are determined to find out why this contract was let after it had been rejected by everybody in the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Production Board," Brewster told reporters.

DAY

The decision for public hearings, which may begin in two weeks, was reached at a closed committee session at which Merrill C. Meigs, Government consultant on aircraft procurement during the war, testified.

Brewster said the original contract was for $18,000,000, but "the Government has dumped in another two or three million dollars."

Brewster Quotes Hughes.

Hughes, aircraft company and motion picture executive, already has testified at a closed committee session and the Maine Senator quoted him as saying the huge craft "will fly or sink."

The Senator added that Kaiser, head of many wartime industries, withdrew from the flying boat contract, which has been carried on by a subsidiary of the Hughes Tool Corporation.

He described the ship as constructed of plywood and materials not required for other aircraft, weighing 400,000 pounds, having eight engines, four times larger than any similar craft when started and expected to carry 700 troops.

Brewster said that Meigs has turned over to the committee a diary he kept on details regarding the contract let by the defense plants corporation, a wartime subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That was in 1941-42 when Meigs was with the War Production Board.

"Another of the strange things" was that the contract was let although John Snyder, present Secretary of the Treasury, "was violently opposed to it," Brewster said. Snyder then was head of defense plants.

CONTEMPT CITATION SET FOR JOSEPHSON

Man Named at House Inquiry as in Russian Secret Police Had Refused to Testify

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas

of New Jersey, chairman of a House committee investigating an alleged New York passport ring, says a contempt citation will be drawn up Monday against Leon Josephson of New York City for refusal to testify.

Mr. Josephson was named yesterday by two former admitted Communists in testimony before Mr. Thomas' Committee on un-American activities as a member of the Russian secret police.

A committee investigator, Louis Russell, testified that Mr. Josephson now was "supposedly" in the building business, and that he went frequently to Dayton, Ohio.

The testimony linking Mr. Josephson with the Russian secret police was given under oath by Liston M. Oak and Fred Beal, both of New York. Mr. Oak, managing editor of the New Leader magazine, told the committee that Mr. Josephson might be "more important" in the Communist movement than Gerhart Eisler.

Eisler has been called the "supreme" Communist authority in this country by the committee. It has charged that Eisler obtained a false passport in 1934, for which, the committee said, Mr. Josephson wrote the application.

Gasoline Rise Investigated by Anti-Trust Unit

U. S. Acts on Complaints; Reports Two Increases in Some Areas Recently

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Motorists' complaints over widespread increases in gasoline prices during the last two weeks have started an inquiry by the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

The department said it has received many complaints about the increases which, reports from representative cities show, range generally from a half cent to a cent and a half a gallon. In some areas the advances were the second in recent weeks.

Douglas W. McGregor, Acting Attorney General, told reporters: "We are studying the situation and have been doing so for some time through the anti-trust division."

Two Governors, Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, and Earl Warren of California, joined in criticizing the increase and in asking an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In New York the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), which announced increases of .8 of a cent a gallon for gasoline and .7 of a cent for kerosene, effective immediately, attributed the action to a recent advance in crude oil prices.

Columbus, Ohio, reported that Standard and other oil companies there had increased gasoline prices 1½ cents a gallon ten days ago. Motor fuel prices went up a cent a gallon in recent days in Washington, Baltimore, Roanoke, Va., Memphis, New Mexico, Salt Lake City and Oklahoma City. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia reported advances of a half cent to one cent a gallon.

In Buffalo a .7 of a cent advance sent gasoline to 23 cents a gallon, the highest there in twenty years. New Haven reported gasoline prices, ranging from 20.6 on regular to 23 cents on high test, were highest there since 1927, with Gulf and Atlantic preparing to announce a hike of .7 of a cent.

New Mexico, where gasoline went up a cent a gallon last week, had a similar increase last December. A Rhode Island increase of .7 of a cent followed a .4 of a cent boost three weeks ago.

Gasoline price boosts of a half-cent to a cent in Oklahoma came two weeks after a 25-cents-a-barrel increase in crude oil prices.

Tank Car Scarcity Is Called Critical

O.D.T. Allocation Defended at House Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—A critical shortage of tank cars for the transportation of liquid petroleum gas was pictured for a House subcommittee today by government officials and industry representatives.

At issue was an order of the Office of Defense Transportation of Feb. 28 directing the allocation of 423 surplus Army tank cars to companies which had operated them for the government.

H. Emerson Thomas, of Westfield, Conn., appearing for a group of liquid petroleum gas distributors, told a House executive expenditures subcommittee that if the surplus cars had been sold on the open market "some of them would have gone to Mexico and some to Cuba."

The shortage of liquid gas tanks cars is "so great" this would have had a serious effect upon the industry in this country, Mr. Thomas said.

"I believe that the Office of Defense Transportation under trying conditions have done the best they possibly could do," he added.

O. D. T. officials explained to the subcommittee that the allocation of the 423 cars was made to various companies on the basis of the number they operated on June 1, 1946, taking into account new cars which have been delivered to the companies since then.

The new car factor in the allocation formula brought a protest from the Phillips Petroleum Company. Because that company received a considerable number of new cars, the O. D. T. allocated it only twenty-four surplus cars in the sale, as against the 189 it has been operating under lease.

A similar protest was made by C. W. Guy, vice-president of the General Gas Corp., of Baton Rouge, La. He told the committee that because his company had received ten new tank cars, the O. D. T. did not give it an opportunity to purchase five surplus cars which it had leased.

National Broadcasters Staff At Full Strength

Washington, March 22 (AP)—The National Association of Broadcasters today announced the appointment of three new departmental directors, bringing its staff to full strength for the first time since the start of World War II.

The new appointees:

Robert K. Richards, native of Urbana, Ohio, and now editorial director of *Broadcasting Magazine*, director of public relations.

Harold Fair, native of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and now program director of radio station WHO, Des Moines, Iowa, director of the program department.

Royal V. Howard, native of Roseburg, Ore., and now chief engineer, radio station KSFO, San Francisco, director of engineering.

New Army Bomber Has Own 'Subway'

Washington, March 22 (AP)—The Army's new bomber, the XB-36, is so big that it contains a "subway" with a four-wheel scooter to carry crew members between the pilot cabin and the waist section.

The Army Air Forces said tonight the communication tunnel is 85 feet long, compared with the B-29's 34 feet. The tunnel provides a passageway along one side of the bomb bay. At high altitudes it is pressurized like the other compartments to allow the crew to move about without oxygen masks and cumbersome air supply tubing.

GI Loans For Buying Homes Reach 605,000

Washington, March 22 (AP)—GI loans for home purchases numbered 605,000 through February 25, the Veterans Administration reported tonight.

"VA consistently has cautioned veterans against hasty use of their loan guaranty privilege in the current high-priced real estate market," the statement said, "reminding them that their loan benefits remain available to them for ten years after the official end of the war."

GI loans for the purchase of farms numbered 24,500, and for business purposes 56,000.

U.S. Meetings Of Council Year Old

Lake Success, N.Y., March 22 (AP).—The United Nations was getting set today to observe with a splurge of work the first anniversary of the Security Council's sessions in the United States.

The anniversary is Tuesday, March 25, a year from the day the Council opened its American meetings at Hunter College in the Bronx with a bitter but almost forgotten debate on the Russian-Iranian case.

Around that date United Nations will undertake two new efforts to cure the ills of the world through substitution of a postwar style trusteeship system for the old League of Nations mandates and institution of the first down-to-earth arms-reduction talks undertaken by the organization.

The first meeting of the conventional Arms Commission, set up on recommendation of the General Assembly and implemented by the Security Council, is scheduled for 3 P.M. Monday. Its members are identical with those of the eleven-nation Security Council but the advisory groups backing them up have a military character.

The ten-nation Trusteeship Council, last of the major organs set up by the United Nations, meets Wednesday for the first time to take over League of Nations mandates submitted voluntarily by United Nations members.

Lie To Speak

Secretary General Trygve Lie will open the Trusteeship Council with a speech which may touch on a variety of subjects, including President Truman's decision to propose American aid for Greece and Turkey without referring the question first to the United Nations.

The Security Council last night adjourned the debate on Albania after United States Delegate Herchel V. Johnson proposed a modification of Britain's demand that Albania be held responsible for laying mines that damaged two British destroyers and killed 44 British seamen in Corfu Channel last October 22. Johnson offered an amendment stating that the mines were laid with "Albania's knowledge." Debate will resume Tuesday.

Radiological War Warning Issued

San Francisco, March 22 (AP)—The nation's top authority on radiological safety today sounded a somber warning that an all-out atomic war could mean humanity's doom.

Dr. Stafford Warren, chief of radiological safety for the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb, declared one or two well-placed bombs could make the average big city untenable and require its evacuation within two hours if survivors of the blast were to escape death from radioactive poisoning.

Radioactive particles contaminating buildings, crops and water supplies would rain death slowly upon the earth for generations after any atomic war, Warren told the University of California Medical School faculty in a talk yesterday.

Death To Aggressor

He said a surprise atom-bomb attack on this country would bring death to the aggressor, who could only expect a furious counter-attack unless he were lucky enough to knock the United States out in the first few minutes. That, he added, would be unlikely.

He said radioactive particles from the first atom-bomb explosion near Alamogordo, N.M., July 16, 1945, have been carried around the world several times and are still detectable in the air.

As an aftermath of an atom-bomb explosion, radioactive forms of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and other elements become parts of living things, such as plants and animals, even entering the walls of buildings, clothing, growing crops or ships.

After an atomic war, said Dr. Warren, food and water would be unfit for use. Persons who consumed them would risk death through destruction of their blood cells. Or the human race would be in danger of dying out because of sterility caused by the radioactive particles.

Dr. Warren, dean of the new Medical School of the University of California at Los Angeles, said he believed the United States could lose 100,000,000 of its people in an atom-bomb attack and survive as a nation—providing its resources did not become contaminated.

But radioactive poisoning of its food, water, houses and industrial plants would mean the end, he said.

Submarine Future

Groton, Conn., March 22 (AP)—"The atomic bomb is very likely to increase the usefulness and effectiveness of the submarine in any future war," according to Rear Admiral John Wilkes, USN, commander of submarines, Atlantic fleet.

Rear Admiral Wilkes did not elaborate on that statement yesterday at a press conference held at the United States Navy submarine base here. He answered, "We don't know," when asked if submarines themselves could be used to launch atomic-bomb attacks, but later said that he viewed "a torpedo with an atomic warhead a possibility."

Just returned from what he termed "very strenuous" fleet exercises in the mid-Atlantic, Rear Admiral Wilkes declared that the maneuvers disclosed the "weakness" of the Navy's present type submarines as compared with faster underwater craft developed by the Germans just before the cessation of hostilities.

TO AID FOREIGN TEACHERS

Parent-Teachers Group Plans to Ship 3,000 Supply Kits

CHICAGO, March 22 (AP)—A program designed to provide 3,000 teachers in war-devastated countries with the essential supplies to reopen classrooms was announced today by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Under the plan, 3,000 kits will be filled with supplies sufficient to meet the personal and classroom needs of that number of teachers for a year. The kits will be assembled by P. T. A. State boards, district councils, study groups and local associations and shipped through facilities of the American Junior Red Cross.

The congress said gift boxes of school and health items previously had been sent to students in war-torn lands, but added that it believed this was the first American-sponsored project to help teachers.

The kits will include chalk, pen-cils, paper, pen points, powdered ink, combs, soap, needles, pins, toothbrushes, razors, blades, cold cream, towels, washcloths, hair-pins, darning needles, socks, gloves, sweaters and thread.

30.24-8675

LOYALTY RECOMMENDATIONS TEXT

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT, RELEASED TODAY, OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' LOYALTY:

A. EACH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESCRIBING AND SUPERVISING ITS OWN LOYALTY PROCEDURES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY APPLICABLE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS HEREINAFTER RECOMMENDED.

B. A CENTRAL MASTER CARD INDEX SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION COVERING ALL PERSONS ON WHOM LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939. THE MASTER FILE SHALL CONTAIN THE NAME, ADEQUATE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND AN INDICATION THAT A REPORT CAN BE FOUND IN THE APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT IN EACH CASE SHALL REMAIN IN THE INVESTIGATING AGENCY.

C. (Q) AT THE REQUEST OF THE HEAD OF ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY AN INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY SHALL MAKE AVAILABLE TO SUCH HEAD, PERSONALLY, ALL INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL AND INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY ON ANY EMPLOYEE OR PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE OF THE REQUESTING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, OR SHALL MAKE SUCH MATERIAL AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ANY OFFICER OR OFFICERS DESIGNATED BY SUCH HEAD AND APPROVED BY THE INVESTIGATING AGENCY.

(2) NOTWITHSTANDING THE FOREGOING REQUIREMENT, HOWEVER, THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY MAY REFUSE TO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS, PROVIDED IT FURNISHES SUFFICIENT INFORMATION ABOUT SUCH INFORMANTS ON THE BASIS OF WHICH THE REQUESTING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY CAN MAKE AN ADEQUATE EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THEM, AND PROVIDED IT ADVISES THE REQUESTING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY IN WRITING THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PROTECTION OF THE INFORMANTS OR TO THE INVESTIGATION OF OTHER CASES THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANTS NOT BE REVEALED. IT IS NOT INTENDED THAT INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES SHOULD USE THIS DISCRETION TO DECLINE TO REVEAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION WHERE SUCH ACTION IS NOT ESSENTIAL.

B70WX (Q)

D. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL CURRENTLY FURNISH INFORMATION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ON ALL ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY HIM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERION ESTABLISHED IN SUBPARAGRAPH VI OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 3D OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9806. THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION SHALL DISSEMINATE THIS INFORMATION TO ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER CURRENT INFORMATION ON RELATED LOYALTY PROBLEMS. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD, HEREINAFTER PROVIDED, UPON REQUEST, TO ADVISE ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY ON LOYALTY MATTERS.

E. THE OYALTY BOARDS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, HEREINAFTER PROVIDED, MAY BE CALLED UPON BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OR THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD FOR REPORTS TO INDICATE THE NUMBER OF LOYALTY CASES ON WHICH A DETERMINATION HAS BEEN MADE DURING A GIVEN PERIOD.

F. EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES WHENEVER IT IS DEEMED NECESSARY. THOSE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES NOT HAVING INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS WILL USE THE INVESTIGATIVE FACILITIES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

G. (1) THERE SHALL BE A LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF ALL PERSONS ENTERING THE EMPLOY OF ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. ALL INVESTIGATIONS OF PERSONS ENTERING THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, EXCEPT IN SUCH CASES AS ARE COVERED BY A SPECIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMISSION AND ANY GIVEN DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. THE INVESTIGATION OF ALL PERSONS ENTERING THE EMPLOY OF ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, OTHER THAN THOSE ENTERING THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE, SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EMPLOYING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY.

(2) THE INVESTIGATION SHALL BE CONDUCTED EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER A PERSON GOES ON THE PAYROLL. IN THE CASE OF A PERSON ENTERING THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE, IF THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUES AFTER THE DATE HE GOES ON THE PAYROLL AND IS NOT COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS FROM THAT DATE, THE CONDITION THAT HIS EMPLOYMENT IS SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION SHALL EXPIRE EXCEPT IN A CASE WHERE THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION HAS MADE AN ADJUDICATION OF DISLOYALTY AND THE CASE CONTINUES TO BE ACTIVE BY REASON OF AN APPEAL.

(3) A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION SHALL BE CONDUCTED OF THOSE APPLICANTS DESIGNATED BY THE HEAD OF THE EMPLOYING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY, SUCH DESIGNATION TO BE BASED ON WHAT HE CONSIDERS TO BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

(4) AN INVESTIGATION SHORT OF A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION SHALL BE MADE ON ALL OTHER APPLICANTS AT ALL AVAILABLE PERTINENT SOURCES OF INFORMATION, SUCH AS:

A. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTING UPON INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS SHALL BE LEFT TO THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES AND NOT TO A CENTRAL AGENCY OR COMMITTEE.

B. THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY SHALL APPOINT A LOYALTY BOARD OR BOARDS OF NOT LESS THAN THREE MEMBERS EACH FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEARING LOYALTY CASES.

C. THERE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION A LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD WITH POWER:

I. TO ADVISE ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ON ALL PROBLEMS RELATED TO EMPLOYEE LOYALTY;

II. TO DISSEMINATE ALL INFORMATION PERTINENT THERETO;

III. TO COORDINATE THE EMPLOYEE LOYALTY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES;

IV. TO MAKE ANY RULES AND REGULATIONS DEEMED NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT APPLICABLE STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS;

V. TO MAKE REPORTS AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT FROM TIME TO TIME WHENEVER SUCH ACTIONS ARE DEEMED NECESSARY TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EMPLOYEE LOYALTY PROGRAM.

VI. EXCEPT IN CASES ARISING IN A DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY WHICH IS AUTHORIZED TO REMOVE AN EMPLOYEE SUMMARILY FOR SECURITY REASONS (AS NOW PROVIDED FOR IN PUBLIC LAW NO. 808 AND UNDER THE MCCARRAN RIDER), THE LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD SHALL HAVE POWER TO REVIEW CASES INVOLVING SUBVERSIVE OR DISLOYAL PERSONS AND TO MAKE ADVISORY RECOMMENDATIONS THEREON TO THE HEAD OF THE EMPLOYING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. CASES WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW MAY BE REFERRED TO THIS BOARD FOR ADVISORY RECOMMENDATIONS EITHER BY AN EMPLOYING AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT OR BY AN EMPLOYEE IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT WHO HAS BEEN ADJUDGED TO BE DISLOYAL OR SUBVERSIVE.

(more)

B71WX (Q)

I. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FILES;

II. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FILES;

III. MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FILES AND THE FILES OF ANY OTHER PERTINENT INTELLIGENCE OR GOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY NOT PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO;

IV. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FILES;

V. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FILES AT THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE OR EMPLOYMENT, SUCH AS MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND STATE;

VI. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE;

VII. FORMER EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYERS;

VIII. REFERENCES;

IX. ANY OTHER SIMILAR CHECKS AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE.

IF ANY OF THESE SOURCES REVEAL DEROGATORY INFORMATION, THERE SHALL THEN BE A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION.

H. EACH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY TO THE EXTENT THAT IT HAS NOT ALREADY DONE SO, OR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, SHALL SUBMIT LISTS OF THE NAMES OF ALL OF ITS INCUMBENT EMPLOYEES (AND SUCH OTHER NECESSARY IDENTIFYING MATERIAL AS THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY REQUIRE) TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WHICH SHALL CHECK SUCH LISTS AGAINST ITS RECORDS OF PERSONS CONCERNING WHOM THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF BEING WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF PARAGRAPHS (I) TO (VI) OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS HEREIN MADE UNDER PARAGRAPH 3D OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 9806. AFTER SUCH CHECK IS MADE EACH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY SHALL MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, SUCH OTHER INVESTIGATION OF ITS EMPLOYEES AS THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY SHALL DEEM ADVISABLE, AS INDICATED BY THE AFORESAID CHECK.

I. THAT THE PRESIDENT DIRECT THE SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD OF THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO DRAFT UNIFORM MINIMUM RULES APPLICABLE TO THE HANDLING OR TRANSMISSION OF ALL CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, OR OTHER DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD NOT BE PUBLICLY DISCLOSED, AND UPON APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT, SUCH RULES SHALL APPLY TO ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

--DASH--

A. AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS CHARGED WITH BEING DISLOYAL SHALL HAVE A RIGHT TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING BEFORE A LOYALTY BOARD IN THE EMPLOYING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. HE MAY APPEAR PERSONALLY, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL OR REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS OWN CHOICE, WITH WITNESSES, AND PRESENT ANY EVIDENCE, INCLUDING AFFIDAVITS, IN HIS BEHALF. EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY SHALL PRESCRIBE REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THESE HEARINGS.

B. THE EMPLOYEE SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO REPLY IN WRITING TO THE CHARGES SO MADE AND EACH AGENCY SHALL SERVE A WRITTEN NOTICE ON SUCH EMPLOYEE CONTAINING:

I. A STATEMENT OF THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM, THE SPECIFICATION OF SUCH CHARGES TO BE AS COMPLETE AS SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS PERMIT;

II. A STATEMENT THAT HE HAS A RIGHT TO REPLY TO THE CHARGES IN WRITING WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, TO BE SPECIFIED;

III. A STATEMENT AS TO HIS RIGHT OF HEARING, IF HE SO DESIRES, AT WHICH HE MAY PERSONALLY APPEAR WITH COUNSEL OR REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS OWN CHOICE, AND WITNESSES, AND PRESENT EVIDENCE, INCLUDING AFFIDAVITS, IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

MAR 1947

B73WX (Q)

C. WHEN A LOYALTY BOARD RECOMMENDS REMOVAL THERE SHALL BE, PRIOR TO REMOVAL, A RIGHT OF APPEAL UNDER PROVISIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY.

D. THE RIGHTS OF HEARING, NOTICE AND APPEAL SHALL BE ACCORDED TO ALL EMPLOYEES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TENURE OR MANNER, METHOD OR NATURE OF APPOINTMENT.

--DASH--

THE UNDERLYING STANDARD FOR EITHER THE REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT OR REMOVAL FROM EMPLOYMENT IN LOYALTY CASES SHALL BE THAT, ON ALL THE EVIDENCE, REASONABLE GROUNDS EXIST FOR BELIEVING THAT THE PERSON INVOLVED IS DISLOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED IN THIS CONNECTION INCLUDE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING:

I. SABOTAGE, ESPIONAGE, OR ATTEMPTS OR PREPARATIONS THEREFORE, OR KNOWINGLY ASSOCIATING WITH SPIES OR SABOTEURS;

II. TREASON OR SEDITION OR ADVOCACY THEREOF;

III. ADVOCACY OF REVOLUTION OR FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO ALTER OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT;

IV. INTENTIONAL, UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE TO ANY PERSON OF DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION OF A CONFIDENTIAL OR NON-PUBLIC CHARACTER OBTAINED BY THE PERSON MAKING THE DISCLOSURE AS A RESULT OF HIS EMPLOYMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

V. PERFORMING OR ATTEMPTING TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES, OR OTHERWISE ACTING, SO AS TO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENT IN PREFERENCE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES;

VI. MEMBERSHIP IN, AFFILIATION WITH OR SYMPATHETIC ASSOCIATION WITH ANY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS, DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS TOTALITARIAN, FASCIST, COMMUNIST, OR SUBVERSIVE, OR AS HAVING ADOPTED A POLICY OF ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO DENY OTHERS THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, OR AS ONE WHICH SEECFFNV

RIGHTS, OR AS ONE WHICH SEEKS TO ALTER OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEANS.

--DASH--

A. THAT THE TEMPORARY LEGISLATION BY WHICH THE SECRETARIES OF THE WAR, NAVY AND STATE DEPARTMENTS CAN PRESENTLY REMOVE ANY EMPLOYEE SUMMARILY FOR SECURITY REASONS, BE MADE PERMANENT BECAUSE OF THE SENSITIVE NATURE OF THE OPERATIONS OF THESE THREE DEPARTMENTS, AND THAT PERMANENT LEGISLATION OF THE SAME CHARACTEER BE ENACTED TO GRANT SIMILAR POWER TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

B74WX (Q)

B. THAT ALL OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT BE EFFECTUATED BY THE PROMULGATION OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER WHICH WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY PROVIDE FOR THE ABROGATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9300, DATED FEBRUARY 5, 1943.

IN CONCLUSION, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT THIS REPORT, TO-

GETHER WITH ANY EXECUTIVE ORDER WHICH THE PRESIDENT MAY ISSUE, BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR CONSIDERATION.
(SIGNED)
A. DEVITT VANECH, CHAIRMAN; JOHN E.PEURIFOY, EDWARD H.FOLEY, JR., KENNETH C.ROYALL, JOHN L. SULLIVAN AND HARRY B. MITCHELL.

30.24-8677

VH144PES

LONDON, MAR 22-(AP)-THE COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONFERENCE WILL START MONDAY TO FRAME DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED WORLD AGREEMENT WHICH INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY WAS STILL DEPENDING ON THE ANSWER ARGENTINA WOULD GIVE TO THE QUESTION OF MAXIMUM PRICES.

ARGENTINE SOURCES SAID THE EXPECTED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT HAD NOT YET ARRIVED. EVEN AFTER DIFFERENT AUTHORIZED CIRCLES HAD SAID THEY EXPECTED ARGENTINA TO REJECT THE IDEA OF A CEILING OF 135 OR, AT THE UTMOST, 180 UNITED STATES CENTS PER BUSHEL.

WHILE CANADAIAN AND UNITED STATES DELEGATES SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED EVEN IF ARGENTINA BALKED AT THE PRICES QUESTION, OTHER SOURCES REPORTED THAT ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT WOULD BE INOPERATIVE IF ARGENTINA, ONE OF THE FOUR BIG WHEAT EXPORTERS, DID NOT SUBSCRIBE TO IT.

THE CONFERENCE'S FIRST WEEK WAS SPENT IN FORMAL STATEMENTS BY SOME OF THE 41 DELEGATIONS AND IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE WORK, BUT THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT IF AN AGREEMENT OF PRICES WAS NOT REACHED ALL OTHER ITEMS IN THE PROPOSALS BEFORE THE MEETING WOULD BE VALUELESS.

CONFERENCE SOURCES DISMISSED THE ARGUMENT THAT RUSSIA, AN EXPORTER OF WHEAT BEFORE THE WAR, AS WELL AS RUMANIA, WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN THE MEETING. THEY STATED THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT BE IN A POSITION TO UNDERSELL OTHER WHEAT EXPORTERS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

THE QUESTION OF PRICES, WHICH DOMINATED ALL SPECULATIONS ON THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE, HINGED ON THE FACT THAT THE WORLD MARKET WAS NOW ABSORBING ALL EXPORTS AT THE PREVAILING QUOTATIONS OF THREE DOLLARS BUSHEL--WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ANGLO CANADIAN CONTRACT WHICH COMMITTED APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF THE CANADIAN CROP FOR SALE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AT 175 CENTS A BUSHEL.

WITH THE INTEREST OF DELEGATES CENTERED ON ARGENTINA'S EXPECTED REACTION TO THE PRICES QUESTION, OBSERVERS SPECULATED ON OTHER QUESTIONS AS WELL.

ONE WAS THE POSSIBLE REACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO SUBSIDIZE UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS.

ANOTHER OBSERVER SAID THAT THE REPORTED DISSATISFACTION OF CANADIAN FARMERS OVER THE ANGLO-CANADIAN CONTRACT MIGHT BE HEIGHTENED BY AN AGREEMENT WHICH BOUND CANADA TO SELL WHEAT MUCH UNDER THE CHICAGO PRICES FOR A PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS.

"THIS BEING A SELLERS' MARKET", ONE OBSERVER SAID, "THE IDEAS OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES DO NOT SEEM TO COUNT MUCH IN THE PRESENT DISCUSSIONS AND SPECULATIONS. THE ONLY HOPE FOR THE IMPORTERS, IN THIS CONFERENCE, IS THAT THE EXPORTERS MAY REALIZE THAT IN A FEW YEARS' TIME WHEAT PRODUCTION COULD GO UP AGAIN AND IT WOULD BE A WISE IDEA TO HAVE AN AGREEMENT ASSURING THEM OF A MINIMUM PRICE, AS WE NOW WANT A CEILING PRICE."

IN24OPES

LONDON, MARCH 22-(AP)-BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO PROSPECT THAT BRITAIN WOULD CEDE PART OR ALL OF BRITISH HONDURAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUATEMALAN LEGATION HERE HAD PROTESTED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE THE SUGGESTION, RAISED BY A LABORITE MEMBER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST MONTH, THAT BRITAIN MIGHT PAY FOR AMERICAN GOODS BY GIVING UP HER POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

HONDURAS WAS NOT MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY IN THE SUGGESTION.

A COLONIAL OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS NO INTENTION AT PRES-

ENT OF GIVING AWAY ANY BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE HEMISPHERE, EITHER FOR GOODS OR FOR THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT A SUGGESTION BY AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE HOUSE IN NO WAY INDICATED THE DIRECTION OF BRITISH FINANCIAL OR COLONIAL POLICIES.

WB930AES

BIRMINGHAM, ENG., MARCH 22-(AP)-CAPT. RAYMOND BLACKBURN, YOUNG LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT SOCIALISM IN BRITAIN WAS LARGELY DEPENDENT UPON THE SUCCESS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

IN A SPEECH WARNING THAT BRITAIN WAS "STILL HEADING FOR DISASTER," BLACKBURN SAID:

"AN ENTIRELY NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED. WE IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT MUST REALIZE THAT THE EXPORT TRADE IS IN THE HANDS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. WHERE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IS DOING A GOOD JOB, WE MUST HELP IT ALL WE CAN.

"IT IS AN ODD PARADOX THAT THE SUCCESS OF SOCIALISM IN BRITAIN DEPENDS IN LARGE DEGREE UPON THE EFFICIENCY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

SN840PES

LABOR LEADERS CONSEQUENTLY HAVE SCHEDULED A PARTY CAUCUS FOR MONDAY. IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE "REBELS" WOULD BE LECTURED SEVERELY AND, AFTER A PRIVATE AIRING OF GRIEVANCES, MUCH OF THE STEAM WOULD DISAPPEAR. THE LEADERSHIP HOLDS IN ABEYANCE A "STANDING ORDER"--A PARTY RULE--REQUIRING ABSOLUTE LOYALTY ON ALL GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS. IT WAS NOT USED IN THE MORE SERIOUS "REBELLION" AGAINST FOREIGN POLICY LAST FALL AND IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE USED NOW.

A SECOND REVOLT, REPORTEDLY INVOLVING MORE THAN 100 LABOR MEMBERS, WAS FORMING ON THE QUESTION OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

NORTHERN IRELAND GOVERNS ITSELF AT PRESENT UNDER DELEGATED POWERS, INCLUDING SPECIAL POLICY AUTHORITY, AND HAS A STRONGLY CONSERVATIVE REGIME. ADD LON (Conception) XXX gov't (Campbell)

CRITICS WILL ASK THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO REFUSE TO EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND PARLIAMENT UNTIL THAT SUBORDINATE GROUP SO ADMINISTERS ITS PRESENT AUTHORITY "AS TO PROVIDE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY AND EQUALITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN IRELAND."

BRITISH POLITICAL WRITERS PREDICTED THIS PROTEST ACTION WOULD BE DEBATED HOTLY, BUT WOULD NOT BE BROUGHT TO A VOTE. CRITICS APPARENTLY FEEL DISCUSSION IN LONDON WOULD BRING CHANGES IN BELFAST WITHOUT THE NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

MAJOR DEBATE NEXT WEEK WILL BE MONDAY'S ARGUMENT ON EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND THE FORTHCOMING GENEVA INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE.

EJ1225PES

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

PARIS, MARCH 22-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER WON A 411 TO 0 VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY ON HIS POLICY TO STAMP OUT THE INDOCHINESE REVOLUTION, BUT THERE WERE SIGNS HIS FOUR-PARTY GOVERNMENT MIGHT FACE EVEN STRONGER TESTS.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES ABSTAINED FROM THE VOTING, ALTHOUGH RAMADIER HAD SAID HE WOULD RESIGN UNLESS ALL FOUR PARTIES SUPPORTED HIS BUDGET OF $285,000,000 FOR CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDOCHINA.

COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, HOWEVER, BACKED THE APPROPRIATION, AND THE PREMIER LET IT BE KNOWN HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THIS MEASURE OF SUPPORT.

THE CABINET IN A MEETING TONIGHT NOTED THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AND DECIDED TO SPEND NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF THE $285,000,000 DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF THIS YEAR.

COMMUNIST LEADER AND VICE PREMIER MAURICE THOREZ DID NOT ATTEND THE CABINET SESSION, BUT OFFICIALS SAID THIS WAS MERELY BECAUSE HE HAD TO LEAVE ON A TRIP. THE OTHER COMMUNIST MINISTERS WERE PRESENT.

FURTHER UPHEAVALS WITHIN THE CABINET WERE THREATENED BY DISSENTION IN THE OTHER THREE PARTIES, ALL OF WHICH HAVE STRONG FACTIONS OPPOSED TO CONTINUED COLLABORATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

THE LEADERS OF THESE THREE PARTIES--THE SOCIALISTS, POPULAR REPUBLICANS (MRP) AND RADICAL-SOCIALISTS--MET DURING THE AFTERNOON, AND MOTIONS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE GOVERNMENT WERE KILLED BY NARROW MARGINS.

THE RADICAL-SOCIALISTS, IN ONE OF THE ODDEST SESSIONS IN RECENT FRENCH POLITICAL HISTORY, ACTUALLY VOTED 28 TO 26 TO WITHDRAW. THEN, AFTER REFLECTION, THE MAJORITY CHANGED ITS MIND AND VOTED TO SIDE WITH THE MINORITY.

LEADERS OF RAMADIER'S OWN SOCIALIST PARTY VOTED 30 TO 20 TO REMAIN IN THE COALITION. THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT DEFEATED, 70 TO 25, A MOTION TO QUIT UNLESS THE COMMUNISTS AGREED FULLY TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF ANY ONE OF THE GROUPS WOULD AUTOMATICALLY SHATTER THE GOVERNMENT AND THROW THE NATION INTO ANOTHER PROGRLONGED POLITICAL WRANGLE. NONE OF THE PARTIES, INCLUDING THE COMMUNISTS, WANTS TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH A MOVE WHILE THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE ENGAGED IN CRUCIAL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE GERMAN QUESTION.

A3

OBSERVERS AGREED THAT RAMADIER'S CABINET WAS SAVED TODAY ONLY BY THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PERMISSION TO ITS CABINET MEMBERS TO BREAK THE PARTY LINE AND SUPPORT THE PREMIER'S PROGRAM.

FLORIMOND BONTE, COMMUNIST FLOOR LEADER OF THE NATINAL ASSEMBLY, SAID RAMADIER HAD AGREED TO A COMPROMISE UNDER WHICH THE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING WHILE THE CABINET MEMBERS VOTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

"THE COMMUNIST PRTH DOES NOT WANT T

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY DOES NOT WANT TO PROVOKE A GOVERNMENT ARGUMENT WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE OUR NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW ON GERMAN ISSUES," HE SAID.

MT422PES

"I CAN ATTEST WITHOUT EQUIVOCATION THAT THE IMPRESSION I RECEIVED FROM ALL MY CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. CHAUTEMPS WAS THAT HE WAS VIOLENTLY OPPOSED TO ANY COLLABORATION BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES WITH THE GERMAN REGIME," WELLES STATES TO CHAUTEMPS' ATTORNEY.

ADD PARIS (Chautemps) XXX DONE (Dynan)

MAR 1947

30. 24- 8679

LATER, WELLES RECOUNTED, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INVITED CHAUTEMPS TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. THIS WAS NEAR THE END OF THE SUMMER OF 1941 WHEN CHAUTEMPS BROKE ALL TIES WITH VICHY AND SURRENDERED HIS DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT. THE PRESIDENT INSTRUCTED WELLES TO RETURN THE PASSPORT TO CHAUTEMPS.

CHAUTEMPS NEXT SENT A LETTER TO MR.ROOSEVELT ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO INTERVENE WITH VICHY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE FORMER PREMIERS EDOUARD DALADIER AND LEON BLUM FROM IMPRISONMENT, WELLES RECOUNTED, ADDING THE PRESIDENT WROTE IN THANKS SAYING HE WOULD FOLLOW THIS SUGGESTION.

THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD, ACCORDING TO WELLES, CHAUTEMPS SENT FREQUENT MESSAGES TO MARSHAL PETAIN THROUGH THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICES URGING VICHY TO RESIST GERMAN DEMANDS.

AFTER PEARL HARBOR, WELLES SAID, CHAUTEMPS, HAVING BEEN REJECTED BY FREE FRENCH MOVEMENTS, ATTEMPTED TO ENLIST IN THE AMERICAN ARMY BUT WAS REJECTED BECAUSE OF AGE.

WELLES SAID CHAUTEMPS NEVER ATTEMPTED TO INFLUENCE THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST VARIOUS RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS.

DN645AES

BERLIN, MARCH 22-(AP)-PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED CONCERN TODAY OVER THE HEAVILY POPULATED AREA OF WESTPHALIA, INCLUDING THE RUHR, WHERE THE NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES HAS JUMPED FROM SEVEN PER 10,000 INHABITANTS IN 1943 TO 50 PER 10,000 IN 1946.

AUTHORITIES REPORTED THAT 15,000 INFECTIVE TUBERCULOSIS SUFFERERS WERE WALKING THE STREETS BECAUSE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION COULD NOT BE FOUND. SINCE LAST JUNE, THE BIRTHRATE HAS DECLINED AND DEATHS AND THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE HAVE INCREASED, THEY SAID.

RESISTANCE OF THE POPULATION HAS BEEN LOWERED BY LACK OF SUBSTANTIAL DIET AND THE PROLONGED COLD WEATHER THIS WINTER, THE AUTHORITIES SAID, AND AN ESTIMATED 500 PERSONS ARE BEING TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR HUNGER OEDEMA.

SN845PES

BERLIN, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-LICENSED NEWSPAPER DER ABEND SAID TODAY "NUMEROUS" GERMANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED RECENTLY IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE. IT SAID 50 STUDENTS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED AT HALLE.

EARLIER TODAY AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF REPORTS PUBLISHED ABROAD OF A WAVE OF ARRESTS AMONG STUDENTS IN THE SOVIET SECTOR OF BERLIN. RUSSIAN OFFICIALS WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

SN842PES

MUNICH, MARCH 23-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOSIAH DALBEY, ASSERTING HE WAS OUT TO SMASH "THE BIG STUFF" IN THE BLACK MARKET, DISCLOSED TODAY HE HAD LAUNCHED A DRIVE TO CLEAN UP CRIME AMONG GERMAN DISPLACED PERSONS AND AMERICANS IN MUNICH.

DALBEY IS THE NEW COMMUNITY COMMANDER IN MUNICH, WHICH POLICE OFFICERS SAID HAS DEVELOPED INTO A MAJOR CRIME CENTER IN GERMANY. DALBEY WAS JOINED IN THE DRIVE BY COL.RAY BURGESS, NEWLY APPOINTED PROVOST MARSHAL IN MUNICH.

A SHAKEUP HAS ALREADY STARTED IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY HERE. POLICE UNITS OF THE ARMY HAVE BEEN REASSIGNED AND OFFICERS AND TROOPS SHIFTED. THE DRIVE HAS REACHED INTO POST EXCHANGES, WHERE CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE IN PERSONNEL.

BURGESS IS WORKING WITH FRANZ PITZER, GERMAN POLICE CHIEF IN MUNICH, IN THE CRACKING OF ANY CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND BLACK MARKET OPERATORS AMONG DISPLACED PERSONS.

PITZER SAID THERE WAS A CONSTANT FLOW OF ABOUT 30,000 VAGRANTS THROUGH THE CITY ALL CONSTITUTING POTENTIAL TROUBLE MAKERS. EVEN WITHOUT THESE VAGRANTS MUNICH, WHICH WAS 45 PER CENT BOMBED OUT DURING THE WAR, HAS 750,000 RESIDENTS, MORE THAN THE PREWAR POPULATION.

RQ251PES

OPTIONAL SECOND LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS MET IN THEIR 12TH SESSION LATE TODAY WITH THE PRESENTATION OF RUSSIAN AND FRENCH PLANS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY ATOP THE AGENDA.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF DECENTRALIZATION "WHICH EXISTED BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HITLER REGIME." CONFERENCE OBSERVERS GENERALLY HAD EXPECTED THE RUSSIANS TO DEMAND FORMATION OF A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, AS CONTRASTED WITH THE WISHES OF THE WESTERN POWERS FOR LESS CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY.)

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WOULD PRESENT TO THE COUNCIL A GOVERNMENTAL PLAN FOR GERMANY ENVISAGING A LOOSE FEDERATION OF STATES WITH A SINGLE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, OF BRITAIN, OFFERED THE COUNCIL WHAT APPEARED TO BE A COMPROMISE TO THE DEMAND VOICED BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT, OF FRANCE, FOR GUARANTEED GERMAN COAL EXPORTS.

THE BRITON PROPOSED THAT THE "REHABILITATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY SHALL BE EFFECTED ON A PROGRESSIVE PLAN HAVING REGARD FOR THE

NECESSITY OF EXPORTING COAL TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES." (FRANCE IS ONE OF THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES.)

BEVIN CONTINUED:

"IN PARTICULAR, THE RATE AT WHICH STEEL PRODUCTION IS INCREASED SHALL BE DETERMINED IN RELATION TO THE NEED FOR COAL EXPORT, PROVIDED THAT THE BURDEN OF THE COST ON OCCUPYING POWERS IS NOT INCREASED AS A RESULT OF THIS CONSIDERATION."

THE BRITISH SECRETARY PROPOSED THAT GERMANY BE PERMITTED A STEEL INGOT CAPACITY OF 10,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY, WHICH ALSO WOULD BE THE PRODUCTION LIMIT FIGURE.

BEVIN ALSO AGAIN PROPOSED ECONOMIC UNITY AND A NATIONAL POOLING OF ALL GERMAN RESOURCES, ALONG WITH EXPORT-IMPORT PLANS.

BEVIN ADVOCATED SOCIALIZATION OF "CERTAIN INDUSTRIES" AS ONE METHOD OF BREAKING TRUSTS AND FOR SHARING THE COMPLETE BURDEN OF OCCUPATION COSTS, "PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE," AMONG THE OCCUPYING POWERS. HE ALSO SPECIFIED THAT OCCUPATION COSTS BE PRESENTED AS THE FIRST CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN PRODUCTIONS.

A119

HE OFFERED RUSSIA NO EVIDENCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT IN HER DRIVE FOR REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. MOREOVER, THE RUSSIANS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO LIKE HIS SUGGESTION FOR SHARING OCCUPATION COSTS.

BEVIN'S COAL PROPOSAL FELL SHORT OF A DEMAND BY BIDAULT FOR SPECIFIC, IMMEDIATE GUARANTEES OF COAL EXPORTS, AND THE WRITING OF SUCH GUARANTEES INTO THE PEACE TREATY.

HOWEVER, BEVIN'S PLAN OFFERED A BASIS OF FURTHER DISCUSSION BETWEEN BEVIN AND BIDAULT ON THE COAL ISSUE.

IN THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY, SOVIET DEPUTY FEODOR T.GOUSEV BLOCKED VIRTUALLY ALL PROGRESS. HIS ATTITUDE GAVE RISE TO SPECULATION THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BE DEVELOPING A NEW APPROACH TO THE AUSTRIAN PROBLEM.

GOUSEV'S HANDLING OF THE SITUATION SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY EITHER THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE REVIEWING ALL AUSTRIAN TREATY ISSUES OR WERE SAVING UP ISSUES FOR A FINAL ROUND OF BARGAINING PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE PACT.

THE BIDAULT PLAN FOR A DECENTRALIZED GERMANY WAS OUTLINED BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES BEFORE THE COUNCIL CONVENED. #

THESE INFORMANTS SAID MEMBERS OF THE UNICAMERAL PARLIAMENT WOULD BE NAMED BY STATE LEGISLATURES FOR TERMS OF FOUR YEARS, UNDER THE FRENCH PLAN, WHICH IS AT WIDE VARIANCE WITH THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN YESTERDAY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT BIDAULT WAS MAINTAINING HIS POSITION ON ~~EXTREME FEDERALIZATION FOR GERMANY DESPITE PRIME MINISTER STALIN'S~~ REPORTED OPPOSITION, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN AN INTERVIEW LAST MONDAY NIGHT.

BIDAULT IS SCHEDULED TO PRESENT THIS FRENCH VIEW AS THE FIRST SPEAKER AT THIS AFTERNOON'S COUNCIL SESSION.

BD548AES

CONFERENCE SEPARATE (WEEKEND RDP)

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-TOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HAS A FAIR CHANCE OF ROLLING BACK THE SOVIET AREA OF INFLUENCE IN GERMANY FROM THE ELBE TO THE ODER OR BEYOND AND DESCRIBED THIS AS A PRIME OBJECTIVE OF THE U.S. POLICY HERE.

THIS ESTIMATE OF CONFERENCE PROSPECTS AFTER TWO WEEKS OF MEETINGS CAME AS IT WAS LEARNED THAT FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WOULD PRESENT THE COUNCIL WITH A PLAN FOR A GERMAN GOVERNMENT WHICH PROVIDES CREATION OF A LOOSE FEDERATION OF STATES DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE RECREATION OF A STRONG GERMAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

BIDAULT'S PROPOSAL ASSURED A TWO-WAY SPLIT IN THE COUNCIL OVER GERMAN GOVERNMENT POWER SINCE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV WAS SCHEDULED TO FOLLOW HIM WITH A DEMAND FOR A HIGHLY CENTRALIZED GERMAN GOVERNMENT AS REPORTEDLY URGED ON BIDAULT BY PRIME MINISTER STALIN LAST MONDAY NIGHT.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE MARSHALL PRESENTED PLANS FOR A GERMAN FEDERATION WITH RELATIVELY POWERFUL CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS AT LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

MEANWHILE, IT APPEARED THAT BEVIN MIGHT SEE STALIN THIS WEEKEND. A BRITISH SOURCE SAID BEVIN HAD INDICATED INFORMALLY A READINESS TO TALK WITH THE SOVIET LEADER, PRESUMABLY ON GERMANY AND THE BRITISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE.

THERE WAS NO WORD YET OF ANY MARSHALL MOVE TO SEE STALIN AND IT WAS BELIEVED HE PREFERS MEETING THE LATTER IN CONFERENCE WHEN HE MAY HAVE DEADLOCKS ON HAND OVER THE CRITICAL GERMAN ISSUES. THUS THE REAL U.S.-SOVIET SHOWDOWN ON GERMANY MAY COME IN THE EXPECTED MARSHALL-STALIN MEETING. THIS IS THE PROSPECT UNLESS STALIN UNEXPECTEDLY CALLS MARSHALL TO THE KREMLIN IN THE NEXT DAY OR SO, IN WHICH CASE THE SECRETARY MAY SEE HIM AT LEAST TWICE DURING HIS MISSION HERE.

BEST-INFORMED AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE PROGRESS OF THE MEETINGS TO DATE STILL LEFT GREAT UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHETHER ANYTHING CONCRETE WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED HERE, BUT THE OUTLOOK NOW IS GENERALLY BETTER THAN AT THE BEGINNING FOR BOTH THE AUSTRIAN TREATY AND SOME AGREEMENTS ON GERMANY.

A76

THE U.S. VIEW IS THAT THE SOVIETS ARE MORE ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN SUBSTANTIAL REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY THAN ANYTHING ELSE AND THIS HAS RAISED THE QUESTION ON WHAT THE U.S. MOST WANTS. ALONG WITH A UNIFIED, PEACEFUL GERMANY THIS INCLUDES CERTAINLY A DESIRE TO ROLL BACK THE AREA OF EUROPE WHICH THE SOVIETS CONTROL.

HOPE IS NOW MUCH STRONGER THAT THIS BOUNDARY CAN BE PUSHED BACK FROM THE ELBE OR THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF THE SOVIET ZONE TO THE ODER-NIESSE OR THE POLISH BOUNDARY AND THE PROBABILITY IS VERY GREAT THAT EFFORTS WILL BE MADE EVEN TO PUSH BACK THE POLISH FRONTIER.

DN725AES

30. 24-8681

WITH MINISTERS

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TODAY TO ADJOURN UNTIL TUESDAY (CORRECT) IN AN EFFORT TO TRY TO CATCH UP ON WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THUS FAR AND GET A LOOK AT THE PROBLEMS AHEAD.

DURING THIS TIME THE COMMITTEE OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO GO OVER THE STACK OF THE PROPOSALS FOR GERMAN ECONOMIC UNITY, REPARATIONS, DENAZIFICATION AND FORMATION OF A NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT. THE COMMITTEE WILL LIST POINTS OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT. MEMBERS ARE LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY, FRENCH DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS HERVE ALPHAND AND BRITAIN'S EDMUND L.HALL-PATCH.

PS607PES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL WAS HOST TO BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AT A LUNCHEON TODAY AT SPASSO HOUSE. THOUGH THEY HAD MET A COUPLE OF TIMES BEFORE OUTSIDE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, THIS GAVE THEM THEIR FIRST KNOWN OPPORTUNITY FOR A LONG PRIVATE TALK HERE.

R0855AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE TEXT OF SECRETARY MARSHALL'S COMMENT ON THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR A GERMAN GOVERNMENT: (120)

"MY IMPRESSION AT THIS STAGE OF THE DISCUSSION IS THAT THERE IS MUCH IN COMMON IN THE FOUR VIEWS PRESENTED. I AM SORRY, HOWEVER, MR. MOLOTOV SPOKE SO STRONGLY AGAINST FEDERALIZATION IN GERMANY AS I HOPED WE MAY BE ABLE TO AVOID ARGUING OVER WORDS TO WHICH EACH OF US MAY ATTACH A DIFFERENT MEANING. THE PROPOSALS OF MR. MOLOTOV, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD BE REGARDED IN AMERICA AS SUGGESTING A FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT AS WE UNDERSTAND THE TERM.

"IT SEEMS TO ME IMPORTANT WE SHOULD AVOID DEBATE CONFUSED BY SLOGANS.

"WE SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON REALITY AND SEEK AGREEMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF PROPOSALS AND AVOID DISAGREEMENT ABOUT WORDS."

(END)

TU113PES

WITH LONDON

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST ANNOUNCING A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A GERMAN GOVERNMENT SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH EXISTED BEFORE HITLER RECALLED TODAY THAT THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC'S CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION HAD AUTHORITY OVER DEFENSE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY V.M.MOLOTOV, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST, LISTED ONLY FINANCE, INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND FOREIGN TRADE AS THE DEPARTMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE CENTRALLY CONTROLLED.

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC WAS FEDERALIZED BEFORE HITLER ABOLISHED STATES' RIGHTS AND SWEPT AWAY THE PROVINCIAL DIVISION OF GERMANY IN 1933.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WOULD PERMIT THE HANDLING OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY THE CENTRAL REGIME. LIKE MOLOTOV, NEITHER MADE PROVISIONS FOR A DEFENSE SETUP.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL SAID YESTERDAY HE WOULD SUBMIT LATER HIS IDEAS ON THE MATTER OF A GOVERNMENT CLOTHED "WITH THE NECESSARY POWERS TO CREATE AND OPERATE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES."

IN GENERAL BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES SUPPORT THE IDEA OF A FEDERALIZED GERMANY. FRANCE IS FOR A LOOSE AND DECENTRALIZED REGIME.

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION, PROMULGATED AFTER WORLD WAR 1 AND IN EFFECT UNTIL HITLER ASSUMED POWER, GAVE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY OVER FOREIGN RELATIONS, DEFENSE, CUSTOMS, TAXATION AND RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE CONSTITUTION CALLED FOR A REICHSTAG (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY) AND REPRESENTATION OF THE FEDERATION'S COMPONENT STATES IN THE REICHSRAT (STATE COUNCIL).

EACH STATE IN THE COMMONWEALTH HAD ITS OWN REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION.

E1123OPES

THIS PROVISION HAS THREATENED THE LIFE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SOME WESTERN AREAS SINCE IT DID NOT RECEIVE 10 PERCENT OF THE VOTE AND CONSEQUENTLY AROUSED SOVIET IRE.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER MOLOTOV HAD PRESENTED THE SOVIET PROPOSALS, MARSHALL DECLARED:

"MY IMPRESSION AT THIS STAGE OF THE DISCUSSION IS THAT THERE IS MUCH IN COMMON IN THE FOUR VIEWS PRESENTED. I AM SORRY, HOWEVER, THAT MR.MOLOTOV SPOKE SO STRONGLY AGAINST FEDERALIZATION IN GERMANY, AS I HOPED WE MAY BE ABLE TO AVOID ARGUING OVER WORDS TO WHICH EACH OF US MAY ATTACH A DIFFERENT MEANING.

"THE PROPOSALS OF MR.MOLOTOV, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD BE REGARDED IN AMERICA AS SUGGESTING A FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT AS WE UNDERSTAND THE TERM.

"IT SEEMS TO BE IMPORTANT THAT WE SHOULD AVOID DEBATE CONFUSED BY SLOGANS. WE SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON REALITY AND SEEK AGREEMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF PROPOSALS AND AVOID DISAGREEMENT ABOUT WORDS."

IN ATTACKING THE SOVIET PROPOSALS, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT DECLARED THAT "THE GHOST OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC WILL NOT FIND FAVOR WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

MOLOTOV HAD PROPOSED THAT "WE TAKE THE WEIMAR CONSTIUTION AS A BASIS ON WHICH TO WORK."

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN POINTED OUT IMMEDIATELY THAT THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC PROVIDED MANY BAD FEATURES, INCLUDING THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO SUSPEND THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE STEPPING STONES OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER.

MOSCOW (ANL-FOR. MIN) REPUBLIC (Gallagher)

A188

MOLOTOV OPENED HIS PROPOSAL WITH A SEVERE ATTACK ON "FEDERALIZATION"

A168

MOLOTOV OPENED HIS PROPOSAL WITH A SEVERE ATTACK ON "FEDERALIZATION" PLANS OF THE WESTERN POWERS. HE DECLARED THEY WERE A PLOT "TO DISMEMBER GERMANY."

TO SUPPORT HIS ARGUMENT FOR A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT, THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER REFERRED TO JAPAN, WHERE HE SAID THE JAPANESE HAVE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

MOLOTOV SUGGESTED THAT THE RUSSIANSMIGHT AGREE TO A PLEBIS-

CITE FOR THE GERMANS TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES, SAYING "IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE DECIDE ON FEDERALIZATION THE OCCUPYING POWERS MUST ACCEPT THIS."

HE REPEATEDLY STRESSED THAT A GERMAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO FULLFIL OBLIGATIONS TO THE ALLIES, PRESUMABLY MEANING REPARATIONS.

BIDAULT HAD WARNED EARLIER, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCE WAS OPPOSED TO ANY RAPID ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, EVEN A PROVISIONAL REGIME.

POINTS MADE BY MOLOTOV ON THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE INCLUDED:

1. A DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM WHICH WAS IN FORCE BEFORE HITLER CAME TO POWER SHOULD BE REESTABLISHED AND LANDSTAG (STATE ASSEMBLY) SYSTEM AND THE OLD TWO-CHAMBER SYSTEM BE REVIVED.

2. THE GERMAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR FULFILLING OBLIGATIONS TO THE ALLIES.

3. THE FIRST STEP SHOULD BE TO SET UP GERMAN CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS OF FINANCE, INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND FOREIGN TRADE WHICH WOULD BE FORMED ACCORDING TO THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

4. THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL SHOULD DRAW UP A PROVISIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION ENLISTING THE AID OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER ANTI-NAZI ORGANIZATIONS.

5. ELECTIONS SHOULD BE HELD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION THUS PROVIDED AND A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED AS A RESULT OF THESE ELECTIONS.

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6. A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION FOR GERMANY SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

7. GERMANY SHOULD BE REESTABLISHED AS A SINGLE PEACEFUL STATE WITH A TWO-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT.

8. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC SHOULD BE ELECTED BY PARLIAMENT.

9. ALL GERMAN CONSTITUTIONS ADOPTED BY PARLIAMENT SHOULD COME INTO FORCE THROUGHOUT GERMANY ALONG WITH LAENDER (STATE) CONSTITUTIONS.

10. THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND LAENDER CONSTITUTIONS SHOULD ENSURE FREEDOM OF FORMATION AND ACTIVITY OF ALL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND TRADE UNIONS.

11. THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD GUARANTEE ALL CITIZENS FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND ASSEMBLY.

12. PARLIAMENT AND LANDSTAG ASSEMBLES SHOULD BE ELECTED BY UNIVERSAL, EQUAL AND DIRECT SUFFRAGE, WITH A SECRET BALLOT. AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

13. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT BODIES SHOULD BE ELECTED ON THE SAME BASIS AS STATE ASSEMBLIES.

MT330PES

EDITORS:

MOSCOW--INSERT NIGHT LEAD MINISTERS (GALLAGHER) AFTER FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING "MOLOTOV'S OUTLINE ETC. X X X AND ENDING X X X DEMAND FOR COAL.

MARSHALL, IN A PAPER CIRCULATED AMONG THE MINISTERS, ELABORATED ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES HE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY FOR A FEDERALIZED GERMANY, IN WHICH HE URGED ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GERMAN REGIME "AT ONCE."

THE AMERICAN MEMORANDUM PROPOSED A RECREATED GERMANY OF FROM 10 TO 18 LAENDER (STATES), HEADED FIRST BY A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF THE HEADS OF STATES IT SPECIFIED THAT THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL WOULD REFRAIN FROM DIRECTION, OPERATION OR DETAILED SUPERVISION OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME'S ACTIVITIES.

THE U.S. PLAN STATES THAT GERMANY SHALL HAVE NO MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT WHATSOEVER, THAT NO POLITICAL PARTY SHALL HAVE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, AND THAT THE CONSTITUTION DRAWN UP BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE RATIFIED BY A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE AND A MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN STATES.

STRIKING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ETC. X X X SIXTH GRAF.

THE AP

MT348PES

NIGHT LEAD MUSSOLINI (160)

ROME, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE MAN WHO SLEW BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY AS WALTER AUDISIO, 37, A BOOKKEEPER AND MEMBER OF THE ANTI-FASCIST UNDERGROUND.

AUDISIO, A COMMUNIST SINCE 1931, WAS ASKED TO APPEAR TOMORROW IN A ROME THEATER TO DESCRIBE THE DICTATOR'S EXECUTION, BUT THE COMMUNISTS TONIGHT POSTPONED HIS APPEARANCE FOR A WEEK "IN A PLACE STILL TO BE DECIDED" BECAUSE THE THEATER HIRED FOR TOMORROW WAS "TOO SMALL TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXTRAORDINARY CROWDS EXPECTED."

LUIGI FERRARI, CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN FEDERAL POLICE, DENIED REPORTS HE HAD WARNED THE COMMUNISTS TO CALL OFF THE MEETING FOR REASONS OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BUT SAID THE POLICE HAD COMPLAINED BECAUSE "WE HAD NO PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION."

THE COMMUNISTS' ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT AUDISIO, KNOWN TO THE UNDERGROUND AS "COL. VALERIO," HAD KILLED MUSSOLINI AT DANGO ON APRIL 28, 1945, "UNDER ORDERS OF HIS SUPERIORS."

THE PARTY PRAISED AUDISIO FOR CARRYING OUT HIS MISSION WITH "DECISION, CERTAINTY AND AUDACITY" AND FOR HAVING KEPT HIS IDENTITY A SECRET UP TO NOW "AT THE ADVICE OF HIS PARTY." IT RECOMMENDED THAT ITALY AWARD HIM HIGHEST MILITARY HONORS.

MAR 1947

TA609PES

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER "INFORMATION" SAID TODAY DANISH POLICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS BELIEVED THAT CIGARETTES, LIQUOR, FOODS AND OTHER COMMODITIES SOLD AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO ITS OWN PERSONNEL WERE ENTERING THE DANISH BLACK MARKET.

THE DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, AS A RESULT, ASKED U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSIAH MARVEL TO CLOSE TEMPORARILY THE FACILITIES THROUGH WHICH DUTY FREE GOODS ARE SOLD TO EMBASSY EMPLOYES, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN, WHO DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER, SAID THE EMBASSY "HAS CLOSED ITS FACILITIES TEMPORARILY, PENDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH DANISH AUTHORITIES."

SN847PES

30. 24 - 8683

SALONIKA, GREECE, MARCH 22-(AP)-MARK F.ETHRIDGE, U.S.MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, SAID TODAY HE WOULD STUDY A GREEK CHARGE THAT PRESS RELEASES OF THE U.N. PRESS OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE COMMISSION SHOWED BIAS AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

ETHRIDGE SAID THE COMMISSION WAS UNAWARE THAT PRESS OFFICER STANLEY RYAN WAS SENDING DAILY REPORTS TO LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., AS CHARGED BY THE LIAISON OFFICE, ALEXIS KYROU, IN A LETTER TO THE COMMISSION THURSDAY. KYROU CHARGED THAT BIAS WAS SHOWN IN A PRESS RELEASE ON A COMMISSION TEAM'S TRIP TO WESTERN MACEDONIA TO INVESTIGATE GUERRILLA FIGHTING.

ETHRIDGE, REFERRING TO A DENIAL OF THE CHARGE BY THE U.N. PRESS DIVISION AT LAKE SUCCESS, SAID HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW LAKE SUCCESS 8,000 MILES AWAY, COULD JUDGE WHETHER RYAN'S CABLES WERE BIASED. ETHRIDGE SAID THAT IN ANY EVENT RYAN COULD NOT SPEAK OFFICIALLY FOR THE COMMISSION.

RQ103PES

MEANWHILE, RUSSIA AND POLAND BLOCKED A BRITISH PROPOSAL DURING A COMMISSION SESSION SUGGESTING THAT A SUBCOMMISSION REMAINE IN SALONIKA UNTIL THE COMMISSION HAD COMPLETED ITS REPORT IN GENEVA.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION WITHDREW THE THE PROPOSAL "IN THE INTEREST OF HARMONY." HOWEVER, CHINA SUGGESTED THAT THE QUESTION BE REFERRED TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR A DECISION. THIS MOVE WAS SUPPORTED BY SYRIA.

MJ558PES

ADD SALONIKA (WL-Inquiry) XXX Economic (Charles) AP

--DASH--

BRITISH GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS IN LONDON SAID YESTERDAY THAT BRITISH OFFICERS WERE HELPING THE GREEK COMMAND PLAN THE SPRING OFFENSIVE AND THAT BRITAIN STILL WAS ASSISTING IN FINANCING AND EQUIPPING THE GREEK ARMY.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID BRITISH AID TO THE GREEKS WOULD CONTINUE BEYOND AN ANNOUNCED MARCH 31 DEADLINE UNTIL HELP WAS FORTHCOMING FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE CONGRESS IS CONSIDERING A BILL FOR $400,000,000 IN ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

ALEXANDER A.PALLIS, GREEK EMBASSY SPOKESMAN IN LONDON, SAID BRITAIN RECENTLY HAD DELIVERED 90 SPITFIRES WHICH WOULD BE USED IN THE SPRING PUSH. ADD Athens (Day - offensive drive) XXX LEFT

BD344AES

INDONESIAN (220)

NEW YORK, MARCH 22-(AP)-HANS ISBRANDTSEN, HEAD OF THE SHIPPING FIRM OF ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY, INC., SAID TONIGHT THE DECISION OF THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW THE MERCHANT SHIP MARTIN BEHRMAN TO SAIL FROM BATAVIA WITH A DUPLICATE OF THE CARGO SHE PREVIOUSLY WAS FORCED TO UNLOAD WAS "NOT ACCEPTABLE TO ME BECAUSE IT SETTLES NOTHING."

THE DUPLICATE CARGO PLAN WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH SAID IT ALSO PROVIDED "FAIR COMPENSATION" TO THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY, THE SHIP'S OPERATORS, AND REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE DELAY.

A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT SAID IN BATAVIA TODAY THAT A "SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT" OF THE INCIDENT HAD BEEN MADE WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP'S OWNERS.

BUT JAMES RYAN, ATTORNEY FOR THE SHIPPING FIRM, RECOMMENDED COURT PROCEEDINGS AT PORTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA TO RECOVER THE $3,000,000 CARGO CONFISCATED FROM THE BEHRMAN SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT ON THE GROUND IT WAS "LOOT" FROM DUTCH PLANTATIONS.

THE ESSEL HAD LOADED A CARGO OF SUGAR, RUBBER AND OTHER COMMODITIES AT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC-CONTROLLED PORT OF CHERIDON. BEFORE SHE COULD SET SAIL, HOWEVER, THE SHIP WAS BROUGHT UNDER ARMED GUARD BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES NAVY.

IN A STATEMENT SENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED HERE, ISBRANDTSEN SAID: "THE OFFER OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO ME BECAUSE IT SETTLES NOTHING. THE ISSUE REMAINS ONE OF HONEST FAIR DEALING AS BETWEEN OURSELVES AND THE INDONESIANS VERSUS DOUBLE TALK AND DOUBLE CROSS BY THE DUTCH COLONIALS. THIS ISSUE MUST BE RESOLVED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

SN821PES

BATAVIA, MARCH 22-(AP)-A HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT SAID TODAY THAT A "SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT" OF THE MARTIN BEHRMAN INCIDENT HAD BEEN MADE WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN LIBERTY SHIP'S OWNERS. HE SAID DETAILS OF THE SETTLEMENT WOULD BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

JAMES RYAN, ATTORNEY FOR THE ISBRANDTSEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, OPERATORS OF THE MARTIN BEHRMAN, RECOMMENDED COURT PROCEEDINGS AT PORTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA TO RECOVER A $3,000,000 CARGO CONFISCATED FROM THE VESSEL SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES GOVERNMENT ON THE GROUND IT WAS "LOOT" FROM DUTCH PLANTATIONS.

THE BEHRMAN HAD LOADED THE CARGO OF RUBBER, SUGAR, CHICHONA BARK (QUININE) SISAL (HEMP) AND OTHER JAVANESE PRODUCTS AT THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC CONTROLLED PORT OF CHERIBON. BEFORE SHE COULD SET SAIL, HOWEVER, THE SHIP WAS BROUGHT TO BATAVIA UNDER ARMED GUARD BY THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES NAVY. with HAGUE

EARLIER TODAY 20 AMERICAN MERCHANT SEAMEN, CARRYING POSTERS READING "WE PROTEST CARRYING THE HI-JACKED CARGO OF THE MARTIN BEHRMAN," DEMONSTRATED ON THE QUAY ALONGSIDE THE ISTHMIAN FREIGHTER BUCYRUS VICTORY.

CHARLES DENNISON, OF (40 SEA VIEW TERRACE) SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SAID THE DEMONSTRATORS REPRESENTED THE CREWS OF BOTH THE BUCYRUS VICTORY AND THE BEHRMAN.

ONE SIGN CARRIED BY ROBERT GOODING, OF (2602 WASHINGTON AVE.) SANTA MONICA, CALIF.; DON PAYNTER, OF (47 PARK AVE.) ARLINGTON, MASS., AND JAMES RIVET, OF (4210 SULLIVAN AVE.) BEAUMONT, TEX., READ: "THE FIRST PIRACY SINCE 1812 WAS THE HI-JACKING OF THE BEHRMAN CARGO."

FOUR DUTCH SENTRIES MADE NO ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THE DEMONSTRATORS..

MK737AES

FIRST LEAD CRASH (300)

CAIRO, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE BODIES OF SIX AMERICANS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE WRECKAGE OF A C-47 (DAKOTA) PLANE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHE HERE, WHICH CRASHED THURSDAY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ETHIOPIA.

THE PLANE WAS EN ROUTE FROM ASMARA, ERITREA TO ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, WITH A HEAVY LOAD OF FREIGHT. BAD WEATHER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED THE CRASH.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT ADDIS ABABA INFORMED THE U.S.

EMBASSY HERE THAT A SPECIAL PLANE OF THE ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES HAD TAKEN OFF YESTERDAY FOR DESSIE IN AN EFFORT TO FIND THE BODIES AND BRING THEM TO CAIRO.

PERSONS ABOARD THE PLANE WERE LISTED AS LT.HOWARD G.SMITH OF BOISE, IDAHO, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PILOT; LT.JOHN CREECH OF OREGON, MEMBER OF THE U.S. ARMY DETACHMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST; STAFF SGT. DALE HOMES, OF IOWA, CREW CHIEF; MASTER SGT. DONALD TISDALL, OF THE NEW YORK AREA, RADIO OPERATOR; DON I.SULLIVAN, OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., PETROLEUM ATTACHE AT THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE, AND DANIEL C.DENNETT, JR., OF NEAR NEWTON, MASS., CULTURAL RELATIONS ATTACHE AT THE U.S. LEGATION AT BEYROUTH.

SULLIVAN SERVED WITH THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE IN EUROPE DURING THE WAR. SMITH WAS MARRIED IN CAIRO A FEW MONTHS AGO. TISDALL HAD A WIFE AND BABY HERE.

PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH ETHIOPIA SAID MOUNTAIN RANGES RISE 10,000 TO 14,000 FEET AROUND DESSIE, NEAR WHERE THE CRASH OCCURRED.

COL.WILLIAM K.MCKOWN, U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE IN CAIRO, HAD LEFT THE ILL FATED PLANE AT JIDDA, SAUDI ARABIA. LT.COL.CHARLES I.NOTHSTEIN, ATC OFFICER HERE, TOOK OFF THIS MORNING IN ANOTHER C-47 TO PICK UP MCKOWN AND FLY TO THE SCENE OF THE CRASH.

(NO PICKUP)

MT353PES

Cairo, March 22-(ap)-the arab league political committee today adopted a resolution supporting egypt's position in her dispute with britain over revision of the terms of the 1936 anglo-egyptian treaty, the resolution backing EGYPT'S decision to submit the case to the united nations security council.

The committee, made up of the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the seven arab league states, including egypt, will submit the resolution to the league tomorrow for final approval.

The british-egyptian talks over revision of the treaty broke down over egyptian demands for ending the condominium status of the

and prompt evacuation of british troops.
anglo-egyptian Britain contended that the sudanese should determine eventually whether they wanted union with egypt or self government.

wr second 1415apr 122p

1947

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (140)

NANKING, SUNDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT DANGLED A NEW PEACE OFFER BEFORE THE COMMUNISTS TODAY BUT WENT RIGHT ON FIGHTING, CLEARING BEATEN REMNANTS FROM WITHIN A 10-MILE RADIUS OF YENAN, CAPTURED COMMUNIST CAPITAL, FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED.

THE PEACE OVERTURE WAS ANNOUNCED TO GOVERNMENT PARTY LEADERS YESTERDAY AMID GENERAL EXPECTATIONS THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD REJECT IT.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS OF YENAN, WHO FLED AT THE APPROACH OF GOVERNMENT COLUMNS, WERE FLOCKING BACK TO THE CITY.

YENAN'S SOLE AIR FIELD, RIPPED UP BY THE COMMUNISTS AS THEY ABANDONED THE CITY, WAS EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION TODAY. SAPPERS WERE CLEARING CRUDE BUT EFFECTIVE MINES SOWN BY THE COMMUNISTS ALONG THE PATH OF THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID GEN.LIU PO-SHENG, COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NORTH CHINA, HAD LAUNCHED A MOVE TO CONSCRIPT 500,000 MEN FOR HIS ARMIES.

WU TE-CHEN X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD AND IN FOURTH GRAF READ X X X WITHIN 10 MILES OF YENAN (INSTEAD OF SEVEN MILES)

P1052PPS NM

CHINESE

NANKING, SUNDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-C.T.WANG, FORMER CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, TOLD GOVERNMENT PARTY LEADERS TODAY THAT COMMUNISTS AND IDLE CAPITAL ALIKE WERE TO BLAME FOR CHINA'S "SHAKY ECONOMY."

"WHILE THE COMMUNISTS KILL AND CAUSE BLOODSHED, IDLE CAPITAL KILLS WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF BLOODSHED," HE DECLARED AT THE KUOMINTANG CONVENTION. THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES WERE ATTACKED FROM MANY QUARTERS DURING THE SESSION.

P953PPS NM

NANKING, SUNDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO, WHICH WENT OFF THE AIR YESTERDAY IN THE MIDST OF A BROADCAST, RESUMED TRANSMISSION TODAY "SOMEWHERE IN NORTH SHENSI."

THE UNEXPLAINED INTERRUPTION HAD LED TO SPECULATION THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS MIGHT BE PRESSING CLOSE TO THE COMMUNIST FUGITIVES AFTER THE FALL OF YENAN.

FJ1002PCS NM

30.24-8685

CHINESE
BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT FORCES HAD WIPED OUT OR ROUTED ALL COMMUNIST TROOPS WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF YENAN, FALLEN RED CAPITAL CITY.

OTHER CHINESE REPORTS SAID THE NATIONALISTS WERE PUSHING FORWARD FROM THREE DIRECTIONS TOWARD TSINGKIEN, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF YENAN.

CHINESE DISPATCHES PLACED NATIONALIST TROOPS IN SHANLIUSHUIKOU, NORTH OF YENAN. SHANLIUSHUIKOU WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHANG HSIEN-CHUNG, WHO LED AN UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT AGAINST THE MING EMPERORS. MAO TSE-TUNG, HEAD OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, ERECTED A MONUMENT TO CHANG, DESCRIBING HIM AS A PEASANT REVOLUTIONARY.

HSIN SHENG PAO, OWNED BY GEN. TU LI-MING, COMMANDING GOVERNMENT FORCES IN MANCHURIA, REPORTED THAT FAMILIES OF COMMUNIST PERSONNEL NOT CUT OFF BY GROUND TROOPS OR SLAUGHTERED BY THE AIR ASSAULT ON YENAN HAD FLED 200 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, INTO NORTHERN SHANSI PROVINCE.

CENTRAL NEWS ASSERTED THAT GEN. LO YEN-PING, COMMANDER OF THE 21ST COMMUNIST BRIGADE, AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE FOR YENAN. A SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CARRIED A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT GEN. HO LUNG, DEFENDER OF YENAN, AND MRS. MAO TSE-TUNG HAD BEEN CAPTURED NORTHEAST OF YENAN.

IN PEIPING, WHERE NEWS OF YENAN'S FALL WAS RECEIVED SOBERLY, MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS SUSPENDED THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER MIN CHIANG PAO FOR THREE DAYS FOR WRITING THAT CAPTURE OF THE RED CITADEL MEANT THERE WOULD BE NO PEACE IN CHINA.

X--HF504APS

MAR 1947

PEIPING, MARCH 22-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED DEEP REGRET TODAY OVER THE KILLING OF A CHINESE SCHOOLBOY BY AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD GUARD AND PROMISED THE BOY'S FAMILY WOULD BE COMPENSATED AND THE GUARD COURTMARTIALED.

A CHINESE-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION TEAM ANNOUNCED THAT THE BOY WAS KILLED MARCH 17 AS CPL. LLOYD M.WEST, 20, OF PINE GROVE, W.VA., PURSUED A MAN HE HAD SEEN CLIMB A FENCE IN THE AIRFIELD WAREHOUSE AREA.

THE MAN ESCAPED AROUND A WALL, INVESTIGATORS SAID, AND WHEN WEST SAW THE SCHOOLBOY 50 YARDS AWAY, HE ASSUMED HE WAS THE FLEEING MAN AND FIRED 12 BULLETS.

WEST WILL BE COURT MARTIALED BECAUSE HE WAS FIRING OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN CONTROLLED AIRFIELD.

KK112PCS

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22-(AP)-FREDERICK MYSEBERG, NETHERLANDS NATIONAL CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL DEALINGS IN GOLD BARS AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES, WENT ON TRIAL IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT TODAY.

MYSEBERG, FIRST FOREIGNER TO FACE SUCH A CHARGE, WAS ARRESTED MARCH 3 IN A POLICE RAID ON A BROKERAGE FIRM IN DOWNTOWN SHANGHAI.

RA629ACS NM

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-FIFTY EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI WHOSE FAMILIES FOUND ASYLUM FROM NAZI PERSECUTION IN THE BRITISH ISLES 10 YEARS AGO, WERE GRANTED VISAS TODAY TO ENTER THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE VISAS WERE ISSUED AS SPECIAL DISPENSATION BY THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE. OF 300 REFUGEES ELIGIBLE, THE 50 OLDEST WERE CHOSEN, THEIR AGES RANGING FROM 61 TO 81.

AMONG THOSE SELECTED WAS HANS JACOB, ONCE AN INMATE OF THE DREAD BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP, WHO PLANS TO JOIN HIS DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW, A CAPTAIN IN THE BRITISH ARMY, IN LONDON.

JACOB TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE WEIGHED 217 POUNDS WHEN HE ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI BUT UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION HIS WEIGHT FELL TO 90. "TODAY I'M 110," HE ADDED.

THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE GROUP IS 81-YEAR-OLD MRS.E.WEINDLING, WHO WILL JOIN HER GRANDDAUGHTER AND GREATGRANDCHILD IN LONDON.

AILING 77-YEAR-OLD ALBERT SALTZBERGER AND HIS WIFE NEARLY MISSED THEIR FORTHCOMING REUNION WITH TWO DAUGHTERS IN GLASGOW.

LAST MONTH THE COUPLE ABANDONED HOPE OF SEEING THEIR CHILDREN AND APPLIED FOR REPATRATION TO THEIR NATIVE AUSTRIA. THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE MANAGED TO CLEAR THEM FOR LONDON THREE DAYS BEFORE THEIR SCHEDULED DEPARTURE FOR VIENNA.

RA106ACS NM

MAR 19

BANGKOK, SIAM, MARCH 22-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 CHINESE SOCIETIES IN SIAM, INCLUDING BOTH THE COMMUNIST AND KUOMINTANG FACTIONS, SENT A JOINT CABLE TO THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW LAST NIGHT PROTESTING ANY INTERVENTION INTO CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

THE MESSAGE DEMANDED IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS FROM CHINA AND EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO OUTSIDE SUPPORT OF ANY CHINESE PARTY.

(RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV HAD SUGGESTED IN MOSCOW THAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA DISCUSS THE CHINESE QUESTION, BUT THIS WAS TURNED DOWN BY THE WESTERN POWERS ON THE GROUNDS THAT CHINA WAS NOT REPRESENTED.)

JJ218PES

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 23-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE (CAP P) PARTY, SECOND STRONGEST CONSERVATIVE GROUP IN JAPAN, DECIDED TODAY TO DISSOLVE AND FORM A NEW CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION BEFORE NEXT MONTH'S ELECTIONS, TOKYO NEWSPAPERS REPORTED.

THE LONG-REPORTED MOVE CAME AS THE PROGRESSIVES CONTINUED TO LOSE GROUND. POLITICAL OBSERVERS HAVE PREDICTED THE PARTY WIL LOSE AT LEAST 30 OF ITS 97 SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REORGANIZATION WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE MORE LEADERSHIP TO THE PARTY'S YOUNGER MEMBERS, WHO HAVE BEEN DEMANDING MORE AGGRESSIVE POLICIES.

THE PROGRESSIVES CO-OPERATE ON VITAL ISSUES WITH PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA'S LIBERAL (CAP L) PARTY--ALSO A CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION--AND THE TWO GIVE THE PRESENT CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENTS ITS MAJORITY IN THE DIET.

FJ1001PCS

NEW DELHI, MARCH 22-(AP)-ADM.VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO TAKE OVER AS THE LAST VICEROY OF INDIA--THE RICH SUBCONTINENT WHICH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE HAS PROMISED TO TURN OVER TO AN INDEPENDENT INDIAN GOVERNMENT BY JUNE, 1948.

RQ820AES

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, MARCH 22-(AP)-COINCIDING WITH MOSLEM CELEBRATIONS OF "PAKISTAN DAY," THE ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS HERE TOMORROW IN AN EFFORT TO WELD ASIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES INTO AN INTEGRATED SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC GROUP.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAS ANNOUNCED IT WILL BOYCOTT THE CONFERENCE, CLAIMING IT WAS ORGANIZED BY THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY WITHOUT COOPERATION OF THE LEAGUE.

WHILE UPWARD OF 200 DELEGATES FROM TWO DOZEN COUNTRIES GATHER FOR THE INITIAL SESSION, MOSLEMS THROUGHOUT INDIA WILL RAISE THEIR CRY FOR PAKISTAN, AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE.

THE OPENING SESSION, IN THE 15TH CENTURY MOGUL FORT NEAR THE HOLY JUMNA RIVER, WILL BE ADDRESSED BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY HEAD OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

THE 10 DAY CONFERENCE IS DESIGNED TO BE NON-POLITICAL. ITS INTENTION IS TO DISCUSS ONLY CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS. NEVERTHELESS, OBSERVERS ARE CONFIDENT THERE WILL BE BACKROOM DISCUSSIONS AMONG DELEGATES ABOUT SUCH TOPICS AS COOPERATIVE ACTION AGAINST COLONIALISM, PRESENT OR POTENTIAL.

DELEGATES WERE ARRIVING FROM A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES EXTENDING FROM EGYPT ON THE WEST TO AUSTRALIA AND THE PHILIPPINES ON THE EAST. SEVERAL ASIAN SOVIET REPUBLICS ARE SENDING OBSERVERS, AS ARE THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LARGEST DELEGATIONS WERE LISTED FROM INDONESIA, MALAYA AND INDIA.

JAPAN WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED, REPORTEDLY ON ACCOUNT OF OBJECTIONS OF OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES. TURKEY IS SENDING AN OBSERVER RATHER THAN AN OFFICIAL DELEGATE. NO REASON FOR THE TURKISH ACTION WAS GIVEN, BUT IT WAS ASSUMED THE INTENTION WAS TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE LATE KEMAL ATATURK, WHO INSISTED THAT TURKEY WAS A EUROPEAN NATION LOOKING TO THE WEST, NOT THE EAST.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION INCLUDE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS FOR FREEDOM IN ASIA, RACIAL PROBLEMS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RACIAL CONFLICTS, INTERASIAN MIGRATION AND STATUS AND TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS, TRANSITION FROM COLONIAL TO NATIONAL ECONOMY, LABOR PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN ASIA, AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASIAN COUNTRIES, CULTURAL PROBLEMS, AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

THE CONFERENCE WAS INITIATED BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS, HEADED BY NEHRU.

NEHRU EXPRESSED HOPE FOR FORMATION OF AN INTER-ASIAN POLICY WHICH WOULD BE "AGAINST NOBODY, AGAINST NEITHER EUROPE, AMERICA NOR RUSSIA."

THE CONFERENCE WILL HOLD GROUP MEETINGS FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS, AND FROM THESE GROUPS WILL COME REPORTS FOR ACTION AT THE OPEN SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION. IT IS NOT INTENDED THAT ANY FORMAL RESOLUTIONS BE ADOPTED, BUT THE INDIAN DELEGATION INDICATED IT WOULD NOT GET IN THE WAY OF ANY NATIONAL GROUP WHICH WISHED SUCH ACTION TAKEN.

EJ/TH104PES

MAR 1947

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA,MARCH 22-(AP)-MILITARY POLICE REPORTED TODAY THE SURRENDER THE DATU MAMPAO, MORO CHIEFTAIN, AN EVENT MORE IMPORTANT TO THE HILL PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO THAN THE CAPITULATION OF JAPAN.

POLICE SAID A DRIVE AGAINST HIM AND OTHER MOROS IN THE WILD BACK COUNTRY HAS RESULTED IN RECENT RELEASE OF MORE THAN 300 CHRISTIAN SLAVES AND HAREM INMATES.

FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS THIS WILY LITTLE CHIEFTAIN AND HIS DAGGER-WIELDING FOLLOWERS LED AUTHORITIES ON A BITTER CHASE THROUGH THEIR RUGGED HOMELAND AROUND COTABATO. THE WAR MEANT NOTHING TO THESE MEN OF THE MOSLEM FAITH EXCEPT A BETTER CHANCE TO CAPTURE CHRISTIANS WHO HAD FLED FROM THE CITIES.

ITH THE END OF THE WAR, HOWEVER, THE NEW GOVERNMENT SET OUT AFTER THEM IN EARNEST. MAMPAO ALWAYS GOT AWAY, BUT HE HAD INCREASINGLY NARROW ESCAPES, AND THE OLD GAME OF HARE AND HOUNDS LOST ITS SAVOR.

LAST NOVEMBER 600 POLICEMEN CORNERED HIM IN A COTTA (STONE DEFENSE WORK). MAMPAO CUT HIS WAY OUT IN A SAVAGE 24-HOUR BATTLE, BUT HE LEFT BEHIND NINE DEAD FOLLOWERS--SMALL RECOMPENSE, UNDER THE MORO CODE, FOR THREE SLAIN POLICEMEN.

AGAIN A MONTH AGO THE POLICE WERE CLOSING IN, AND AGAIN HE GOT AWAY, BUT HUNGER FINALLY DID WHAT DIRECT ASSAULT COULD NOT. THE DATU (CHIEF) ARRANGED TO SURRENDER THROUGH THE LOCAL SULTAN, SA RAMAIN, TO FACE CHARGES OF SEDITION AND MURDER.

WHAT HIS FATE WILL BE IS UNCERTAIN, BUT WHEN HE CAME IN TO DANSALAN LAST WEEK HE WAS PROUD AS EVER. HE DRESSED HIMSELF IN HIS BEST WESTERN-STYLE CLOTHING, BUT HIS ALMOND EYES STILL GLITTERED UNDER AN ELABORATE SILK TURBAN. HUNGER HAD MADE HIS HIGH CHEEK-BONES SEEM MORE PROMINENT.

BESIDE HIM WAS HIS FEZ-WEARING SON AND HEIR, KOLANGKA. WHETHER HIS HENCHMEN FOLLOWED THE OLD MAN'S LEAD THE POLICE DID NOT SAY, BUT THEY WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT THEIR COMBINED CAMPAIGN OF HARASSMENT AND PERSUASION WOULD RESULT IN MORE SURRENDERS AND MORE LIBERATIONS OF ENSLAVED CHRISTIANS.

AS A TYPICAL CASE OF ENSLAVEMENT, POLICE CITED THE EXPERINENCES OF BEATRIZ PIMENTAL, AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN OF CAGAYAN IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL PROVINCE, MINDANAO:

SHE AND HER FAMILY FLED TO WILD BUKIDNON PROVINCE TO ESCAPE THE JAPANESE. THEY WERE CAPTURED JULY 3, 1943, BY MOROS UNDER THE SULTAN SA RAGAT. A MORO NAMED BARATAMO DREW HER AS HIS SHARE OF THE LOOT, BUT TRADED HER TO ANOTHER MORO FOR A RIFLE.

SHE WAS SOLD TWICE, ONCE FOR 280 PESOS ($140) AND ONCE FOR 380 PESOS ($190) BEFORE A POLICE PATROL FREED HER IN THE LANAO HILLS LAST SEPTEMBER. THE REST OF HER FAMILY IS STILL MISSING.

GGXA337PCS

MAR 1947

30.24-8687

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT MIGUEL ALEMAN WAS UNDERSTOOD TONIGHT TO BE PLANNING TO TAKE WITH HIM TO VISIT PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH SEVERAL CABINET MEMBERS PREPARED TO PRESENT MEXICO'S HOPE OF BIG LOANS FROM THE U.S. TO IMPROVE AND INDUSTRIALIZE MEXICO.

ALEMAN'S PLANS FOR HIS SIX-YEAR ADMINISTRATION CALL FOR IRRIGATION, ELECTRIFICATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION, ROAD BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS, WATERWAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EXPENDITURE OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PESOS. HE FREQUENTLY HAS SAID HE FELT SURE THE U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL POWERS WOULD MAKE LARGE SUMS AVAILABLE, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE HE INTENDS MANY OF THE MEXICAN PROJECTS TO BE SELF-LIQUIDATING.

AN EXAMPLE IS THE "PAPALOAPAN PROJECT," MEXICO'S PARALLEL TO THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, ON WHICH IT IS PLANNED TO SPEND $200,000,000 IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 200-MILE PAPALOAPAN RIVER VALLEY FROM OAXACA STATE NORTH TO THE RIVER'S MOUTH ON THE GULF OF MEXICO NEAR VERACRUZ.

THE PROJECT INCLUDES OPENING OF THE RIVER TO NAVIGATION BY OCEAN-GOING VESSELS, CONSTRUCTIONS OF DAMS FOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND IRRIGATION AND THE BUILDING OF PORTS, ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

A COMMISSION TO SURVEY THE PROJECT WITH AN INITIAL GRANT OF $600,000 WAS SET UP BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE MARCH 14.

WW156AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED TONIGHT FURTHER DOCUMENTATION OF THE "DELIBERATELY CALCULATED HORROR" BY WHICH THE NAZI REGIME ROSE AND KEPT ITSELF IN POWER THROUGH ITS STATE POLICE SYSTEM OF THE GESTAPO AND SCHUTZSTAFFELN (ELITE GUARD).

THE PATTERN OF THE NAZI CRIMES WAS REVEALED IN THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL. THE VOLUME OF TESTIMONY AND EXHIBITS ISSUED TONIGHT, THE SEVENTH OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SERIES, ASSEMBLES THE CASE AGAINST THE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND PRESENTS GRISLY DETAIL.

THE DOCUMENT SAYS THIS OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH IT IS IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED:

"IN THE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS' PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR, FOR CONCENTRATION CAMPS, FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS, FOR ENSLAVEMENT OF FOREIGN LABOR AND ILLEGAL USE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND FOR THE DEPORTATION AND GERMANIZATION OF INHABITANTS OF CONQUERED TERRITORIES, IN ALL THIS EVIDENCE THE NAME OF THE SS RUNS LIKE A THREAD.

"THE GESTAPO AND SD (ANOTHER OF THE POLICE AGENCIES), CARRIED OUT MASS MURDERS OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AS PART OF THE NAZI PROGRAM TO EXTERMINATE POLITICAL AND RACIAL UNDESIRABLES."

WHAT THOSE AGENCIES DID IS SUGGESTED IN MERE TURNING OF THE PAGES OF EVIDENCE, LIKE THIS:

"THE GESTAPO CLEARED EUROPE OF THE JEWS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SENDING 4,000,000 JEWS TO THEIR DEATHS IN ANNIHILITATION CAMPS."

FROM THE AFFIDAVIT OF A GROUP LEADER AT THE VILLAGE OF DUBNO, UKRAINE: "MOENNIKES AND I WENT DIRECTLY TO THE EXCAVATION (WHERE A MASS MURDER WAS IN PROGRESS.) . . . I WATCHED A FAMILY OF ABOUT EIGHT PERSONS . . . AN OLD WOMAN WITH SNOW WHITE HAIR HELD THE ONE-YEAR OLD CHILD IN HER ARMS AND SANG FOR IT AND TICKLED IT. THE CHILD WAS SQUEAKING FROM JOY. THE COUPLE LOOKED ON WITH TEARS IN THEIR EYES. THE FATHER HELD THE HAND OF A BOY ABOUT TEN YEARS OLD AND SPOKE TO HIM SOFTLY; THE BOY WAS FIGHTING HIS TEARS. THE FATHER POINTED TOWARD THE SKY, FONDLED HIS HAND, AND SEEMED TO EXPLAIN SOMETHING TO HIM . . . CLOSELY PRESSED TOGETHER THE PEOPLE WERE LYING ON TOP OF EACH OTHER SO THAT ONLY THEIR HEADS WERE VISIBLE. SEVERAL OF THE PEOPLE SHOT STILL MOVED. SOME LIFTED THEIR ARMS AND TURNED THEIR HEADS TO SHOW THEY WERE STILL ALIVE. THE EXCAVATION WAS ALREADY TWO-THIRDS FULL. I ESTIMATED IT CONTAINED ABOUT 1,000 PEOPLE. I LOOKED FOR THE MAN WHO DID THE SHOOTING. I SAW AN SS MAN WHO SAT AT THE RIM OF THE NARROW END OF THE EXCAVATION, HIS FEET DANGLING INTO THE EXCAVATION. ON HIS KNEES HE HAD A MACHINE PISTOL AND HE WAS SMOKING A CIGARET."

A150WX

FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF WHITE RUTHENIA TO THE REICH COMMISSIONER FOR THE EASTERN TERRITORIES: "PEACE AND ORDER CANNOT BE MAINTAINED IN WHITE RUTHENIA WITH METHODS OF THAT SORT. TO BURY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED PEOPLE ALIVE WHO WORKED THEIR WAY OUT OF THEIR GRAVES AGAIN IS SUCH A BASE AND FILTHY ACT THAT THE INCIDENTS AS SUCH SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE FUEHRER AND REICHS MARSHAL."

FROM A NAZI REPORT ON AN EXPERIMENT WITH POISONED BULLETS: "THE BULLETS X X X WERE FILLED WITH THE POISON IN CRYSTAL FORM. EACH SUBJECT OF THE EXPERIMENTS RECEIVED ONE SHOT IN THE UPPER PART OF THE LEFT THIGH, WHILE IN A HORIZONTAL POSITION. IN THE CASE OF TWO PERSONS, THE BULLET PASSED CLEAN THROUGH THE UPPER PART OF THE THIGH. EVEN LATER NO EFFECT FROM THE POISON COULD BE SEEN. THESE TWO SUBJECTS WERE THEREFORE REJECTED . . . THE SYMPTOMS SHOWN BY THREE CONDEMNED PERSONS WERE SURPRISINGLY THE SAME. AT FIRST NOTHING SPECIAL WAS NOTICEABLE . . . . AFTER 40 TO 44 MINUTES A STRONG FLOW OF SALIVA APPEARED. THE POISONED PERSONS SWALLOWED FREQUENTLY, LATER THE FLOW OF SALIVA IS SO STRONG THAT IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONTROLLED BY SWALLOWING . . . . THEN A SENSATION OF CHOKING AND VOMITING STARTS . . . TWO OTHER SUBJECTS . . . ROLLED THEIR EYES AND MADE AIMLESS MOTIONS WITH THEIR HANDS AND ARMS. AT LAST THE DISTURBANCE SUBSIDIED, THE PUPILS WERE ENLARGED TO THE MAXIMUM, THE CONDEMNED LAY STILL." #

(250) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-SENATOR ELBERT D.THOMAS (D-UTAH) URGED TONIGHT THAT THE GERMAN RUHR BE PLACED UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP.

HE ADVANCED THE IDEA IN NBC'S NATIONWIDE BROADCAST ON "OUR FOREIGN POLICY" AS ONE LONG STEP TOWARD MAKING THE TRUSTEESHIP PRINCIPLE A VEHICLE FOR LASTING PEACE.

"IF THE WORLD HONESTLY WANTS PEACE," THOMAS SAID, "IT HAS GOT TO DEVELOP SOME TECHNIQUES OF PEACE.

"ONCE YOU REALLY ACCEPT THE THEORY OF A TRUE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS SETTING THE STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL NATIONS, THEN TRUSTEESHIP SHOULD BE DEVELOPED ALONG THESE LINES.

"I WOULD MAKE ALL OF THE RUHR A TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE BENEFIT, NOT ONLY OF GERMANY BUT FRANCE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRIES. I WOULD MAKE TRIESTE A TRUSTEESHIP, RATHER THAN A FREE CITY.

"WHAT I'M TRYING TO SAY IS THAT THE TRUSTEESHIPS THEMSELVES MUST BE MODELED AROUND CONCEPTS OF A WORLD COMMUNITY."

AFTER THE BROADCAST THE SENATOR TOLD A REPORTER THAT HE BELIEVES

THE PROGRAM HE ADVOCATED FOR THE GERMAN ARSENAL AREA AND THE DISPUTED TERRITORY BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO CONTESTED SPOTS IN GENERAL, TO MAKE THEM CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD AND STOP THEM FROM BEING TROUBLE BREEDERS.

ONE OF THE THINGS HOLDING UP A GERMAN PEACE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN FRENCH INSISTENCE THAT THE RUHR BE DETACHED FROM GERMANY.

ON THE PROGRAM WITH THOMAS WAS FRANCIS B.SAYRE, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE ON THE U.N.TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WHICH HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING NEXT WEDNESDAY AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.

BOTH SPEAKERS SAW IN APPLICATION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP PRINCIPLE A SOLUTION FOR WHAT SAYRE CALLED "ONE OF THE CANCEROUS CAUSES OF WAR--THE PRACTICE OF GOVERNING SUBJECT PEOPLES UPON THE BASIS OF EXPLOITATION."

LT1044PES

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS (D-UTAH) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES' SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC CAN BE PROTECTED UNDER A SYSTEM OF PLACING THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE TRUSTEESHIP IDEA "OF COURSE" WILL FAIL AS FAR AS THE ISLANDS ARE CONCERNED IF THE UNITED STATES IGNORES THE UNITED NATIONS AND ADMINISTERS THEM SINGLE HANDEDLY AS JAPAN DID.

THOMAS AND FRANCIS B. SAYRE, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, WERE ON THE WEEKLY NBC RADIO PROGRAM ENTITLED "OUR FOREIGN POLICY."

THE UNITED STATES HAD ALREADY PROPOSED TO THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE PACIFIC ISLANDS WRESTED FROM JAPAN DURING THE WAR BE PLACED UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WITH THE U.S. AS ADMINISTRATOR. RUSSIA HAS SUPPORTED THE U.S.MOVE.

REFERRING TO THE FORMER JAPANESE ISLANDS, THOMAS STATED THAT "AMERICA'S INTERESTS ARE NOT ONLY TO PROTECT AMERICA BUT TO SEE THAT ANOTHER NATION IS NOT IN A POSITION TO ATTACK AMERICA."

"THAT CAN BE DONE," HE ADDED, "WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP AND HONEST ADMINISTRATION CAN BE FOLLOWED."

SAYRE POINTED OUT THAT AMERICAN SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC IS ALSO SAFEGUARDED BY PROVISIONS IN THE U.N.CHARTER WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE UNITED STATES, AS ADMINISTRATOR, TO CLOSE OFF SPECIAL ZONES AS STRATEGIC AREAS.

HE CONCEDED THE UNITED STATES COULD MAKE THE WHOLE GROUP OF ISLANDS A CLOSED AREA. THIS IS UNLIKELY, HE ADDED, SAYING THE "LIBERAL FORCES IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD LINE UP AGAINST SUCH A STEP." #

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-A RADAR NAVIGATIONAL SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED SOON ALONG THE STORM-DOTTED AIRWAY IN ALASKA FOR USE OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PLANES.

THE ARMY AIR FORCES ANNOUNCING THIS TONIGHT, SAID THE SYSTEM, KNOWN AS "RACON" IS A MODIFICATION OF THE ORIGINAL RADAR TRACKING DEVICE, AND HAS BEEN USED ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC AIR ROUTE FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

IT DIFFERS SOMEWHAT FROM THE STANDARD GROUND CONTROL APPROACH EQUIPMENT, BEING INSTALLED AT A NUMBER OF AIRPORTS, WITH WHICH A GROUND CONTROL POINT "TALKS" THE PILOT OF A PLANE DOWN ALONG THE CORRECT APPROACH TO A FIELD. RACON CAN BE USED ONLY BY AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH RADAR UNITS. THE GROUND BEACON IS ACTUATED ONLY WHEN THE AIRPLANE'S EQUIPMENT PICKS IT UP BY AN ELECTRONIC IMPULSE.

THE UNITS WILL BE INSTALLED AT SHEMYA, ADAK, ANCHORAGE, LADD FIELD, NOME, FORT RANDALL AND POINT BARROW.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO AN ATOMIC ROCKET FIRED INTO THE INTENSELY POWERFUL COSMIC RAY ZONE OF THE OUTER SPACES TODAY INTRIGUED MILITARY SCIENTISTS.

WOULD THE CHARGE BE DETONATED HARMLESSLY? WOULD IT PRODUCE SOME SORT OF NEUTRALIZING EFFECT, SPOILING THE NUCLEAR PROPERTIES OF THE BOMB'S CHARGE, OR WOULD IT HAVE NO EFFECT?

AN ARMY AIR FORCES-NAVY SCIENTIFIC GROUP DISCLOSED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THEY WILL TRY TO GET THE ANSWER TO THOSE QUESTIONS THROUGH STUDIES BY STRATOSPHERE FLYING B-29 PLANES AND BY V-2 ROCKETS.

DR. ALLAN T. WATERMAN, CHIEF CIVILIAN SCIENTIST FOR THE NAVY GROUP SAID THAT "IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH WE ARE GOING TO BE MOVING MORE AND MORE" IT IS NECESSARY TO LEARN IMMEDIATELY AS MUCH BASIC INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

"IF MAN IS TO TRAVEL THERE AND TO SEND HIS MACHINES THERE," HE ADDED, "HE MUST KNOW SOMETHNG ABOUT HIS PROBABLE OPERATING EFFICIENCY UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS, AS WELL AS THAT OF HIS MACHINES."

AS TO COSMIC RADIATION, HE POINTED OUT THAT RESEARCH FAR UP IN THE AIR, BY PLANE AND ROCKET, GIVES BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE SUN. IT, HE COMMENTED, IS THE SOURCE OF COSMIC RADIATION AND THEREFORE A LABORATORY FOR STUDY OF NUCLEAR FISSION.

COL. BENJAMIN C.HOLZMAN, AAF RESEARCH SCIENTIST AND WEATHER EXPERT, WAS AKSED BY REPORTERS HOW COSMIC RADIATION COULD BE RELATED TO MILITARY PROBLEMS. IN ANSWERING, HE CITED AS AN EXAMPLE THE CASE OF A SPACE-TRAVERSING ROCKET, EQUIPPED WITH AN ATOMIC WARHEAD. THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE IMMENSE ENERGY OF THE COSMIC RAYS ON THE NUCLEAR FISSION MATERIAL OF THE WARHEAD IS UNKNOWN AND THEREFORE PROPERLY BECOMES OF THE MANY QUESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH PURE SCIENCE STUDY, HE EXPLAINED.

SOME SCIENTISTS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT THE ENERGY OF THE RAYS IN THE OUTER SPACES, BEFORE THEY HAVE BEEN FILTERED BY THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE, MAY BE 10,000 TIMES THAT RELEASED BY THE NUCLEAR FISSION OF AN ATOMIC BOMB.

WHAT THIS FANTASTIC FORCE MIGHT DO TO THE LOAD OF AN ATOMIC WARHEAD, TRAVELING ALONG THE INTERSTELLAR WAR PATHS OF THE FUTURE, IS ONE OF THE QUESTIONS TO BE EXPLORED, THE COLONEL SAID.

THE NEWS CONFERENCE HELD AT THE NEARBY AAF BASE AT ANDREWS FIELD, MD., WAS ATTENDED BY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SCIENTISTS OF THE TWO SERVICES, INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL PAUL S.LEE, CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH.

A B-29, EQUIPPED WITH INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASUREMENT FOR COSMIC RAY INTENSITY, "SKY BRIGHTNESS," THE WEATHER AND RELATED SUBJECTS, WAS READY TO LEAVE FOR THE NAVY BASE AT INYOKERN, CALIF., WHERE ONE PHASE OF THE STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED. THE B-29 RESEARCH IS CONCERNED WITH THE LOWER LEVEL EXPLORATIONS, THE VERY HIGH ALTITUDE PHASE BEING CARRIED OUT-THROUGH THE V-2 FIRINGS BY THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AT WHITE SANDS, N.MEX. #

30.24-86.89

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-CONGRESS SHOULD NOT ACT IN HASTE ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY, REP. ELLSWORTH (R-ORE), SAID TODAY.

THE PLAN, ELLSWORTH SAID IN A STATEMENT, INVOLVES A CHOICE "BETWEEN A FURTHER POLICY OF APPEASEMENT AND ULTIMATE TOTAL FAILURE, OR A GIGANTIC GAMBLE THAT WE CAN BACK THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DOWN WITH FIRMNESS."

MOST MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ELLSWORTH SAID, FEEL THEY MUST HAVE FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NEED OF SENDING TROOPS AND AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY BEFORE THEY VOTE. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR HASTE WAS "UNWISE AND UNFAIR" BECAUSE A QUICK DECISION MIGHT LEAD "TO A BAD DECISION."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE WAS NO SURPRISE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE PRESIDENT AS IT HAS BEEN BUILDING FOR MONTHS, HE SAID, AND IF HARM COMES FROM DELAY "LAY THE BLAME AT THE DOOR OF THE PRESIDENT."

ELLSWORTH SAID THAT AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE SHOOTING WAR THIS GOVERNMENT THOUGHT IT COULD ACHIEVE PEACE BY NEGOTIATION AIDED BY THE FORMATION OF A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, AND CONTINUED:

"UNFORTUNATELY OUR POLICY UNTIL ONLY RECENTLY HAS BEEN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES ON THE BASIS OF APPEASEMENT, THE WHOLE PICTURE IN EUROPE BEING DEADLY SIMILAR TO WHAT IT WAS JUST PRIOR TO GERMANY'S MARCH INTO POLAND.

"WE MUST NOW CHOOSE BETWEEN A FURTHER POLICY OF APPEASEMENT AND ULTIMATE TOTAL FAILURE, OR A GIGANTIC GAMBLE THAT WE CAN BACK THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DOWN WITH FIRMNESS, PROPERLY SUPPORTED WITH MONEY AND MEN. CAN WE AFFORD TO MAKE THE BIG WAGER--THAT IS BY PROPER SHOW OF DETERMINATION AND FORCE, CAN WE ACHIEVE THE FINAL VICTORY? THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WILL KNOW WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN AND WILL SUCCESSFULLY BACK UP WHAT APPEARS TO BE A BLUFF. WE MUST BE PERFECTLY CERTAIN IN OUR OWN MINDS BEFORE WE TAKE THE RISK."

GW400AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A SPECIAL MISSION IS BEING SENT TO THE ISOLATED MOUNTAIN KINGDOM OF NEPAL, ON THE NORTHEASTERN BORDER OF INDIA, TO ESTABLISH COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE SEVEN-MAN MISSION, WHICH WAS INVITED BY THE NEPALESE GOVERNMENT, WILL BE HEADED BY JOSEPH C.SATTERTHWAITE OF TECUMSEH, MICH. HE IS A VETERAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE GROUP WILL ALSO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING NEPAL'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO RAISE THE COUNTRY'S STANDARD OF LIVING AND EXPAND TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE PARTY WILL HAVE TO TRAVEL OVER AN OVERLAND ROUTE FROM INDIA AND MAKE PART OF THE TRIP ON FOOT OR HORSEBACK TO REACH THE CAPITAL OF KATMANDU. SATTERTHWAITE WILL LEAVE WASHINGTON AT THE END OF THIS MONTH. ++

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD PEACE CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY, REP. MEYER (R-KAS), SAID TODAY, IF THIS GOVERNMENT "FULLY INFORMS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OF EVERY IMPLICATION INVOLVED IN ADOPTING" THE PROPOSED NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

HE SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN ASKING CONGRESS TO FURNISH AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY, HAD RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW POLICY OF BLOCKADING COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AND POLITICAL INFILTRATION WITH GREECE AND TURKEY BECOMING THE FRONT LINE OF THE BLOCKADE.

CONTENDING THAT "WE MUST GET OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER IF OUR HOUSE CLEANING ABROAD IS TO BE EFFECTIVE, MEYER SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"THE SECURITY OF THE U.S. AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED IF OUR GOVERNMENT FULLY INFORMS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OF EVERY IMPLICATION INVOLVED IN ADOPTING THIS NEW FOREIGN POLICY; MAKES IT PLAIN TO RUSSIA THAT WE STAND FIRMLY BEHIND OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND THAT THE PERIOD OF APPEASEMENT IS OVER AND TAKES IMMEDIATE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THIS BLOCKADE AGAINST COMMUNIST INFILTRATION ACTIVITIES ABROAD BY STAMPING IT OUT IN AMERICA X X X."

GW331AES

MIGHT LEAD HOUSING

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-AN IMPROVED FLOW OF MATERIALS IS HELPING SHORTEN THE TIME REQUIRED FOR BUILDING HOUSES, THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTED TODAY, NOTING THAT 59,300 NEW HOMES WERE COMPLETED IN JANUARY.

THIS WAS THREE TIMES THE NUMBER COMPLETED IN JANUARY, 1946.

HOWEVER, ONLY AN ESTIMATED 42,100 NEW PERMANENT DWELLING UNITS WERE STARTED IN JANUARY, THE BUREAU SAID, ADDING THAT EXPENDITURES FOR NEW HOUSING DECLINED FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT MONTH.

THE BUREAU ALSO SAID THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN BUILDING HAD DROPPED IN JANUARY FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT MONTH.

A FEBRUARY INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF APPRENTICES HIRED WAS REPORTED BY THE LABOR DEPARTMENT'S APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE. IT SAID THAT DESPITE A RELATIVELY LOW VOLUME OF CONSTRUCTION LAST MONTH DUE TO UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, THERE WERE 93,035 APPRENTICES IN FEBRUARY, COMPARED WITH 91,093 IN JANUARY.

MEANWHILE DOUGLAS WHITLOCK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BUILDING PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE IN A TELEGRAM THAT THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WANTS MORE TIME IN WHICH TO PRESENT ITS VIEW ON THE TAFT-ELLENDER-WAGNER PUBLIC HOUSING BILL.

HEARINGS ARE SCHEDULED TO START SHORTLY AND WHITLOCK SAID THE INDUSTRY HAS BEEN GRANTED ONLY TWO DAYS' TIME TO "DISCUSS AN OMNIBUS BILL OF 112 PAGES AND 25,000 WORDS WHICH CAN IN NO WAY BE REGARDED AS EMERGENCY LEGISLATION." ++

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22-(AP)-TEXT OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN PLACING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM UNDER THE HOUSING EXPEDITER: (ABOUT 600)

WHEREAS THE URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947, APPROVED MARCH 22, 1947, PROVIDES THAT THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS SHALL BE ENTIRELY LIQUIDATED NOT LATER THAN JUNE 30, 1947; AND

WHEREAS THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION IS NOW EXERCISING AND PERFORMING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS WITH RESPECT TO THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM; AND

WHEREAS IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM CONTINUE WITHOUT IMPAIRMENT:

NOW, THEREFORE, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES, INCLUDING TITLE I OF THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941 (55 STAT. 838), AND TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942, AS AMENDED (56 STAT. 177, 58 STAT. 827, 59 STAT. 658, PUBLIC LAW 475, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1946), AND AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, IN THE INTEREST OF THE INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND TO PROVIDE CONTINUITY FOR THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM, AS FOLLOWS:

1. ALL FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS OF THE TEMPORARY CONTROLS ADMINISTRATOR AND THE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS WITH RESPECT TO THE VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM WHICH HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS ARE HEREBY TRANSFERRED TO THE HOUSING EXPEDITER.

2. TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER EXERCISE OF THE FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS TRANSFERRED TO HIM BY PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS ORDER, THE HOUSING EXPEDITER MAY EXERCISE THE POWERS AND AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT BY THE SAID TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942, AS AMENDED.

3. THE FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, POWERS, AND AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE HOUSING EXPEDITER BY THIS ORDER SHALL BE EXERCISED AND PERFORMED BY HIM OR, SUBJECT TO HIS DISCRETION AND CONTROL, BY SUCH PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF HOUSING EXPEDITER AS THE HOUSING EXPEDITER MAY DESIGNATE.

4. SO MUCH OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAID FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS, AND SO MUCH OF THE PROPERTY AND RECORDS OF SUCH OFFICE USED IN SUCH ADMINISTRATION, AS THE TEMPORARY CONTROLS ADMINISTRATOR AND THE HOUSING EXPEDITER SHALL JOINTLY DETERMINE TO BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND CONSISTENT WITH PERTINENT LEGISLATION SHALL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE OFFICE OF HOUSING EXPEDITER FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS.

5. THERE MAY BE TRANSFERRED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE OFFICE OF HOUSING EXPEDITER, FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS VESTED IN THE HOUSING EXPEDITER BY THIS ORDER, ANY FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS WHICH THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET SHALL DETERMINE (A) TO RELATE PRIMARILY TO SUCH FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, AND POWERS, (B) TO BE NOT NEEDED FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION, AND (C) TO BE PROPERLY TRANSFERABLE UNDER PERTINENT LEGISLATION.

6. SUCH FURTHER MEASURES AND DISPOSITIONS AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET TO BE NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSES AND PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDER SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH MANNER AS THE DIRECTOR MAY DIRECT AND BY SUCH AGENCIES AS HE MAY DESIGNATE.

7. ALL PRIOR EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS, OR PARTS THEREOF IN CONFLICT WITH THIS ORDER ARE AMENDED ACCORDINGLY. ALL OTHER PRIOR ORDERS, RULES, REGULATIONS, DIRECTIVES, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS ISSUED PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDER BY ANY FEDERAL AGENCY AND RELATING TO ANY FUNCTIONS, DUTIES, POWERS, OR AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE HOUSING EXPEDITER BY THIS ORDER SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT EXCEPT AS THEY ARE INCONSISTENT HEREWITH, OR ARE HEREAFTER AMENDED OR REVOKED UNDER PROPER AUTHORITY.

8. THIS ORDER SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON APRIL 1, 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
MARCH 22, 1947.

(END TEXT)

AB510PES

MIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 22-(AP)-THE FIRST RUSSIAN VETO IN SIX MONTHS LOOMED TODAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

FRANCE HELD THE KEY TO THE LATEST TEST BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST, AND HER VOTE FOR OR AGAINST RUSSIA WAS VIEWED AS THE DETERMINING FACTOR IN WHETHER ANDREI A.GROMYKO WOULD INVOKE THE SOVIET VETO FOR THE 10TH TIME.

IF FRANCE JOINED WITH THE WEST, GROMYKO WAS NOT EXPECTED TO HESITATE TO KILL A RESOLUTION FINDING THAT ALBANIA "HAD KNOWLEDGE" OF THE LAYING OF A FATAL MINEFIELD IN THE CORFU CHANNEL OFF HER COAST LAST OCT. 22. TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE DAMAGED THERE WITH A LOSS OF 44 LIVES, AND GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS A VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST THE SOVIET-SPONSORED TIRANA GOVERNMENT. GROMYKO SAID THERE WAS NO BASIS FOR THE CHARGES AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE THROWN OUT.

TO MAKE IT MORE SIGNIFICANT, THE SHOWDOWN VOTE WILL COME NEXT TUESDAY, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS ON AMERICAN

THE VETO SITUATION DEVELOPED AS THE WHOLE U.N. ORGANIZATION, UNDOUBTEDLY AFFECTED SOMEWHAT BY THE UNITED STATES UNILATERAL PROPOSAL ON GREECE AND TURKEY, ANXIOUSLY WATCHED CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW FOR TRENDS.

THERE WAS A FEELING HERE THAT AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN WOULD RETURN FROM HIS WASHINGTON CONFERENCE WITH SOME KIND OF A REPORT TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

LIE STILL DECLINED TO COMMENT BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF INTERIM DEVELOPMENTS MAY TOUCH ON THE SUBJECT NEXT WEDNESDAY WHEN HE DELIVERS A SPEECH OPENING THE 10-NATION TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE START OF THAT COUNCIL, THE LAST MAJOR U.N. ORGAN TO GET UNDER WAY, THERE WAS SOME CONCERN HERE OVER RUSSIA'S FAILURE TO NAME A DELEGATE. THE SOVIET UNION REFUSED TO SUPPORT PARTS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP PROGRAM ALL THE WAY THROUGH LAST FALL'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND GROMYKO TURNED ASIDE QUERIES AS TO A RUSSIAN DELEGATE WITH A TERSE "NO COMMENT."

A148

A CHECK WITH DELEGATES SHOWS THAT THE PRESENT MINE-LAYING RESOLUTION, PUT FORWARD BY THE UNITED STATES IN WATERING DOWN BRITISH DEMANDS FOR A FLAT VERDICT THAT ALBANIA LAID THE MINES, PROBABLY COULD MUSTER THE NECESSARY SEVEN VOTES SHOULD FRANCE COME ALONG.

AS A PART TO THE DISPUTE, BRITAIN WILL HAVE NO VOTE, BUT COLOMBIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL AND CHINA HAVE INDICATED, EITHER ON OR OFF THE COUNCIL FLOOR, THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT THE AMERICAN VERSION; RUSSIA AND POLAND OPPOSE IT STRENUOUSLY, AND SYRIA, LIKE FRANCE, IS STILL NOT COMMITTED.

SOME OBSERVERS SAW IN THE CASE EVEN THE POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBLE VETO. THIS SPECULATION WAS BASED ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SEVERAL NATIONS FAVORED REFERENCE OF THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AS A FIRST ALTERNATIVE. SHOULD THAT SITUATION ARISE, GROMYKO WOULD HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO VETO, ABSTAIN OR GO ALONG WITH A PLAN TO PASS TO THE HAGUE COURT A CASE WHICH HE HAS REPEATEDLY CONTENDED HAS NO BASIS IN FACT.

THE LAST SOVIET VETO CAME SEPT. 20, 1946, WHEN GROMYKO VETOED A PROPOSAL TO SET UP A BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. LATER A

30.24-8691

FACT-FINDING BODY WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND NOW IS OPERATING IN GREECE.

PREVIOUSLY RUSSIA HAD EXERCISED VETOES IN THE LEVANT CASE, THE SPANISH CASE AND ON MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS. THE ONLY OTHER NATION USING THE VETO SO FAR HAS BEEN FRANCE, WHICH INVOKED THE SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE ONCE DURING BALLOTING ON THE SPANISH CASE.

MT149PES

U.N.SITE

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., MARCH ~~22 (AP) SECRETARY~~-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WORK WOULD BE STARTED ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SKYSCRAPERS HEADQUARTERS IN MID-TOWN MANHATTAN BY JULY 1 WITH AN INITIAL OUTLAY OF $1,825,000.

LIE ADVISED NEW YORK'S MAYOR WILLIAM E.O'DWYER BY LETTER THAT HE HAD AUTHORIZED THE EXPENDITURE OF $1,000,000 FOR DEMOLITION, EXCAVATION AND RELATED WORK AND THAT THIS WOULD GET UNDER WAY WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

LIE ALSO SAID THAT $700,000 HAD BEEN ALLOCATED FOR DRAWINGS, RESEARCH AND SPECIFICATIONS AND THAT ANOTHER $125,000 WOULD GO TO THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN TO COVER COSTS OF PLANNING ALTERATIONS ALONG EAST RIVER DRIVE, WHICH WILL BORDER THE HEADQUARTERS.

UNDER A SPEED-UP BUILDING PROGRAM, OFFICIALS HERE EARLIER ESTIMATED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS COULD MOVE INTO ITS NEW HOME BY THE END OF NEXT YEAR. UNDER THESE PLANS, A SUFFICIENT PART WOULD BE COMPLETED TO HANDLE ALL EXCEPT MEETINGS OF THE 55-NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THAT TIME. THOSE SESSIONS WOULD CONTINUE AT FLUSHING--AT THE OLD WORLD'S FAIR SITE IN FLUSHING PENDING COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE HEADQUARTERS.

NO ESTIMATE HAS BEEN GIVEN AS TO THE COST OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT.

RQ348PES

SOME TIME DURING THE WEEK THE AMERICAN REQUEST FOR SOLE STRATEGIC AREA TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE JAPANESE-MANDATED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC ALSO MAY BE DEBATED AGAIN IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THIS DEBATE AWAITS THE RETURN OF CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN FROM WASHINGTON.

ADD LAKE SUCCESS (DAY-LINE) XXX TUES. (GRUNDICH)

WR425AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 22-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY IT HAD LEARNED THAT "WHEN STABILITY IS RE-ESTABLISHED IN GREECE, THE UNITED STATES WILL FOLLOW A MODERATE POLICY OF TRYING TO OBTAIN WHAT IT REGARDS AS A JUST POLITICAL AND TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN GREECE AND HER COMMUNIST NEIGHBORS."

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED A REPORT THAT U.S. POLICY FAVORS "DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE ZONE UNDER GREEK SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PORT OF SALONIKA."

IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON, THE NEW PAPER SAID THAT "ACCORDING TO A RELIABLE WRITTEN REPORT CIRCULATING IN THE CAPITAL, UNITED STATES POLICY ON THE TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS THAT DIVIDE GREECE, ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA WILL BE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

"(1) 'THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES,' THE REPORT STATES, 'THAT THE MAINTENANCE OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE WHOLE NEAR AND MIDDLE EASTERN AREA, WHICH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO UNITED STATES SECURITY.'

"(2) THE UNITED STATES FAVORS THE RETENTION, WITHOUT CHANGE, OF THE 1938 BOUNDARIES OF GREECE. IT DOES NOT SUPPORT GREECE'S CLAIM ON ALBANIA FOR NORTHERN EPIRUS, BUT WILL ACCEDE TO GREECE'S WISH TO RAISE THAT QUESTION IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AFTER THE COUNCIL HAS COMPLETED ITS WORK ON THE PEACE TREATIES.

"(3) TO EASE THE PRESSURE FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA ON GREECE, THE UNITED STATES FAVORS THE 'DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE ZONE UNDER GREEK SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PORT OF SALONIKA, AND IS PREPARED TO ENCOURAGE GREECE TO ESTABLISH ADEQUATE FACILITIES AND TO STRIVE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH HER NEIGHBORS IN ORDER THAT THIS FREE ZONE WILL IN REALITY SERVE THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS INTENDED.' IN SHORT, THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES 'THE ADVANTAGE OF A COMMERCIAL OUTLET TO THE AEGEAN FOR BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.'

"(40) THE UNITED STATES CONSIDERS THAT THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BRITISH ISLAND, WHOSE NATIVE POPULATION IS MAINLY GREEK, SHOULD BE SETTLED BILATERALLY BETWEEN THE GREEKS AND THE BRITISH. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES FAVORS THE ISLAND'S CESSION TO GREECE, PROVIDED SUCH A TRANSFER WAS SATISFACTORY TO BOTH GOVERNMENTS AND PROTECTED THE SECURITY OF THE NON-GREEK INHABITANTS AND OF THE LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

"(5) THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT INTEND TO DEMAND CHANGES IN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, BUT IT HAS URGED, AND WILL CONTINUE TO URGE, THAT "'ALL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO BROADEN THE GOVERNMENT' TO INCLUDE 'ALL LOCAL GREEK PARTIES, WHETHER OR NOT REPRESENTED IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.'"

"THE REPORT CANNOT BE DESCRIBED AS A COMPLETE AND OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY, BUT THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE IT AUTHENTIC," THE PAPER SAID.

BD517AES

BY WILLIAM D.HORGAN (620)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MARCH 22-(AP)-STATE GOVERNMENTS WILL GO ON THE BIGGEST BORROWING SPREE IN HISTORY TO PAY FOR G.I.BONUSEES AND HOUSING LOANS EXPECTED TO TOTAL MORE THAN $3,000,000,000.

EIGHT STATE TREASURIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RAISE ABOUT $1,000,000,000 FOR BONUS PAYMENTS TO VETERANS.

ANOTHER $2,500,000,000 IS IN VARIOUS STAGES OF CONSIDERATION AMONG ABOUT 27 STATES. THE BALANCE HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION.

MICHIGAN HIT THE NEW MONEY MARKET NEARLY THREE WEEKS AGO IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE LARGEST PIECE OF NEW FINANCING EVER HANDLED BY UNDERWRITERS. THE STATE SOLD TO AN INVESTMENT SYNDICATE AT COMPETITIVE BIDDING $200,000,000 OF AN AUTHORIZED $270,000,000.

THE INVESTING PUBLIC GAVE THE MICHIGAN BONDS A GOOD RECEPTION AND BOND DEALERS GENERALLY REGARDED THE OPERATION AS SUCCESSFUL.

ILLINOIS IS NEXT ON THE SCHEDULE WITH SALE OF $300,000,000 BONDS ON MAY 1 OUT OF AN AUTHORIZED $385,000,000.

STILL SUBJECT TO FURTHER ACTION ARE SUCH GIANT ISSUES AS $600,000,000 PROPOSED FOR PENNSYLVANIA, $400,000,000 TO BE CONSIDERED BY NEW YORK VOTERS THIS NOVEMBER, $325,000,000 TO $500,000,000

PROPOSED IN THREE BILLS IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE AND $300,000,000 TO $500,000,000 BONUS BILL INTRODUCED IN THE 1947 TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

A COMPLATION BY THE BOND BUYER, AUTHORITATIVE PUBLICATION IN THE MUNICIPAL FINANCING FIELD, SHOWS THE STATUS OF BOND ISSUES OF ABOUT $100,000,000:

WASHINGTON, BILL INTRODUCED IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE LAST JANUARY; MISSOURI, EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERED IN LEGISLATURE IN LATE APRIL; NEW JERSEY, EXPECTED TO BE INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE IN LATE MARCH; MARYLAND, INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE IN FEBRUARY, WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS IN 1948.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE HAS UNDER STUDY A BILL TO SELL A $7,500,000 ISSUE TO FINANCE BONUS PAYMENTS.

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FLORIDA'S CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS BONDING THE STATE FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN FOR REPELLING INVASION OR SUPPRESSING INSURRECTION.

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN BY, AMONG OTHERS, IDAHO, KANSAS, MONTANA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND UTAH.

VERMONT HAS ALREADY PAID ABOUT $3,700,000 OUT OF CURRENT FUNDS AND RHODE ISLAND MARKETED $20,000,000 OF BONUS BONDS LAST NOVEMBER.

OTHERS APPROVED, THE BOND BUYER SAID, INCLUDE CALIFORNIA $100,000,000 ($30,000,000 BONDS AUTHORIZED IN 1945, SOLD IN 1945 AND 1946), MASSACHUSETTS ESTIMATED $170,000,000 TO $180,000,000. ($80,000,000 IN NOTES SOLD IN 1946 AND $30,000,000 IN 1947); OREGON $30,000,000 (SOLD $1,000,000 BONDS IN 1945 AND $1,000,000 IN 1947); NEW HAMPSHIRE $6,000,000, OF WHICH PART ALREADY HAS BEEN SOLD.

SMALLER ISSUES IN THE PENDING COLUMN INCLUDE: CONNECTICUT, SUPREME COURT MUST PASS ON LEGALITY; GEORGIA $40,000,000, PROBABLY BE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS IN 1948; INDIANA $40,000,000, APPROVED BY LEGISLATURE, REFERENDUM IN 1948; IOWA $90,000,000, TWO BILLS INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE IN JANUARY; MAINE $25,000,000 TO $50,000,000, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO BE SUBMITTED NEXT SEPTEMBER; MINNESOTA $45,000,000, CONSIDERATION EXPECTED BY 1947 LEGISLATURE; NEBRASKA $65,000,000, IN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, TO BE FINANCED BY PROPERTY TAX; NORTH DAKOTA $27,000,000, APPROVED BY LEGISLATURE, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO BE VOTED JUNE 1948; SOUTH DAKOTA $20,000,000 TO $30,000,000, APPROVED BY LEGISLATURE, WILL GO TO ELECTORATE 1948; WISCONSIN $80,000,000, BILL IN LEGISLATURE, TO BE FINANCED BY INCOME SURTAX.

PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS TO VETERANS WILL PROBABLY ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST PART OF VAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING IN 1947 AND 1948 BUT THE TOTAL WILL ALSO BE SWOLLEN BY WAR-DELAYED PROJECTS SUCH AS LOW-COST HOUSING, AIRPORT FACILITIES, ROAD IMPROVEMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS.

RAISING THESE SUMS WILL CALL FOR DELICATE JUDGMENT IN ONE OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD'S MOST INTRICATE OPERATIONS.

A PRIMARY PROBLEM WILL BE THE TIMING NECESSARY TO AVOID COMPETITION AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES, AS WELL AS CORPORATIONS, ALL IN THE MARKET FOR NEWS CAPITAL.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22-(AP)-NINE RADIO COLUMNISTS, FIVE NEWSPAPER COLUMNISTS AND EDITORS AND ONE TEEN AGE MAGAZINE TODAY WERE AWARDED THE BROTHERHOOD OF CHILDREN AWARD FOR 1946 BY THE FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN (CAPS) FOR THEIR AID IN DISPATCHING FOOD AND CLOTHING TO CHILDREN IN STRICKEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

THE AWARD WAS ANNOUNCED BY MRS. EDNA BLUE, THE PLAN'S INTERNATIONAL CHAIRMAN, AT THE ORGANIZATION'S AMERICAN BRANCH HERE.

THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR SENDING MORE THAN HALF A MILLION FOOD AND CLOTHING PARCELS TO CHILDREN IN GREECE, FRANCE, POLAND, ITALY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MRS. BLUE SAID.

ONE RECIPIENT OF THE AWARD, GEORGE GRIM, COLUMNIST OF THE MINNEAPOLIS (MINN) TRIBUNE, WAS CITED FOR HIS EFFORTS IN OBTAINING MORE THAN 15,000 PAIRS OF SHOES, GALOSHES, RUBBERS AND BOOTS FOR POLISH CHILDREN.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS ALL OVER THE NATION SENT FOOD AND CLOTHING PARCELS IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, MRS. BLUE REPORTED.

THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE:

NEWSPAPERS:

GRIM; MRS. ROBERT D. LUSK, HURON EVENING HURONITE, HURON, S.D.; JEAN TARR, ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION; JOHN S. KNIGHT, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, AND LOWELL B. NUSSBAUM, INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) STAR.

RADIO STATIONS:

JACK PAIGE AND MERLE S. JONES, WOL, WASHINGTON,D.C.; J.C. KELLAM, KTBC, AUSTIN, TEX.; NANCY CRAIG, WJZ, NEW YORK; ANICE IVES, WFIL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ADELE HUNT, WPAT, PATERSON, N.J.; B. W.VENABLE, WGKV, CHARLESTON, W.VA.; ANNE HAYES, KCMO, KANSAS CITY, MO.; ILETA HOUSTON, WCOL, COLUMBUS, O., AND SAM CAREY, WRVA, RICHMOND, VA.

THE PUBLICATION SEVENTEEN, OF NEW YORK, RECEIVED THE MAGAZINE AWARD.

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SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 21-(AP)-BRIGADIER CHARLES DAVIDSON OF THE SALVATION ARMY'S INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON WILL LEAVE FOR JAPAN TUESDAY TO AID IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PEOPLE WHO HELD HIM A WAR PRISONER FOR THREE AND A HALF YEARS.

HE ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY. HE WILL TAKE WITH HIM A QUANTITY OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND HAS ORDERED 50 QUONSET HUTS TO BE SHIPPED TO JAPAN AND KOREA AS CHURCHES AND SOCIAL WELFARE BUILDINGS.

DAVIDSON WAS IMPRISONED WHEN SINGAPORE FELL IN 1942. THE SALVATION ARMY WAS SUSPECTED OF DOING ESPIONAGE WORK.

RA613ACS

SPOKANE, WASH., MARCH 22-(AP)-THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW SAID TONIGHT GOVERNOR WALLGREN DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS MADE PLANS TO VISIT THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND ALASKA DURING THE LATTER PART OF JUNE.

IN AN OLYMPIA DISPATCH, THE PAPER SAID THE GOVERNOR REVEALED THAT MR. TRUMAN WILL CRUISE ON HIS YACHT, THE WILLIAMSBURG, FROM PUGET SOUND TO JUNEAU AND ANCHORAGE AND MAKE A FLYING VISIT TO FAIRBANKS, NOME AND OTHER POINTS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ALASKA.

THE GOVERNOR SAID THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY MAY JOIN HIM IN THE CRUISE, THE REVIEW DECLARED.

GOVERNOR WALLGREN MADE THE STATEMENTS AT AN INFORMAL WELCOME GATHERING FOR A SMALL GROUP OF TOURING NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE MEN IN THE CAPITAL ROTUNDA, THE PAPER ADDED.

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(ADVANCE) (WX) INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 22-(AP)-OLIVER P.ECHOLS, RETIRED MAJOR GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE, DECLARED TODAY THE UNITED STATES PRODUCED LAST YEAR FEWER THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE MILITARY AIRCRAFT NEEDED TO MAINTAIN "A SUBSTANTIAL STRIKING FORCE."

ECHOLS SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE HAS ESTIMATED IT WILL TAKE AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF AT LEAST 5,789 COMBAT AIRPLANES TO KEEP THIS COUNTRY "READY AT ALL TIMES TO COOPERATE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE."

PRODUCTION IN 1946 ACTUALLY WAS ONLY 1,330, ECHOLS SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN LEGION'S NATIONAL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE.

HE ADDED THIS WAS FAR BELOW EVEN THE 3,000 THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE SAID SHOULD BE TURNED OUT EACH YEAR AFTER "WORLD PEACE HAS BEEN WELL ASSURED AND A SUBSTANTIAL DEGREE OF DISARMAMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE."

UNESCO (300)

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 22-(AP)-AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS WILL BE OUTLINED FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE INITIAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNESCO OPENING HERE MONDAY.

THE MEETING, DESCRIBED BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON AS BRINGING TOGETHER THE "MOST COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS EVER TO CONSULT ON PROBLEMS OF WORLD PEACE," WILL BE ATTENDED BY DELEGATES FROM FARM GROUPS, LABOR UNIONS, PRESS, RADIO, FILMS, TEACHERS, SCIENTISTS, MUSICIANS, WOMEN'S CLUBS AND MANY OTHERS.

IN EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE, ACHESON TERMED IT AN ENTIRELY NEW AND IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN THE EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE THE INTERNATIONAL DISTRUST UPON WHICH WAR THRIVES.

"IT IS A BASIC EXPERIMENT," HE ADDED, "BECAUSE MUTUAL SUSPICION AND IGNORANCE IS ONE OF THE PRIME DIFFICULTIES IN MAKING PEACE."

MORE THAN 1,000 DELEGATES FROM SOME 500 ORGANIZATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO HEAR SUCH SPEAKERS AS WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE; REPRESENTATIVE KARL E.MUNDT (R-SD), BERNARD DRZEWIESKI, DIRECTOR OF UNESCO'S EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION SECTION, AND SIR RAMISWAMI MUDALIAR, PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN 14 SEPARATE MEETINGS, DELEGATES WILL TAKE UP DEFINITE PLANS FOR THIS COUNTRY'S PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL PROGRAM OF THE UN. MILTON S.EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, WILL PRESIDE OVER THE PLENARY SESSIONS.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS TO ADVISE ON UNESCO MATTERS, IS LIMITED TO 100 PERSONS, 60 OF WHOM ARE NOMINATED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IN FORMING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, CONGRESS APPROVED PERIODIC MEETINGS OF A LARGE NATIONAL CONFERENCE SO THAT THE COMMISSION COULD KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BODIES INTERESTED IN UNESCO.

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22-(AP)-MORE THAN 400 YOUNG PEOPLE
XPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN WORK AND STUDY
AN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IN
THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER.
SECRETARY, SAID THAT IN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INTERNATIONAL
ANS WILL BE SPONSORED IN THE UNITED
LATE "INTEREST IN ACHIEVING WORLD

DENTS, TEACHERS AND OTHER INTERESTED
HESE CONFERENCES.
S ENTER THE WORK VOLUNTARILY AND IN
S, PICKET SAID "THEIR RESPONSE IS BASED
CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF

TATES ARE DESIGNED TO CREATE UNDER-
UR COUNTRY; FOR THOSE OUTSIDE THIS
ILD BRIDGES OF UNDERSTANDING AND
ORLD SECURE," PICKETT DECLARED.

MAR 1947

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Y, MARCH 23)

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EDS: READ NAME PICKETT THROUGHOOUT.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 23)

SOVIET TREATY PLAN DOUBTED

GALLAGHER

Communist Bid To Germans Suspected By British

Moscow, March 23 (AP)—British and American sources today viewed Russia's proposal for a centralized German government as a bid for German support and an attempt to create a system which the Communist party will have the best chance to control.

Generally the British appeared more perturbed than the Americans by the proposal Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, advanced yesterday. One British source described the entire Soviet approach at the Foreign Ministers' Council as "sinister" in that, in his view, it appeared to put the wooing of German support above the question of European security.

Sorted By Special Committee

Despite the two-day recess until Tuesday in the ministers' meetings, delegations of the four powers were busy as a special committee sorted out the main points of disagreement and agreement over the proposals on Germany.

With two weeks work behind it, the Foreign Ministers' Council has yet to come to agreement on any fundamental principles. Most observers felt the conference would run another month at least, unless differences become so great Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, decides it is no further use to argue questions at this time.

Even the Austrian treaty, which was expected to be comparatively easy, had made virtually no progress.

Score In Clark's Summary

Gen. Mark W. Clark's summary to the Council disclosed the following score on that pact:

Political Clauses—Eight agreed, seven disagreed, six of these seven major issues.

Military Articles — Seven agreed, eleven disagreed, with five major disagreements.

Economic Clauses—One agreed, nine disagreed, fifteen yet to be discussed.

General Marshall, seeking to speed the Austrian treaty, has a proposal before the foreign ministers that the deputies concentrate

on the main issue of German assets, the chief stumbling block thus far. His proposal has not been acted upon.

Separate Discussion Expected

The American Secretary was expected to take up separately with the Soviet Foreign office questions of payment for lend-lease and discussion of the Hungarian political situation. When this will occur was not learned, but it was known that General Marshall is anxious to concentrate on Germany, which he regards as the top issue of all.

The chief objection from the West to the Soviet proposals for a German Government similar to the old Weimar republic was that it provides easy machinery for a single party to seize control of all Germany.

The Americans, British and French feel that with the main powers resting in the German states it would be difficult for one party, such as the Soviet-sponsored, Communist - dominated Socialist Unity party in the Russian zone, to take control of Germany.

Also Object To Voting System

Western nations object also to the proportional representation list system of voting in which the voters choose one party list or another instead of balloting for individuals.

Today Eugene Tarle, Soviet economist, writing in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* in support of the Russian position, charged that the United States and Britain were trying to set up a German government from which American and British capital could spread its influence to France, Italy, the Balkans and Scandinavian countries.

A large part of Molotov's speeches appear to be destined for consumption as propaganda in Germany.

Yesterday, when Molotov put forth his plan for a centralized German government, the Soviet radio was on the air with a full text before the meeting was over. This was made available in Germany for morning papers.

Combatted By Bevin

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, has been quick to note this line of approach and combat it with arguments on all points, even minor ones.

General Marshall and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, have ignored largely this propaganda attack and its possible effect on the German people.

It was understood that General Marshall sees the German problem largely from the viewpoint of a military man who has watched Germany plunge the world into war twice and he is not too concerned with the propaganda effect of the conference on the German people.

Others close to the German problem feel that the United States must combat Soviet propaganda.

Russian Attacks German Plan of U.S. and Britain

Economist Charges 2 Seek a Base of Operations for Their Capitalists

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).—Eugene Tarle, Soviet economist and historian, said in the government newspaper "Izvestia" today that the United States and Britain were seeking to create the kind of Germany from which American and British capital could spread its influence to France, Italy, the Balkans and the Scandinavian countries.

"The Soviet Union's plan for a united, actually democratic Germany is being opposed by some political leaders of the Anglo-Saxon countries who have their defenders in the Council of Foreign Ministers," he wrote in an article entitled, "Unity or Federalization?"

"The Soviet people understand that Germany as a state cannot be destroyed," Mr. Tarle said. "However, the Hitlerite centralization . . . should be eliminated."

"A close study of the various plans for federalization show that they do not pursue a course of peaceful reorganization of Germany and are dictated by entirely different considerations," wrote the economist, who is highly respected in Russia.

He said representatives of what he termed "monopolistic capital" sought "a peaceful economic conquest of the country by foreigners."

Another "Izvestia" writer, R. Morin, accused those whom he called "reactionaries" of trying to inspire "mass indignation" at Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov's proposal to review information on China.

He said that "naturally, no mass movement is forming," and added that such efforts are "doomed to failure."

Both George C. Marshall, American Secretary of State, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, rejected Mr. Molotov's proposal for informal discussion of China.

African Colonies To Be Discussed

London, March 23 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that four-power discussions on what to do with Italy's African empire were expected to start "in the very near future—probably around Easter."

A spokesman declined direct comment on a *Sunday Times* article suggesting that the United States might seek a United Nations trusteeship for Cyrenaica and make Tobruk a base for an American fleet.

U.N. Turns To World Arms Cuts

Lake Success, N.Y., March 23 (AP)—The United Nations officially embarks tomorrow on its drive to slash world armaments.

As the eleven-nation Commission on Conventional Armaments prepared for its opening session, the United States served notice that any program for cutting down troops and arms must be accompanied by air-tight provisions for safeguards and inspections.

Herschel V. Johnson, American delegate, planned to emphasize these points:

1. The world cannot expect a general arms reduction system to function until safeguard and inspection provisions are ready.

2. Arms slashing must go hand in hand with general security, noting here that the military staff committee has made little progress toward establishment of an international military force.

3. The world will be in better condition actually to scrap guns once the peace treaties are signed.

4. Arms reduction is only one step toward peace and by itself might boomerang into war.

Wants To Clarify Conditions

The United States will make it clear that it is ready to go to work on the problem but wants to clarify the conditions facing the Security Council's commission.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, generally going along with the American ideas, was represented as wanting to emphasize the relationship between control and disarmament.

The Commission will be limited to discussions of weapons outside the range of the Atomic Energy Commission, which covers the atom bomb and other weapons of mass destruction. The first report to the Council is due May 13.

Hasluck In Line For Chairman

The first session was expected to be devoted principally to election of a chairman, statements by delegates, and a broad discussion of the work program.

Security Council organs in the past have worked on a monthly rotation system by alphabet for the chairmanship. This would mean Paul Hasluck, of Australia, would take the gavel first, followed by Fernand van Langenhove, of Belgium.

Members of the commission are Great Britain, United States, Russia, China, France, Belgium, Australia, Brazil, Poland, Colombia and Syria.

Busy Program For Week

Elsewhere the United Nations had a busy program lined up for the week, including these items:

1. The Economic and Social Council worked through the week end to meet a Tuesday adjournment deadline.

2. The Security Council was summoned to meet Tuesday morning for a vote on Great Britain's mine-laying charges against Albania. The first Russian veto in six months was a possibility.

3. Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian chairman of the Atomic Commission, called the working committee into closed session, also for Tuesday, to begin work on the atomic report sent back by the Security Council.

Trusteeship Group To Convene

4. The ten-nation Trusteeship Council, last major organ to get under way, will convene Wednesday with Secretary-General Trygve Lie giving the welcoming address. Delegates anticipated that Lie would touch on some of the top issues of the day, perhaps commenting on the American unilateral plan for action in Greece and Turkey. Russia still had not named her delegate to the Council.

5. Warren R. Austin, American chief delegate, was expected back from Washington about Thursday, perhaps with some official report to the United Nations on the Greek question. With his return, the Security Council will be ready to resume debate on the American plan to take over the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific under a "strategic area" trusteeship.

SOVIET ZONE EMBARGO OFF

Russians Given Fresh Chance On Steel Commitments

Berlin, March 23 (AP)—American officials said today an embargo on steel shipments into Germany's Soviet zone has been held in abeyance to give the Russians "another chance" to meet commitments under a $21,000,000 trade pact with the British-American zones.

The embargo on export of pig iron and steel and standard steel products was scheduled to go into effect last Friday, according to an official communiqué withheld from general release. An earlier British-American statement said shipments had been reduced to the Soviet zone, and a total embargo was under consideration because delinquencies in the shipments from the Russians had "placed the United States-British zone in an extremely difficult position."

"Leaning Over Backward"

M. S. Szymczak, director of the economics division of the American Military Government, said today the joint statement was a *faux pas*. Further efforts are being made to get the Russians to fulfill their commitments, he said, because "I am sure the Russians are as anxious to keep this trade in balance as we are."

He declared, however, that the Russians have been warned twice and that unless delinquencies in shipments are made up "there is no question but we will have to inform them our shipments must be reduced."

He added that "we are leaning over backwards in this matter because we don't want to give any appearance of being arbitrary and we do want to make clear this has no relation to the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference, but is strictly a business deal between the zones."

"Progressively Delinquent"

Joint Anglo-American action in the matter had reached the point where an official communiqué had been drafted announcing that "shipment to the Russian zone of pig iron and steel and standard iron and steel products was suspended March 21 for an indefinite period by German producers in the United States and British zone."

The communiqué was withheld from general release here after its contents had become known from officials at Minden, seat of the two-zone economic control group.

The joint statement had said that the British-American zone had shipped 95 per cent of its commitments to the Soviet zone under the trade pact, but that the Russian zone "has progressively become delinquent in its promised deliveries, and these shortages have become more pronounced during January and February."

No Reply From The Russians

Szymczak declared the Russians had been cautioned orally about their deliveries, during the winter, and that this was followed up by a formal statement "three or four weeks ago" to the director of economics of the Soviet Military Administration requesting renewed Soviet efforts to bring interzonal trade into balance.

To date, there has been no reply, Szymczak added.

"As of the present moment we have made no reduction nor embargo of shipments," he said. "But there is no question if this trade is not balanced we will have to set a date for action.

"That doesn't mean we will send steel deliveries elsewhere, but rather that we will hold them aside until the Russians catch up with deliveries of their products to our zone. Now that spring weather relieves transport conditions, they may catch up."

Russian Side Of Argument

The German Central Ministry for Trade in the Russian zone disputed British-American claims that big delinquencies existed only on the Soviet zone's side.

A statement issued through the Soviet-controlled German news agency said "deliveries in all zones had been retarded through winter transport difficulties . . . delinquincies of the Soviet zone are by no means larger than those of the Western zones."

It said trade with the Western zones was in balance as of March 20, and that deliveries from the western zones were only 30 per cent of commitments in the first quarter.

Disputed By AMG Official

This was disputed by an interzonal trade official of the American Military Government. He asserted the American zone had supplied the Soviet zone with 50,000 more tons of steel than was called for in their interzonal agreement.

The American and British zones merged economically January 1, and the official said this "over delivery" recorded as of December 31, 1946, had put the Soviet zone far in arrears in trade with the combined zone.

He said the Soviet zone was behind in its deliveries to the American zone under the 1946 agreement which preceded the bizonal merger.

"It's all right for the Russians to say all zones are behind," the official commented, "but the question is who is more delinquent. And the answer to that is the Russian zone is farther behind."

U. S. Soldier Shoots Russian

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—The United States Army Provost Marshall's Office said today that United States guards at a railway station had wounded a Russian soldier in the hip when he disregarded their challenge. The wounded Russian was turned over to Soviet authorities and a joint investigation was undertaken.

333 Berlin Suicides In 2 Months

Berlin, March 23 (AP)—The American licensed newspaper *Tagesspiegel* said today that 333 residents of Berlin committed suicide in January and February, including 186 who "feared they would starve to death." The city Health Ministry estimated 400 Berliners died of hunger and exposure in December.

Stassen Arrives In Berlin

Berlin, March 23 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, Republican presidential aspirant, arrived from Prague today for a three-day visit to Berlin, during which he will talk with officials of the American Military Government.

2 GUNMEN SLAY RED MEMBER OF GERMAN BOARD

STUTTGART, Germany, March 23—(AP) Two masked gunmen broke into the bedroom of Rheinold Hub, 41, a Communist, at Oehringen yesterday and shot him to death in the American occupation zone.

Hub, known as a man with "many friends and many enemies," died a half hour after the shooting in the arms of his wife, Lina, who said it was "political" murder. The gunmen were still at large tonight.

Police Inspector Otto Oster declared, however, that the case had many earmarks of a slaying perpetrated during a robbery. Mrs. Hub said the gunmen went directly into the bedroom and shot her husband, but Oster asserted the Hubs had been warned to stay in bed and Hub was shot only when he tried to get up.

30.24 – 8695

Outside Aid Listed As Cause Of Greece's Internal Strife

Salonika, Greece, March 23 (AP)—An unofficial survey of the United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission disclosed today that a majority considered outside assistance a prime reason for internal fighting in Greece.

The commission, ending nearly two months' inquiry into Greek charges that rebellious Leftists were spurred and helped by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania, started leaving Greece early today. The group will visit Sofia and Belgrade briefly, then proceed to Geneva to write the final report, which is expected to be highly controversial.

The majority was represented as believing excesses from the left and right wing elements were stimulating the bitter fighting and sharpening political differences in Greece.

NIGHT

No Formal Votes Taken

No formal votes have been taken by the eleven-nation commission and compromises have been reached on virtually all issues. In the proceedings, Russia and Poland have consistently lined up against the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, Belgium, Syria, Colombia, Brazil and China.

The Russian and Polish delegates were expected to oppose any suggestion in the written report that Greece's northern neighbors had assisted Left-wing revolutionists in Greece. They have maintained from the start that the Greek problem was purely internal.

A United States and British proposal that the United Nations establish a permanent group of frontier observers was expected to become another issue, opposed by Russia and Poland.

Ministers To Probe Killings

Athens, March 23 (AP)—Three Cabinet ministers left today for Ghythion in the Southern Peloponnesus to investigate circumstances in which 32 Communist prisoners were killed in the storming of a prison last Friday and to supervise imposition of martial law in the area.

The ministers making the trip were George Papandreou, Interior; Napoleon Zervas, Public Order, and George Stratos, War.

The Communist prisoners reportedly were executed when a band of villagers from the area surrounding Ghythion stormed the prison in reprisal for the slaying of the leader of a Right-wing band.

Two Nations Resume Relations

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 23 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government said today that relations would be normalized with Italy at once with the opening of legations in Rome and Belgrade and the exchange of ministers.

Albanians Sentence Greeks

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 23 (AP)—The Albanian Telegraph Agency said today that seven alleged members of a "Greek Fascist terror organization" had been sentenced to terms of one to twenty years for advocating annexation of northern Epirus to Greece.

3 U. S. SOLDIERS RELEASED

Yugoslavia Sends Back Men Who Crossed Morgan Line

ROME, March 23 (AP)—Three American soldiers of the 88th Division occupying Venezia Guilia were returned to Allied Military Headquarters yesterday by their Yugoslav captors, the Mediterranean Theatre Command said today.

They were Pfc. Robert Damore of Susquehanna, Pa.; Pfc. Thomas E. Vowper of Chicago and Pvt. George J. Fite of Chillicothe, Ohio.

A Yugoslav patrol picked up Damore and Vowper last Sunday and Fite was taken the next day. They had wandered across the Morgan Line into the former Italian territory occupied by Yugoslavia. United States Army authorities lodged a series of protests which brought about their release.

SLAYER OF IL DUCE IDENTIFIED AS RED

ROME, March 23—(AP) The man who slew Benito Mussolini was identified by the Italian Communist party today as Walter Audisio, 37, a bookkeeper and member of the anti-Fascist underground.

Audisio, a Communist since 1931, was asked to appear tomorrow in a Rome theater to describe the dictator's execution, but the Communists tonight postponed his appearance for a week "in a place still to be decided" because the theater hired for tomorrow was "too small to accommodate the extraordinary crowds expected."

Luigi Ferrari, chief of the Italian federal police, denied reports he had warned the Communists to call off the meeting for reasons of public safety, but said the police had complained because "we had no previous notification."

The Communists' announcement said that Audisio, known to the underground as "Col Valerio," had killed Mussolini at Dango on April 28, 1945, "under orders of his superiors."

Franco Reported Ready To Reveal Regency Plan

MADRID, March 23 (AP).—Several Monarchist youths were injured slightly today in a street clash with Falagist supporters of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The clash, in which several hundred youths took part, coincided with an unverified report that Franco was about to announce a regency to succeed him in the event of his death or incapacitation.

The report, which could not be confirmed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said three men would be designated—the Archbishop of Toledo, the president of the Spanish Cortes (parliament) and the ranking lieutenant-general of the army.

Use of the world "regency" was thought to indicate there was still some chance of the monarchy might return. The plan was supposed to have been approved at a Cabinet meeting on Feb. 28.

Arab League Backs Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, March 23 (AP)—The Council of the Arab League passed a resolution today supporting Egyptian demands for independence and her announced intention to submit her case to the United Nations.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT ASKED

Jewish Underground Makes Requests From Palestine

Jerusalem, March 23 (AP)—The Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi urged today that Jews throughout the world boycott British goods "as part of our fight against imperialism."

Irgun said in a communique that the boycott would bring results, "since the British now are particularly sensitive to economic reprisals in view of the current struggle for economic existence."

Ends Series Of Meetings

The Jewish Agency Executive ended a week of closed meetings called to consider ways of presenting the Jewish case to the United Nations. A statement on the Executive's decisions was scheduled to be issued tomorrow.

A source close to the Executive said he believed the agency announcement tomorrow would demand "unlimited Jewish immigration to Palestine governed only by the country's absorptive capacity."

Meanwhile, it was learned reliably from a private source that the Palestine Government had decided that all twenty crew members, including eighteen Americans, of the American-owned ship Abril, which attempted to land uncertified immigrants in Palestine two weeks ago, would not be brought to trial, but would be deported to the United States.

The men had been arrested on charges of aiding and abetting illegal immigration.

It was presumed the deportation of the Abril crew would take place aboard the American ship Marine Carp, reportedly due at Haifa on March 30.

BRITISH PARLEY SEEN ON PALESTINE ISSUE

JERUSALEM, (Monday), March 24—(AP) An offical government spokesman said today that the High Commissioner for Palestine, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, and the commander of British forces in Palestine, Lt. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, left by plane for London last night "to report to his majesty's government on the situation in Palestine."

Flareup In India

New Delhi, India, March 23 (AP)—Communal fighting broke out between Moslems and Sikhs in the old city of Delhi today in a Pakistan Day flareup which coincided with the opening here of an inter-Asian conference representing more than twenty countries.

At least one person was killed and several were injured. Military patrols were called out, and a curfew was imposed from 4 P.M. to 7 A.M. in Delhi.

The fighting occurred despite an appeal by M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, for peaceful observance of Pakistan Day, on which all members of the league were to renew their pledges to achieve Pakistan—an independent Moslem state.

Situation Calm In New Delhi

The situation remained calm in New Delhi, where Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy Designate, had taken up residence in the Viceregal Lodge.

NIGHT

In Bombay, efforts to halt a paralyzing strike of streetcar and bus employés failed, and employers and employés announced service would cease at midnight. Union officials said the strike was for higher wages.

Jawaharlal Nehru, opening the inter-Asian conference, told 250 delegates that "countries of Asia can no longer be used as pawns by others" and that "there can be no peace unless Asia plays her part."

Soviet Units Represented

Nehru, Congress Party leader and vice president of India's interim government, denied that the conference was "aggressive" in purpose "or against any other continent or country."

The Moslem League has boycotted the meeting on grounds that it is sponsored by the predominantly Hindu Congress Party, and as such is "a hoax."

Representatives came from some republics of the Soviet Union, China, Egypt, Afghanistan, Malaya, Burma, Palestine, Tibet, Turkey, Siam, Indo-China and Ceylon. Delegations from the Philippines and Korea were expected tomorrow.

Lord Wavell Leaves India

Bombay, March 23 (AP)—Lord and Lady Wavell left Karachi today for England. He is the retiring viceroy.

100 Iranian Soldiers Killed In Border Clash

Tehran, March 23 (AP)—More than 100 Iranian Government soldiers and three officers were killed several days ago in a clash with the Barzani tribes near the Iraqui border, said reports received today.

A Kurdish leader who arrived in Tehran said the Iranian army had been pushing the tribesmen slowly toward Iraq.

The Barzani Kurds fled Iraq last year after several of their leaders were sentenced to death. They occupied several Iranian cities and prevented the entry of Government troops into the area for more than a year.

Shipper Will Defy Dutch Regulations

Batavia, Java, March 23 (AP)—James Ryan, general counsel here for the Isbrandtsen Company, Inc., New York shipping firm, announced today he had received a cable stating his company would continue to challenge the Dutch Government's export regulations by sending another ship to Republican Java March 30.

The ship, the 6,214-ton S.S. Flying Cloud, was reported to be carrying a cargo of textiles from Manila.

NIGHT

The $3,000,000 cargo of another Isbrandtsen ship, the Martin Behrman, was seized recently by Dutch naval forces at the Republican port of Cheribon on the ground that the cargo was loaded without Dutch authority. The vessel took on sugar, rubber, and other commodities.

A Dutch decision to permit the Martin Behrman to sail from Batavia with a duplicate cargo was rejected yesterday at New York by Hans Isbrandtsen, head of the shipping company. He said the proposal was "not acceptable because it settles nothing."

CHINA ASKS REDS GIVE ACCOUNT OF MANCHURIA BOOTY

NANKING, March 23—(AP) The Central committee of the Kuomintang, China's governing party, urged today that Russia be called upon to fulfill the treaty of 1945 and open negotiations over removal of industrial equipment from Manchuria.

The demand was in the form of a resolution which persons in attendance said ended the closed 10-day policy session of the committee.

DAY

Reds Given Certain Rights

The 1945 treaty gave Russia certain special rights in Manchuria, including joint operation of some railroads, use of Port Arthur as a naval base, and joint use of China of Dairen as a free commercial port under Chinese administration.

A Chinese government army still is sitting outside, Dairen waiting for the Russians to hand it over. There has been no inkling of Soviet intentions, but the independent newspaper Hsin Min Pao published a wholly unconfirmed account that a warship of "a certain power" had just taken over Haiyang Island, 80 miles east of Dairen and a similar distance west of Soviet-occupied northern Korea. Government sources said they knew nothing about it.

The Manchurian industrial equipment, upon which China was counting for her own rehabilitation, was removed during the Soviet occupation of all Manchuria after the Japanese surrender.

China's attitude towards Russia was the subject of warm debate in the Kuomintang committee. Several members charged Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh with being "weak-kneed," but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek defended him.

The Chinese remained officially mum on a United States reminder that settlement was in order for a two-billion-dollar lend-lease balance, but informed quarters said the request was "a considerable surprise."

One Kuomintang leader said China was seeking further financial support rather than settlement of old debts.

Probe of Funds Asked

On the problem of government finances, the committee was reported to have demanded a special investigation of transactions by high government officials, with confiscations and ousters of those found culpable.

Another resolution colled for "reorientation" of government policy towards the Chinese Communists in an undisclosed manner.

On the military side, there was a continuing welter of unconfirmed Chinese newspaper reports.

Besides the report about Haiyang Island, Hsin Min Pao reported that the Chinese Communists had established headquarters in Suiteh, 70 miles northeast of their fallen

capital, Yenan.

It said government armies were moving on Suiteh from the south, northwest and northeast.

The Communist radio, continuing to broadcast from somewhere in "North Shensi Province," snorted defiance. It said the battle for the northwest "has only just begun," and said that Chiang Kai-shek was using so many troops there that he would have trouble elsewhere.

House Foreign Affairs Committee for "background" on the administration's program to help Greece and Turkey ward off encroaching Communism—reported, too, that Britain had asked this nation to take over the "major responsibility" for financing military as well as civilian needs in the two southern European countries.

"Armed band activities, directed and assisted from outside the country, are part of a master plan to separate Macedonia from Greece and to make untenable any Greek government not subservient to Communist aims.

"U. S. representatives in Greece have become convinced that the increasing effrontery of Greece's northern neighbors and of EAM (the Communist organization) is an indication of belief that Greece

port for Bulgaria and Albania in disputes with Greece.

"There is no indication," this report said, "that the Soviet Union will change its attitude of hostility toward the present Greek government. The USSR may be expected to continue its verbal hostility to the present Greek government and to applaud the active opposition elements in Greece.

U. S. 'Secret' Papers Bare Red Plot to Rule Greece, Stir War Talk in Turkey

MAR 1947

POLAND FRANKLY DESIGNATED AS SOVIET SATELLITE

SINGLETON

Documents Reveal Russia's Campaign to Dominate Balkan Country.

GREEK PLANS DIVULGED

Maintenance of Democracy in Near East Called Vital to U. S. Security.

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) United States documents — their "secret" label removed tonight under congressional pressure—accused Russia of waging a "war of nerves" against Turkey, told of a "master plan" to bring Greece under Communist domination, and called Poland frankly a Soviet "satellite."

The documents—laid before the

Vital To U. S. Security

One document declared that "the United States recognizes that the maintenance of Greek independence and territorial integrity is of importance to the security and independence of the whole near and middle eastern area, which is of vital importance to U. S. security."

It also disclosed that the United States:

1. Has advised Greece that "we x x x favor a retention without change of 1939 Greek boundaries" in the "interests of overall Balkan stability."

2. Will support the Greek desire to present its claim against Albania for northern Epirus to the foreign ministers' council after the council had completed the peace treaties.

3. Favors the development of a free zone under Greek sovereignty in the port of Salonika, to provide a commercial outlet to the Aegean for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

4. Favors Britain's ceding to Greece the island of Cyrus, where Britain now holds Jews attempting to enter Palestine.

5. Is now negotiating a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Greece.

Red Activity Assailed

In outlining the plight of Greece, another document placed the primary responsibility for the "steadily deteriorating economic conditions and worsening of internal order" upon the "Communist-controlled left movement in Greece."

And it added:

is a 'ripe plum ready to fall into their hands' within a few weeks through lack of support by the western democracies."

The document apparently was prepared earlier this month. It did not specify the authorship of the "master plan."

It accused the Communist press and radio of carrying on a ceaseless campaign of "vilification and distortion" ever since the liberation of Greece, "the purpose of which obviously has been to undermine confidence in British and U. S. actions regarding Greece."

The documents traced the development of the critical Greek situation through the war and after liberation up to the time the British ambassador to Washington, Lord Inverchapel, handed this country two notes on Feb. 24 which have not been made public in full.

"These notes," one document said, "hoped that in view of the British inability to continue financial assistance to these two countries, the U. S. would be willing to take over the major responsibility for the military and civilian needs which must be financed from abroad."

Moscow's Hostility Cited

The detailed file, reflecting intensive study and accumulation of material over a long period, said that "Soviet policy with respect to Greece has taken the form of strong verbal attacks, coupled with some positive acts." It listed among these positative acts Russian sup-

"The Soviet member on the UN commission, aided by his Polish satellite, has done everything possible to place Greece in an unfavorable light and place the blame for frontier clashes on the Greek government." This was believed to be the first reference to Poland as a "satellite" in a document of this type.

In dealing with the situation in Turkey, the documents declared that the "Moscow press and radio constantly vilify the 'Fascist' regime in Turkey, and Turkish language broadcasts from Radio Moscow even go so far as to call upon the people of Turkey to rise in revolt and overthrow their government."

Turks' "War of Nerves"

"Turkey," said one document, "can do little to combat this war of nerves, but the Turks have made it clear that they will oppose with force any attempt to violate their sovereignty and territorial integrity." The documents put the key to Turkey's troubles in this way:

" x x x The Soviets continue to seek special privileges in the control and defense of this waterway (The Dardanelles Straits). The Soviets, who have indicated a desire for certain strategic areas in northeastern Turkey, are Turkey's neighbors on both east and west, so long as Soviet occupation of Balkan countries continues, and the present critical condition in Greece is causing the Turkish government the greatest anxiety.

"Nevertheless, despite the Turkish desire to return the country to conditions of political normalcy, to commence demobilization of the excessively large army, and to reconstruct and develop the national economy, the Turks are united and adamant in resisting outside pressure."

Then it outlined the significance of the American plan to send money and material to the Turks:

"Financial credit from sources which believe that the territorial integrity and independence of the Middle East are necessary for world stability would constitute firm assurance to the Turks that encroachment upon their sovereignty or integrity will not be countenanced."

Speedy Action Seen Vital

The documents set forth in detail the reasons behind the United States plan to act independently in Greece and Turkey, rather than call upon the United Nations to shoulder the burden. In general, they followed the arguments advanced by President Truman and Undersecretary of State Acheson — that swift action is essential, that the UN is not yet equipped to deal with the situation.

"But," said one document, "We can take immediate steps to initiate international action to assist Greece in the solution of some of her problems.

"The United States is prepared to aid the Greek government in developing projects which might qualify for a loan from the international bank. x x x United States personnel who assist in the administration of funds advanced to Greece will be instructed to make all possible efforts looking toward the stabilization of the Greek currency.

"Through our direct economic assistance x x x we hope to set Greece on the path to rehabilitation.

"We are well aware that in the long run world-wide economic stability can only be obtained and preserved with maximum advantage to the United States by using international agencies wherever appropriate. For this reason, we are exploring every possible means of building upon the foundation we expect to lay with the funds and assistance which we now propose be made available for Greece."

HOOVER PRESENTS PLAN TO CREATE SOLVENT GERMANY

Urges End of Plant Removals, Retention of Rhineland and Ruhr.

WOULD BOOST EXPORTS

Visions Relief for American Taxpayers, Speedier European Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Herbert Hoover outlined today an economic program which he said would promote Germany's exports, "relieve American taxpayers of the burdens of relief" and speed the "economic recovery of Europe."

This program would include a German industry free of foreign ownership but subject to a control commission; the cessation of the removal and destruction of plants, except direct arms plants, and the continuation of the Ruhr and Rhineland as part of Germany.

Must Restore Production

Declaring that production was "the only path to recovery in Europe," the former president said in his third report to President Truman on his economic mission to Germany and Austria that "the productivity of Europe cannot be restored without the restoration of Germany as a contributor to that productivity."

He accused the Russians and the French of creating some of the difficulties encountered in restoring German economy, asserting they have failed to fulfill the provisions of the Potsdam agreement for economic unity in the four Allied zones.

Both the Russian and the French zones, Hoover continued, also "are producing industrial commodities which would relieve necessities in the Anglo-American zones and could contribute to exports with which to pay for food." He went on to declare that "the United States and Britain through relief are paying Russian and French reparations."

Hoover suggested the following four-point economic program for Germany:

4-Point Economic Program

"(1) We should free German industry, subject to a control commission, which will see that she does no evil in industry, just as we see that she does not move into militarism through armies and navies.

"The difference between this concept and the 'level of industry' concept (agreed upon March 26, 1946, by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France) is the savings of several hundred million of dollars a year to the American and British taxpayers. It is the difference between the regeneration and a further degeneration of Europe

"(2) The removal and destruction of plants (except direct arms plants) should stop.

"(3) A further obstacle to building Germany as an essential unit of European economy arises from the Russian government's acquiring a large part of the key operating industries in their zone. Germany in peace must be free from ownership of industry by a foreign government. Such ownership can thwart every action of control or of upbuilding by joint action of other nations. German industry must be operated by Germans if any international control is to work, if she is to recover production and is to serve all nations equally.

"(4) There can be no separation or different regime of the Ruhr or Rhineland from the new Germany. That is the heart of her industrial economy. Any control commission can dictate the destination of coal or other exports from that area and even such control would not be needed after the era of scarcity passes from Europe."

No "Sentiment" Involved

Hoover declared that "these conclusions are not the product of sentiment nor of feeling toward a nation which has brought such misery upon the whole earth.

"They are not given in condonement of the enormity of her crimes," he added. "They are the result of a desire to see the world look forward, get into production and establish a lasting peace. They are based upon the stern necessities of a world involved in the most dangerous economic crisis in all history."

He continued:

"At the present time the taxpayers of the United States and Britain are contributing nearly $600,000,000 a year to prevent starvation of the Germans in the American and British zones alone The drain is likely to be even greater after peace unless the policies now in action are changed.

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"Therefore, entirely aside from any humanitarian and political aspects, policies which will restore productivity in Germany and exports with which to buy their food and relieve this drain upon us are of primary importance.

Recovery Desperately Needed

"But our economic interest is far wider than this. We desperately need recovery in all of Europe. We need it not only for economic reasons but as the first necessity to peace.

"There is only one path to recovery in Europe. That is production. The whole economy of Europe is interlinked with German economy through the exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods. The productivity of Europe cannot be restored without the restoration of Germany as a contributor to that productivity."

In his previous reports to President Truman, Hoover recommended that the United States pay $475,000,000 for food for German civilians in the 18 months beginning last Jan. 1 as an essential contribution to peace and order in the western world. The plan, however, recommended that Germany be required to repay the amount from exports.

He also recommended that an estimated $155,000,000 be spent for Austrian relief during the next 15 months but said the country probably could be self-supporting by 1950 or 1951 if its land and equipment were freed by a peace treaty and foreign troops removed from its soil

In his report today, Hoover said that no one could tell "how long it may be before there is such a constructive peace with Germany.

"It may be long delayed," he added. "In the meantime, we are faced with the feeding of the people in the Anglo-American zones on a level just above starvation until we can develop enough export goods from these zones so that the Germans may pay for their food."

Following is the text of Report No. 3 by Herbert Hoover on the President's economic mission to Germany and Austria:

March 18, 1947

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am sending you herewith my conclusions upon the problems of reviving German industry and thus exports with which to relieve American and British taxpayers from their burden in preventing starvation in Germany. These problems also involve economic stability and peace in Europe.

Whatever may have been our policies in the past, I am convinced that the time has come to face the realities that have developed. The mission you assigned to me would be less than performed if I did not state the stark situation and make such recommendations as seem to me necessary.

I wish again to express my appreciation to you for your consideration, to my colleagues Lr. Hugh Gibson, Dr. Gustav Stolper, Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgeerald, Dr. William Sebrell, Jr. and Messrs. Louis Lochner, Frank Mason and Tracy Voorhees and to our military and civil officials in Germany.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

INTRODUCTION

Inquiry into the economic policies in Germany which would relieve financial support from the United States was one of the subjects assigned to my mission to that country. Aside from a mass of information and statistical material secured on this journey, I have been familiar with German economic problems over many years, including my experience before and after World War I. In view of the gravity of the crisis which confronts the world, it would be an ill service if I did not state my conclusions fully and frankly.

These conclusions are not the product of sentiment nor of feeling toward a nation which has brought such misery upon the whole earth. They are not given in condonement of the enormity of her crimes. They are the result of a desire to see the world look forward, get into production and establish a lasting peace. They are based upon the stern necessities of a world involved in the most dangerous economic crisis in all history.

At the present time the taxpayers of the United States and Britain are contributing nearly $600,000,000 a year to prevent starvation of the Germans in the American and British zones alone. The drain is likely to be even greater after peace unless the policies now in action are changed. Therefore, entirely aside from any humanitarian and political aspects, policies which will restore productivity in Germany and exports with which to buy their food and relieve this drain upon us are of primary importance.

But our economic interest is far wider than this. We desperately need recovery in all of Europe. We need it not only for economic reasons but as the first necessity to peace. The United States, through loans, lend-lease, surplus supplies and relief, in the last two years, has spent, or pledged itself to spend, over fifteen billions of dollars in support of civilians in foreign countries. Even we do not have the resources for, nor can our taxpayers bear, a continuation of burdens at such a rate.

There is only one path to recovery in Europe. That is production. The whole economy of Europe is interlinked with German economy through the exchange of raw materials and manufactured goods. The productivity of Europe cannot be restored without the restoration of Germany as a contributor to that productivity.

Some Assumptions

In order to offer constructive conclusions as to economic policies which will relieve the American taxpayer and will promote economic recovery in Europe, I make six assumptions, which I believe will be accepted by sensible people. They necessarily include certain political aspects which underlie all these economic problems.

First. I assume that we wish to establish a unified federal state in Germany, embracing mainly the present American, British, Russian and French military occupation zones, with economic unity and free trade between the states. I shall refer to this area as the "New Germany."

Second. I assume that our objective must be to clear German life of the Nazi conspirators and to punish those who have contributed to this conspiracy, which murdered millions of people in cold blood and brought this appalling disaster upon the world.

Third. I assume that we will not make the major mistake of Versailles, but will complete absolute disarmament of the Germans so that they shall not be able again to engage in aggressions; that this disarmament will embrace destruction of all military arms, fortifications and direct arms factories, with certain control of industry; that the Germans will have no army, no navy and no air forces, retaining only a constabulary in which no Nazi or previous army officer may be employed; that this disarmament must be continued for a generation or two, until Germany has lost the "know-how" of war and the descent of militarism through birth.

Fourth. I assume that these requirements must be safeguarded by international guarantees and effective police service by the nations.

Fifth. I assume, in our own interest and that of Europe that we wish to restore the productivity of the Continent, that we wish to revive personal freedom, honest elections and generally to reconstruct the German people into a peace-loving nation cooperating in the recovery of Western civilization.

Sixth. I assume that the United States will not join in such guarantees and policing unless the treaty with Germany is so concluded that it contributes to the restoration of productivity and lasting peace in Europe and promptly relieves us of drains upon our taxpayers.

The German Economic Problems

The German economic problems have two aspects:

First, the long-view, broad economic policies toward the New Germany which alone can produce the reconstruction of Europe and peace.

Second, our immediate problems in the joint Anglo-American military zones during the interregnum pending peace.

I therefore divide this discussion into these two parts.

PART I

The Long-View Economic Problem

The long-view economic problems involved in the peace with the New Germany and its aftermaths are greatly affected by war destruction, the boundary settlements for the New Germany, the plant removals for reparations and the policies with respect to "war potential" of industry.

These effects may be summarized:

1. There was considerable destruction of non-war industry from the air and otherwise during the war. The loss to peaceful productivity has not been determined, but it is considerable.

2. The proposed annexations to Poland and Russia, and the possible annexation of the Saar Basin by France, will take from Germany, as compared to 1936,* about 25 per cent of her food supply, about 30 per cent of her bituminous coal and about 20 per cent of her manufacturing capacity.

*I have adopted 1936 as a basis for economic comparisons because it was a full year before German industry was distorted by her annexations and her most intensive armament activity.

3. The population of Germany in 1936 was about 68,000,000. The population of the New Germany by 1949 will be about 71,000,000, due to the expulsion of Germans from the Polish and Russian annexations, from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the return of prisoners into this area.

4. The allied economic policies toward Germany are of two categories: The first involves world safety, and the second, reparations for wrong done:

a. There has necessarily been, or will be, a demolition of all arms plants as part of disarmament. This destruction, however, has included some plants which might have been converted to peaceable production.

b. Reparations have been provided by assignment for removal to the different Allies of certain percentages of "usable and complete industrial equipment." What proportion of Germany's peaceable productive plant has been, or is, in the course of removal in the French and Russian zones is not known. Certainly they have been very large from the Russian zone. The total for all Germany amounts to an important segment of its peaceful productivity. These removals include a large amount of "light industry" (producing mostly consumers' goods) as well as "heavy industry" (producing mostly capital goods). The removal of plants from the American and British zones has been halted because of the refusal of Russia and France to cooperate in interzonal economic unity as provided for at Potsdam.

5. In addition to the above courses of action, there have been general policies of destruction or limitation of possible peaceful productivity under the headings of "Pastoral State" and "War Potential." The original of these policies apparently expressed on Sept. 15, 1944, at Quebec, aimed at: "converting Germany into a country principally agricultural and pastoral," and included, "the industries of the Ruhr and the Saar would therefore be put out of action, closed down. * * *"

This idea of a "pastoral state" partially survived in JCS Order 1,067 of April, 1945, for the American zone. It was not accepted by the British. The "pastoral state" concept was not entirely absent in the Potsdam declaration. It was partially ameliorated or its name changed for another concept, the "level of industry," developed by the agreement of March 26, 1946, and signed by Russia, Britain, France and the United States. This agreement was a compromise between the drastic terms proposed by Russia and France and the more liberal terms proposed by the other two nations.

One major theme of this "level of industry" concept is to destroy Germany's "war potential." Under this concept certain industries are to be blown up or prohibited, others are to be limited as to production. The emphasis was placed upon the limitation of "heavy industry" with the view that Germany could export enough goods from "light industry" to buy her food and necessary raw materials.

The absolute destruction or prohibition includes ocean-going ships, shipbuilding, aircraft, ball bearings, aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, vanadium and radio-transmitting equipment, together with synthetic oil, ammonia and rubber. Some of these provisions may be essential to disarmament. Such exceptions are not included in the discussion which follows.

Beyond these prohibitions, however, the "level of industry" concept provides elaborate restrictions, mostly on heavy industry. The following items are illustrative:

Iron and steel production to be reduced from 19 milliom tons (as in 1936) to a capacity of 7.5 million tons, with a maximum production of 5.8 million tons and only the "older plants" to be used.

Heavy machinery production to be	31% of 1938
Light machinery production to be	50% of 1938
Machine tools to be	38% of 1938
Electrical machinery to be from 30% to	50% of 1938
Agricult'l implements to be	70% of 1936
Trucks to be	67% of 1936
Automobiles to be	10% of 1936
Basic chemicals, including nitrogen, calcium carbide, sulphuric acid, chlorine and alkali, to be	40% of 1936
Cement to be	65% of 1936
Electric pow. produced to be	60% of 1936

No new locomotives until 1949.

Some "light industries" were also to be limited:

Textiles to be	77% of 1936
Paper to be	65% of 1936
Boots and shoes to be	70% of 1936
Precision instruments and optics to be	70% of 1936
Miscellaneous chem'ls to be	70% of 1936
Pharmaceuticals to be	80% of 1936
Dyestuffs (export) to be	58% of 1936

The Consequences to Food Supply

We may first examine what has happened, and what will happen, to the German food supply under all the circumstances of annexation and industrial controls.

Germany in 1936 was, by most intensive cultivation, able to produce about 85 per cent of her food supply. This 85 per cent has now been reduced by 25 per cent through the Russian and Polish annexations, or is down to about 64 per cent because even a larger population is to be concentrated in the New Germany.

Her production, however, was greatly dependent upon intensive use of fertilizers. The New Germany will require at least 500,000 metric tons of nitrogen and 650,000 tons of phosphoric anhydride, she having sufficient potash.

Under the level of industry agreement, the domestic production of nitrogen eventually would be reduced to under 200,000 tons; the production of phosphoric anhydride would be reduced to about 200,000 tons. A larger production of nitrogen is allowed pending an opportunity to import. Part of this reduction is due to the "level of industry" steel reduction from which some nitrogen and a large percentage of phosphoric anhydride requirements were obtained as by-products.

From these figures it is obvious that a great discrepancy exists between minimum agricultural needs and the possible fertilizer reduction under the "level of industry" plan. If we persist in these policies, unless there are large imports of fertilizer, Germany's food production is likely to drop under 60 per cent of her requirements even with an austere diet.

New Germany, if there is to be a will to work, to maintain order and to aspire to peace, must have an average food supply of at least 2,600 calories per person per day, with adequate fats and protein content. (The British average being 2,800-2,900 calories at present and pre-war Germany about 3,000 calories.)

Taking the above limitations into consideration and based upon actual experience in the American and British zones, and extending that experience with adaptations to the Russian and French zones, the indications are that New Germany would need, at present prices, to import over $1,250,000,000 annually in food and animal feed alone.

At the end of the war Germany had a very large nitrogen capacity. Despite losses from war destruction, its potential production was still about 700,000 tons per annum. This capacity, if it had been preserved, would have supplied not only her own needs but large exports to neighboring countries as well. Fertilizers are now sorely needed all over Europe for crop restoration. Therefore, through the fertilizer reduction Germany not only loses in her own food production but her export potential to pay for food, and the crops elsewhere in Europe are reduced.

Consequences of "Level of Industry" Upon "Heavy Industry"

The effect of the agreed "level of industry" is stated in American official reports that "the 'heavy industry' products for which Germany was noted will virtually disappear from her exports."

I have exhaustively examined the production and exports of Germany over some years in the light of this "level of industry" and they amply confirm this statement. What the result may be is indicated by the fact that her exports during peace from now-restricted "heavy industries" comprised between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of the total German exports. In 1936, for instance, a generally prosperous year, they amounted to about $1,900,000,000 out of a total of about $2,700,000,000, both figures converted into present prices. Under the "level of industry" most of this 60-70 per cent is to be abolished, and Germany must pay for most of her imports from exports of "light industry."

Germany must not alone import food and animal feed but also reduced amounts of copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, leather, cotton, wool and other raw materials. Due to the prohibitions, she must import all of her oil and rubber and considerable nitrogen for fertilizers.

It is indeed a cynical fact that today we are supplying Germany with oil and nitrogen at the expense of the American and British taxpayer, at a rate of $70,000,000 per annum, which, except for the "level of industry" and the Russian refusal of zonal cooperation, Germany could have produced herself.

Consequences Upon Light Industry

As I have said, the assumption is that exports from the German "light industry," from coal and native raw materials, such as potash, can pay for her imports of food and other necessities. There are two reasons for believing this assumption to be completely invalid.

Had there been no loss of "light industry" plants by annexation, had there been no destruction of them by war, had there been no removals for reparations, they could not have produced enough exports to pay the food bill alone, and the situation is made doubly impossible by the restrictions now imposed on what "light industry" is left, as for instance, on textiles.

If Germany is to buy food and the necessary imports of raw material for the "light industry," she would require not only complete restoration to pre-war level in "light industry" but a much larger equipment than she had even before the war.

Then Germany, with the expansion of these industries, would be in a competitive field of consumers' goods with all the rest of the world, whose "light industries" have been little damaged by war.

Some Economic Illusions

There are several illusions in all this "war potental" attitude.

a. There is the illusion that the New Germany left after the annexations can be reduced to a "pastoral state." It cannot be done unless we exterminate or move 25,000,000 people out of it. This would approximately reduce Germany to the density of the population of France.

b. There is an illusion in "war potential." Almost every industry on earth is a "war potential" in modern war. No industry (except direct arms manufacture) is a war potential if the energies of a people are confined to the paths of peace. If Germany be disarmed in the way I have assumed above, there must be a control commission to see that they do not have any army or any navy. And two score of intelligent men, as part of that commission, could see that there is no arms production and that no industry is manufacturing or storing materials for evil purposes. Moreover, industry is not likely to waste its substance, either by storing or manufacturing for war, when there is no army or navy to use it.

The question here is not "level of industry." The real question is whether the Allied nations will stick to their abolition of militarism itself in Germany. If they do that, there is little danger from "war potential" in industry.

c. Another illusion is that the "light industry" in Germany can be expanded to a point where she will be able to pay for her imports. In my view, it cannot be done for years, and even then it is doubtful in the face of competition with the "light industries" of other parts of the world.

d. The over-all illusion is that Germany can ever become self-supporting under the "levels of industry" plan within the borders envisioned at present for New Germany.

e. A still further illusion is that Europe as a whole can recover without the economic recovery of Germany.

Consequences to Europe Generally

Thus there is a still wider aspect of this "level of industry"—

the needs of the rest of Europe. Germany had been for a century one of the great European centers of production of capital goods—"heavy industry," which I may repeat are construction materials, factory equipment, railway equipment, electrical and heavy machinery. The other nations of Europe are in desperate need of such goods for reconstruction from war damage. Moreover, a considerable part of the European equipment on these lines is German-made, and today they cannot even get replacements and spare parts, in consequence of which their productivity lags.

From the standpoint of other nations, the expansion of "light industry" to a point of self-support for Germany will, by competition, injure these industries in the rest of Europe. On the other hand, the products of "heavy industry" is Europe's first necessity for recovery.

It must not be overlooked that Germany was the market for every nation in Europe and such a reduction of her economy will tend to demoralize the industries and employment in those countries. For instance, Germany was the market for over half the exports of Turkey and over one-third those of Greece. In consequence, their loss of this market contributes to increase the relief they seek from us now.

Another illustration is the proposed limits on steel. Large and efficient steel and iron plants, undamaged or only partly damaged, are standing idle in Germany. Formerly the Germans imported millions of tons of iron ore from France and Sweden. These mines, under the "level of industry," must remain idle until a new steel industry is built elsewhere. That will require years and an amount of capital that is not in sight. In the meantime, Europe needs steel for reconstruction as she never did before.

To indicate the anxiety of surrounding states a memorandum of the Netherlands Government of January, 1947, in presenting the absolute necessity to the surrounding nations that a productive economic state be created in Germany, said: "The provisions of the plan for reparations and the level of German economy of March, 1946, require to be revised * * * it is inadvisable to lay down maximum quota for production of German industries including the iron and steel industries."

The sum of all of this is: Germany, under the "level of industry" concept, unless she is to be allowed to starve, will be a drain on the taxpayers of other nations for years and years to come. In the meantime, if her light industries were built to become self-supporting, she would become an economic menace to Europe; if her heavy industries are allowed to function, she has an ability to export and would become an asset in Europe's recovery. To persist in the present policies will create, sooner or later, a cesspool of unemployment or pauper labor in the center of Europe which is bound to infect her neighbors.

We can keep Germany in these economic chains, but it will also keep Europe in rags.

A New Economic Policy

Therefore, I suggest that we adopt at once a new economic concept in peace with new Germany.

(1) We should free German industry, subject to a control commission, which will see that she does no evil in industry, just as we see that she does not move into militarism through armies and navies.

The difference between this concept and the "level of industry" concept is the saving of several hundred millions of dollars a year to the American and British taxpayers. It is the difference between the regeneration and a further degeneration of Europe.

(2) The removal and destruction of plants (except direct arms plants) should stop.

(3) A further obstacle to building Germany as an essential unit of European economy arises from the Russian Government's acquiring a large part of the key operating industries in their zone. Germany in peace must be free from ownership of industry by a foreign government. Such ownership can thwart every action of control or of upbuilding by joint action of other nations. German industry must be operated by Germans if any international control is to work, if she is to recover production and is to serve all nations equally.

(4) There can be no separation or different regime of the Ruhr or Rhineland from the New Germany. That is the heart of her industrial economy. Any control commission can dictate the destination of coal or other exports from that area and even such control would not be needed after the era of scarcity passes from Europe.

PART II

The Interregnum Before Peace

How long it may be before there is such a constructive peace with Germany, no one can tell. It may be long delayed. In the meantime, we are faced with the feeding of the people in the Anglo-American zones on a level just above starvation until we can develop enough export goods from these zones so that the Germans may pay for their food. I have said, American and British taxpayers are called upon for about $600,000,000 a year for relief.

We have an admirable staff in military government of Germany under Generals Clay and Draper, but their administration is constantly frustrated in building up the needed exports to pay for food and minimum raw material imports. A large part of these delays is due to the following:

a. The Russians and the French have failed to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam agreement for economic unity in the four zones. The Russian zone ordinarily produces a surplus of food but that surplus is used elsewhere, thus increasing the burden of imports on the Anglo-American zones. Both the Russian and French zones are producing industrial commodities which would relieve necessities in the Anglo-American zones and could contribute to exports with which to pay for food. The net effect is that the United States and Britain through relief are paying Russian and French reparations.

b. The inability to determine what specific plants are to be the victims of "level of industry," or destruction or the removal for reparations, produces stagnation because the Germans do not know where to begin work.

c. There is lack of working capital with which to import raw materials for such industries as are allowed to function.

d. An inflated currency and no adequate banking system hampers all forward movement in such industry as is left.

e. While denazification and decartelization are necessary and important, certain phases of them limit recovery. They are so involved as not to warrant description here.

Conclusior as to the Bi-Zonal Administration

If, however, we cannot get a quick and sound peace on the lines I have recounted, the Anglo-American zones should abandon the destruction of plants, the transfer of plants for reparations and the "level of industry" concept, and start every plant, "heavy" as well as "light," which can produce non-arms goods. This will relieve far more rapidly great costs to our taxpayers; it will do infinitely more for Europe than American loans and charity.

Indeed the Congressional Committee on Post-war Economic Policy urged, on Dec. 30, 1946, that the "levels of industry" be ignored wherever they conflict with exports so that there may be earlier recovery and payment of food.

The violation by Russia and France of the agreement for economic unification of the four zones of military occupation and the additional burdens this imposed upon us in consequence certainly warrant our ignoring all agreements for "level of industry," transfer and destruction of non-arms plants.

If this interregnum is to endure for long, we could build a self-sustaining economic community out of the Anglo-American zones alone. This could be only a temporary expedient, not a final solution. Building a lasting peace in Europe should be our objective.

END TO SOVIET AID PROPOSED

Colmer Would "Call Russia's Bluff" In Economic Terms

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Representative Colmer (D., Miss.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, proposed tonight that the United States "call Russia's bluff in the only language that the Soviet Union apparently can understand—economic retaliation."

Calling for a stiffer American policy toward Communist-dominated governments, Colmer announced he will introduce tomorrow a resolution to bar any United States loans or other assistance to those countries.

No "One-Way Co-Operation"

The resolution would place Congress on record as advocating:

1. No write-off of lend-lease accounts unless the full terms of the Lend-Lease Act have been satisfied.

2. End of "all aid in any form" to governments which have failed to carry out their commitments to the United States.

3. No new loans for such governments, and suspension of previously negotiated loans, until political agreements with this country have been fulfilled.

4. Action to prevent such nations from obtaining industrial secrets and production "know-how" vital to national security.

5. Complete reciprocity between the United States and other countries on admission and access to industrial plants, instead of "one-way co-operation."

For German Self-Sufficiency

6. Insistence that the United States prevent the stripping of Germany through "excessive reparations," in order to make Germany self-sufficient and end relief expenditures there.

7. Notice to all other nations that the objective of United States policy is "to secure and maintain a just and lasting peace for a free world."

Acknowledging that his resolution is aimed at the Soviet Union, Colmer said in a statement that some governments have failed to keep political agreements for free elections in liberated countries and former enemy territory and have continued "subversive propaganda both in these countries and in the United States tantamount to intervention in their affairs."

Colmer said the resolution is intended to help the State Department and the Administration and to:

"Lay down a positive policy for dealing with countries which by bluff, by time-consuming obstructionist tactics, by openly hostile propaganda, by outright untruths and vicious innuendoes ever since the war's end have blocked return of the world to peace and economic stability."

He accused Russia of "taking advantage of our known desire for peace" and of "waging an aggressive expansion policy since the cessation of hostilities."

"When Russia demonstrates a willingness to keep its wartime promises and postwar settlements, then economic co-operation becomes reasonable and proper," he said. "Until that time comes, we must stop appeasement."

Truman May Consult GOP On New Foreign Problems

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Senator Lucas (D-Ill) predicted today that President Truman may invite Republican consultation on other world problems if two-party cooperation survives congressional debate over the Greek-Turkey proposal.

"We must have two-party support in the whole field of foreign affairs," he declared in an interview. "That is the only way we can present an effective front to the world. And if cooperation is to work out, the Republicans must be consulted on situations everywhere—the little decisions as well as the big ones."

Field Now Limited

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) has pointed out repeatedly that the field of advance consultation thus far has been limited to matters involving the United Nations, the settlement with Germany and the Balkan peace treaties.

He has made some suggestions about American policy in China and Latin America, but there has been no White House move to take the leaders of the congressional

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majority behind the scenes ahead of time in dealings with those areas. However, the President was reported to have told Vandenberg that he wants to consult with him later about China.

Lucas expressed belief that final Republican reaction to the President's request for $400,000,000 in financial and limited military aid to Greece and Turkey will indicate how far the congressional majority party is willing to go in backing up the administration.

A declaration in New York yesterday by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that the Greek aid program should have "the full support of the American people" was noted in this connection.

Senator Smith (R-NJ), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced the opinion in an interview that differences among Republicans are not such as to force any break in the bipartisan program now.

"I don't see any reason for the Democrats and Republicans to split into party groups over this proposal," he said. "In my judgment, Congress is going to accept the President's decision but impose some conditions that the majority of both parties can agree to."

Acheson To Testify

Senators get their first chance to question State Department officials about the measure tomorrow when Acting Secretary Acheson will testify before the Foreign Relations Committee in public hearings. The House Foreign Affairs Committee will hear William Clayton, undersecretary for economic affairs, at the same time.

Ahead of the formal debate on the floor, Senator Brewster (R-Me) said in an address for the United Jewish Appeal Conference in San Antonio, Tex., today that "Uncle Samuel's nose is being inserted under the tent of power politics for better or for worse" by action in Greece and Turkey.

"The smell of petroleum is overpowering," he said adding that "the major interest of America in the Middle East must be oil to replenish American reserves sadly depleted by the recent war."

He could not understand, Brewster continued, how Great Britain could maintain 100,000 troops in Palestine and yet be forced by economic reasons to withdraw 10,000 from Greece.

CONGRESSMEN MEAN TO MAKE 'PURGE' STICK

House Members Say They Will Back Truman Order With Pursestrings

Washington, March 23 (AP)—Congressmen bent on ousting any government employés of questionable loyalty proposed today to use their power over the pursestrings to make President Truman's "purge" order stick.

They said they favor withholding appropriations, to a greater extent than ever before, to force the dismissal of officials whose views and actions they consider questionable.

Already the House Appropriations Committee has refused to provide funds to continue Edgar L. Warren in office as director of the conciliation service, and committee members expect the House to uphold the action this week.

They said Warren acknowledged past membership in organizations which the Committee on Un-American Activities called "Communist-inspired fronts," although Warren insisted he had no knowledge of the nature of the groups and has since resigned from them.

Cox Singles Out Lilienthal

Now some House members are talking about denying the funds for David E. Lilienthal to function as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission if the Senate confirms his nomination as expected this week. A pending supply bill carries funds for operation of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Representative Cox (D., Ga.), declaring he favors blocking the Lilienthal appointment by any means, asserted he would oppose appropriating any funds to pay Lilienthal's salary. Cox is a member of the Rules Committee.

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) advocated dismissal or rejection of all "questionable" persons, but mentioned no one by name.

If denying salary appropriations is the only remedy, "that should be done," Rankin declared, because "there are still a lot of Communists on the pay roll."

House Holds Pursestrings

House Appropriations Committee members noted that the Senate is charged with passing upon presidential appointments by confirming or rejecting them. But one high-ranking Republican on the committee declared:

"We should have some voice in who is going to receive pay. The Senate is not infallible, and anyhow it does not pass on all appointments, only the major ones."

In the future, he predicted, the House will "refuse to appropriate a penny for the pay of anybody it suspects, regardless of what the Senate does by way of confirmation."

Cox, who has criticized Lilienthal frequently in House speeches, said Mr. Truman's order last night for a purge of disloyal employés "is one of the smartest things he has done."

The President's order called for firings when "reasonable grounds" exist to believe employés are disloyal. As one test of disloyalty, it stipulated "sympathetic association" with any totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive group.

SUGAR, RUBBER, DRAFT ISSUES GET SENATE PRIORITY

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) Racing against a March 31 deadline, Republican senate leaders today gave sugar and rubber controls and a bill to maintain selective service records top priority in a busy week.

That date originally was the target, too, for action on the plan to aid Greece and Turkey but leaders now have abandoned hope of getting it through Congress this week.

March 31 Deadline

Both the sugar rationing and pricing program and the wartime rubber control program expire automatically at the end of the month unless Congress continues them. The House already has acted to extend both programs until October.

The Selective Service act also expires on March 31, but President Truman has requested legislation to keep intact the registration rolls and other records. The legislation would replace present draft machinery with an agency to maintain the records.

Senate leaders hope to dispose of these measures tomorrow, together with authorization for United States participation in the international refugee organization. This would clear the way for debate later this week on the nomination of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Forty nine senators—a majority—already have pledged votes for Lilienthal's confirmation but his opponents have made it clear that they intend to wage a bitter fight. The Senate also must act on five other commission nominations.

House leaders, aided by more rigid control over debate, expect quick passage of a $1,600,000,000 bill to provide funds for the Labor Department and security agencies. The bill junks the Federal Conciliation Service by refusing pay for Director Edgar Warren and many of his subordinates.

House Speeds Tax Cut

If this measure is passed on schedule, House Republicans plan to call up Wednesday the bill to reduce federal income taxes 30 percent in the lower brackets and 20 percent elsewhere. The bill cannot be amended on the floor, and House Republican leaders forecast that it will be passed. It will then go to the Senate where opposition is anticipated.

President Truman's plea for a $400,000,000 fund and broad powers to aid Greece and Turkey against Communism will come up for hearings before both Senate and House committees tomorrow.

Other capitol hill business includes closed sessions of the Senate and House labor committees to draft bills to curb industrial disputes; the opening of hearings by the House Committee on un-American Activities on a bill by Rep. Rankin (D-Miss) to outlaw the Communist party, and a session of the Senate Banking Committee to consider rent controls.

FOOD EXPORTS HIT 2 BILLION

Commerce Department Gives Figures For Last Year

Washington, March 23 (AP)—More than $2,000,000,000 worth of foods was exported from this country during 1946, the Commerce Department reported tonight.

The dollar value, $2,166,496,000, was 29.5 per cent more than 1945. Of this, $1,353,579,000, or 62.5 per cent, was paid for in cash while UNRRA and lend-lease made up the rest. Only 28.2 per cent of 1945 food shipments were paid for in cash.

UNRRA shipments were valued at $628,493,000 last year, more than double what they were in 1945, but lend-lease shipments, valued at $184,424,000, were less than a fifth of their 1945 total.

Foodstuff Imports Rise

Imports of foodstuffs into this country rose to $1,342,148,000 last year, up 16.2 per cent from the previous year.

Among the exports, greatest increases in 1946 over 1945 were in meat products, grains and fruits.

Meat shipments rose from 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1945 to 1,300,000,000 last year. Wheat shipments alone were up from 128,000,000 to 187,000,000 bushels, and all grain exports up 77.6 per cent in value to a total of over $788,000,000.

Fruit Shipments Up

Fruit shipments increased about 28 per cent, from $119,000,000 to $153,000,000.

Among farm products outside the food line, tobacco exports showed the greatest increase, rising from $257,897,000 to $414,934,000.

Among imports, the biggest increase was in dairy products, of which $11,400,000 worth, mainly cheese, were brought into this country last year compared with $3,800,000 in 1945.

DOUGLAS NAMED BY U. S.

Will Represent Washington on Italian Colony Issue

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Government officials said today that Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas was slated to head the United States delegation at a proposed four-power meeting in London to set up machinery for studying the future disposition of Italy's empire.

The selection is tentative, inasmuch as France and the Soviet Union have yet to concur on London as the meeting place. No date has been set.

The four-power conference, officials said, will be limited to establishing the fact-finding commission that will visit Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Libya. Its report will go to the deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Government officials said that because of the purely technical nature of the meeting no proposals for the disposition of Italy's overseas possessions would be discussed.

'SUBWAY' IS FEATURE OF NEW ARMY BOMBER

WASHINGTON, March 23—(AP) The Army's new bomber, the VB-36, is so big that it contains a "subway" with a four-wheel scooter to carry crew members between the pilot cabin and the waist section.

The Army Air forces said tonight the communication tunnel is 85 feet long, compared with the B-29's 34 feet. The tunnel provides a passageway along one side of the bomb bay. At high altitudes it is pressurized like the other compartments to allow the crew to move about without oxygen masks and cumbersome air supply tubing.

VETERAN GETS WAIVER, WEDS GERMAN MOTHER

NEW YORK, March 23—(AP) Ruth M. Meyer, first unwed German mother of a GI's child to enter the United States, and William E. Rosch, 27, former master sergeant, were married yesterday by State Supreme Court Justice Morris Eder in his private chambers.

They obtained a marriage license this morning and received a waiver of the 48-hour waiting period usually required after issuance of a license. The waiver was signed by Justice Eder, who said he had taken the "unusual" step because he "recognized the urgency" of the situation.

Miss Meyer, 23, and Rosch, were forbidden to marry in Germany because of the army's non-fraternization rule.

MACVEAGH CITES DEMOCRACY ISSUE IN GREEK CRISIS

BOSTON, March 23—(AP) Lincoln MacVeagh, U. S. ambassador to Greece declared today that "the preservation of democracy in the land of its birth (Greece) is undeniably linked with the defense of democracy throughout the world."

And he reported that "elements deliberately seeking to exploit" that nation's weakened condition for their own gains have "sabotaged the welfare of her entire people." He did not name these elements in his address at a meeting in honor of Greek independence day on March 25.

Nation Has 2 Vital Needs

Turning to the proposal of President Truman to extend financial and other aid to Greece, MacVeagh said:

"The paramount needs of Greece today are two: The removal of the fear of violence that stifles initiative and freedom of action, and the reconstruction of the national economy as a firm foundation for future progress. The program proposed by President Truman is designed to enable the Greek people to achieve both objectives."

MacVeagh noted that "some critics" interpret the President's plan to send American military technicians and financial and economic advisers to Greece as "intervention." But he declared that "just the opposite is the case."

"The Greek government," he continued, "has requested our assistance along this line, and furthermore, there are many precedents in international affairs."

The ambassador also took note of criticism that the program would support "a reactionary government."

"Believe me," he declared, "our policy is not aimed at supporting any government except the government the people may themselves choose when tranquility and security are restored.

Won't Back Extremism

"At the present moment what is at stake is the possibility of any government at all in Greece that can be called democratic in the Greek and American sense of the word. You may be sure that American policy will never support extremism in Greece.

"But if Greece cannot govern herself, it is clear that she will be governed by outside influences. Our policy and the President's program aim at enabling Greece clearly and wholly and without peradventure to govern herself."

MacVeagh said there is no doubt that if Congress adopts the President's program the "democratic elements in Greece x x x will work whole-heartedly with us for the country's economic and political reconstruction."

National UNESCO Units Meet Today

Philadelphia, March 23 (AP)—The vanguard of an expected 1,000 delegates began arriving here today for a three-day discussion of the United States participation in the United Nations program of "peace through understanding."

Called by the National Commission on UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the parley will bring together what Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, termed "the most comprehensive list of organizations ever to consult on problems of world peace."

The first plenary session is scheduled tomorrow afternoon, with Milton S. Eisenhower, commission chairman, presiding. Other general meetings are scheduled Tuesday and Wednesday, along with meetings of fourteen sections each assigned to discuss one phase of the cultural and educational program of the United Nations.

To Be First Such Meeting

The general meeting, first to be held since establishment of the commission by Congress last year, was termed by Acheson "a basic experiment because mutual suspicion and ignorance is one of the prime difficulties in making peace."

Speakers at the plenary sessions will include William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State; Bernard Drzewieski, director of the Educational Reconstruction and Rehabilitation section, UNESCO; Sir Ramiswami Mudaliar, president of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and Representative Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.).

Findings of the fourteen sections on the part the people of the United States can best play in the programs of UNESCO will be summarized at the final meeting Wednesday.

FIVE-POINT GREEK PLAN IS OUTLINED

Tsaldaris Reveals New Program Aimed At Easing Russian Tension

Cleveland, March 23 (AP)—A sweeping five-point program designed to solve the explosive Greek problem and ease Russian fears concerning the role of Greece in international affairs has been proposed at Athens by Constantine Tsaldaris, Greece's Foreign Minister, according to a report received today from John Leacacos, Cleveland *Plain Dealer* correspondent.

In an exclusive interview at Athens last night, Leacacos said, the Foreign Minister made this momentous appeal:

1. Generalissimo Stalin, both as chief of the Soviet Union and of the world's largest and original Communist party, should make a public declaration of policy to followers of communistic doctrine in all countries that Russia's Communist party—in the interests of world peace—prefers the victory of the philosophy of communism through peaceful democratic means and popular elections, rather than armed revolutions.

Would Set Up Neutral Zone

2. A neutral zone, ten to twenty miles wide, then should be fixed at the northern frontiers of Greece by an international or United Nations committee into which Greek guerrillas can enter freely and safely to surrender their arms to a neutral force of Americans, British, French and Russian soldiers, or those of any other nations designated. Greek military operations against guerrilla bands would stop prior to this action.

3. Guerrillas who have surrendered arms should be given a free choice of their future course among these alternatives: cross any frontier they choose, emigrate, remain in Greece under guaranteed police protection or, if they feel insecure in returning to their native villages because of fears of personal vendettas, settle in other Greek towns.

Proposes New Elections

4. New Greek elections would be held three to six months after the surrender of arms, the election to be held under international surveillance, if necessary. Prior to the election, a wide and liberal amnesty would be granted to all guerrillas and political prisoners in custody under a program supervised by an international committee, if desired.

5. Both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria should be given free customs zones in the port of Salonika by new treaties to allow them free access to the Aegean Sea.

Leacacos quoted Foreign Minister Tsaldaris as saying further:

"Then, if by regular democratic methods and arguments the Greek people want to elect Communists to the majority or strong representation in the National Assembly, the Communists are welcome to it.

"The Communists in France, Italy and Belgium have won considerable power and influence through normal participation in the political life of their countries. Why can't the Greek Communists do the same?"

'MATCHBOX' CAMERA BARED AS WAR SECRET

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 23—(AP) A "matchbox" camera which would fit in a man's hand, and a "vestpocket darkroom" aided allied agents to snap photographs behind enemy lines during World War II, the Eastman Kodak company reported today.

One thousand of the cameras were produced for the Office of Strategic Services and underground forces in enemy-held territory, the company said.

Designed at the request of the OSS, the cameras were made to resemble a box of safety matches—from which they got their name. The half-inch square pictures could be enlarged many times.

The miniature "darkroom" with its chemicals in pill form enabled an agent to develop film in a small glass with a single jigger of solution.

ALLEGED RING LEADER ADMITS AIDING EISLER

DAYTON, O., March 23 — (AP) Leon Josephson of New York, described in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as leader of a passport faking ring, said tonight he once signed a passport as an identifying witness for Gerhart Eisler, anti-Nazi refugee.

Josephson, described before the committee yesterday as a secret agent of the Soviet police, declared that he signed the passport when he sought men to go with to Germany to join the underground against the Nazis.

"I signed as an identifying witness," Josephson said tonight, "for one person I had known for only a half-hour. That man now is alleged to be Gerhart Eisler."

PARIS, MARCH 23-(AP)-VICE PREMIER MAURICE THOREZ SAID TODAY THAT HE AND OTHER COMMUNIST CABINET MEMBERS HAD ACTED FOR "CABINET SOLIDARITY" YESTERDAY WHEN THEY SPLIT FROM CONCERTED COMMUNIST ACTION AND JOINED THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MAJORITY IN GIVING PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER A VOTE ON CONFIDENCE ON HIS INDOCHINA POLICIES.

COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY ABSTAINED FROM VOTING WHEN RAMADIER CALLED FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, BUT THE COMMUNIST MINISTERS VOTED TO SUSTAIN THE PREMIER. THOREZ SPOKE TODAY AT VALEMCE ON THE 76TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

RAMADIER AND THE ASSEMBLY MAJORITY FAVOR FURTHER MILITARY EXPENDITURES FOR THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST VIET-NAM NATIONALISTS IN INDOCHINA, BUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS ADVOCATED A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT.

MQ624PES

FIRST LEAD DUONG BAC MAI (140)

PARIS, MARCH 23-(AP)-DUONG BAC MAI, REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE OF THE UNRECOGNIZED VIET-NAM REPUBLIC OF INDOCHINA, WAS PLACED ABOARD A SHIP THAT SAILED YESTERDAY FOR INDOCHINA FROM MARSEILLE, ACCORDING TO UNOFFICIAL REPORTS REACHING PARIS.

DUONG BAC MAI, MEMBER OF A MISSION WHICH VIET-NAM PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH SENT TO FRANCE, WAS ARRESTED IN PARIS RECENTLY. IT WAS NOT STATED WHETHER HE WAS SENT HOME AS A PRISONER OR AS A DEPORTEE.

THE REPORTS FROM MARSEILLE SAID 3,000 ANNAMESE FROM A NEARBY LABOR BATTALION CAMP, UNAWARE THAT DUONG BAC MAI ALREADY HAD SAILED, DEMONSTRATED IN THE CITY TODAY AND MARSCHED TO THE PREFECTURE CARRYING BANNERS DEMANDING HIS RELEASE.

FRENCH NEWS DISPATCHES FROM INDOCHINA, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THAT THREE FRENCH ARMY COLUMNS FROM HANOI HAD FORMED A JUNCTION EAST OF THAT CITY, ENCIRCLING SOME OF THE INSURGENT VIET-NAM FORCES.

(NO PICKUP)

QQ602PES

BERLIN, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN-LICENSED BERLIN ZEITUNG SAID TODAY THAT "SOME YOUTHS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED INCLUDING TWO STUDENTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN" IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

THE REPORT WAS INTENDED AS A REPLY TO AN ACCOUNT YESTERDAY IN THE AMERICAN-LICENSED, DER ABEND, WHICH REPORTED A SERIES OF ARRESTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN AND SAID 50 STUDENTS HAD BEEN JAILED AT LEIPZIG, DRESDEN AND WEIMAR IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

ZEITUNG SAID THE YOUTHS WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARRESTED HAD VIOLATED "ORDERS OF THE OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES, ESPECIALLY THE UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARMS." THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL RUSSIAN COMMENT.

THE BERLIN EDITION OF DIE NEUE ZEITUNG, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWSPAPER OF THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE, SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ARRESTED SIX CATHOLIC YOUTHS INCLUDING FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION "WITHOUT CHARGES BEING PREFERRED."

THE BRITISH-LICENSED BERLIN TELEGRAF SAID THREE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION YOUTHS AND TWO YOUNG WOMEN OF THE SOVIET-ENDORSED FREE GERMAN YOUTH MOVEMENT HAD BEEN SEIZED IN BERLIN FOR UNDISCLOSED REASONS.

MQ622PES

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A80

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, MARCH 23-(AP)-ROMANIAN NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A SHIPMENT OF 17,000 TONS OF GRAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY SOON.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN AMERICAN LOAN OF $50,000,000 TO BUY AMERICAN GRAIN HAD RUN INTO A LAST-MINUTE HITCH, HINGING ON THE OWNERSHIP OF ROMANIAN GOLD NOW IN SWITZERLAND. THE GOLD HAD BEEN OFFERED AS SECURITY FOR THE LOAN, BUT THE QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED WHETHER THE GOLD WAS NOT NAZI LOOT, AND THUS LIABLE FOR CLAIMS AS REPARATIONS.

MQ628PES

AP7FX

NANKING, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE CHINESE KUOMINTANG PARTY CONGRESS NEARING THE WINDUP OF ITS ANNUAL PLENARY SESSION CONVENTION APPROVED RESOLUTIONS FOR REORIENTATION OF PARTY POLICY AND FOR INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY DEALINGS.

THE CONGRESS CALLED FOR CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IMPLICATED IN THE ILLEGAL FINANCIAL DEALINGS, ASKED CHANGES IN POLICY TOWARD COMMUNISTS, AND PROPOSED STABILIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

DS347APS

(110)

BATAVIA, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION-GENERAL FOR THE EAST INDIES RECEIVED FORMAL NOTIFICATION TODAY OF THE DECISION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC CABINET TO SIGN IMMEDIATELY THE AGREEMENT RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLIC WHICH WAS INITIALED AT CHERIBON LAST FALL.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION GENERAL IS TO MEET WITH INDONESIAN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR TOMORROW TO ARRANGE THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE SIGNING.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DUTCH WANT THE CEREMONY TO TAKE PLACE IN BATAVIA ON TUESDAY, WHILE THE REPUBLIC WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT AT THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL, JOGJAKARTA, A WEEK LATER.

THE AGREEMENT MAKES THE REPUBLIC AN EQUAL PARTNER WITH THE NETHERLANDS UNDER THE DUTCH CROWN AND GIVES IT SOVEREIGNTY OVER JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA.

DY1159PES

MAR 1947

AP9FX

NANKING, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO IN A MUKDEN DISPATCH SAID THAT A WARSHIP OF "A CERTAIN POWER" OCCUPIED HAIYANG ISLAND IN CHANGSHAN ARCHIPELAGO, 55 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DAIREN.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THEY HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT. "A CERTAIN POWER" IS OFTEN USED IN NEWS REPORTS TO SIGNIFY THE SOVIET UNION.

THE HSIN MIN PAO DISPATCH SAID TWENTY SOLDIERS DISEMBARKED FROM THE VESSEL TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND WHILE CHINESE INHABITANTS FLED TERROR STRICKEN.

(1ST GRAF READ: XXX 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF DAIREN.)

DS605APS NM

BATAVIA,MONDAY,MARCH 24-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES AND NETHERLANDS INDIES GOVERNMENTS REPORTED TODAY AGREEMENT UPON RECIPROCAL AIR TRANSPORT FLIGHTS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE AGREEMENT CALLS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PICAO CONVENTION, RECIPROCAL TRIAL FLIGHTS, A MAXIMUM OF FIVE FLIGHTS MONTHLY FOR EACH COUNTRY, AND ADVANCE PERMISSION FOR LANDINGS AT SUBSIDIARY AIRPORTS.

DV11PCS

SEOUL, MONDAY, MARCH 24-(AP)-THIRTY AMERICAN MADE LOCOMOTIVES, PART OF A SHIPMENT OF 100 ENGINES AND TENDERS TURNED OVER TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD THE BRITISH SEA TRAIN, THE EMPIRE BYNG, FROM BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SHIPMENT, WHICH LEFT GERMANY IN JANUARY, IS EXPECTED SOON. THE ENGINES, DESIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSE SERVICE, WERE SHIPPED TO EUROPE SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR ENDED AND SIXTY WERE ALLOCATED BY THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT TO KOREA.

P744PPS NM

MAR 194

AP6FX

PEIPING, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO SAID TODAY CHINESE COMMUNIST MILITARY HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN MOVED TO THE MODEL CITY OF SUITEH, 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FALLEN RED CAPITAL OF YENAN. THE PAPER SAID AN IMPORTANT BATTLE WAS SHAPING UP NEAR CHIULISHAN, SOUTH OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID CHIANG KAI-SHEK FORCES FROM NINGHSIA PROVINCE WERE SWEEPING DOWN FROM THE NORTHEAST IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF THE RETREATING COMMUNISTS, AND THAT UNITS FROM KALGAN WERE PUSHING WESTWARD TO CATCH THE REDS IN A VISE.

DS345APS

---WEST GUT---

YOKOHAMA,MONDAY,MARCH 24-(AP)-THE VEREREAL DISEASE RATE FOR U.S.EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS HAS DROPPED TO ONE CASE PER 478 MEN, THE LOWEST SINCE NOV.16, 1945, COL.PHILLIP L.COOK, EIGHTH ARMY SURGEON, REPORTED TODAY.

HE ATTRIBUTED THE DROP TO INTENSIVE EDUCATION OF THE MEN AND FORCEFUL ACTION" OF THEIR COMMANDERS.

DV1041PCS NM

WAR TRIAL

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES PROSECUTION SAID TODAY IT "VIEWED WITH ALARM" THE SLOWNESS OF THE DEFENSE CASE--WHICH STARTED LAST MONTH AND WHICH ATTORNEYS INDICATED TODAY WOULD NOT BE FINISHED BY JUNE.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY, OKLAHOMA CITY, ASKED TODAY FOR A WEEK'S RECESS, SINCE THE COURT HAD INDICATED IT MIGHT REQUIRE THAT JAPANESE TESTIMONY BE SUBMITTED IN ADVANCE IN WRITING TO ELIMINATE "PROPAGANDA" FROM THE WITNESS STAND.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE DECISION ON EITHER THE RECESS OR THE PROPOSAL THAT TESTIMONY BE OFFERED IN ADVANCE IN WRITING.

FRANK S. TAVENNER, CHIEF PROSECUTION TRIAL ATTORNEY, SAID HE WOULD NOT OPPOSE SUCH A RECESS IF THE DEFENSE COULD THEN CONTINUE THROUGH THE REMAINDER OF ITS CASE. BLAKENEY REPLIED THAT HE COULD ONLY ASSURE THE COURT THAT THE RECESS WOULD PERMIT THE DEFENSE TO CONTINUE UNTIL JUNE.

PY852PPS NM

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MANILA, MARCH 23-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC IS NEGOTIATING TREATIES OF AMITY AND GENERAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY, ELPIDIO QUIRINO, VICE PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN SECRETARY, REPORTED TODAY.

QUIRINO SAID NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA, WHICH RECENTLY WERE SUSPENDED WITH AN ACRIMONIOUS EXCHANGE OVER TREATMENT OF CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES, WOULD BE RESUMED "AFTER A SHORT BREATHING SPELL."

TREATIES WITH THE OTHER POWERS MENTIONED PROBABLY WILL BE READY FOR SIGNING EARLY IN APRIL, HE ADDED.

MH255PPS

HOUSE TO SPEED TAX BILL DESPITE BUDGET WRANGLE

Martin Declares Both Levy Reduction and Debt Cut Are Feasible.

DEMOCRATS PROTEST

Doughton to Demand Delay When Measure Comes to Vote Thursday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—(AP) Republican leaders plan to push the income tax cut through the House this week despite the collapse of Senate and House efforts to agree first on how much President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget should be trimmed.

Speaker Martin (R-Mass) told reporters today:

"We are going right ahead with the tax bill. There is no reason for delay. We know we are going to have enough margin between revenues and expenditures for this tax cut and for some debt retirement too."

He called a meeting of all House Republicans for tomorrow to rally support behind the bill.

Doughton Seeks Delay

On the other hand, Rep. Doughton (D-NC), who managed tax legislation when the Democrats controlled Congress, said "the whole business is in a cloud of confusion." He announced that when it comes to a vote, probably on Thursday, he will move to put the tax bill aside until the budget-cutting question is settled and "until we know what our commitments and expenses will be" because of new world developments.

"It is absurd to cut taxes until we have some idea of what the expenses and income of the government will be," he told newsmen. "We would run the risk of throwing the budget out of balance again next year."

While Republican leaders claim a comfortable margin of votes in the House, there are signs that the tax bill will have rough going in the Senate.

Moreover there is the possibility of a veto. Mr. Truman has asked that any treasury surplus in the cal year beginning July 1 be used or payment on the $260,000,000,000 debt instead of for tax relief.

Deadlock on Budget

House and Senate conferees deadlocked on the question of cutting Mr. Truman's budget yesterday. Senators refused demands of Republican House members that the budget ceiling resolution include support for the tax reduction.

The House has voted a $6,000,000,000 cut in the budget; the Senate $4,500,000,000. The Senate stipulated that at least $2,600,000,000 be earmarked for debt payment. The two bodies are unable to agree on how any savings in expenditures shall be used as between debt retirement and tax relief.

MAR 1947

3024-8703

U.S. MUST GIVE KOREANS AID, ACHESON SAYS, BLAMES RUSS

Greek, Turk Help Is Held Likely To Be A Gift

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Under Secretaries of State Acheson and Clayton indicated today that the United States must write off as a gift most of the $400,000,000 proposed for Turkey and Greece, and will have to spend large sums in Korea.

These points developed as Senate and House Foreign Affairs committees dug into the broad implications of President Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communist aggression.

Acheson was before the Senate commitee, where Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) asked whether Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, India and Burma might not ask for help also, saying: "We'd like some of that?"

"I do not think that anybody is going to propel himself into difficulties in order to be extricated," Acheson replied.

No Prediction Of Cost

At the House group's hearings, Representative Vorys (R., Ohio) demanded that Clayton produce later all Administration estimates on aid that might be required throughout the world. Clayton agreed to do so.

Acheson told the Senators the United States must invest funds to put southern Korea on a sound economic basis because Russia has blocked any agreeemnt for a unified government of that country. He was unprepared to predict the cost.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) raised the question of whether the Greek-Turkish policy would be a world one. He said President Truman's message seemed to "suggest that we find it necessary to defend the United States against what might be called the chain reaction of aggression wherever it occurs throughout the world."

"Exactly"

Acheson replied that the situations in various countries are utterly different and cannot be met in exactly the same manner as in Greece and Turkey.

"What you're saying," Vandenberg interpreted, "is that we do not necessarily react in the same way every time, but that we do react."

Acheson said that was correct.

The under secretaries testified against a background of developments that included the week-end release of American documents charging that Russia seeks to promote Communist governments in Greece and Turkey.

Form Of "Payment" Suggested

In an exchange with Clayton, Representative Jarman (D., Ala.) identified the documents as the same as those furnished the committee by the State Department last week with "Secret" stamped on them.

On the point of what the United States could ask of Greece and Turkey in return for aid, Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) proposed that this country request long-term air rights, naval bases, trade concessions and travel privileges.

He also suggested that consideration be given to requiring that Greece and Turkey adopt "a repayment tax" to pay off the "$400,000,000 that President Truman has recommended be advanced to them.

Resources In Russ Zone

Acheson said the State, War and Navy departments are now studying the matter of aid for southern Korea.

Soviet troops occupy the northern half of the country, which contains most of Korea's natural resources, Acheson said. He added that it would be a "struggle" to put the southern part of the country, now occupied by American troops, on its economic feet.

"We have attempted for more than a year to reach an agreement with Soviet Russia for a unified government of the country but have not been able to do so," Acheson commented. "Failure presents a very serious problem."

Different From Greek Aid

He said it was "not at all clear" how much money would be needed. But he promised that when the State, War and Navy departments had completed their estimate of the situation, Congress would be asked to pass on any expenditures to be made.

Vandenberg asked if this paralleled the sort of aid the President proposed to extend to Greece and Turkey.

Acheson said the situations were not exactly parallel.

While the congressional hearings were under way, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said there had been no new developments at the White House on the Greek-Turkish situation.

He professed no knowledge when asked about a report that Trygve Lie, secretary general of United Nations, might be coming to Washington to discuss the proposed American aid.

Must Wait For Congress

Ross said he knew of no steps to notify the United Nations of the projected American action.

The latter point was raised with Acheson by Vandenberg.

To Vandenberg's question, Acheson replied that this Government could not very well tell any international organization its intention until Congress had decided final policy by supporting or rejecting the President's proposal.

He noted that the Export-Import Bank had earmarked $500,000,000 for a possible loan for China, that Congress had authorized aid for the Philippines and that this Government had spent nearly a billion dollars in Italy since that country surrendered, without notifying the United Nations of any of these actions.

Observing that the projected aid to the two Mediterranean countries "goes far beyond the bounds of these parallels," Vandenberg said he thinks it would be a "matter of comity" to tell the United Nations this nation's plans after Congress acts.

"That would be a desirable thing to do," Acheson replied.

As he did in previous testimony before the House group, Acheson stressed that Greece might collapse if the United States waited for the United Nations to extend help.

In response to questions by Vandenberg and Senator Connally (D., Texas), Acheson said it would take at least 30 days to get the United Nations Assembly into meeting.

Many other details would be required before any action could be taken, he said.

Not Asked, Foreseen, Intended

"If we waited until all of these things happened," Connally asked, "it might spell the collapse of Greece?"

"The situation in Greece is very immediately critical, sir," Acheson replied quietly. "The answer to your question is 'Yes.'"

On the point of whether troops would be sent to Greece or Turkey, Acheson said: "We have not been asked to do so. We do not foresee any need to do so. And we do not intend to do so."

At the request of Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), Acheson discussed the possible effect of the Greco-Turkish troubles on other countries east and west.

"Immediate . . . Profound" Effect

"Should htre be a failure of the constitutional system in Greece and Turkey, the effect throughout the whole area from the Dardanelles to the China Sea would be immediate and I think porfound," Acheson said.

He said the repercussions would be felt in Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Saudi, Arabia, India, Burma, Indonesia, French Indo-China, and—to the west—in Hungary, Australia, Italy and France.

"Failure in these key countries would echo through a vast region," he said.

Lead To Peace, Not War

As he did before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week, the acting Cabinet officer said he does not think the aid proposals will lead to war.

"I think that quite the opposite is true," Acheson told the senators.

"These proposals are designed to increase the stability of, and to further the opportunity for democratic development in, two countries most important to the world community.

"These are not acts which lead to war.

"They lead in the other direction.

Documents Made Public

"They help to maintain the integrity and independence — what the United Nations Charter calls the 'sovereign equality'— of states. That is one of the principles upon which the whole effort to organize the world for peace is founded."

Nature Of Missions

Concerning troops, Acheson asserted:

"We have no understandings with either Greece or Turkey, oral or otherwise, in regard to the sending of troops to those countries.

"Our military missions . . . will be small ones, whose task will probably be to find out the local need for military equipment and to see to it that needed material is delivered and is in the hands of the proper authorities. Our missions will consist only of observers and advisers."

Acheson did not attempt to answer the more than 125 questions submitted to the State Department by various senators through Vandenberg.

Loan From RFC?

Meanwhile, chances developed that it might be at least two weeks after March 31—the Administration's original goal for the measure's passage—before the legislation could clear both the House and Senate.

Hence a move got under way to give President Truman stopgap authority to borrow $100,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in anticipation of the bill's eventual approval.

Greek Aid Plan Includes Arms, Clayton Says

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Will Clayton said today that all but $150,000,000 of the Administration's $400,000,000 program to help Greece and Turkey ward off communistic domination would go for military expenditures.

Clayton expressed the belief that assistance for military purposes, "being essential to our own security," should be made as an outright grant.

But he said that aid for civilian purposes would fall into a different category. He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that repayment could be sought "when the direct effect of the finacial aid was to create the ability on the part of the receiving country to meet its obligations in foreign exchange."

Reasons Explained

Then he added:

"However, I do not believe that we should create financial obligations for which there is no reasonable prospect of repayment."

In both countries, Clayton emphasized in testimony prepared for the committe, economic rehabilitation and financial stability depend directly upon insuring their national independence and military effectiveness.

At the hearing Clayton and Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) engaged in an exchange over whether or not the Administration's plans for Turkey and Greece constitute a change in American foreign policy.

Mundt Critical

"I wonder if we didn't write [illegible] policy in April, 1941," observed Clayton. That was the time when this nation began its lend-lease program.

"Are you suggesting that we are heading for another war?" Mundt demanded.

"No, not at all," Clayton replied.

Shaking his head vigorously, Mundt said that "if you are making an analogy of this with lend-lease, which was all aid short of war, then you are going a lot further than the American people want to go."

Wants Amendment

Mundt announced that he would introduce an amendment to set apart $5,000,000 each for Turkey and Greece to send Turk and Greek students and observers to this country to study the workings of American democracy.

That, he said, "will do a lot more good than having soldiers marching up and down the streets of Athens and Ankara." He contended that the Administration has a "rather strange belief that if we can keep enough rifles on the shoulders of enough soldiers, we can preserve democracy."

Clayton, in charge of the department's economic affairs, broke down the Administration's request into two parts—$300,000,000 for the Greeks, $100,000,000 for the Turks.

Appropriation's Analyzed

Of the Greek allotment, he furnished these figures:

One hundred and fifty million dollars for military purposes.

Eighty million dollars for internal costs such as reconstruction of railroads and roads.

Fifty million dollars to stabilize foreign exchange costs.

Twenty million dollars for agricultural needs such as the importation of livestock.

As for the $100,000,000 recommended for Turkey, Clayton said the full sum "will be devoted to equipment for the Turkish armed forces and projects such as the rehabilitation of the Turkish railway ssytem which will contribute most directly to the maintenance of security in Turkey."

Clayton disclosed for the first time that $50,000,000 in a separate pending measure to authorize the expenditure of $350,000,000 for foreign relief has been earmarked for Greece.

This measure was approved by the House Foreign Relations Committee last week and may reach the floor within a few days.

Other beneficiaries under this post-UNRRA program would include Italy, Hungary, Austria, Poland and China.

Clayton emphasized, however, that this relief aid would be insufficient "to restore domestic security" in Greece "or provide the minimum reconstruction and stability which are necessary if Greece is again to take her place among the self supporting democratic nations of the world."

WAR SECRETARY ASKS 100 MILLION BE VOTED AT ONCE

Forrestal Reveals Both Athens, Turkey Have Called for Ships.

WAR TROOPS SAY LEADERS

Acheson Tells Congress U. S. Must Provide Aid for Southern Korea.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson urged congress today to rush aid to Greece lest armed bands led by Communists seize control.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal disclosed that four mine sweepers already have been sold to Turkey and that nation, with Greece, has called for more naval ships.

And Undersecretary of State Acheson, asked whether any country besides Russia threatens Turkey, declared that "I do not know of any other country which is a potential aggressor as far as Turkey is concerned."

Destroyers to be Sent

The three testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with both Patterson and Acheson giving assurances that the sending of American troops to Greece or Turkey is not in President Truman's plans—"not contemplated," said Patterson; "We do not intend to," said Acheson.

But more than half of the $400,000,000 to be spent in Greece and Turkey as a bulwark against Communism will go for military purposes. This was disclosed by Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The military funds would be an outright grant to the two Mediterranean countries, not a loan, and it was strongly indicated that most of the other money likewise would be a gift. Acheson said he expects only some $50,000,000 to be repaid.

Moreover, Acheson declared, the United States must put more money into southern Korea because Russia has blocked efforts to unify that country. The amount is "not at all clear," he said, but congress will have the final say.

One phase of Acheson's testimony appeared in direct conflict with the text of the Tehran "Big Three" agreement made public by the State department during the day.

Acheson testified that Turkey had served the allied cause during the war by blocking, with her neutrality until shortly before the German collapse, a possible Nazi entry to the east. This point also was made in "background" documents released over the weekend.

But the text of the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill agreement showed that the Tehran conferees, on Dec. 1, 1943, "agreed that, from the military point of view, it was most desirable that Turkey should come into the war on the side of the allies before the end of the year."

The text of the agreement, like the documents, was made public at congressional insistence.

The Senate committee, opening its hearings, heard Acheson, Patterson and Forrestal in quick order.

Patterson Urges Speed

In calling for speed on the aid to Greece in view of the armed menace which he said is led by Communists, Patterson proposed that congress make a quick $100,000,000 available.

"This procedure," he explained, "will give us time to supplement our present information concerning the nature and extent of Turkish requirements and to determine the manner in which these requirements can best be met."

He reported the Turkish army has material of German design which is wearing out, "much of their equipment is obsolete," and "they are deficient in mobility and communications."

He added that the number of American military advisors to be sent to Greece would be "anywhere from 10 to 40" and:

"The sending of combat troops is not contemplated."

Forrestal said the navy is ready to send small groups of experts to Greece and Turkey to appraise their naval needs.

"For what purpose?" demanded Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), the committee chairman. "You're not providing ships on a belligerent basis, are you?"

Forrestal replied that the ships would be small vessels to police commerce and sweep mines, mentioning tank landing ships, passenger boats and tugs.

U. S. Flag 'Going Everywhere'

Senator Pepper (D-Fla) inquired whether the navy is sending warships to the Mediterranean for "demonstrations for political purposes."

"I have said for some time," Forrestal answered, "that the American flag is going everywhere—that the sight of it in any part of the world is going to be so common as not to provoke unusual interest. We are going to have naval craft wherever there is a sea."

It was Pepper, too, who raised with Acheson the question whether any nation but Russia is a potential aggressor against Turkey.

"I do not know of any other country which is a potential aggressor as far as Turkey is concerned," the witness replied.

Acheson's word on whether American troops would be sent to Greece or Turkey was this: "We have not been asked to do so. We do not foresee any need to do so. And we do not intend to do so."

William L. Clayton, undersecretary for economic affairs, gave to the House Foreign Affairs Committee the first public breakdown of the $400,000,000 requested by President Truman to be used by June 30, 1948:

Turkish
military purposes .$100,000,000
Greek
military purposes ..$150,000,000
Total military $250,000,000

The remaining $150,000,000 would go to Greece for: Internal economic costs, $80,000,000; foreign exchange costs, $50,000,000; livestock, farm equipment and other goods, $20,000,000.

Asked Funds For Greece

Clayton also disclosed for the first time that Greece is scheduled to get, in addition to these sums, $50,000,000 out of the pending $350,000,000 appropriation for post-UNRRA relief in liberated countries. This would make a year's total of $350,000,000 for Greece.

The full $100,000,000 for Turkey, Clayton testified, "will be devoted to equipment for the Turkish armed forces and projects such as the rehabilitation of the Turkish railway system which will contribute most directly to the maintenance of security in Turkey."

The legislation which the twin committees are considering would give the President much discretion to parcel out the funds either as loans or grants. Clayton and Acheson indicated most would be grants.

While the congressional hearings proceeded, these other developments arose:

1. Mr. Truman received reports from Paul Porter, who headed an economic mission to Greece, and from his cabinet food committee but no details were made public.

2. The State Department renewed its request to Congress for expansion of its inter-American cultural exchange program to world scale. It provides for the exchange with other nations of students, teachers, books and services in the fields of health, agriculture and science.

3. "Background" documents released over the week-end were revised by the source to eliminate a statement that the United States favors Britain's ceding the island of Cyprus to Greece. Rep. Jarman (D-Ala.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee identified the published documents, on the record, as those furnished to the committee last week by the State Department. The revision was made after unfavorable reaction from London.

The House committee, after hearing Clayton in public, scheduled a closed-door session tomorrow to hear from Lincoln Macveagh, U. S. ambassador to Greece. It will resume public hearings Thursday with Secretary of War Patterson as a witness.

Porter Describes Greece to Truman

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—Paul Porter reported to President Truman today on his economic investigation in Greece.

Leaving the White House, the head of the American Economic mission declined to discuss his findings.

He said that he would file a formal report with the State Department soon and that it would be up to the Department whether it should be made public.

Porter spent an hour and 15 minutes at the White House, talking part of the time with Clark M. Clifford, counsel to the President.

Cession Of Cyprus Dropped As Greek Aid

Washington, March 24 (AP)—A statement that the United States favors cession to Greece of Britain's Mediterranean island of Cyprus was omitted today from a "revised" version of documents submitted to congressmen as aid for Greece and Turkey.

The revision was made known after British Government officials in London said they were "surprised and disappointed" at the proposal. London newspapers attributed the documents to the State Department.

British Object To Ceding Of Cyprus

London, March 24 (AP)—British Government sources said today they were "surprised and disappointed" at a Washington proposal that Britain cede Cyprus to Greece.

One official, who refused to be identified, said: "It will be a relief to all of us in this country when some people in the United States overcome their tendency to be so liberal with territory that does not belong to them."

Britain has refused previously to change the island's status, saying it helped secure her imperial lifelines.

Policy Stated Repeatedly

A foreign spokesman said:

"British policy in regard to Cyprus is plain. It has been stated repeatedly."

In a reply to a question, the spokesman said any United States views on Cyprus conveyed to Britain would receive normal consideration. He said Britain so far had received no official or unofficial communications from the State Department indicating the United States Government's views on Cyprus.

Greece Known To Favor Union

The Greek Government was known to favor a union with the island, he added, but no request for consideration of the issue has been received from Athens.

Cyprus was colonized by the ancient Greeks. Conquered by a British monarch, Richard Couer de Lion, in 1191, it has changed hands many times but in 1914 was formally annexed to the British Empire.

British Discuss New U.S. Loan

London, March 24 (AP)—Britain's spring flood, wiping out crop prospects over many acres, has brought talk in London that the British might seek another American loan. The Government, however, was silent on the subject today.

The American loan negotiated a year ago placed $3,750,000,000 to Britain's credit. Latest reports showed about $900,000,000 of this had been used.

Drain On Loan

The British Government estimates it will import $2,900,000,000 worth of food and agricultural supplies this year—much of it from the United States, Canada and other dollar areas. This in itself means a big drain on the loan

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unless exports to dollar areas and home production can alleviate the situation.

Capt. Raymond Blackburn, a Labor member of Parliament, told a political gathering last week end that unless Britain increased her exports the nation would "either have to get another American loan next year or eat less food, smoke less tobacco and accept a lowering of our standard of living."

Policy "Reshaping"

The *New Statesman and Nation*, a weekly paper, said "the alternative of paying the political price for another American loan is a drastic reshaping of our home and foreign policy."

Many economists figure the dollar credits will run out early next year, and are writing and talking at length about steps Britain will have to take when credits are exhausted.

The United States' new Ambassador, Lewis W. Douglas, told his first London news conference that no new loan question had been raised and added that neither had "the necessity for it, if it ever arises."

But he added he had not had time to "assess the facts" and did not mean to imply that a new loan "might or might not be requested."

DIFFER ON PRICE FOR WORLD WHEAT

London, March 24 (A. P.)—Argentine delegates still refused today to commit their country to both a world price and an allotment of wheat exports, while a special sub-committee of the international wheat conference met to discuss whether the maximum price for five years should be $1.55 or $1.80 per bushel.

Well-informed conference sources said that the United Kingdom—the largest single wheat importer in the world—refused to accept the United States view that maximum prices should be $1.80.

Canada was reported to be supporting the United States, but one informant said that the British hoped to get the Canadians to agree to the $1.55 ceiling.

The Argentine delegates, who are not attending the sub-committee meetings, said today that the expected instructions from Buenos Aires had not yet arrived.

Another source said that the Argentines apparently are acting on the basis of previous instructions which were reflected in the opening speech by the head delegate, Anselmo Viacava, when he told the conference that Argentina was reluctant to accept definite prices for her wheat when she was paying enormously increased costs for her imports of manufactured goods.

An informant said today that other delegations were inclined to admit that the present instability of prices of all goods throughout the world made it difficult for them to accept fixed prices for wheat.

The informant said that some such delegations now were considering a tentative proposal to leave the price question out of the eventual agreement, which would be confined to the setting up of an international body.

The agreement, the informant added, might be left open for revision in a year's time.

Big Ben's Lights On Again

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—The lights of Big Ben, the clock atop the Houses of Parliament, went on again tonight. They were switched off two months ago when a shortage of electricity shut down industrial plants. Use of electricity in homes in Great Britain is still banned for five hours daily.

Liner Monarch Of Bermuda Damaged By Flames

Hebburn-on-Tyne, England, March 24 (AP)—Fire of undetermined origin swept the three upper decks of the 22,424-ton British liner Monarch of Bermuda as she lay in drydock here today.

The blaze, fanned by a strong wind, was discovered shortly after 3 A.M. and was not brought under control until eight hours later. There was no immediate estimate of the loss.

More than 200 firemen poured tons of water into the vessel. Five were injured and many overcome by fumes.

The liner was used as a troopship during the war.

Early last year fires broke out in twelve ships in British ports within a five-week period, causing reports—denied by Scotland Yard—that a "sabotage ring" was operating.

The liner, owned by Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., entered drydock six weeks ago after having carried 160,000 British and American troops about 400,000 miles since 1940.

She served as an evacuation ship during the fall of France and the threat to Egypt, was a troop transport in the North African campaign and carried the first contingent of Canadian troops to Europe.

BRITISH LINER SWEPT BY FIRE IN DRY DOCK

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE, Eng., March 24—(AP) The 22,424-ton liner Monarch of Bermuda was damaged heavily in dry dock today by a mysterious fire that raged through three upper decks and left her superstructure a tangle of hot metal.

The blaze broke out at 4 a. m. while the vessel, unscathed in six years of wartime troopship service in dangerous waters, was being refitted for the New York-Bermuda passenger trade. The fire was declared under control at noon, but firemen said it might not be completely extinguished for another day.

More than 200 firemen poured tons of water into the vessel, which was launched in 1931 and once held the passenger speed record for the New York to Bermuda run. Five firemen were injured and many were overcome by flames.

BRITISH DELEGATE JOINS IN TELLING U.N. GROUP SECURITY IS FIRST STEP

Commission On Conventional Armaments Opens Session With Arguments That International Confidence Must Be Backed By Police Force

Lake Success, N.Y., March 24 (AP)—The United States and Britain told the United Nations almost in unison today that the world is not yet ready for disarmament and won't be until international security is established.

Russia, which presented the original arms-slashing proposals in a speech by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, to the United Nations General Assembly last October, remained silent on the issue as the two western powers opened debate at the first meeting of the eleven-nation Commission on Conventional Armaments.

Awaits "Spirit of Peace"

"When peace is concluded and security is organized, reduction of armaments then will be politically feasible," Herschel V. Johnson, American delegate, told the initial arms session on the eve of the United Nations' first anniversary in the United States.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, declared that the United Nations must establish international confidence with a global police force as its bulwark before "any concrete measures to regulate or reduce armaments can be put into effect."

Both the speakers emphasized they were ready to go ahead with a study of arms reduction immediately, but held little hopes for early results.

Delegates Watch Dispatches

As the discussions got under way delegates kept a sharp eye on Moscow and Washington dispatches for trends such as might be indicated by the conference between Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and Generalissimo Stalin in the Soviet capital and the statement by Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, that Russia is a "potential aggressor" against Turkey.

"The regulation of armaments is not itself the ultimate objective," Johnson said. "The ultimate objective is a world in which free men can live in peace and security."

Lays Down Four Conditions

He then laid down four conditions which must be met:

1. Safeguards as an inseparable part of any system of regulation.
2. Completion of the peace treaties with Germany and Japan.
3. Conclusion of special agreements setting up an international military force.
4. Establishment of strict international control of atomic energy.

"The United States thinks that our work can be best accomplished by gearing it to the other efforts now being made to establish and maintain peace and security," Johnson continued.

Must Be Reinforced

"We think this is so because no system for the regulation of armaments can be successfully established and maintained, except it be reinforced by effective measures for control and enforcement, and the stages in its accomplishment synchronized with the progressive evolution of international security."

Johnson said the framers of the United Nations Charter recognized security as the primary problem and knew "that the world is still a long way from the stage where even civilized men can live under law without some form of power as a sanction."

Stressing a need for speed in setting up the global police, he commented that "military force has a legitimate place in the organization for peace and security."

Cadogan Points Similar

Cadogan laid down three basic principles which he said must be accepted if the United Nations is to succeed with any arms reduction program. Differing little from the United States points, they were:

1. The reduction and regulation of armaments and armed forces depends primarily on the establishment of international confidence; the converse argument is misleading and dangerous.
2. Completion of an international military force would contribute greatly to the desired establishment of international confidence.
3. The establishment of an effective system of international control and verification must precede the adoption of any system for arms reduction.

Put First By Russia

In the past, Russia has taken the view that disarmament should be the first step taken, with general world security to follow, and was inclined to view any opposition as an attempt at delay. Cadogan referred to such an opposition theory with the declaration that it was the stand taken by Mussolini and he hoped "no one will be inclined to repeat the Fascist Government's contention today."

Both Johnson and Cadogan mentioned previous failures to bring about worldwide disarmament and cautioned that governments would continue to hesitate to lay down their arms until security was established.

"We want genuine disarmament; we do not want the illusion of disarmament or the dangers of unbalanced disarmament," Cadogan said. "Let us at least assume that we all honestly desire disarmament."

U.S. Declares World Not Ready To Disarm

Excerpts From the British and U. S. Statements Before Conventional Arms Body

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 24—Following are excerpts from statements by Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative, and Herschel V. Johnson, deputy representative of the United States, at the opening session of the Commission on Conventional Armaments:

By Sir Alexander Cadogan

I wish to establish certain principles, the acceptance of which is, in my Government's view, essential if useful progress is to be made with plans for the regulation of armaments. These principles are as follows:

First, the reduction and regulation of armaments and armed forces depends primarily on the establishment of international confidence; the converse argument is misleading and dangerous.

Secondly, the completion of the international arrangements for collective security contemplated under Article 43 of the Charter would contribute greatly to the desired establishment of international confidence. These arrangements should, therefore, be completed before any practical measures to regulate or reduce armaments are actually adopted. Naturally, however, the study of disarmament can and should proceed concurrently.

For Effective Control First

Thirdly, the establishment of an effective system of international control and verification must precede the adoption of any system for the regulation and reduction of armaments.

Unlike the control of atomic energy, which, as Secretary Marshall has recently pointed out, is not a problem of disarmament in the conventional sense and poses fundamentally new questions of international relations, the control of conventional weapons, as everyone here knows, has been attempted before. I refer, of course, to the work of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament from 1925-1930 and of the World Disarmament Conference which began in 1932.

I do not think any one will deny that we have something to learn from these earlier efforts to achieve the same object as that which we have now before us. Much as we must deplore the failure of those discussions during the period between the two World Wars, we can at least try to learn something from them. Indeed, we must do so, if we do not wish to incur the risk of facing the same failure again today.

The circumstances of that time were not, after all, so different from those of our own. Then, as now, governments and peoples wished to avoid the intolerable burden of an arms race. Then, as now, widespread demand for disarmament was expressed by governments, private groups and organizations, representing millions of people all over the world. Then, as now, all governments hoped to find a degree of security in the Covenant of the League of Nations instead of relying solely on national armaments. It was only as the League went from one failure to another in attempts to keep the peace and restrain aggression that Japan, Italy and Germany came to place reliance on military force, and eventually to use it for aggressive purposes.

The World Disarmament Conference of 1932 received no less than nineteen carefully thought out written plans for multilateral disarmament. Why was it that not one of these plans won general acceptance? Why were the excellent intentions of the sixty delegations frustrated? It is true that in October, 1933, Germany walked out of the Disarmament Conference; but it could not be said that in the course of the first year's work of the conference any one nation had sought to sabotage the general objective of disarmament. Why then was nothing achieved in that first year? * * *

National states have one perfectly intelligible reason for maintaining their armaments in the world as we know it: to maintain their own security and to frustrate the aggression of their neighbors. Clearly, therefore, governments hesitate, and with some justification, to agree to a plan for disarmament before a dependable alternative system of security is established.

In order that the nations may disarm without fear it is indispensable that there should be an alternative system to which the countries of the world may appeal and from which they may secure redress when they are made the victims of political, economic or military aggression, or when they are coerced or wronged. Security and disarmament must go hand in hand, and it is unrealistic and unprofitable to study disarmament without a concurrent study of the related problem of security.

At Geneva the French delegation, with the logic of their race and with their own bitter experience in mind, seem to have understood the position better than did most other countries. Accordingly, in the plans which they laid before the Disarmament Conference in 1932 they emphasized the essential link between disarmament and security. I hope we may now learn the lesson which they sought to teach us then.

But even an international system of security will not come to be relied upon by the nations of the world until there is international confidence. Unfortunately, such confidence cannot be built up overnight. Good faith during the years, and the scrupulous carrying out of international treaties, will foster and strengthen it. This is a fact, and there is nothing to be gained from shutting our eyes to it.

There will not be the necessary degree of world confidence until a working world system of cooperation is in effect. That is, a world peace system. * * * The United Nations in all its branches—political, economic and social—is designed to be such a peace system. It is not a system of peace-making; it is a system of peace-keeping. The peace is not yet made. It is not surprising, therefore, that our U. N. system of peace-keeping is not working with clockwork precision.

If satisfactory peace treaties can be concluded; if we can advance economic reconstruction in the world; if we can establish the truth of the interdependence of nations of the world; if we can work together in harnessing nuclear energy for the good of all mankind, we shall be contributing to a state of world confidence without which nations will continue to trust in their own strong right arms.

The establishment of confidence must be a long-term process dependent on proof of continued good faith and loyal cooperation. But we could make a start at once with at least one concrete, and I hope practical, project; viz., the putting into effect of the security system contemplated by the Charter under Article 43.

For World Police Force

The importance of the arrangements foreshadowed in this article appears at this time to be altogether underestimated. In the view of my Government, the effective conclusion of the work upon which the Military Staff Committee is now engaged is a sine qua non of security and, therefore, of disarmament. * * *

I am not saying that we cannot, and should not, concurrently carry out a thorough study of disarmament. I have already stated that we intend to submit certain practical proposals on which such a study might be based, but I do maintain that the completion of the security arrangements under Article 43 bears an essential relationship to the whole problem of disarmament. * * *

Nothing is more striking to anyone who reads or remembers the history of those long and sterile debates on disarmament than the way in which close theoretical analysis of the disarmament problem coincided in time with the progressive violation and abandonment of the system of collective security provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

In a world in which international confidence was being shaken by successive shocks, no nation dared to propose a system which would deprive it of whatever particular form of armaments it regarded as essential for its own defense. That in itself suffices to explain the failure to adopt any of the many and contradictory plans put forward. We must not let ourselves be placed in that position again. But the only way to avoid doing so is to insure that nations will not have to rely for security solely on the remainder of armaments which may be left to them after a system of arms limitation and control has been established. That alone, it seems to me, would justify us in urging the rapid completion of the international arrangements for collective security contemplated by the Charter.

Finally, we can have no sure hope that there will be either confidence, security or even disarmament unless and until there is an effective system of control of armaments and verification of disarmament measures.

Clearly such a commission presents a challenge to the cherished rights of sovereign states, but we are living today in a period when ancient conceptions of sovereign rights are tending to fade away. Even in 1932 there seems to have been a very general readiness to adopt a more liberal view. Let us hope that today we can at least do as well in this respect. In process of time, sovereign rights are gradually whittled down by every international treaty that comes into force. It is sad that the sovereign right to which states seem likely to cling to the last is the right to plunge the world to destruction.

We want genuine disarmament, we do not want the illusion of disarmament or the dangers of unbalanced disarmament.

By Mr. Johnson

No system for the regulation of armaments can be successfully established and maintained except it be reinforced by effective measures for control and enforcement, and the stages in its accomplishment synchronized with the progressive evolution of international security.

The disarmament negotiations in the period between the two wars provide a lesson which I think we will ignore today only at our peril. Surely the world's experience in these last twenty-five years has shown that security and mutual confidence based upon demonstrated proof of good intentions is the foundation and the necessary prerequisite to disarmament.

The Charter provides for the organization of military force and in Article 43 places upon the Security Council the duty of negotiating as soon as possible military agreements which will make military force available to the United Nations. The efforts of this commission must be exerted with Article 43 constantly in mind. The United States believes that these special agreements referred to in Article 43 should be negotiated with the least possible delay. When they are negotiated, one important element of security, on which successful armaments regulation depends, will have been brought about.

The United States delegation believes that in the plan of work which we must prepare we should recommend that the commission devote particular attention to the study of safeguards.

Mentions Atomic Energy

At this time it is unlikely that any of us around this table can envisage clearly all the features of such a system of safeguards. With respect to atomic energy, the requirements of a system for safeguarding the control of this force for peaceful purposes have been sketched in the first report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council.

We are not so far advanced in the study of what would be involved in safeguards over conventional armaments. Here we are starting from scratch. None of the disarmament arrangements accepted and applied in the two decades from 1919 to 1939 provide us with much guidance. Arrangements voluntarily assumed by the powers victorious in the last war, for limiting and reducing their armaments, contained no safeguards. The consequence was the unilateral disarmament of peace-loving states and the concurrent rearmament, largely carried out in secret, of those nations whose subsequent aggression brought on World War II.

Let me illustrate this point by referring to one of the disarmament efforts made after the war of 1914-1918. I refer to the naval limitation treaty concluded at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922. You will recall that, according to that treaty, the principal naval powers agreed to limit naval armaments and to reduce their existing armaments to the established limits. In the case of the United States this meant not only abandoning plans for ships which had been authorized, but also scrapping major units which were already partly constructed, and in some cases fully built and commissioned. The United States and others lived up to their engagements and loyally observed the restraints upon their freedom to build naval armaments without limit.

But one party to the treaty, Japan, did not live up to the obligations which it had voluntarily assumed. Not only did Japan scrap blueprints while the United States scrapped battleships; Japan also violated the accompanying prohibition against fortifying Pacific islands. As the world knows to its sorrow, the absence of any system of safeguards, such, for instance, as inspection, to see that Japan carried out its engagements resulted in these islands being used for attack against the United States. Consequently, in the absence of safeguards, the United States was, in effect, unilaterally disarmed.

The unhappy experience of the United States with arms limitation unaccompanied by effective safeguards, and its determination to profit by the lesson learned at such high cost in blood and treasure, have led my Government to the conviction that this commission should focus its attention from the outset upon the safeguards indispensable to an effective system of armaments regulation.

French Say Rebel Bands Are Fleeing Indo-China

PARIS, March 24 (AP).—Dispatches from Indo-China today reported new French successes against Viet Namese (Nationalist) forces in northeastern Tonkin Province and said native guerrillas were attempting to flee across the frontier into southern China.

The French said they intercepted a number of guerrillas near Mon Cay but that others made good their flight further west, near Dinn Lap. These others, dispatches said, were disarmed by Chinese military forces and interned.

Other activity was reported in the area south of Hanoi, where, the French said, they repulsed a Viet Namese attack on Ha Dong, a few miles southwest of the Tonkin capital.

McClure Returning to U. S.

BERLIN, March 24 (AP).—Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, director of the Information Control Division in the American Military Government, is leaving for the United States about May 1 to take a new assignment, either in Washington or New York, responsible sources said today.

Nazis Found Rallying Again

Bavarian Leader Sounds Warning to Once-Persecuted Group

MUNICH, March 24 (AP).—Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Deputy Minister-President of Bavaria, said today a strong resurgence of National Socialism (Nazism) is evident in Germany.

"Nobody can deny that a new National Socialism is rising in the feelings of the people," he said in an address to a union of those once persecuted by the Nazis. "The population has pity for the poor Nazis, but wants to forget the victims of Fascism and the former inmates of concentration camps."

Mrs. Todt to Face Purge Court

NUERNBERG, Germany, March 24 (AP).—Mrs. Elsbeth Todt, widow of Fritz Todt, who built the German Atlantic Wall, soon will face a de-Nazification trial which may throw light on her husband's death. She says she has evidence that her husband was killed by the Nazis for political reasons. She says she intends to present proofs at her trial at Berchtesgaden.

119 Reds, Guerrillas Slain, Greeks Report

Athens, March 24 (AP).—The slayings of 119 Communists and guerrillas, some at a prison and others in battle, were reported today by official and newspaper sources.

The Royalist newspaper *Hestia* said armed villagers killed thirteen

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Communists, who were about to be released from prison, at Aghios Dimitrios, in the Molaoi district. The same villagers killed five more in the district between Apidea and Prostami, *Hestia* said.

The Ministry of Public Order said a Leftist band had been wiped out in a three-day battle east of Salonika on Mount Kerdyllia.

The Conservative newspaper *Ethnos* said 55 guerrillas, including the leader, were killed when a band of 200 was surrounded near Elasson, north of Larissa.

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Greece Names Envoy to U. S.

DAY

Athens, March 24 (A. P.).—Vassili Dendramis, Greek delegate to the United Nations, today was named Ambassador to Washington, subject to the approval of the United States Government.

Dendramis has held the rank of Ambassador in his post with the U. N. Greece has not had an Ambassador to Washington since Cimon P. Diamantopoulos died from a heart attack last December.

U. N. Balkan Group in Sofia.

Sofia, March 24 (A. P.).—United States, Chinese and Greek representatives on the United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission arrived here today by plane from Greece. Included in the group was Mark F. Ethridge Jr., United States delegate.

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U. S. Deck Officers Join World Union

Brussels, March 24 (A. P.).—The American Association of Deck-Officers has joined the International Transport Workers Federation, the federation announced today.

Albany Group in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, March 24 (AP)—A delegation representing the Albany, N. Y., committee for the "adoption" of Nijmegen passed through The Hague today en route to Nijmegen. The delegation will investigate the needs of the war-damaged city, which was liberated by the United States Eighty-second Airborne Division. John Hatch, head of the delegation, said gifts would be shipped from Albany.

BEVIN, STALIN HOLD PARLEY ON REICH

MAR 5 1947

British Leader Urges Stronger Alliance Against German Aggression.

Wes Gallagher

MOSCOW, March 24—(AP) Ernest Bevin conferred for an hour and 15 minutes tonight with Prime Minister Stalin, and it was authoritatively learned that the British foreign secretary urged the strengthening and extension of the British-Russian alliance against German aggression.

Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov was present during the interview.

NIGHT

It had been understood that Bevin intended to discuss with Stalin a United States proposal for a four-power pact covering German demilitarization for 40 years. There was no official anouncement, however, of what was covered in the meeting.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault conferred last week with Stalin. U.S. Secretary of State Marshall is the only visiting member of the council of foreign ministers who has not yet met with the generalissimo.

Council Reconvenes Tomorrow

The council was in recess today, but will reconvene tomorrow for the third week of discussions on Germany and Austria.

Other developments today included:

1. The French delegation proposed that a four-power meeting be convened in Paris before next July 1 to organize emigration of Germans from Germany to France and other countries. This action was taken in connection with French plans to reduce the heavy population of Germany, which the French contend is a "war potential."

The French also proposed that the transfer of German nationals to Germany, from such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia, be suspended.

2. A four-power coordinating committee, appointed by the ministers to sort out matters of agreement and disagreement on the German treaty, held a stormy meeting. Subjects covered thus far indicated that the ministers, during the first two weeks of their session, were in disagreement on about three-quarters of the matters discussed.

3. Marshall was reported to have recommended that the number of Allied troops in Germany be reduced to a bare essential minimum, so as to cut occupation costs and help Germany get on her feet economically.

An authoritative source said Marshall's proposal was contained in one of three American papers circulated among the other three ministers. The other papers dealt with German democratization and the compensation of allied nationals whose property had been removed from Germany as reparations or as war booty.

Marshall Asks Troops Cut

Marshall's proposal on occupation troops was reported to specify that the number be cut to the minimum necessary to carry out allied policies and protect security in Germany.

Under the American recommendation, the Allied Control council for Germany would be directed to report by next June 1 on the number of forces it considered needed for each of the four zones as of next July 1 and as of July 1, 1948.

The paper asked the ministers specifically to declare that a reduction in occupation costs was necessary to make the German economy self-supporting, and to expedite German production for exports, the informant said.

The paper on democratization provided that:

1. The German state and federal constitutions should guarantee freedom from search, seizure and arbitrary arrest; and should also guarantee other basic rights.

2. Elections throughout Germany should be supervised by the four-powers. The Allied Control council should be instructed to require observance of the principles of freedom of political action for national political parties.

3. Trade unions should be guaranteed freedom.

4. Ideas and media which contain ideas should be allowed to circulate freely through all of Germany, except for the requirements of military security. Such media should be free from domination by any German government, national or local.

5. Allied personnel and goods should be allowed to move freely through Germany.

The paper on compensation would direct the deputy foreign ministers, who are expected to continue their meetings after their chiefs return home, to work out a plan to compensate United Nations nationals whose property had been removed from Germany. The deputies would report back to the next session of the ministers.

Marshall proposed that no compensation be paid to persons owning interests in German enterprises organized exclusively for war production.

[1900]

U.S. Urges Big 4 To Cut Troops In Germany

MAR 5 1947

Moscow, March 24 (AP)—An authoritative source disclosed tonight that United States Secretary of State Marshall had proposed that the Council of Foreign Ministers, in effect, order a reduction of Allied occupation forces in Germany to the minimum necessary to carry out Allied policies and protect security.

The proposal was made in a paper circulated among V. M. Molotov, Ernest Bevin and Georges Bidault, the Russian, British and French Foreign Ministers, it was learned.

DAY

Under the proposal, the Allied Control Council for Germany would be directed to report by next June 1 what forces it considered necessary for each of the four zones on July 1 and give a similar estimate for July 1, 1948.

Three Papers Passed Around

The paper on occupation forces was one of three passed around by the American delegation to the other Foreign Ministers.

The other papers covered proposals on German democratization and on compensation for Allied nationals whose property had been removed from Germany as reparations or war booty.

In the occupation paper, Marshall asked the Council of Foreign Ministers—which was in recess today—to declare that a reduction of forces and occupation costs is necessary to make the German economy self-supporting as soon as possible and to help expedite German production for export.

The paper on democratization set forth the following main points as representing what the United States wanted in the way of a democratic Germany:

1. Every German state and federal constitution should contain specific and effective guarantees of freedom from search, seizure and arbitrary arrests and guarantees of other basic human rights.

2. The Allied Control Council should be instructed to require observance of the principles of freedom of political action for national political parties, whose leaders would be elected by the membership and responsible to it. Elections throughout Germany should be under four-power supervision and inspection.

3. Freedom for trade unions, with leaders responsible to the membership, would also be guaranteed and the federating of trade unions would not be allowed to impose on the financial or organizational autonomy of member groups.

4. Freedom would be required for the circulation of ideas and the media carrying ideas throughout all Germany, except for the requirement of military security. Marshall specifically said that all such media should be free from the domination of any German government, national or local.

5. Freedom would be guaranteed for the movement of Allied personnel and goods throughout Germany on any form of transportation, including air, and present restrictions would be eliminated except for those that may legally be imposed on individuals by judicial bodies or those that the Control Council might order as necessary for military security and occupation duties.

Directed To Deputies

While the papers on the occupation forces and the various freedoms were laid down as directives for the Council to give to the Allied Control Council, the paper on compensation would be directed to the Deputy Foreign Ministers, who are expected to continue meeting after the Moscow Council adjourns.

The deputies, under Marshall's plan, would be told to recommend to the next Foreign Ministers Council a method for compensating United Nations nationals whose property had been removed from Germany for reparations or war booty. Exceptions would be United Nations nationals who had owned interests in German enterprises organized exclusively for war production.

[1900]

Marshall Jests About New Rumor Of Assassination

MAR 5 1947

Moscow, March 24 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, laughed today about a report that he had been assassinated.

"Well, I was 'assassinated' once in China," he said when asked about the latest report, this one with Moscow as the locale. "Now here it is again. It's the third time I'm worried about. That might be fatalistic."

NIGHT

The latest assassination rumor circulated last week in some parts of the United States.

TWO MOSCOW SOCIAL EVENTS IN CONFLICT

Moscow, March 24 (A. P.).—Two social events will compete tomorrow night for the attention of the Big Four Foreign Ministers—a gala ballet performance and a reception to celebrate Greece's Independence Day.

DAY

Invitations for the reception at the Greek Embassy were sent out early last week to all the Foreign Ministers, many of their delegations and members of the diplomatic corps. Invitations to the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Bolshoi Theater went out only yesterday. The conflict in dates caused considerable talk.

PALESTINE JEWS RAP TERRORISTS

MAR 5 1947

JERUSALEM, March 24—(AP) The Jewish Agency Executive, declaring that every homeless Jew had a right to emigrate to Palestine, said today it would "defend the rights of the Jewish people" before the United Nations.

A resolution passed by the Agency after a week of closed sessions said that if the Palestine question was considered by the UN, the executive "will put the Jewish problem in all its comprehensiveness and urgency before the highest international forum."

"The Jewish people claims for every homeless Jew a right to return to his national home, there to rebuild his life," the resolution continued. "The executive sends greetings to all disposed Jews who are longing for rehabilitation in Palestine x x x."

NIGHT

The executive criticized Jewish terrorist organizations in the Holy Land, and said that they distorted "the true character of Palestine Jewry in the eyes of the world and defeat our political efforts."

Meanwhile, the unexpected departure of Britain's two highest ranking officers in Palestine started a wave of speculation that the British might be planning new security measures for the Holy Land.

Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner, and Lt. Gen. G. H. S. MacMillan, military commander, arrived in London by plane for high-level talks.

There also were many rumors that one or more ships were approaching the coast bearing uncertified Jewish refugees.

The only major act of violence reported during the day was the holdup of the Palestine Discount Bank of Tel Aviv. Ten armed men fled with $110,000 after firing a pistol at one clerk and slugging another.

Jewish Agency Moves To Give Case To U.N.

MAR 5 1947

Jerusalem, March 24 (AP)—The Jewish Agency Executive adopted a resolution today to put the Jewish problem "before the highest international forum," charged Britain with violating its obligations under the Palestine mandate, and said the Jews' fate should rest in their own hands.

DAY

The resolution adopted after a week of closed meetings, said every effort would be made to defend Jewish rights under the mandate if the Palestine problem came before the United Nations. It called for the right to free immigration and large-scale land settlement of Jews in Palestine and demanded establishment of a Jewish state.

It was understood that the presentation of the Jewish case would be left to the six American members of the executive, headed by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, plus Dr. Nahum

Goldman of London, who is leaving this week for New York.

Meanwhile the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, urged that Jews throughout the world boycott British goods as "part of our fight against imperialism." Irgun issued a communique declaring that such a boycott was bound to be effective "because the British now are particularly sensitive to economic reprisals in view of the current struggle for economic existence."

To Deport Yanks.

At the same time it was reported that the Palestine Government had decided that eighteen American sailormen from the ship Abril, which attempted to land uncertified Jewish immigrants in Palestine two weeks ago, would be deported to the United States instead of being tried on charges of abetting illegal immigration.

Tel Aviv Gang Robs Bank Of $80,000

Jerusalem, March 24 (AP)—Tel Aviv police reported that a gang robbed the Palestine Discount Bank of 20,000 pounds (about $80,000) at the peak of business this morning.

The report from the all-Jewish coastal city northwest of here said a group of men first walked into the bank as a screen for the gunmen.

Ten armed men followed a few minutes later, the police reported, and forcing a dozen employés and 50 customers to hold up their hands, scooped up cash from the tills.

The account said that the robbers stopped on their way to a vault at a clerk's cry for help, that one fired at the clerk and another hit him in the head and that the whole gang then fled in waiting taxicabs.

Palestine Chiefs In London For Talks

London, March 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham and Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. McMillan, British High Commissioner and military commanders, respectively, for Palestine, flew in today for talks on the Holy Land's immediate future.

Police guarded London airport when the two men arrived. Whitehall sources reported that Cunningham would see Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones and Prime Minister Attlee to discuss conditions in Palestine following the lifting of martial law.

Arabs Warn Big Four of Trouble

CAIRO, March 24 (AP).—A member of the Palestine Arab Executive Committee said today that the Haj Amin el-Husseini, the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, had advised the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow that "unless Palestine Arabs are given their rights, tremendous disturbances" could be expected not only in Palestine but over the entire Middle East.

The committee member said the Mufti, head of the Executive Committee, had sent a cable to the Moscow conference declaring that the Arabs are "impatient for independence and the end of Jewish immigration into Palestine."

U. S. Consulate In Egypt Threatened

Alexandria, Egypt, March 24 (A. P.).—The United States and Swedish consulates here received notes today signed by the National Committee for National Freedom" threatening destruction by bombs unless Egyptian flags were flown to the right of the consulates' national flags. Several foreign-owned theaters have received similar notes demanding that they play the Egyptian national anthem before and after the screening of films.

Cairo Notified On Loss of Plane

Cairo, March 24 (A. P.).—Egyptian Airlines officials said today they had been advised that a twin-engined Beechcraft plane purchased by the company in the United States had crashed in the Azores while en route here. The pilot and co-pilot were reported killed. No one else was aboard.

The flight was said to have originated in Wichita, Kan.

The United States Army Air Transport Command said in New York last night that the wreck of the plane had been found near Santa Maria, in the Azores, by two search planes from the near-by ATC base at Lagens Field. A dispatch from Montreal said that the pilot and co-pilot were Canadians ferrying the craft to Cairo. They were identified as Capt. Hector Smith, 27, and Radio Navigator Gerald L. Pollock, 33 years old, both of Montreal.

Fight to Finish On Reds Urged By Kuomintang

MAR 5 1947

'Aid in Crushing Rebellion' Promised, but Hope for Final Settlement Is Held

NANKING, March 24 (AP).—The executive committee of the Kuomintang (government party) issued a manifesto today calling for a finish fight against "the Communist rebellion" but holding out some hope of an eventual settlement. The manifesto declared the Communists were "the greatest obstacle to national unity and enforcement of the constitution."

It said that after completion of the projected government reorganization the Kuomintang would co-operate with minority parties to "crush the Communist rebellion, protect the existence of the Chinese race and deliver the populace from its present privations."

It concluded: "By carrying on the fight against the Communists we want to convince them of the undependability of their armed strength, so that they eventually will change their minds, cease destructive activities and become a lawful party."

In winding up a long committee session, the members adopted a fifteen-point economic program calling for currency stabilization, aid to private enterprise, invitations to foreign capital and prohibition of monopolies.

Generallissimo Chiang Kai-shek told a joint meeting of the government heads and committee members that they must have confidence in his leadership. He deplored committee attacks on Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, Governor Chen Yi, of Formosa and former Premier T. V. Soong.

ernment party) convention, today demanded confidence in his leadership and said the political future of the Kuomintang depended upon unity within the party.

The Generalissimo deplored attacks at the convention against Government officials and declared that the period between now and September would be a most critical one for the Kuomintang. He obviously referred primarily to the campaign against the Chinese Communists.

Secret Policy Debate

Chiange spoke after the Kuomintang's Central Committee, concluding a ten-day secret debate on China's foreign policy, urged that Russia be asked to hand over the Manchurian port of Dairen and open negotiations over industrial machinery removed from Manchuria.

Sources who attended said the committee adopted a formal resolution urging this action. It called specifically for prompt Russian fulfillment of the Chinese-Russian treaty of 1945, under which Dairen was to be a Chinese-administered free port. Thus far, Chinese troops are outside the city, waiting for the Soviet garrison to move out.

A second meeting of Kuomintang delegates was concluded with issuance of a manifesto in which the party reiterated its determination to stamp out the Chinese Communists as "the greatest obstacle to national unity and enforcement of the constitution."

"By carrying on the fight against the Communists, we want to convince them of the undependability of their armed strength so that they eventually will change their minds, cease destructive activities and become a lawful party," the manifesto added.

Chiang Asks Confidence

Nanking, March 24 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, addressing a joint meeting of Government officials and delegates to the Kuomintang (Gov-

Mission Pillage Laid To Reds

MAR 5 1947

Vatican City, March 24 (AP)—Chinese Communists are accused of destroying Catholic missions under "a preconceived plan" in dispatches received from Peking and Tientsin by the Catholic news agency Fides.

L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, published them today.

Three missions of Shienhsien, Kinghsien and Taming in the Communist-controlled area south of Peking—operated by French, Austrian and Hungarian Jesuits—have been reduced to ruins during the past year with "an identical procedure," the dispatches said.

Aroused Public Feeling

The procedure started with a two-month campaign to arouse public feeling against the missionaries, it was charged.

The published account continued:

Finally, last January 5, members of the "people's militia" broke into one of the mission houses, arrested Msgr. Brellinger, apostolic prefect; eight priests and a brother—all of them Austrians.

Dragged To Public Square

Shouting "down with foreign oppressors of the people" and "down with the capitalists," the militiamen dragged the group to a public square. There a gathering of some 5,000 persons acted as a "tribunal of the people."

Accusations against the missionaries went back 47 years to the time of the Boxer Rebellion. When commissioners asked what should be done with the missionaries, the throng replied that they should be imprisoned.

Three days later the group was fined 53,000,000 Communist dollars by a court of 100 commissioners. The missionaries, excepting the apostolic prefect and another, were then set free, but on the following day, the Fides dispatches said, "The pillage began."

Belongings Seized

Furniture, equipment and livestock were taken—all of it in supposed satisfaction of the fine. For the liberation of the two missionaries still held the commissioners asked another 5,000,000 Communist dollars.

The result to date, Fides said, has been the confiscation of everything that the missions owned.

MONTBATTEN TAKES OATH

MAR 5 1947

New Viceroy Of India Pleads For National Unity

New Delhi, March 24 (AP)—Admiral Lord Mountbatten was sworn in today as Viceroy of India and, in a precedent-breaking speech, called upon India's political leaders to set their house in order by the time the British leave the country.

A short time later he conferred with three of India's biggest political leaders. They were the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes; Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the All-India Congress Party; Laquat Ali Khan, of the Moslem League. Nehru and Ali Kahn are members of the Interim Indian Government.

Mountbatten conferred also with the Maharajah of Bikaner, a power in the Chamber of Princes.

The swearing in and conferences took place against a background of communal violence which has accompanied the inability of the dissident factions to get together on a plan for Indian independence.

A Government communiqué from the Punjab tonight said eight persons were killed, two of them burned to death, in rioting at Hodal, near the border of Delhi province.

Resplendent in his white navy uniform decorated with his many service ribbons, the new Viceroy said from the viceregal throne:

"This is not a normal viceroyalty on which I am embarking. His Majesty's Government are resolved to transfer power by June, 1948, and, since new constitutional arrangements must be made and many complicated questions of administration resolved — all of which will take time to put into effect—this means a solution must be reached within the next few months.

"I believe that every political leader in India feels, as I do, the urgency of the task before us. I hope soon to be in close consultation with them and I will give them all the help I can.

"Meanwhile, every one of us must do what he can to avoid any word or action which might lead to further bitterness or add to the toll of innocent victims."

Mountbatten Takes Oath As Viceroy

MAR 5 1947

New Delhi, March 24 (AP)—Admiral Viscount Mountbatten was sworn in as India's last viceroy today and promptly broke precedent by making a speech from the viceregal throne in which he appealed for co-operation in finding a solution to India's problems "within the next few months."

He took the oath in the presence of princes in gay turbans, more soberly clad members of the Cabinet and about 400 guests gathered in Durbar reception hall.

Commenting that it was not usual for a speech to be made at a swearing-in ceremony, Mountbatten said:

"This is not a normal viceroyalty on which I am embarking. His majesty's Government is resolved to transfer the power by June, 1948, and since new constitutional arrangements must be made and many complicated questions of administration resolved—all of which will take time to put into effect—this means a solution must be reached within the next few months.

"I believe that every political leader in India feels as I do the urgency of the task before us. I hope soon to be in close consultation with them and I will give them all the help I can.

"Meanwhile," he continued, "everyone must do what he can to avoid any word or action which might lead to further bitterness or add to the toll of innocent victims.

I know," Mountbatten said, "how very many there are who are determined to work to that end, and I shall do everything I can to support them. . . . I am under no illusion about the difficulty of my task. I shall need the greatest good will possible and I am asking India today for that good will."

Meanwhile, renewed outbreaks between old Delhi's religious communities resulted today in the imposition of a week-long 6-P.M.-to-7-A.M. curfew, prepublication censorship of news about communal disturbances in Delhi province, and renewed patrolling by the police and military.

Five persons were officially reported injured in stabbings and stone throwings following yesterday's Sikh-Moslem clashes on Pakistan Day, in which two persons were killed and a number injured.

Deputy Commissioner M. S. Randhawa said he led the searches of a number of places for weapons and at one spot seized a bundle of about twenty spears and arrested 25 persons, including Moslem League national guardsmen.

Dutch, Indonesians Set Signing Of Agreement

MAR 5 1947

Batavia, Java, March 24 (AP)—Officials of the Dutch, Government and the Indonesian Republic agreed today to sign the Cheribon agreement tomorrow, thus ending nineteen months of revolution and bloodshed.

The ceremony will take place in ancient Rijswijk Palace in Batavia. Under the agreement, the Netherlands will recognize the sovereignty

30.24-8709

of the Indonesian Republic over Java, Sumatra and Madoera. In return, the republic will affiliate with Borneo, Celebes, Netherlands New Guinea, the Lesser Sundas and other Dutch islands, in a United States of Indonesia. The Indonesian states will be linked with Holland under the Dutch crown.

Cargo Seizure Ruled Legal

MAR 5 1947

Batavia, Java, March 24 (AP)—Judge M. L. Swaab of the Dutch Land Court today confirmed confiscation by the Netherlands East Indies Government of the $3,000,000 cargo of the United States Liberty ship Martin Behrman.

The Government seized the cargo, including rubber, cinchona (quinine) bark and sisal fiber, early this month on ground that the cargo, taken on at the Indonesian Republican port of Cheribon, had been loaded in defiance of Dutch export regulations.

DAY

Costs Levied Against Captain

The court ordered that costs of the legal proceedings be paid by Capt. Rudy Gray, master of the 7,176-ton vessel, which is operated by the Isbrandtsen Company, Inc., of New York. Gray and James Ryan, company lawyers, earlier had left the courtroom after challenging the court's jurisdiction.

The court clerk said the judgment directed Gray to hand over the Martin Behrman's cargo to the N.E.I. Government at once. Unloading of the ship, under way for ten days, was expected to be finished late this week in Batavia harbor, where she was brought from Cheribon.

Ryan said yesterday the company had notified him that it would send a second ship—the 6,214-ton Flying Cloud—to Java. The Flying Cloud, loaded with textiles from Manila, was expected to reach Java next Sunday.

Hans Isbrandtsen, head of the firm in New York, was reported to have rejected a Dutch offer to let the Martin Behrman leave Batavia with a duplicate cargo. He was quoted as saying the proposal settled nothing.

South Africa Concessions Denied

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 24 (AP)—Finance Minister J. H. Hofmeyr said today that no concessions were made to American industries before South Africa's recent lend-lease settlement. He also told the House of Assembly that no permission was given to the United States to use strategic bases in the Union. His statement was made in reply to questions by opposition members as to whether secret clauses were attached to the settlement.

B-17 Blasted And Riddled By Storm Lands Safely

MAR 5 1947

Tokyo, March 24 (AP)—Far East Air Force headquarters told today of the terror-ridden flight of a Flying Fortsess lashed by lightning that riddled it with holes and rocked it with explosions but failed to knock it down.

The Fortress, en route to Okinawa from Japan, ran into sleet, snow, rain—and lightning—while flying at 8,000 feet on the morning of February 26, the announcement said. Lieut. Col. Michael N. W. McCoy, of Los Angeles, was commanding the ship, and five others were aboard.

DAY

Damage Listed

The plane landed at Okinawa after three hours of flying by dead reckoning and the shaken crew found these damages:

Seventeen holes through the right wing and aileron; numerous holes from nose to tail with assorted wrinkles, melted wiring and other "bruises"; camera doors blown open; part of the underside of the left wing blown out; shield of the loop antenna destroyed; trailing antenna knocked off; No. 1 turbo-amplifier burned out.

Radios Burned Out

McCoy said the first flash of lightning apparently struck the plane's right wing tip. A few minutes later the crew heard an explosion like a 75-mm. cannon's report. Other explosions followed.

"That was only the beginning," said McCoy. "The radio floor was blown up against the ceiling of the airplane, all radio sets being burned out. Air was rushing up through the bottom of the fuselage, as the camera doors had been blown off. We decided to descend as rapidly as possible in order to ditch the aircraft in case of fire and get out of the weather conditions that were causing the trouble."

The plane emerged from the storm at 1,500 feet. Since it was still flying, McCoy decided to continue to Okinawa, three hours away.

MAR 5 1947

War Crime Tribunal Seeks To Speed Trials

Tokyo, March 24 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal trying 26 Japanese leaders on war-crime charges offered today to grant the defense a week's recess on condition that future testimony be submitted in advance in affidavits and that the defense be prepared to continue until June without further delay.

DAY

The tribunal move came after hearings revealed the defense case was near a breakdown because of two factors — inadequate stenographic equipment and language difficulties in interviewing prospective witnesses.

Tribunal President Sir William Webb said submission of testimony in affidavit form appeared the only way to expedite the trial and prevent Japanese witnesses from delivering lengthy speeches.

7 Fires In British Zone

Kure, Japan, March 24 (AP)—The seventh large fire in the British Commonwealth occupation force zone within two weeks gutted the men's canteen at the 20th Australian Field Ambulance cantonment in Kaitaichi yesterday. Two soldiers, who were fireproofing heaters in the building when the fire started, escaped injury.

Vice Marshal Visits Japan

Kure, Japan, March 24 (AP)—Air Vice Marshal J. A. Jagoe, chaplain-in-chief of the Royal Air Force, is inspecting British Commonwealth air stations in Japan.

Venereal Disease Rate Cut.

Yokohama, March 24 (A. P.).—The venereal disease rate for United States Eighth Army troops has dropped to one case per 478 men, the lowest since November 16, 1945, Col. Phillip L. Cook, Eighth Army surgeon, reported today. He attributed the drop to intensive education of the men.

Plea Of Innocent Made In Roxas Grenade Case

Manila, *Tuesday*, March 25 (AP)—Julio Guillen, 50-year-old barber, pleaded innocent to charges of murder and multiple attempted murder in the attempt to assassinate President Manuel A. Roxas a fortnight ago.

The charges were filed yesterday after a Government alienist reported Guillen was sane.

Guillen told the Court he was not ready to make his plea; he needed more time, he said, to explain properly why he tried to kill the President. The plea of innocent was entered, however.

The grenade which was thrown at Roxas failed to injure the President, but wounded six others, one of whom later died.

Transfer Of Army Surplus Goods Denied

MAR 5 1947

Manila, March 24 (AP)—A charge by a Philippine senator that United States Army surplus properties were being transferred from the Philippines to several Asiatic countries by American authorities was denied today by a United States Army spokesman.

The spokesman said that aside from a shipment to Korea, no authorized transfers were being made. Whatever shipments of military supplies were going to southeast Asia undoubtedly were streaming through black-market channels, he added.

Senator Salipada Pendatun had said surpluses were being transferred to the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, China, India and Korea.

U. S. Honors Spanish Priest

MANILA, March 24 (AP).—A Spanish Jesuit priest, the Rev. Miguel Selga, has received an award of the American Medal of Freedom from the United States Army for aiding American forces by maintaining weather services during the initial weeks of the Pacific war. Selga, now en route to retirement in Spain, was director of the Philippine Weather Bureau observatory.

Philippines Re-enter Straw Hat Market

Manila, March 24 (A. P.).—The Philippines re-entered the quality straw hat market yesterday with the shipment by air of 20,000 buntal fiber hats similar to the so-called Panama hats of Ecuador and Colombia.

The shipment was destined to a New York manufacturer (Knox). Shippers said it was the first of a series to be sent monthly

STRIKE BEGINS IN KOREA

Utilities Workers Demand Release of 3 Union Officials

SEOUL, Korea, March 22 (AP)—Employes of the Government-controlled National Railroad, the Seoul Electric Company and the Seoul Telephone Company began a twenty-four-hour strike today.

Occupation intelligence officers said the strikers were affiliated with the leftist South Korean Labor party. The officers called the strike "a show of strength by the party."

The strikers demanded the release of three union officials arrested recently for calling an unauthorized meeting, freedom of unions "from police interference," "progressive labor laws" and an increase in food rations by about one-third.

KOREA SEIZES LEFTISTS

MAR 5 1947

Officers of Unions Accused of Fomenting Utility Strike

SEOUL, Korea, March 24 (AP)—Metropolitan Police Chief T. S. Chang announced today the arrest of 120 persons throughout American-occupied southern Korea on charges of fomenting a twenty-four-hour strike of railroad and utility company employes.

He said those arrested were "leading officers" of five Leftist political and labor organizations.

The struck companies resumed normal operations today.

Leftist newspapers attacked a report that an interim independent Government responsible to an American civilian high commissioner might succeed the Military Government in southern Korea. The report, given to the press in Washington by Dr. Syngman Rhee, Korean leader, was described as "a scheme to sell Korea down the river."

Leftist Press Attacks Korea Occupation Plan

Seoul, March 24 (AP)—Leftist newspapers attacked editorially today a report that an interim independent government responsible to an American civilian high commissioner might succeed the military government in American-occupied South Korea.

The report, given to the press in Washington by Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korea independence leader, was described by the Leftist papers as "a scheme to sell Korea down the river" and "intrigue to divide and dissent the country permanently."

Russia, occupying North Korea, has rejected United States proposals to resume negotiations for uniting the country under a provisional government.

Chungoi *Daily News*, published by Lyuh Woon Hyung, former head of the Leftist Peoples party, declared that "if one Korean government were set up from Washington and aother from Moscow, only lunatics would believe the Korean question would be satisfactorily solved."

Canada Checks Loyalty Of Its Civil Service

OTTAWA, March 24 (AP).—An inter-departmental committee is making a survey of measures now being taken to check on the loyalties of persons in Canada's civil service with a view to determining whether present precautions are sufficient, it was learned today.

The committee was established some time after publication of the Royal commission report on espionage activities in Canada. One official said there has been no change in procedure in civil service admissions. All employees are subjected to a thorough screening before entering the service and those whose records are in question are not employed.

MAR 5 1947

SAYS SOCIALISM FAILS

Montreal, March 24.—The failure of collectivism is "inevitable" because it cannot raise the standard of living sufficiently, Robert R. Wason, president of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., and chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared here today.

Urging that Canada work with the United States in exporting the private competitive enterprise system, Wason told the Canadian Club that his prediction included the democratic socialism being tried in Britain and the totalitarian socialism of Soviet Russia.

DAY

"The United States and Canada alone believe that improved standards of living cannot be obtained by national monopolies or international cartels," he said. "If our peoples projected our faiths in the competitive enterprise that made us, as Communism has pressed its will on poverty-stricken people, this struggle would have been won and liberty in the world would now be certain."

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DOWNED ARMY C-54 SIGHTED

Boats And Helicopter Going To Rescue In Newfoundland

NIGHT

Stephenville, Newfoundland, March 24 (AP)—A United States Army C-54 transport, missing since Sunday afternoon, was found today crashed 25 miles south of here, and rescue operation directors promised that survivors would be evacuated by tomorrow afternoon.

Two boats carrying ground rescue parties were to leave here at midnight for the crash scene, and a United States Coast Guard helicopter, flown from New York, was being prepared for evacuation hops to begin at 5 A.M. tomorrow.

Signals Indicate Casualties

Nine persons were aboard the plane when it crashed. Crewmen of search planes which located it today said four or five men were seen walking near the wreck. The four-engined transport appeared to be little damaged, but signals from the survivors indicated there were several injuries.

Survival kits were dropped at the scene by a search plane, a United States Army Transport Command plane based at Harmon Field, Stephenville.

There are no roads on the 1,500-foot plateau where the transport came down. The desolate, forested area is about 4 miles from the Newfoundland Railroad and about the same distance from the fishing village of St. Teresa on St. George's Bay, but isolated from both by cliff-like rocks and dense forest.

Tribute To Pilot's Skill

Veteran pilots at Harmon Field said the fact that there were any survivors of the crash was a tribute to the pilot's skill. They said he apparently had crash landed without much damage to the plane and had prevented fire.

The cause of the accident remained unknown. It occurred only a few miles from the scene of the wreck of an American Overseas airliner last Fall in which 39 persons died.

The four-engined Skymaster was en route Sunday from Westover Field, Mass., to Stephenville. It last reported its position as five miles southwest of Harmon field at 2.30 P.M.

When it failed to appear over the field, search planes were sent up and a crash boat was sent cruising St. George's Bay to look for signs of wreckage.

WARTIME BIG 3 PACTS REVEALED

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Allies Wanted Turkey to Enter Conflict in 1943, Documents Disclose.

WASHINGTON, March 24—(AP) Secret sections of the wartime Big Three agreements were made public tonight, disclosing that the United States and its allies wanted Turkey in the war in 1943.

This contrasted with a view expressed by Undersecretary of State Acheson during his testimony on the pending proposal to aid Turkey and Greece against Communism. He told congress that Turkey's neutrality served the allies better than if she had gone to war against Germany.

NIGHT

The State Department released what it said was the complete text of the agreements made at Tehran and Yalta by the late President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, and at Potsdam by President Truman, Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee of Britain.

It did so at the demands of congressmen who wanted the information made public in connection with the Greek-Turkey plan.

Most of the contents of these agreements had come to light previously. What was new was the full statement of the military conclusions reached at Tehran, and the exact wording of other papers whose substance only had been known.

The documents showed that Russia, now seeking a share with Turkey in defense of the Dardanelles, had raised the proposal at Yalta in February, 1945. Stalin sought revision of the Montreux Convention which covers control of the straights, and Roosevelt and Churchill agreed that Turkey "should be informed at the appropriate moment."

Then, at Potsdam, the Big Three "recognized" that the Montreux pact "should be revised as failing to meet present-day conditions." No details were stipulated.

"It was agreed," the text shows, "that as the next step, the matter should be the subject of direct conversations between each of the three governments and the Turkish government."

The wording of this agreement, which now has given rise to controversy between Moscow and the western capitals, had not been available previously. The Russians hold that it sanctions two-sided negotiations between Russia and Turkey. The United States contends that any negotiations with Turkey should be by Russia, Britain and the U.S. together.

Stand On Turkey Revealed

The proposal for Turkey to enter the war was outlined in the Tehran military conclusions. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were "agreed that, from the military point of view, it was most desirable that Turkey should come into the war on the side of the Allies before the end of the year." That was on Dec. 1, 1943.

In that connection, Stalin pledged that "if Turkey found herself at war with Germany and as a result Bulgaria declared war on Turkey or attacked her, the Soviet would immediately be at war with Bulgaria." Negotiations were proposed to inform Turkey of this commitment by Moscow.

Russia then was officially at peace with Bulgaria, which borders that part of Turkey north and west of the Dardanelles. But Russia declared war on Bulgaria anyway on Sept. 5, 1944.

Turkey did not enter the war until Germany's end was near—Feb. 23, 1945, effective March 1.

The Tehran military conclusions also contained these clauses:

1. "That the partisans in Yugoslavia should be supported by supplies and equipment to the greatest possible extent and also by commando operations."

2. "Took note of Marshall Stalin's statement that if Turkey found herself at war with Germany and as a result Bulgaria declared war on Turkey or attacked her, the Soviet would immediately be at war with Bulgaria."

3. Said that operation "Overlord"—the secret word which sent Allied forces swarming across the channel—was originally scheduled for May, 1944. The actual invasion took place a month later. The Big Three conference noted Marshal Stalin's declaration that the Soviet forces simultaneously would launch an offensive against Germany from the east to prevent a diversion of Hitler's armies to the west.

The documents, disclosing approximately 20 clauses which never have been made public, were furnished the press as a result of congressional demands for publication of "background" material in connection with the Greek-Turkish aid program.

Yalta Points Revealed

Release of the formal protocol of the Crimea conference at Yalta disclosed these new points:

1. Agreement by the United States, Britain and Russia that they would act collectively to insure the "complete disarmament, demilitarization and dismemberment of Germany," as deemed "requisite for future peace and security."

(A point of issue in current discussions in Moscow by the foreign ministers conference is over making Germany an economic, self-supporting entity.)

2. Here it was decided that France should be given a zone of occupation in Germany and agreed upon that the French provisional government—then headed by Gen. DeGaulle—should be invited to become a member of the allied control council for Germany.

3. Reviewed reparations to be collected from Germany, deciding that they would be in three forms—removal within two years of such things as equipment, machine tools, rolling stock, German investments abroad and shares of industrial, transport and other German enterprises "to destroy the country's war potential"; goods from current production for a period to be fixed, and "use of German labor."

This offered the first evidence that the United States, through President Roosevelt, had agreed that labor should be listed as an item for reparations.

4. Disclosed that even then the Soviet Union had put forward proposals calling for the revision of the Montreux Convention—the diplomatic document which governs control of the strategic Dardanelles Straits. This statement said that the Turkish government "should be informed at the appropriate moment."

The question of the Dardanelles has been a major factor in the American decision to send aid to Greece and Turkey.

Britain To Publish Yalta, Potsdam Pacts

London, March 24 (AP)—Minister of State Hector McNeil announced today that Britain would publish the complete Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

The white papers, McNeil told the Commons, will include a protocol on the employment of German labor as reparations.

Pressed by Laborites who complained they had been assured there was no secret agreement of any kind, McNeil replied that he could speak only for Britain's present Government, and added:

"I can only repeat that we are arranging for the publication of the two complete agreements. It is true that the Crimea Conference agreement did deal with prisoner-of-war labor."

The Text of the Full Potsdam Agreement as Made Public Yesterday by State Department

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(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, March 24 — Following is the text of the agreements made at the Berlin (Potsdam) conference between President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin, as released today by the State Department:

Protocol of Proceedings of Berlin Conference

The Berlin conference of the three heads of government of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., and U.K., which took place from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, came to the following conclusions:

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The following section of the agreement was published Aug. 3, 1945.

A. The conference reached the following agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers to do the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements:

[The section from this point to the next italicised note was published Aug. 3, 1945.]

[1]

There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France and the United States.

[2]

(I) The Council shall normally meet in London, which shall be the permanent seat of the joint secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Minister, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

(II) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than Sept. 1, 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

[3]

(I) As its immediate important task the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a Government adequate for the purpose is established.

(II) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned. For the purpose of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

(III) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the member Governments.

[4]

(I) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a state not represented thereon, such state should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

(II) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problems under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested states. In other cases, the Council may convoke a formal conference of the state chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem.

[Here ends the previously published part of this section of the agreement.]

B. It was agreed that the three Governments should each address an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council. The text of the approved invitation was as follows:

Council of Foreign Ministers draft for identical invitation to be sent separately by each of the three Governments to the Governments of China and France.

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. consider it necessary to begin without delay the essential preparatory work upon the peace settlements in Europe. To this end they are agreed that there should be established a Council of the Foreign Ministers of the five great powers to prepare treaties of peace with the European enemy states, for submission to the United Nations. The Council would also be empowered to propose settlements of outstanding territorial questions in Europe and to consider such other matters as member Governments might agree to refer to it.

The text adopted by the Three Governments is as follows:

(Here insert final agreed text of the proposal.)

"In agreement with the Governments of the United States, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and U.S.S.R., the United States Government, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Government extend a cordial invitation to the Government of China (France) to adopt the text quoted above and to join in setting up the Council. His Majesty's Government, the United States Government, the Soviet Government attach much importance to the participation of the Chinese Government (French Government) in the proposed arrangements and they hope to receive an early and favorable reply to this invitation."

C. It was understood that the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific purposes named in the text would be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodical consultation between the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

D. The conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of surrender for Germany, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of the Control Council at Berlin and the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly, it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

[The section from this point to the next italicized note was published Aug. 3, 1945.]

II. THE PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN THE TREATMENT OF GERMANY IN THE INITIAL CONTROL PERIOD

A. Political Principles.

[1]

In accordance with the agreement on control machinery in Germany, supreme authority in Germany is exercised, on instructions from their respective Governments, by the commanders in chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

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[2]

So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

[3]

The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(I) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:

(a) All German land, naval and air forces, the SS, SA, SD and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the general staff, the officers' corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans organizations and all other mili-

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tary and semi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and nazism;

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(II) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(III) To destroy the National Socialist party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to insure that they are not revived in any form and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(IV) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

[4]

All Nazi laws which provide the basis of the Hitler regime or established discriminations on grounds of race, creed or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

[5]

War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

[6]

All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

[7]

German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

[8]

The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

[9]

The administration in Germany should be directed toward the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end:

(I) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(II) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(III) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (Land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(IV) For the time being, no central German Government shall be established. Nothwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

[10]

Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

B. Economic principles:

In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in Paragraph 15. Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by the Allied Commission on reparations and approved by the Governments concerned, or if not removed, shall be destroyed.

[12]

At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

[13]

In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

[14]

During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end, common policies shall be established in regard to:

(a) Mining and industrial production and its allocation;
(b) Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
(c) Wages, prices and rationing;
(d) Import and export programs for Germany as a whole;
(e) Currency and banking, central taxation and customs;
(f) Reparation and removal of industrial war potential;
(g) Transportation and communications.

In applying these policies, account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

[15]

Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy, but only to the extent necessary:

(a) To carry out programs of industrial disarmament, demilitarization, of reparations and of approved exports and imports.
(b) To assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries, excluding the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.)
(c) To insure in the manner determined by the Central Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.
(d) To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.
(e) To control all German public and private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, etc., connected with economic activities.

[16]

In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

[17]

Measures shall be promptly taken:

(a) To effect essential repair of transport;
(b) To enlarge coal production;
(c) To maximize agricultural output; and
(d) To effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

[18]

Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

[19]

Payment of reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany, the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in Paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the reparations agreement.

III. REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

[1]

Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R. and from appropriate German external assets.

[2]

The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

[3]

The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western zones and from appropriate German external assets.

[4]

In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western zones:

(a) 15 per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.
(b) 10 per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

[5]

The amount of equipment to be removed from the Western zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

[6]

Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in Paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4(a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof. The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparation shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the zone commander in the zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

[7]

Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect to such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of Paragraph 6.

[8]

The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Western zones of Germany as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in Paragraph 9 below.

[9]

The Governments of the U. K. and U. S. A. renounce all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and eastern Austria.

[10]

The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

[Here ends the previously published section of the agreement.]

IV. DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE

A. The following principles for the distribution of the German Navy were agreed:

[1]

The total strength of the German surface navy, excluding ships sunk and those taken over from Allied nations, but including ships under construction or repair, shall be divided equally among the U. S. S. R., U. K., and U. S. A.

[2]

Ships under construction or repair mean those ships whose construction or repair may be completed within three to six months, according to the type of ship. Whether such ships under construction or repair shall be complete or repaired shall be determined by the technical commission appointed by the three powers and referred to below, subject to the principle that their completion or repair must be achieved within the time limits above provided, without any increase of skilled employment in the German shipyards and without permitting the reopening of any German shipbuilding or connected industries. Completion date means the date when a ship is able to go out on its first trip, or, under peacetime standards, would refer to the customary date of delivery by shipyard to the government.

[3]

The larger part of the German submarine fleet shall be sunk. Not more than thirty submarines shall be preserved and divided equally between the U. S. S. R., U. K. and U. S. A. for experimental and technical purposes.

[4]

All stocks of armament, ammunition and supplies of the German Navy appertaining to the vessels transferred pursuant to Paragraps 1 and 3 hereof shall be handed over to the respective powers receiving such ships.

[5]

The three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite naval commission comprising two representatives for each Government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the three Governments for the allocation of specific German warships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the three Governments regarding the German fleet. The commission will hold its first meeting not later than 15 Aug., 1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each delegation on the commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect German warships wherever they may be located.

[6]

The three Governments agreed that transfers, including those of ships under construction and repair, shall be completed as soon as possible, but not later than 15 Feb., 1946. The commission will submit fortnightly reports, including proposals for the progressive allocation of the vessels when agreed by the commission.

B. The following principles for the distribution of the German merchant marine were agreed:

[1]

The German merchant marine, surrendered to the three powers and wherever located, shall be divided equally among the U.S.S.R., the U. K. and the U. S. A. The actual transfers of the ships to the respective countries shall take place as soon as practicable after the end of the war against Japan. The United Kingdom and the United States will provide out of their shares of the surrendered German merchant ships appropriate amounts for other allied states whose merchant marines have suffered heavy losses in the common cause against Germany, except that the Soviet Union shall provide out of its share for Poland.

[2]

The allocation, manning and operation of these ships during the Japanese war period shall fall under the cognizance and authority of the combined shipping adjustment board and the United Maritime Authority.

[3]

While actual transfer of the ships shall be delayed until after the end of the war with Japan, a tripartite shipping commission shall inventory and value all available ships and recommend a specific distribution in accordance with Paragraph 1.

[4]

German inland and coastal ships determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the basic German peace economy by the Allied Control Council of Germany shall not be included in the shipping pool thus divided among the three powers.

[5]

The three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite merchant marine commission comprising two representatives for each Government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the three Governments for the allocation of specific German merchant ships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the three Governments regarding the German merchant ships. The commission will hold its first meeting not later than Sept. 1, 1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each delegation on the commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect the German merchant ships wherever they may be located.

[The sections from this point to the next italicized note, except for the single sentence at the end of "VII. Austria," were published Aug. 3, 1945.]

V. CITY OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE ADJACENT AREA

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government to the effect that, pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above, subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

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VI. WAR CRIMINALS

The three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of these major war criminals whose crimes under the Moscow declaration of October, 1943, have no particular geographical localization. The three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of these major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before 1 September.

VII. AUSTRIA

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria. The three Governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the City of Vienna.

It was agreed that reparations should not be exacted from Austria.

VIII. POLAND

A. Declaration:

We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the three powers. The establishment by the British and United States Governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

The British and United States Governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity as the recognized Government of the Polish state in the property belonging to the Polish state located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be. They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish state which may have been wrongfully alienated.

The three powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go, including members of the Polish armed forces and the merchant marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens.

The three powers note that the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea Conference, has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference, the three heads of Government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the conference and have fully presented their views. The three heads of Government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemuende, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Niesse River and along the Western Niesse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former Free City of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish state and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

IX. CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be terminated by the conclusion of peace treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied Governments will share these views.

For their part, the three Governments have included the preparation for a peace treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress toward re-establishment of a democratic government and institutions. The conclusion of such a peace treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the three Governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing peace treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of peace treaties with recognized democratic governments in these states will also enable the three Governments to support applications from them for membership of the United Nations. The three Governments agree to examine each separately in the near future, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those countries.

The three Governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As regards the admission of other states into the United Nations organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that:

"1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

"2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The three Governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those states which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The three Governments feel bound, however, to make it clear that they, for their part, would not favor any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor states, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

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X. TERRITORIAL TRUSTEESHIP

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the question of trusteeship territories as defined in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations organization.

After an exchange of views on this question, it was decided that the disposition of any former Italian colonial territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy and that the question of Italian colonial territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

XI. REVISED ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION PROCEDURE IN RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY

The three Governments took note that the Soviet representatives on the Allied Control Commissions in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary have communicated to their United Kingdom and United States colleagues proposals for improving the work of the Control Commissions, now that hostilities in Europe have ceased.

The three Governments agreed that the revision of the procedures of the Allied Control Commissions in these countries would now be undertaken, taking into account the interests and responsibilities of the three Governments which together presented the terms of armistice to the respective countries, and accepting as a basis, in respect of all three countries, the Soviet Government's proposals for Hungary as annexed hereto. (Annex I).

XII. ORDERLY TRANSFER OF GERMAN POPULATIONS

The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem, with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending an examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

[Here ends the previously published section of this aspect of the agreements.]

XIII. OIL EQUIPMENT IN RUMANIA

The conference agreed to set up two bilateral commissions of experts, one to be composed of United Kingdom and Soviet members, and one to be composed of United States and Soviet members, to investigate the facts and examine the documents, as a basis for the settlement of questions arising from the removal of oil equipment in Rumania. It was further agreed that these experts shall begin their work within ten days, on the spot.

XIV. IRAN

It was agreed that Allied troops should be withdrawn immediately from Teheran and that further stages of the withdrawal of troops from Iran should be considered at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in London in September, 1945.

XV. THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIER

A proposal by the Soviet Government was examined and the following decisions were reached:

Having examined the question of the Zone of Tangier, the three Governments have agreed that this zone, which includes the City of Tangier and the area adjacent to it, in view of its special strategic importance, shall remain international.

The question of Tangier will be discussed in the near future at a meeting in Paris of representatives of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France.

XVI. THE BLACK SEA STRAITS

The three Governments recognize that the convention concluded at Montreux should be revised as failing to meet present-day conditions.

It was agreed that as the next step the matter should be the subject of direct conversations be-

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Agreements Reached at Yalta Parley

of Big Three Before Germany's Defeat

MAR 5 1947

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—The text of the agreements reached at the Crimea (Yalta) Conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin, as released by the State Department today, follows:

Protocol of Proceedings of Crimea Conference

The Crimea Conference of the heads of the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which took place from Feb. 4 to 11, came to the following conclusions:

I. WORLD ORGANIZATION

It was decided:

1. That a United Nations conference on the proposed world organization should be summoned for Wednesday, 25 April, 1945, and should be held in the United States of America.

2. The nations to be invited to this conference should be:

(a) The United Nations as they existed on 8 Feb., 1945; and

(b) Such of the Associated Nations as have declared war on the common enemy by 1 March, 1945. (For this purpose, by the term "Associated Nations" was meant the eight Associated Nations and Turkey.) When the conference on world organization is held, the delegates of the United Kingdom and United States of America will support a proposal to admit to original membership two Soviet Socialist Republics, i.e., the Ukraine and White Russia.

3. That the United States Government, on behalf of the three powers, should consult the Government of China and the French Provisional Government in regard to decisions taken at the present conference concerning the proposed world organization.

4. That the text of the invitation to be issued to all the nations which would take part in the United Nations conference should be as follows:

"INVITATION

"The Government of the United States of America, on behalf of itself and of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China and of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, invite the Government of ———— to send representatives to a conference of the United Nations to be held on 25 April, 1945, or soon thereafter, at San Francisco, in the United States of America, to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The above-named Governments suggest that the conference consider as affording a basis for such a Charter the proposals for the establishment of a general international organization which were made public last October as a result of the Dumbarton Oaks conference and which have now been supplemented by the following provisions for Section C of Chapter VI:

C. VOTING

"'1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.

"'2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

"'3. Decisions of the Security Council on all matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A and under the second sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.'

"Further information as to arrangements will be transmitted subsequently.

"In the event that the Government of ———— desires in advance of the conference to present views or comments concerning the proposals, the Government of the United States of America will be pleased to transmit such views and comments to the other participating Governments."

Territorial trusteeship:

It was agreed that the five nations which will have permanent seats on the Security Council should consult each other prior to the United Nations conference on the question of territorial trusteeship.

The acceptance of this recommendation is subject to its being made clear that territorial trusteeship will only apply to (a) existing mandates of the League of Nations; (b) territories detached from the enemy as a result of the present war; (c) any other territory which might voluntarily be placed under trusteeship; and (d) no discussion of actual territories is contemplated at the forthcoming United Nations conference or in the preliminary consultations, and it will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories within the above categories will be placed under trusteeship.

[The section from this point to the next italicized note was published Feb. 13, 1945.]

II. DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE

The following declaration has been approved:

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three Governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of nazism and fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter—the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live—the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three Governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where, in their judgment, conditions require, (a) to establish conditions of internal peace; (b) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (c) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of Governments responsive to the will of the people; and (d) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three Governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other Governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three Governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the Declaration by the United Nations and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order, under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

[Here ends the previously published part of this section of the agreements.]

III. DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY

It was agreed that Article 12 (a) of the Surrender Terms for Germany should be amended to read as follows:

"The United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall possess supreme authority with respect to Germany. In the exercise of such authority they will take such steps, including the complete disarmament, demilitarization and dismemberment of Germany as they deem requisite for future peace and security."

The study of the procedure of the dismemberment of Germany was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. [Anthony] Eden [their Foreign Secretary] (chairman), Mr. [John] Winant [of the United States] and Mr. [Fedor T.] Gusev. This body would consider the desirability of associating with it a French representative.

IV. ZONE OF OCCUPATION FOR THE FRENCH AND CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY

It was agreed that a zone in Germany, to be occupied by the French forces, should be allocated

tween each of the three Governments and the Turkish Government.

XVII. INTERNATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS

The conference considered a proposal of the United States delegation on this subject and agreed to refer it for consideration to the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

XVIII. EUROPEAN INLAND TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

The British and United States delegations to the conference informed the Soviet delegation of the desire of the British and United States Governments to reconvene the European Inland Transport Conference and stated that they would welcome assurance that the Soviet Government would participate in the work of the reconvened conference. The Soviet Government agreed that it would participate in this conference.

XIX. DIRECTIVES TO MILITARY COMMANDERS ON ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY

The three Governments agreed that each would send a directive to its representative on the Control Council for Germany informing him of all decisions of the conference affecting matters within the scope of his duties.

XX. USE OF ALLIED PROPERTY FOR SATELLITE REPARATIONS OR "WAR TROPHIES"

The proposal (Annex II) presented by the United States delegation was accepted in principle by the conference, but the drafting of an agreement on the matter was left to be worked out through diplomatic channels.

[The section from this point to the next italicized note was published on Aug. 3, 1945.]

XXI. MILITARY TALKS

During the conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staff of the three Governments on military matters of common interest.

[Here ends the previously published section of the agreements.]

MAR 5 1947

ANNEX I

Text of a letter transmitted on July 12 to the representatives of the United States and United Kingdom Governments on the Allied Control Commission in Hungary.

"In view of the changed situation in connection with the termination of the war against Germany, the Soviet Government finds it necessary to establish the following order of work for the Allied Control Commission in Hungary.

"1. During the period up to the conclusion of peace with Hungary the president (or vice president) of the ACC will regularly call conferences with the British and American representatives for the purpose of discussing the most important questions relating to the work of the ACC. The conferences will be called once in ten days, or more frequently in case of need.

"Directives of the ACC on questions of principle will be issued to the Hungarian authorities by the president of the Allied Control Commission after agreement on these directives with the English and American representatives.

"2. The British and American representatives in the ACC will take part in general conferences of heads of divisions and delegates of the ACC, convoked by the president of the ACC, which meetings will be regular in nature. The British and American representatives will also participate personally or through their representatives in appropriate instances in mixed commissions created by the president of the ACC for questions connected with the execution by the ACC of its functions.

"3. Free movement by the American and British representatives in the country will be permitted, provided that the ACC is previously informed of the time and route of the journeys.

"4. All questions connected with permission for the entrance and exit of members of the staff of the British and American representatives in Hungary will be decided on the spot by the president of the ACC within a time limit of not more than one week.

"5. The bringing in and sending out by plane of mail, cargoes and diplomatic couriers will be carried out by the British and American representatives on the ACC under arrangements and within time limits established by the ACC, or in special cases by previous coordination with the president of the ACC.

"I consider it necessary to add to the above that in all other points the existing statutes regarding the ACC in Hungary, which was confirmed on Jan. 20, 1945, shall remain in force in the future."

ANNEX II

Use of Allied property for satellite reparations or "war trophies."

1. The burden of reparation and "war trophies" should not fall on Allied nationals.

2. Capital equipment. We object to the removal of such Allied property as reparations, "war trophies" or under any other guise. Loss would accrue to Allied nationals as a result of destruction of plants and the consequent loss of markets and trading connections. Seizure of Allied property makes impossible the fulfillment by the satellite of its obligation under the armistice to restore intact the rights and interests of the Allied nations and their nationals.

The United States looks to the other occupying powers for the return of any equipment already removed and the cessation of removals. Where such equipment will not or cannot be returned, the United States will demand of the satellite adequate, effective and prompt compensation to American nationals and that such compensation have priority equal to that of the reparations payment.

These principles apply to all property wholly or substantially owned by Allied nationals. In the event of removals of property in which the American as well as the entire Allied interest is less than substantial, the United States expects adequate, effective and prompt compensation.

3. Current production. While the United States does not oppose reparation out of current production of Allied investments, the satellite must provide immediate and adequate compensation to the Allied nationals including sufficient foreign exchange or products so that they can recover reasonable foreign currency expenditures and transfer a reasonable return on their investment. Such compensation must also have equal priority with reparations.

We deem it essential that the satellites not conclude treaties, agreements or arrangements which deny to Allied nationals access, on equal terms, to their trade, raw materials and industry; and appropriately modify any existing arrangements which may have that effect.

to France. This zone would be formed out of the British and American zones and its extent would be settled by the British and Americans in consultation with the French Provisional Government.

It was also agreed that the French Provisional Government should be invited to become a member of the Allied Control Council for Germany.

V. REPARATION

The following protocol has been approved:

PROTOCOL

ON THE TALKS BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THREE GOVERNMENTS AT THE CRIMEAN CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF THE GERMAN REPARATIONS IN KIND

1. Germany must pay in kind for the losses caused by her to the Allied nations in the course of the war. Reparations are to be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses and have organized victory over the enemy.

2. Reparations in kind is to be exacted from Germany in three following forms:

(a) Removals within two years from the surrender of Germany or the cessation of organized resistance from the national wealth of Germany located on the territory of Germany herself as well as outside her territory (equipment, machine tools, ships, rolling stock, German investments abroad, shares of industrial, transport and other enterprises in Germany, etc.), these removals to be carried out chiefly for purpose of destroying the war potential of Germany.

(b) Annual deliveries of goods from current production for a period to be fixed.

(c) Use of German labor.

3. For the working out on the above principles of a detailed plan for exaction of reparation from Germany an Allied reparation commission will be set up in Moscow. It will consist of three representatives—one from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one from the United Kingdom and one from the United States of America.

4. With regard to the fixing of the total sum of the reparation as well as the distribution of it among the countries which suffered from the German aggression, the Soviet and American delegations agreed as follows:

"The Moscow reparation commission should take in its initial studies as a basis for discussion the suggestion of the Soviet Government that the total sum of the reparation in accordance with the points (a) and (b) of the Paragraph 2 should be 20 billion dollars and that 50 per cent of it should go to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The British delegation was of the opinion that, pending consideration of the reparation question by the Moscow reparation commission, no figures of reparation should be mentioned.

The above Soviet-American proposal has been passed to the Moscow reparation commission as one of the proposals to be considered by the commission.

VI. MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS

The conference agreed that the question of the major war criminals should be the subject of inquiry by the three Foreign Secretaries for report in due course after the close of the conference.

[The section from this point to the next italicized note was published Feb. 13, 1945.]

VII. POLAND

The following declaration on Poland was agreed by the conference:

"A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of the western part of Poland. The Provisional Government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new Government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

"M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present Provisional Government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present Government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

"When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the Government of the U.S.S.R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present Provisional Government of Poland, and the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, and will exchange Ambassadors by whose reports the respective Governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

"The three heads of Government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland. They recognize that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course of the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference."

VIII. YUGOSLAVIA

It was agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and to Dr. [Ivan] Subasitch:

(a) That the Tito-Subasitch agreement should immediately be put into effect and a new Government formed on the basis of the agreement.

(b) That as soon as the new Government has been formed it should declare:

(I) That the Anti-Fascist Assembly of the National Liberation (AVNOJ) will be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Skupstina who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament and

(II) That legislative acts passed by the Anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation (AVNOJ) will be subject to subsequent ratification by a Constituent Assembly; and that this statement should be published in the communiqué of the conference.

[Here ends the previously published section of the agreements.]

IX. ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER—ITALO-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

Notes on these subjects were put in by the British delegation, and the American and Soviet delegations agreed to consider them and give their views later.

X. YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

There was an exchange of views between the Foreign Secretaries on the question of the desirability of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian pact of alliance. The question at issue was whether a state still under an armistice regime could be allowed to enter into a treaty with another state. Mr. Eden suggested that the Bulgarian and Yugoslav Governments should be informed that this could not be approved. Mr. Stettinius suggested that the British and American Ambassadors should discuss the matter further with Mr. Molotov in Moscow. Mr. Molotov agreed with the proposal of Mr. Stettinius.

XI. SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

The British delegation put in notes for the consideration of their colleagues on the following subjects:

(a) The Control Commission in Bulgaria.

(b) Greek claims upon Bulgaria, more particularly with reference to reparations.

(c) Oil equipment in Rumania.

XII. IRAN

Mr. Eden, Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Molotov exchanged views on the situation in Iran. It was agreed that this matter should be pursued through the diplomatic channel.

[The section from this point to the next italicized note was published Feb. 13, 1945.]

XIII. MEETINGS OF THE THREE FOREIGN SECRETARIES

The conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries; they should meet as often as necessary, probably about every three or four months.

These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London.

[Here ends the previously published section of the agreements.]

XIV. THE MONTREUX CONVENTION AND THE STRAITS

It was agreed that at the next meeting of the three Foreign Secretaries to be held in London, they should consider proposals which it was understood the Soviet Government would put forward in relation to the Montreux Convention, and report to their Governments. The Turkish Government should be informed at the appropriate moment.

The foregoing protocol was approved and signed by the three Foreign Secretaries at the Crimean Conference Feb. 11, 1945.

E. R. STETTINIUS Jr.
M. MOLOTOV
ANTHONY EDEN

AGREEMENT REGARDING JAPAN

The leaders of the three great powers—the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated, the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

1. The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

2. The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz.:

(a) The southern part of Sakhalin as well as the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union;

(b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded, and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored;

(c) The Chinese-Eastern Railroad and the South Manchurian Railroad, which provide an outlet to Dairen, shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

3. The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part, the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

JOSEPH V. STALIN
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
Feb. 11, 1945.

The Teheran Declarations

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—The text of the military and other conclusions reached at the Teheran conference, as announced today by the State Department:

The conference:

(1) Agreed that the partisans in Yugoslavia should be supported by supplies and equipment to the greatest possible extent, and also by Commando operations;

(2) Agreed that, from the military point of view, it was most desirable that Turkey should come into the war on the side of the Allies before the end of the year;

(3) Took note of Marshal Stalin's statement that if Turkey found herself at war with Germany, and as a result Bulgaria declared war on Turkey or attacked her, the Soviet would immediately be at war with Bulgaria. The conference further took note that this fact could be explicitly stated in the forthcoming negotiations to bring Turkey into the war;

(4) Took note that Operation Overlord [the landings in Normandy] would be launched during May, 1944, in conjunction with an operation against southern France. The latter operation would be undertaken in as great a strength as availability of landing craft permitted. The conference further took note of Marshal Stalin's statement that the Soviet forces would launch an offensive at about the same time with the object of preventing the German forces from transferring from the eastern to the western front;

(5) Agreed that the military staffs of the three powers should henceforward keep in close touch with each other in regard to the impending operations in Europe. In particular it was agreed that a cover plan to mystify and mislead the enemy as regards these operations should be concerted between the staffs concerned.

MAR 5 1947

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
JOSEPH V. STALIN
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

Teheran, Dec. 1, 1943.

Dec. 1, 1943.

Declaration of the Three Powers Regarding Iran

[This declaration was published Dec. 7, 1943.]

The President of the United States, the Premier of the U.S.S.R. and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three Governments regarding their relations with Iran.

The Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating the transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union.

The three Governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran, and they are agreed that they will continue to make available to the Government of Iran such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their worldwide military operations and to the worldwide shortage of transport, raw materials and supplies for civilian consumption.

With respect to the post-war period, the Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom are in accord with the Government of Iran that any economic problems confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration, along with those of other members of the United Nations, by conferences or international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters.

The Governments of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four Governments have subscribed.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
JOSEPH V. STALIN
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

30.24-8715

TRUMAN SEEKS EXTENSION OF WAR POWERS

MAR 5 1947

Holds Special Conference At White House With Top Congressmen

Washington, March 24 (AP)—President Truman appealed to a conference of congressional leaders tonight for an extension of war-power authority to control sugar, rice and other grains and certain strategic materials.

In an unusual night meeting with the congressional "Bix Six," the President did not even touch on the international situation, conferees said afterward.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), presiding officer of the Senate, was asked if United States aid to Greece and Turkey came up during the conference.

Discussions Limited

"Not once," he replied. "I can say that honestly."

Vandenberg and Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), the Senate minority leader, said the discussions were devoted entirely to an extension of authority under the War Powers Act.

The President, Barkley said, expressed the need for continued controls over materials such as tin, antimony, sugar, rice, hemp fibers and certain medicines, including the new drug streptomycim.

While Barkley said there was general agreement on the need for exploration for methods of controling at least some of these items, the question as to how to proceed was left up to Congress.

NIGHT

General Omnibus Bills

Barkley explained the question discussed was whether to have a general bill calling for the extension or to handle the various items by separate measures.

House Majority Leader Halleck said the President had suggested that the items be handled separately, but he did not make clear whether this suggestion was made tonight.

The question of rent controls did not come up.

Prior to the conference, there had been suggestions that the President might want to enter into further discussion on his proposed $400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey to bulwark those nations against the spread of communism.

Others At Conference

However, after the 30-minute session in the President's study, Vandenberg, who also is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the talk was confined entirely to the Second War Powers Act. Authority to control some articles under that act expires March 30.

Besides Vandenberg, Barkley and Halleck, the conferees included Senator White (Maine), Republican leader in the Senate; Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) of the House, and Representative Rayburn (Texas), House Democratic leader.

All conferees emphasized that there was no undue emphasis to be placed on the night meeting.

"Very Profitable One"

Subsequently, John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, described the meeting as a "very profitable one" and agreed with the conferees that discussion was confined to the one topic.

Steelman said the President told the conferees what he hoped to see done in the way of extended authority, repeating requests made in a message to Congress January 31.

In his message of that date the President had said that, while it had been possible to dispense with many controls that were essential during the war, "effective completion of reconversion" would require the continued use of some War Act powers beyond their scheduled expiration.

MAR 5 1947

Congressmen Back Hoover Reich Plan

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Herbert Hoover found strong Republican and Democratic support in Congress today for his proposal to revive German industrial production minus its military potential.

Senators of both parties labeled as "fundamentally sound" the former President's suggestion to (a) free German industry of foreign ownership and operate it at home, subject to a control commission; (b) halt the removal and destruction of all except arms plants and (c) retain the highly industrialized Ruhr and Rhinelands within Germany.

DAY

Hoover declared in his third report to President Truman on his economic mission to Germany and Austria that production is "the only path to recovery in Europe." He called this "the first necessity to peace."

"Fundamentally Sound"

Senator Lucas, of Illinois, the Democratic whip, said "the Hoover approach to a very difficult problem seems to me to be fundamentally sound.

Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), a World War II veteran, said he thinks Hoover hit the nail on the head.

Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) said he favored the points set out by Hoover. And Senator Ellender (D., la.) declared that France "should not seriously protest because her only objection is based on the theory that if Germany grows too strong another war may be in the offing."

Reds May Have More Planes Than U.S.

MAR 5 1947

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Russia may have more military planes operating today than the United States.

On the basis of official and unofficial records available here, the relative position of the two powers appears to be as follows:

RUSSIA—About 16,000 planes of all types in use, the majority of which are fighter types.

UNITED STATES — About 13,000 operational aircraft, of which a little more than 5,000 are Army Air Force and about 8,000 navy or marine planes, carrier and landbased.

[Russia's naval strength is believed to be of so minor a nature that her naval aviation is of unimportant size.]

DAY

Reserve Not Included

These figures do not embrace reserve aircraft of which America possesses a number approximating her operational force, although these are in widely varying states of readiness. The size of Russia's reserve is not known.

A comparison of production potentialities is difficult, mainly because Russian objectives or present capabilities are not known. Air strategists note, however, that Russia has turned away from the idea of building up a strong naval fleet except for submarines. This could mean that material and manpower otherwise used for shipbuilding could be diverted to aircraft production.

MAR 5 1947

LILIENTHAL FIGHT OPENS IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 24.—(AP) David E. Lilienthal's nomination as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission encountered outspoken objections today as soon as Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) called it up for action in the Senate.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) jumped in first with a declaration that Lilienthal is "neither a great businessman nor a good scientist" and quickly picked up support from Senator Wherry (R-Neb), the Republican whip; Senator Overton (D-La), Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) and Senator McKellar (D-Tenn).

Backed by McMahon

Hickenlooper voted for Lilienthal's confirmation in the Atomic Energy Committee which he heads and is manager of the confirmation drive on the floor. In the opening hour of debate late today he got assistance from Senators McMahon (D-Conn), Morse (R-Ore), Hatch (D-NM) and Democratic leader Barkley.

Although the debate may stretch out several days, there appears to be little doubt that the Senate eventually will confirm Lilienthal and five other nominees to Atomic Energy Commission posts. Forty-nine senators—a clear majority—already have told the Associated Press they plan to vote for Lilienthal.

NIGHT

Hickenlooper told the Senate in his opening statement that evidence taken in five weeks of hearings had failed to disclose that Lilienthal is either a Communist or a fellow-traveler. On the contrary, the senator said, Lilienthal is a man of high intelligence and great administrative ability, as demonstrated by his years of service on the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The nominee has served since 1941 as TVA chairman.

Lilienthal's nomination emerged from that committee bearing an 8 to 1 vote of approval. Only Senator Bricker voted against him.

Assailed by Bridges

Amplifying on his prepared statement, Hickenlooper said he was not sure in his own mind just what kind of man was needed as chairman of an organization pioneering in such problems as atomic energy.

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that we probably need more intelligent business administration than meticulous scientific direction."

It was then that Bridges broke in to declare that the nominee is "neither a great businessman nor a good scientist."

"He can probably spend the taxpayers' money faster than any other man, without accounting to Congress for it," the New Englander added.

Senator Wherry noted that Lilienthal himself had disclaimed any scientific or engineering attainments, and the senator questioned his business ability.

"Do you mean that by spending $626,000,000 (in the TVA) and getting $17,000,000 back he made an outstanding business success?" He asked.

Senator Aiken (R-Vt) declared that TVA had turned back considerable money, which had been plowed back into the project. Senator Morse said that $600,000,000 would be a small amount of the benefits received from TVA.

McMahon told Wherry that until the Atomic Energy Commission was organized, TVA was the government's largest business enterprise, and Lilienthal made "an outstanding success" operating it.

BULLITT, LEGION SOUND WARNINGS ON RED DANGERS

MAR 5 1947

Russia Would Use A-Bomb if It Had It, Ex-Envoy Declares.

LEGION HITS COMMIES

Enough Here to Form 10 Military Divisions, House Group Is Told

MAR 5 1947

WASHINGTON, March 24.—(AP) The House Committee on Unamerican Activities heard testimony today that there are enough Communists in the United States to form the framework of ten military divisions and that their aim is to soften this country "for the ultimate assault the Soviet government intends to make."

The estimate of Communist party strength and organization came from James F. Green of Omaha, chairman of the American Legion's Americanism Commission. Saying there are at least 100,000 Communists in this country, he added:

Enough For 10 Divisions

"Here are cadres for ten divisions already on American soil."

William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to Moscow, made the assessment of aims, coupling it with the assertion that if Russia had the atom bomb "it would already have been dropped on the United States."

Russia, Bullitt said, "will not choose to attack until it has manufactured atomic bombs in quantity and until it feels that it has an air force stronger than the United States."

NIGHT

That gives us a certain time "in which we can say stop to Stalin and mean it, and he will stop," Bullitt said. But Stalin will not stop of his own accords, Bullitt added, any more than Hitler did.

He recommended "emphatically" that America keep an ample supply of atomic bombs on hand.

Legion spokesmen endorsed the measures pending before the Un-American Activities Committee, one to make membership in the Communist party illegal and another to make it unlawful for Communists to run for federal or state office, or for anyone to teach Communism or mail Communist propaganda. They expressed belief the laws would work and wanted to go farther.

Bullitt, however, expressed doubt that Americans are "sufficiently aware of the danger to them in the existence of the party and the determination of the Soviet Union to conquer us." Thus, he felt uncertain whether the public would support the heavy penalties proposed.

Bullitt Offers Curbs

As a substitute he suggested bigger FBI appropriations so that Communists could be tabbed and seized "when the crisis comes" as easily as were members of the German-American Bund. He also recommended these other laws:

A requirement that the Communists list all dues-paying members.

A legal assumption of fraud when a Communist applies for citizenship.

Bullitt and Green agreed that the loyalty of Communists is to the Soviet Union—not to America.

The witnesses were called by the committee after it had voted unanimously to cite Leon Josephson, New York lawyer, for contempt for refusal to testify before a subcommittee in New York.

Josephson, described in committee testimony Friday as a member of the Russian secret police and a figure in a passport fraud ring, had declined earlier to testify when the subcommittee tried to question him about passports.

In an interview in Dayton, Ohio, Saturday, he said he once signed a passport as identifying witness for Gerhard Eisler, described by the Unamerican Activities Committee as the "supreme" Communist authority in America. But he said testimony before the group was an attempt to "smear" him and part of a movement to "create a Communist scare."

Faces Contempt Action

The contempt citation now goes to the House and; if it approves, to a United States district attorney for presentation to a grand jury. Conviction could bring a penalty of a year in jail and a fine of $1,000.

Green, first witness after the Josephson affair was disposed of, told the committee that to American Communists, this country is but a theater of operations, with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics their motherland.

"The allegiance of Communists in America is to a country other than America," he said.

"We are determined that these traitors shall not use the protection of our flag to launch an attack on us."

James F. O'Neil, vice chairman of the Legion Americanism Commission, urged that the Communist party be wiped out as a "subversive international conspiracy masking as a democratic political party."

He agreed with Rep. Nixon (R-

Josephson Cited For Contempt Of House

MAR 5 1947

Washington, March 24 (AP)—The House Un-American Activities Committee today unanimously cited Leon Josephson, of New York, for contempt. He has refused to testify before a subcommittee.

Josephson was described in testimony to the committee Friday as a member of the Russian secret police and a figure in a passport-forging ring in America.

The subcommittee, which held hearings in New York, sought to question him about false passports.

Goes To Entire House

The contempt citation will be sent to the House. If it approves, the citation then will be turned over to a United States attorney to present to a grand jury. Conviction of contempt of the House is punishable by up to $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

Josephson said in an interview in Dayton, Ohio, Saturday that he once signed a passport as an identifying witness for Gerhart Eisler, Calif) that in attempting to meet the issue of Communism head-on, "the greatest care and judgment" must be exercised to avoid hitting "liberals." But he told the committee:

"This is the time for the knockout blow and to expel Communists from the nation's scene as a danger to our security."

He said the Legion knows Communists have been ordered to invade it.

"But we can report the invasion is being repelled," he said.

Enlarging on some of the Legion's legislative purposes, O'Neil said a Legion telegraphic poll shows many states have acted on their own to bar Communists from the ballots.

Regarding registration of aliens, he said "there are thousands of aliens in this country whose movements we know nothing about."

Rep. Bonner (D-NC) asked O'Neil how many active, full time Communist workers are operating in America.

The witness said that on the basis of Legion records he would estimate 10,000.

The committee has called Eisler the "supreme" Communist authority in the United States.

But Josephson said the testimony regarding him before the committee was an attempt to "smear" him. He said it was part of a "movement to create a Communist scare in this country."

Party-Ban Hearing Opens

The committee acted against Josephson as it opened general hearings on the question of legislative action against Communists. One proposal is to outlaw the Red party.

American Legion officials were the first witness and asked that Congress ban the Communist party as a danger to democratic America.

James F. Green, of Omaha, chairman of the Americanism Commission of the veterans' organization, called the party "the willing instruments of a foreign power bent upon the destruction of American democratic government by violent uprising."

100,000 In U.S., He Says

Saying there are at least 100,000 Communists in the country, exclusive of sympathizers and fellow travelers, Green declared:

"Here are cadre for ten foreign divisions already on American soil. To them this country is but a theater of operations, with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics their mother. The allegiance of Communists in America is to a country other than America."

James F. O'Neil, of Machester, N.H., vice chairman of the Americanism Commission, praised President Truman's order to oust disloyal employés of the Government.

But in addition, he asked the committee to push legislation to:

1. Outlaw the Communist party.
2. Ban the use of the mails to Communist publications.
3. Provide universal finger printing and identification.
4. Continue the registration of all aliens and check their movements.
5. Discontinue Federal aid to institutions of learning which refuse to purge their faculties of Communists and "fellow travelers."
6. Deport all aliens advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.
7. Deny admission to the United States of all nationals from any country refusing to accept those ordered deported.

"Not Political Party"

In the opinion of the Legion, O'Neil said, the Communist party is not a political party, but is an agency under foreign influence "set up for the purpose of destroying our democratic form of government."

Involved are broad questions of policy — the American policy of political freedom, the policy toward Russia and a policy to estabilsh the the best method of rooting out communism at home. Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.) said hearings will continue as long as necessary to permit a fair and sound conclusion.

Opinions Differ On Approach

Already a difference of opinion is apparent in Congress over the most effective way to combat communism.

Some members say: "Outlaw the party"—as recommended by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach. Others say that step would only drive the party into hiding and that communism can be fought more easily if it operates at least partly in the open.

But there is general agreement that something should be done.

Oven the week end, President Truman ordered a purge of disloyal employés from Government departments and agencies. The House Labor Committee is considering proposals to bar Communists from offices in labor unions.

Two Bills Pending

Before the Un-American Activities Committee is a bill to make it unlawful to join the Communist party. Another would make it illegal for a Communist to run for state or Federal office, or for anyone to teach Communism or mail Communist propaganda.

Representative Nixon (R., Cal.), a committee member, said:

"All of us believe in democracy and want to stop Communism. The reason we are having hearings is that we want to find the best way. We, of course, believe a case has been made for the conclusion that Commnuist infiltartion is detrimental to our Government and our way of life, and that it should be curbed if possible."

But there will be disagreements as to the method, Nixon said.

The only Communist scheduled to testify is Eugene Dennis, secretary of the party.

STORY BY STEWART CALLED FANTASTIC

MAR 5 1947

Washington, March 24 (A. P.)—Donald Anderson, special prosecutor, described as "utterly unreasonable" and "fantastic" today the testimony of Douglas M. Stewart, former editor of Scribner's Commentator, in his perjury trial in Federal court here.

Anderson, in closing arguments to the jury, asserted that Stewart's testimony was "concocted to throw you off the main issue."

The perjury charges grew out of Stewart's appearance before a Federal Grand Jury in 1943 in connection with a $15,000 gift. He told the Grand Jury that he found the money on a table in his Lake Geneva, Wis., home and that he did not know where it came from. The Government alleges the money was given him by Heribert van Strempel, then an official of the German embassy, in a New York hotel room in 1941.

Alfons Landa, defense counsel, said the story told by Stewart was not improbable and that every word he told was the truth.

The case probably will reach the jury late today or tomorrow morning.

Sabath Speech Expunged

March 17 'Holy War of Extinction' Charges Stricken From Record

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The House voted 324 to 1 today to strike from its permanent record a March 17 speech in which Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, declared several House members "seem bent and determined on involving us in an unwarranted holy war of extinction."

Representative Sabath referred in his speech to "daily outbursts on the part of two or three members" but mentioned by name only Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi.

The rare motion to expunge was made by Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, who contended Representative Sabath's remarks had reflected on the patriotism and loyalty of members and tended to "undermine the confidence of the people." The single negative note was cast by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California. Representative Sabath did not vote.

GERMAN SCIENTIST JOB BAN IS URGED

MAR 5 1947

Washington, March 24 (A. P.).—The Federation of American Scientists urged today that the German scientists brought to this country for work on miltary research projects be denied jobs in private industry or education.

Their return to Germany "as soon as possible" also was suggested in a letter to President Truman fro mW. A. Higinbotham, executive secretary of the federation.

"During this critical postwar period of national and international adjustment, wholesale importation of scientists is not in keeping with the best objectives of American domestic and foreign policy," Higinbotham wrote Mr. Truman, adding:

"Any favor extended to such individuals, even for military reasons, represents an affront to the people of all countries who so recently fought beside us, to the refugees whose lives were shattered by Nazism, to our unfortunate scientific colleagues of formerly occupied lands, and to all of those others who suffered under the yoke these men helped to forge.

"We therefore respectfully urge that the use of Nazi scientists by the armed forces be held to an absolute minimum, that none of them be granted citizenship, that none of them be given employment in industrial or academic installations, and that all of them be sent back to Germany as soon as possible."

Senate Approves U. N. Aide

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House today a measure authorizing reappointment in the foreign service of Herschel V. Johnson, deputy representative on the United Nations Security Council.

CHAUTEMPS FEELS HURT

Says That He Has Been Put in 'Grievously Wrong Position'

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Camille Chautemps, former Premier of France, said today he had refused to return to France for trial on his wartime activities because he felt he had been placed in a "grievously wrong and unjust position."

M. Chautemps, who fled to the United States shortly after the fall of France in 1940, lives in Chevy Chase, Md.

The former Premier is to be tried in absentia before the French High Court of Justice, starting tomorrow, on charges of sabotaging Free French movements through influence with American officials.

M. Chautemps today released copies of a letter to the president of the court in Paris, declaring that he "strongly censured every outrageous act of the Vichy Government" throughout his wartime residence in Washington.

Venezuela Halts Cattle Buying

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The Venezuelan Embassy announced today withdrawal of a cattle-buying mission from the United States because of "prohibitive costs."

U. S. Atom Commission Opens Office in Capital

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Dial Executive 1616, and the operator answers "atomic energy!"

That's the telephone number of the Atomic Energy Commission, which opened for business today in its new offices—the gleaming white Public Health Building on Constitution Avenue, opposite the Navy Department.

Security is the watchword. A visitor has to state his name, business and citizenship status to a guard and get a telephone approval from the man he wants to see. The guard gives him a numbered badge and escorts him wherever he goes.

This system was used at the War and Navy Departments and other key agencies during the war but wsa abandoned after V-J Day. The Atomic Energy Commission is now the only one using it.

CUT IN AIR CARRIERS DECLARED UNWISE

MAR 5 1947

Carleton Putnam Makes Plea for Cooperation to Save Lines by Mail Rates

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Carleton Putnam, president of Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc., said today "shotgun weddings" were not the best solution for money-losing air carriers.

Mr. Putnam told the American Public Relations Association in a prepared address that he believed "our problems can be better solved without any forced reductions in the number of carriers."

This, he said, was the financial situation in a nutshell: "Mail-rate support knocked out from under the majority of the carriers because of the special, compensating circumstances of wartime, followed by the return of normal conditions without restoration of that support."

"Yet the situation in certain quarters, both inside and outside Government, seems to be causing gloom and surprise," he stated.

Mr. Putnam said that "it is quite unsound to say, as some do, that the trouble with the industry is that there have been too many new routes granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board since before the war, and that competition is the source of all our troubles."

Air lines, he added, carried 1,000,000,000 passenger miles in 1940 and 6,000,000,000 in 1946.

"We have half again as many route miles, but we have six times as many passenger miles," he said. "In other words, the on-line density of all existing routes today is four times what it was before the war. To say that the board's granting of new routes is the cause of our troubles under such circumstances is simply nonsense."

A country "with 131 Class I railroads can certainly afford sixteen air lines," he added. "This diversified opportunity is the very essence of the American way of life."

Mr. Putnam said that he favored an "attitude of cooperation among the carriers and between the carriers and the Civil Aeronautics Board, within the limits of existing law, in solving this problem."

"What I object to is that slightly sinister suggestion one hears too often lately—the suggestion of the shotgun wedding," he added.

"I think our problems can be solved better if we consider calmly the rights and real wishes of the parties, without any forced reductions in the number of carriers in the pattern, because I believe that if such a policy be followed it will preserve a healthly number of carriers in the end.

"For the time being, it is going to take a return to the plane-mile mail rate to do this in a majority of cases."

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SENATE UNIT BACKS RENT CONTROL BILL

MAR 5 1947

Measure Would Shift Power To Housing Expediter

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Senator Buck (R., Del.), chairman of the Senate rent subcommittee, said today that his group has approved a bill transferring rent controls from OPA to the housing expediter.

Frank R. Creedon holds the expediter's post now.

Buck said the subcommittee probably will meet tomorrow to pass on the final form of the measure extending the rent ceilings to next February 29 and giving broad authority to proposed local advisory boards.

The bill then will go to the full Senate Banking Committee.

Could Recommend Decontrol

The new rent administrator would take over the first month after passage of the measure, which could be ahead of June 30 when OPA dies. He would be authorized to appoint the local nonpaid boards with the advice of the various state governors.

The boards could recommend decontrol of whole rent areas or parts of areas, call for an area-wide increase and, in general, supervise individual adjustments. Their recommendations would become effective in 30 days unless countermanded by the Federal administrator.

Creedon, who takes over the housing functions of the Civilian Production Administration on April 1 by executive order, said all construction control will be continued "in full force and effect."

An Economy Move

Enforcement cases inherited from CPA "will be carried through just as though no transfer of functions had occurred," he added in a statement.

Six CPA district construction offices will be merged into other district offices as an economy move, Creedon said.

But approximately 1,200 CPA employes now concerned with construction will be taken over by the expediter's office.

CPA's ten regional construction offices will be abolished and their functions transferred to district offices or to Washington.

Shifts In District Offices

The $50,000,000-a-week limit on construction of commercial and industrial projects will be continued, Creedon said, as well as the permit system governing housing construction and the allocation of a few basic materials such as pig iron, in order to channel materials into the housing program.

The following shifts in district offices were ordered:

The office at Tampa will turn over its functions to Jacksonville, Fla.; Tulsa's functions will be assumed by Oklahoma City; Toledo's by Detroit; Columbus' will be divided between Cleveland and Cincinnati; activities of the Camden (N.J.) office will be divided between Newark and Philadelphia, and Fort Worth's functions will be taken over by Dallas except for eight counties west of the Pecos River, which go to San Antonio.

Senate Tax-Slash Battle Planned By Democrats

MAR 5 1947

Record Surplus

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Continuing heavy returns from 1946 income-tax payments sent the Government's budget surplus to the highest point in history today.

The excess of the income over spending during the current fiscal year was recorded on Treasury books as $2,367,316,000 on March 20. This margin is expected to be reduced considerably in the three months left before the fiscal period ends June 30. Nevertheless, Treasury officials expect to come up to date with the first budget surplus in seventeen years.

Washington, March 24 (AP)—Senate Democrats may try to block any cut in income taxes until Congress can add up the cost of Government operation for the year beginning July 1.

Senator George (Ga.), top Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, said that if the House stamps its expected okay this week on a measure providing for tax reductions ranging from 20 to 30 per cent the bill would face delaying action in the Senate.

"I don't see how we can act intelligently in cutting taxes until we know whether there is going to be any surplus of Government income over expenses," George said. "All that is in sight now is a fictitious surplus and it's poor business to be giving it away until it becomes actual."

Takes Issue With Martin

He thus took sharp issue with House Speaker Martin (R., Mass.), who announced plans for going "right ahead" with the tax-cutting bill. A vote is set tentatively for Wednesday.

"There is no reason for delay," Martin said. "We know we are going to have enough margin between revenues and expenditures for this tax cut and some debt retirement too."

But George insisted that Congress won't know definitely how much the Government is going to cost next year until it completes passing all of the departmental appropriations bills.

Whether the minority Democrats can attract enough Republican support to bring about such a delay appeared in doubt, however.

Senator Taft (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, has said repeatedly that he favors an over-all cut of 20 per cent.

Compromise Sidetracked

Taft found himself on the opposite side of the fence from Martin last week, however, when a Senate-House Conference Committee tossed overboard a proposed compromise on the pledge to cut President Truman's budget.

Martin was credited with having instructed the House members not to accept any proposal which might not leave room for the $3,800,000,000 tax reduction proposed in the House bill.

Taft and Senator Bridges (R., Ohio) thought they had an agreement with Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee and other GOP representatives for approval of a resolution pledging a $5,250,000,000 cut in the President's $37,500,000,000 budget, a $2,000,000,000 reduction in the national debt and a "substantial" slash in taxes.

MAR 5 1947

MARTIN PREDICTS HOUSE PASSAGE OF INCOME TAX CUT

DAY

WASHINGTON, March 24—(AP) Speaker Martin (R-Mass) predicted overwhelming House approval of the income tax cut after a GOP conference today but Democratic leaders voted unanimously to fight it to the

NIGHT

Martin told reporters that about 200 of the 245 House Republicans attended a meeting in the House chamber behind closed doors and that when those opposed to the bill were asked to stand, not one arose. He claimed virtually unanimous GOP support.

However, Rep. Engel (R-Mich), who has called the GOP-backed measure "a rich man's bill," left the meeting early and said he will carry his fight to the floor when debate begins Wednesday. The vote is due Thursday.

Democrats to Fight Cut

Rep. Rayburn (Tex), the Democratic floor leader, announced that the House Democratic steering committee and other party leaders decided unanimously to support President Truman's position that now is not the time to cut taxes, but that any surplus should be applied on the debt. The Democrats have 188 members.

"This thing should be deferred," Rayburn said, "until such time as we have information on which we can legislate intelligently. It might remove the prospect of a balanced budget.

While the bill appears bound to pass the House, storm signals are ahead in the Senate. Senator George (D-Ga), Democratic chieftain on tax legislation, said today it would face delaying action.

There is also a possibility of a Presidential veto which would be sustained if Democratic lines held tight, preventing the two-thirds vote necessary to override.

Martin Confident

Martin told reporters smilingly, "when the roll is called in the House Thursday I expect a lot of Democrats are going to answer aye."

The bill would slash by 30 percent the taxes of more than 20,000,000 small income persons and give a 20 percent cut to most of the others among the 46,000,000 income taxpayers.

Rep. Knutson (R-Minn), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and author of the measure, will go before the rules committee tomorrow to recommend procedure by which amnedments would be barred. This is the usual House procedure for tax measures.

Rayburn announced that Rep. Doughton (D-NC), House tax manager when the Democrats controlled Congress, will offer a motion Thursday to put the tax bill aside until Congress has a better idea of what expenditures and revenues will be.

SENATE APPROVES RUBBER CONTROLS TO APRIL, 1948

MAR 5 1947

WASHINGTON, March 24—(AP) The senate today approved legislation continuing controls on use and allocation of rubber through March 31, 1948.

The measure also ends exclusive government purchase of natural rubber at the end of this month.

The bill was passed by unanimous consent on a voice vote and now goes back to the house for concurrence in changes made by the senate.

The purpose of the legislation is to keep wartime rubber emergency controls in effect until a permanent program can be established to maintain a synthetic rubber industry in the United States.

The present program will expire March 31, unless renewed.

The government currently is the only U.S. importer of natural rubber.

The senate wrote into the House bill at the request of the reconstruction Finance Corporation authority for the disposal of a number of synthetic rubber facilities pending pernament legislation to cover the domestic industry.

The amendment would require that in the interim the government retain manufaturing units with a capacity of not less than 600,000 long tons a year.

In a related action, the senate judiciary committee agreed to extend for three months most priorities and allocation powers of the Civilian Production Agency.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE HIGHER IN JANUARY

MAR 5 1947

But Census Bureau Analysis Reports Drop In Shipments to Asiatic Destination

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Exports to Europe increased $75,000,000 during January over the previous month while those to Asia declined $54,000,000, the Census Bureau reported today.

An over-all rise of $19,000,000 in exports to a total of $1,116,000,000 in January had been announced earlier.

On the import side there were January declines of $13,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively, in receipts from Europe and Latin America. There were increases of $11,000,000 and $6,000,000 respectively from Asia and Africa.

Over-all imports declined $3,000,000 to a total of $533,000,000.

Country-by-country foreign trade data for the first month of this year included:

Britain—Receipts from this country rose $34,000,000 to a total of $108,000,000, highest since August, 1945. Tobacco, merchant ships and dried eggs were leading commodities in the increase. British shipments to this country increased by $2,700,000 to a total of $16,900,000.

France—Receipts from the United States rose $15,000,000 to a total of $70,000,000. Shipments to the United States declined $2,600,000 to a total of $6,200,000.

Russia—Receipts from United States increased $14,000,000 to a total of $24,000,000. Shipments to the United States dropped $7,000,000 to a total of $16,000,000.

Canada—Receipts from the United States declined $6,500,000 to a total of $146,300,000. Shipments to the United States dropped $10,960,000 to a total of $79,300,000.

W.A.A. Says Surplus Job Is More Than Half Done

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The War Assets Administration, closing its first year of business, reported tonight that its surplus disposal job is more than half completed and predicted "speedy disposal" of the rest of the dismantled war machine.

Disposals to date amount to $16,000,000,000 worth of property (original cost), said an anniversary report by W. A. A. Administrator Robert M. Littlejohn. The agency still has an estimated $13,000,000,000 to go.

Figures were not given for the actual recovery in dollars. Officials explained that leases and installment purchases, free gifts to schools and many other factors complicate the matter of dollar recovery.

"W. A. A. expects to be out of business at the end of next year with residue surplus transferred to an old-line government agency," Mr. Littlejohn's report said.

Retail Food Prices Show Drop For 3d Month, Agency Says

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Washington, March 24 (AP)—Retail food prices declined in the month ended February 15 for the third consecutive month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Housewives in the 56 large cities in which prices are surveyed regularly paid 0.8 per cent less for foods on February 15 than on January 15.

The retail food price index in mid-February was 182.3 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. This was only three per cent below the record high of mid-November, and was 31 per cent above a year ago and 95 per cent above August, 1939.

Increases To Be Reflected

Increases in wholesale food prices between mid-February and early March will be reflected in the retail food price index for March 15, the bureau said.

A drop of six per cent in the price of eggs, four per cent in dairy products and one per cent in meats brought about the general decrease in the family food bill.

Retail eggs continued to decline seasonally. Prices of dairy products dropped in all cities, with decreases of more than four per cent for butter and fresh milk.

Fresh Pork And Veal Rise

Meat prices were forced downward by a drop of five per cent for poultry and fish, two to nine per cent for cured pork products and smaller decreases for beef and lamb. However, fresh pork went up five per cent and veal three per cent.

Fresh fruits and vegetables com-

bined rose two per cent during the month, but the canned products were nearly one per cent lower—the first price decline since last June.

The bureau said that among the 56 cities, retail food prices were lower in 34 cities, higher in 14 and approximately the same in 8. The greatest regional declines occurred in New England cities.

REPORTS RELIEF BALANCE

Red Cross Has 6 Million Left Out of 35 Million for Overseas

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The American Red Cross completed its overseas relief program with an unobligated balance of $6,115,233 of the $85,000,000 that Congress has provided for this purpose since 1941. The report on the program was sent to Congress today by President Truman.

Included in relief supplies sent abroad were garments, food, soap, materials and equipment for hospital and medical use, ambulances and other automotive equipment.

The distribution was handled by 3,939,412 volunteer workers connected with Red Cross societies in each country and other national and local agencies.

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Truman To Speak At 'Jefferson' Dinner

Washington, March 24 (AP)—President Truman today discussed with George Killion, Democratic national treasurer, the arrangements for Truman's address to the $100-a-plate Jefferson Day dinner here April 5.

Killion told reporters the address will be broadcast by all the major networks at 10.30. It will last thirteen to fifteen minutes.

He also said reservations for the dinner had been received from Henry A. Wallace, deposed Commerce Secretary, and Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State.

Unoccupied Bikini For Decades Seen

New York, March 24 (AP)—Bikini lagoon and its twenty islands may have to remain depopulated for decades until the atom bomb radioactivity drops to safe limits.

This prediction was made today by Col. Stafford Warren, who was chief of medical and radiological safety of the Crossroads Operation last Summer.

Warren also said that if the rain that fell from the underwater bomb had dropped on a city, that city might have had to remain deserted of inhabitants for years.

Ship Out Of Baltimore Drifting At Sea

New York, March 24 (AP)—The Italian freighter Orata radioed today that she had suffered rudder damage and was drifting in the North Atlantic, 1,000 miles east of New York and about 400 miles south of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The Coast Guard said the Foundation Maritime Company, of Halifax, had sent a salvage tug to her assistance. The 8,631-ton vessel with a crew of 44 was bound from Baltimore to Genoa.

Information Service Support Sought

Philadelphia, March 24 (AP)—William Benton, assistant Secretary of State, today urged 1,000 delegates at the opening of the first national conference on UNESCO to lend their support in the continuation of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State.

"Our Government is also attempting to carry out the broad aims of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) through the program of the Office of International Information" said Benton. "It is the purpose of this office to give to foreign peoples a truthful picture of the United States, its people and their aspirations."

Program Modest

After outlining the functions of the office, the assistant secretary declared the United States conducts only a modest program in these fields compared with some other countries.

"Even this modest program is now in mortal danger and may be legislated out of existence by the present Congress," he said.

"The proposed budget for the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs is only one fourth of one per cent of the budget for our Army and Navy; and the current budget for UNESCO is, I would estimate, no more than one hundredth of one per cent of the world's military expenditures."

"Like A Pigmy"

He pointed out that "UNESCO is like a pigmy which is trying to make war against giants," drawing attention to the fact that the budget for the entire year is only $6,000,000.

"UNESCO is not a substitute for a foreign policy, or for the Security Council of the United Nations," he declared. "We cannot resolve today's crisis by today's lesson in the schoolroom.

"And yet it is a fatal error to mistake the immediate necessity of foreign policy for its basic long-range aims. We were compelled by Axis aggression to wage a war for freedom. To wage a war was necessary, but it was not our basic aim.

"Our basic aim was then, and is now, to establish a lasting peace based on justice and mutual understanding among free peoples. We must be prepared to spend real money on it."

UNESCO's answers to the problem, he added, is "start learning and teaching now."

TO BROADCAST TO MID EAST

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U.S. To Outline Policies In Greek, Turkish And Arabic

Philadelphia, March 24 (AP)—Plans for acquainting the Greek, Turkish and Arabic people in their own language of the United States' foreign policy were announced today by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

At a press conference, held after urging delegates to the first national conference on UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to support the State Department's bill to expand its cultural exchange program, Benton said definite plans were under way to acquaint these nations with a true picture of this country's foreign policy, as set forth in President Truman's recent speech.

Misrepresentation Charged

The Secretary specially charged the Soviet radio with misrepresenting the facts to the Greeks and Turks.

The full text of the President's speech and comprehensive summaries of the test were broadcast by the voice of the U.S.A. in the 25 major languages of the world, but not in Greek, Turkish or Arabic, the Secretary said.

In Greece, he pointed out, the only version was in English, relayed through Algiers. Under the new setup the broadcast will be via Munich.

Halted By Retrenchment

During the war the United States made broadcasts to both Greece and Turkey in their own languages, but after cessation of hostilities they were eliminated in a general retrenchment program.

"Events in the Middle East since the war have made clear how important it is for the United States to proclaim and explain its new foreign policy to those people in their own languages," Benton said.

He said he wouldn't venture a guess on how long it would take to set up the service, pointing out that more than 400 people were interviewed to get five men for the Russian broadcasts.

700 NAVY RESERVES SAIL

Will Get 2-Week Training on Macon's Cruise to Puerto Rico

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (AP)—The heavy cruiser Macon sailed from the Philadelphia Naval Base today with more than 700 naval reserves for a two-week training cruise.

The 13,000-ton warship, commissioned here soon after the surrender of Japan, also carried its normal Navy crew on her way to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The reserves will get shipboard training and will receive shore leave in Puerto Rico before returning here April 5.

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EX-FEDERAL JUDGE IS ACQUITTED IN CONSPIRACY CASE

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HARRISBURG, PA., March 24 (AP)—A federal jury today acquitted former U. S. District Judge Albert W. Johnson of conspiracy to defraud the government in proceedings of the court over which he presided.

The three men and nine women also exonerated one of Johnson's sons—Capt. Albert W. Jr.,—of the same charges but convicted two other sons—Donald M. and Miller A.—and co-defendants John Memolo and Jacob Greens.

Maximum Punishment

Maximum punishment of two years imprisonment and $10,000 fines immediately was assessed all those convicted by presiding Judge James Alger Fee of Oregon. Defense attorneys filed notice of appeal.

The six were tried together on indictments charging corruption in 11 cases of receiverships, bankruptcies and criminal cases before Johnson during his more than 20 years in the middle Pennsylvania district court where he was tried.

Well wishers crowded the 74-year-old former jurist after his exoneration and his wife, tears streaming down her face, kissed him. Johnson said in a statement:

"This is the first opportunity that my cause came before an impartial court and jury. The verdict establishes my innocence. I have suffered untold heartaches because of a vicious political persecution to get my seat on the bench."

The four convicted immediately were placed in custody and removed to jail, Judge Fee refusing their release with the assertion "the trial judge thinks it is his obligation to deny bail and part of his public obligation to see that sentence is promptly imposed and served."

Separate Verdicts

There was no explanation on the jury findings brought in 44 hours after the case was submitted. Judge Fee had directed that separate verdicts be returned as to each defendant. Defense Counsel Charles J. Margiotti declared in his opinion the verdict against the two Johnsons "was not justified by the evidence and the law."

The 29-page indictment was returned while Johnson's official conduct was under investigation by the house Judiciary Committee in 1945 when he resigned.

The government produced 30 witnesses at the 22-day trial. Some testifying that they never knew of any illegal agreement that included the former judge.

The Johnson sons, all of them attorneys, were accused of conspiring with their father, Greenes and Memolo to accept gifts of money from persons involved in litigation.

Donald Johnson, the only defendant to testify, denied he ever approached his father in an effort to influence court action or that he had "anything to do with appointment of trustees, receivers or counsel in cases handled by my father's court."

Navy Task Group 98 Ends Pacific Cruise

San Diego, Cal., March 24 (AP)—The U.S.S. Iowa dropped anchor off Coronado today after "surviving" a bombing and strafing attack from swarms of Navy and Marine planes in the final act of maneuvers which took the superbattleship to the Central Pacific and back as flagship of Task Force 98.

Navy and Marine scouting planes from here and El Toro sighted the returning task force yesterday before the carrier Boxer and escorts headed for San Francisco and the cruisers Astoria, Springfield and Pasadena broke away for Long Beach.

The Iowa, with the force commander—Vice Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery—and its four escort destroyers were "attacked" about 50 miles out after dawn today by fighters and bombers from the North Island Navy Air Station and the Miramar Marine Base.

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ACHESON

FIRST LEAD FOREIGN
BY ALEX H. SINGLETON
(ADVANCE)—WASHINGTON, MARCH 24—(AP)—UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN
ACHESON DECLARED FIRMLY AND FLATLY TODAY THAT AMERICAN PLANS FOR
BULWARKING GREECE AND TURKEY AGAINST COMMUNISM "DO NOT INCLUDE OUR
SENDING TROOPS."

"WE HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED TO DO SO." ACHESON ASSERTED. "WE DO NOT FORESEE ANY NEED TO DO SO. AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO DO SO," IN OPENING OF HEARINGS BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR SHORING UP THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITH AMERICAN DOLLARS, WEAPONS AND LIMITED MILITARY MISSIONS.

AS HE DID BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE LAST WEEK, THE ACTING CABINET OFFICER SAID HE DOES NOT THINK THE AID PROPOSALS WILL LEAD TO WAR.

"I THINK THAT QUITE THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE," ACHESON TOLD THE SENATORS. "THESE PROPOSALS ARE DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE STABILITY OF, AND TO FURTHER THE OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN, TWO COUNTRIES MOST IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

"THESE ARE NOT ACTS WHICH LEAD TO WAR.

"THEY LEAD IN THE OTHER DIRECTION.

"THEY HELP TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE—WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER CALLS THE 'SOVEREIGN EQUALITY'—OF STATES.

THAT IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE WHOLE EFFORT TO ORGANIZE THE WORLD FOR PEACE IS FOUNDED."

3.24-8719

ACHESON'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE WAS ONE SIDE OF A TWO-WAY CONGRESSIONAL DRIVE TO PRESS THE AID PROGRAM THROUGH. IT WAS SPURRED BY DOCUMENTARY ACCUSATIONS THAT RUSSIA IS ATTEMPTING TO HOIST THE FLAG OF COMMUNISTIC CONTROL OVER BOTH GREECE AND TURKEY.

THESE DOCUMENTS--THEIR "SECRET" LABEL REMOVED UNDER CONGRESSIONAL PRESSURE TO GIVE THE NATION THE "FULL FACTS"--ACCUSED RUSSIA OF WAGING A "WAR OF NERVES" AGAINST TURKEY, TOLD OF A "MASTER PLAN" TO MAKE GREECE COMMUNISTIC, AND CALLED POLAND A SOVIET "SATELLITE."

IN THE SECOND SEGMENT OF THE CAPITOL HILL DRIVE, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE WILL CLAYTON PREPARED A REPORT FOR THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REVIEWING THE DOLLAR-AND-CENTS ASPECTS OF THE AID PROGRAM.

IN SAYING THAT NO TROOPS WOULD BE SENT TO EITHER GREECE OR TURKEY, ACHESON ASSERTED:

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"WE HAVE NO UNDERSTANDINGS WITH EITHER GREECE OR TURKEY, ORAL OR OTHERWISE, IN REGARD TO THE SENDING OF TROOPS TO THOSE COUNTRIES.

"OUR MILITARY MISSIONS X X X WILL BE SMALL ONES, WHOSE TASK WILL PROBABLY BE TO FIND OUT THE LOCAL NEED FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND TO SEE TO IT THAT NEEDED MATERIAL IS DELIVERED AND IS IN THE HONDS OF THE PROPER AUTHORITIES. OUR MISSIONS WILL CONSIST ONLY OF OBSERVERS AND ADVISERS."

TO ANSWER THE MORE THAN 125 QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY VARIOUS SENATORS THROUGH CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

BUT THE WITNESS TOOK NOTE OF THE INQUIRIES, PARTICULARY THOSE CONCERNING THE FACT THAT SOME BRITISH TROOPS WILL BE LEFT IN GREECE AFTER ENGLAND FORMALLY WITHDRAWS HER ECONOMIC AID TO THAT COUNTRY ON MARCH 31. HE SAID:

"WUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPEAR TO ASSUME THAT TH

"QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPEAR TO ASSUME THAT THE PRESENCE OF THESE FORCES WILL MEAN THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL DIRECT THE POLICIES OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WHILE THE UNITED STATES SUPPLIES NECESSARY ECONOMIC AID."

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"THIS," SAID ACHESON, "IS NOT THE CASE."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT "ASSUMING BRITISH OBLIGATIONS OR UNDERWRITING BRITISH MILITARY POLICY--THERE OR ELSEWHERE."

"WE PROPOSE, RATHER," HE SAID, "A PROGRAM DESIGNED BY THIS GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE STABILITY IN GREECE, TURKEY, AND THE MIDDLE EAST GENERALLY AND THEREBY TO PAVE THE WAY FOR PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT."

ACHESON DID NOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ACTION IN GREECE AND TURKEY MIGHT LEAD TO SIMILAR ASSISTANCE FOR OTHER COUNTRIES ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD. HE SAID:

"ANY REQUEST OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR AID WILL HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED ACCORDING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE. X X X WE WOULD HAVE TO STUDY WHETHER THE COUNTRY IN QUESTION REALLY NEEDS ASSISTANCE, WHETHER ITS REQUEST IS CONSISETNT WITH AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, WHETHER THE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IS SINCERE, AND WHETHER ASSISTANCE BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE EFFECTIVE IN MEETING THE PROBLEMS OF THAT COUNTRY."

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BUT ACHESON ADDED THAT IT CAN NOT BE ASSUMED THIS GOVERNMENT "NECESSARILY" WILL UNDERTAKE MEASURES IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY "IDENTICAL OR EVEN CLOSELY SIMILIAR TO THOSE PROPOSED FOR GREECE AND TURKEY."

REFERRING TO AN ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF THE GREEK SITUATION BY A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSION, THE WITNESS SAID:

"WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE REPORT WILL CONTAIN OR THE ACTION THAT MAY BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS UPON IT. WE HOPE AND BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN THIS MATTER WILL RESULT IN THE CESSATION OF DISTURBANCES ALONG GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDER.

"SUCH A RESULT WOULD BE A MOST VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SITUATION IN GREECE AND MAKE POSSIBLE THE TASK OF STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IT "WOULD NOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ASSISTANCE WHICH GREECE HAS ASKED FROM THE UNITED STATES. MORE IS NEEDED TO DEAL WITH INTERNAL DISORDER AND ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN."

POSING AT ONE POINT THE QUESTION "WHAT ARE THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT EXTENDING AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY?" ACHESON ANSWERED IT HIMSELF IN THESE WORDS:

"I NEED NOT EMPHASIZE TO YOU WHUT WOULD MORE THAN LIKELY BE THE EFFECT OF THE NATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST OF A COLLAPSE IN GREECE AND TURKEY AND THE INSTALLATIONS OF TOTALITARIAN REGIMES THERE. BOTH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ECONOMIC AND MORAL, THE EFFECT UPON COUNTRIES TO THE EAST WOULD BE ENORMOUS, ESPECIALLY IF THE FAILURE IN GREECE AND TURKEY SHOULD COME ABOUT AS THE RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THIS GREAT DEMOCRACY TO COME TO THEIR AID."

AT THE SAME TIME, ACHESON SAID THAT THE AMERICAN MOVES IN GREECE AND TURKEY ALSO ARE "BEING WATCHED WITH DEEPEST ANXIETY BY THE PEOPLES TO THE WEST, PARTICULARLY THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE WHO X X X ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST DIFFICULTIES TO MAINTAIN THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE WHILE THEY REPAIR THE DAMAGES OF WAR."

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THEN HE TOOK UP THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GREECE "CONSTITUTES A BLANKET ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT."

"THE MERE FACT THAT GREECE HAS A KING," HE SAID, "DOES NOT NECESSARILY MAKE GREECE'S FORM OF GOVERNMENT LESS DEMOCRATIC THAN THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES, AS IS SHOWN FOR INSTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

"IT IS NOT THE OBJECT OF OUR AID TO GREECE EITHER TO HELP TO MAINTAIN OR TO HELP TO REMOVE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OR THE KING OF GREECE.

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"IT IS OUR OBJECT TO HELP TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF GREECE SO LONG AS THE MAJORITY OF GREEKS DESIRE IT X X X .

"IN GREECE TODAY WE DO NOT HAVE A CHOICE BETWEEN A PERFECT DEMOCRACY AND AN IMPERFECT DEMOCRACY.

"THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THERE SHALL BE ANY DEMOCRACY AT ALL."

AS THE TWO UNDER SECRETARIES LAID THEIR CASES BEFORE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES THERE WERE THESE RELATED DEVELOPMENTS:

CHANCES DEVELOPED THAT IT MIGHT BE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS BEYOND MARCH 31--THE ADMINISTRATION'S ORIGINAL GOAL FOR THE MEASURE'S PASSAGE--BEFORE THE LEGISLATION COULD CLEAR BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

HENCE A MOVE GOT UNDERWAY TO GIVE PRESIDENT TRUMAN STOPGAP AUTHORITY TO BORROW $100,000,000 FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION IN ANTICIPATION OF THE BILL'S EVENTUAL APPROVAL.

OF GREECE, THE FORMERLY SECRET DOCUMENTS DECLARED:

"ARMED BAND ACTIVITIES, DIRECTED AND ASSISTED FROM OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY, ARE PART OF A MASTER PLAN TO SEPARATE MACEDONIA FROM GREECE AND TO MAKE UNTENABLE ANY GREEK GOVERNMENT NOT SUBSERVIENT TO COMMUNISTIC AIMS.

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A3WX

"U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN GREECE HAVE BECOME CONVINCED THAT THE INCREASING EFFRONTERY OF GREECE'S NORTHERN NEIGHBORS AND OF EAM (THE COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION), IS AN INDICATION OF BELIEF THAT GREECE IS A 'RIPE PLUM READY TO FALL INTO THEIR HANDS' WITHIN A FEW WEEKS THROUGH LACK OF SUPPORT BY THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES."

OF TURKEY, THE DOCUMENTS SAID THAT COUNTRY'S TROUBLE STEMS FROM DEMANDS FROM RUSSIA FOR "SPECIAL PRIVILEGES" IN THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES, AND FOR "STRATEGIC AREAS" IN NORTHWESTERN TURKEY. THEY ADDED:

"TURKEY CAN DO LITTLE TO COMBAT THIS WAR OF NERVES, BUT THE TURKS HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WILL OPPOSE WITH FORCE ANY ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY." MAR 5 1947

OF THIS NATION'S STAKE IN THE OUTCOME:

"THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED THAT THE MAINTENANCE OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE WHOLE NEAR AND MIDDLE EASTERN AREA, WHICH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO U.S. SECURITY.

AND OF THE AMERICAN DECISION TO ACT ALONE RATHER THAN CALLING UPON THE UNITED NATIONS TO SHOULDER THE LOAD, THE DOCUMENTS EMPHASIZED THAT U.N. IS NOT NOW EQUIPPED FOR ACTION AND THAT SPEED IS ESSENTIAL. THEY ADDED HOWEVER:

"WE ARE WELL AWARE THAT IN THE LONG RUN, WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC STABILITY CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AND PRESERVED WITH MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE TO THE UNITED STATES BY USING INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES WHEREVER APPROPRIATE. FOR THIS REASON, WE ARE EXPLORING EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS OF BUILDING UPON THE FOUNDATION WE EXPECT TO LAY WITH THE FUNDS AND ASSISTANCE WHICH WE NOW PROPOSE BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR GREECE."

IN ADDITION TO THE DATA COVERED IN THE "BACKGROUND" DOCUMENTS, SENATORS--BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC--HAVE PROPOUNDED SOME 125 QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SPECIFIC AMERICAN AID PROPOSAL. THESE WERE COMPILED BY SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, AND SUBMITTED TO ACHESON FOR DIRECT REPLIES.

IT APPEARED DOUBTFUL THAT HIS PREPARED TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMITTEE WOULD COVER ALL THE POINTS RAISED, HOWEVER. RATHER SOME SENATORS SAID THEY EXPECTED THE UNDER SECRETARY TO SUBMIT THE ANSWERS FORMALLY IN A LETTER PERHAPS LATER TODAY.

BUT ACHESON WAS EXPECTED IN HIS ORAL TESTIMONY TO BROADEN THE OUTLINE HE ALREADY HAS GIVEN THE HOUSE GROUP. CLASZYTOO, IS DUE FORMTHYZY

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BUT ACHESON WAS EXPECTED IN HIS ORAL TESTIMONY TO BROADEN THE OUTLINE HE ALREADY HAS GIVEN THE HOUSE GROUP. CLAYTON, TOO, IS DUE FOR A LATER APPERANCE BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

YET DESPITE THESE EVIDENCES THAT CONGRESS IS HITTING FULL STRIDE IN CONSIDERING THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR SWIFT AID, SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), TOLD REPORTERS THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE LEGISLATION TO PUT THE PLAN INTO EFFECT CAN BE CLEARED BY THE MARCH 31 DEADLINE.

"WE WILL BE LUCKY IF WE CAN DISPOSE OF THE MATTER IN THE SENATE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF APRIL," TAFT SAID.

THE PENDING $400,000,000 AID BILL INCLUDES AUTHORIZATION FOR A $100,000,000 TEMPORARY LOAN BY THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. HENCE THERE WAS GROWING TALK OF SEPARATING THIS PROVISION FROM THE BILL AND ACTING ON IT IMMEDIATELY.

A WEEK-END STATEMENT BY REPUBLICAN GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY OF NEW YORK THAT THE PRESIDENT'S GREEK AID PROGRAM SHOULD HAVE "THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" ENCOURAGED ADMINISTRATION LIEUTENANTS TO BELIEVE THAT GOP BACKING FOR THE BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY PROGRAM WILL BE SUFFICIENTLY GREAT TO OBTAIN CONGRESS APPROVAL OF THE PENDING MEASURE WITHOUT EMASCULATING AMENDMENTS.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), TOLD A REPORTER HE BELIEVES THE BIPARTISAN POLICY WILL SURVIVE THE TEST OF CONTROVERSIAL DEBATE ON THE PROPOSAL. SENATOR LUCAS OF ILLINOIS, THE DEMOCRATIC WHIP, SAID HE BELIEVES THAT TWO-PARTY COOPERATION IS GOING TO BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE AMERICAN POLICY DECISIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DEWEY'S ASSERTION MADE IN A ROUTINE STATEMENT DESIGNATING TUESDAY AS "GREEK WAR RELIEF" DAY IN NEW YORK, AVOIDED ANY REFERENCE TO TURKEY AND DEMOCRATS WONDERED IF THIS WAS SIGNIFICANT.

SENATOR ELLENDER (D-LA), HAS TAKEN EXCEPTION TO THE PLAN TO HELP TURKEY ON THE CONTENTION THAT THE COUNTRY WAS NOT TOO COOPERATIVE WITH THE ALLIES DURING THE WAR.

HOWEVER, THE DOCUMENTS MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT DEFENDED TURKEY'S DECISION TO MAINTAIN HER NEUTRALITY STATUS UNTIL GERMANY'S COLLAPSE BECAME APPARENT.

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5WX

"IT IS THE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT," ONE OF THE BACKGROUND PAPERS SAID, "THAT OUR INTEREST WOULD PROBABLY NOT HAVE BEEN BETTER SERVED BY TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AT AN EARLIER DATE.

"TURKEY ALONE COULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS, AND THE UNITED NATIONS WERE UNABLE TO DIVERT SUPPLIES AND TROOPS TO ASSIST TURKEY IN A BALKAN CAMPAIGN."

THE REFERENCE TO POLAND AS A SOVIET "SATELLITE"--PERHAPS THE FIRST TIME THIS HAS OCCURRED IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES--CAME IN CONNECTION WITH A REVIEW OF WHAT THE DOCUMENTS CALLED RUSSIA'S "ATTITUDE OF HOSTILITY TOWARD THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT."

30.24-8721

NOTING THAT A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION HAS BEEN NAMED TO INVESTIGATE BORDER FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GREECE, THE DOCUMENTS ADDED:

"THE SOVIET MEMBER ON THE U.N. COMMISSION, AIDED BY HIS POLISH SATELLITE, HAS DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PLACE GREECE IN AN UNFAVORABLE LIGHT AND PLACE THE BLAME FOR FRONTIER CLASHES ON THE GREEK GOVERNMENT."

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GW239AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE WILL CLAYTON WAS CONGRATULATED TODAY BY REP. MUNDT (R-SD) FOR DELIVERING "THE MOST EXPENSIVE SPEECH IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

CLAYTON WAS BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TESTIFYING ON PROPOSED AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

WHEN HE HAD FINISHED HIS PREPARED STATEMENT, MUNDT SAID:

"YOU HAVE DEVOTED ONLY 300 WORDS TO TURKEY. AND SINCE YOU ASK FOR $100,000,000, THAT FIGURES OUT $333,333 PER WORD.

"LET ME CONGRATULATE YOU ON DELIVERING THE MOST EXPENSIVE SPEECH IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

AFTER THE LAUGHTER DIED DOWN CLAYTON REPLIED:

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"I MAY HAVE USED ONLY 300 WORDS, MR. MUNDT, BUT I CERTAINLY DIDN'T USE ALL THE WORDS THAT COULD BE USED ON THE SUBJECT."

EG1124AES NM

BALTIMORE, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE PROPOSED LOAN TO GREECE IS "A BAD DEAL" AND THE GREEK SITUATION IS "THE REICHSTAG FIRE IN AMERICA," SENATOR GLEN TAYLOR (D-IDAHO) DECLARED YESTERDAY AT A MEETING OF THE MARYLAND PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

THE SENATOR CRITICIZED WHAT HE CALLED "THE TENDENCY TO CALL EVERYBODY A COMMUNIST WHO OPPOSES THE POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT." ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SAID "IF YOU DON'T WANT TO SEE AMERICA ADDLED WITH FASCISM, THEN YOU BETTER GET BUSY AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT BECAUSE IT IS ON THE WAY."

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HITLER, TAYLOR ADDED, CAME INTO POWER AFTER HE ELIMINATED COMMUNISTS, LABOR UNIONS AND EVERY OTHER ORGANIZATION THAT OPPOSED HIM.

FRANK KINGDON OF NEW YORK, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL PCA CHARGED IN ANOTHER ADDRESS THAT A COALITION "OF REPUBLICANS AND REACTIONARY DEMOCRATS ARE RUNNING THE COUNTRY" AND TRYING TO SPLIT LIBERAL RANKS "INTO ANTI-COMMUNISTS, ANTI-SEMITICS, ANTI-THIS AND ANTI-THAT."

H651AES NM

BOSTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GREECE LINCOLN MACVEAGH SAYS THE WELFARE OF THE GREEK PEOPLE HAS BEEN SABOTAGED BY "ELEMENTS DELIBERATELY SEEKING TO EXPLOIT HER WEAKENED CONDITION TO GAIN THEIR OWN ENDS."

IN PLEADING FOR SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM TO AID GREECE, HE TOLD A GREEK RALLY HERE YESTERDAY:

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"THOSE WHO WOULD PROFIT FROM UNREST MAY BE EXPECTED, OR COMPELLED, TO OPPOSE A PROGRAM WHICH AIMS TO REMOVE ITS CAUSE."

MACVEAGH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "ELEMENTS" TO WHICH HE REFERRED.

STRIKING BACK VIGOROUSLY AT CHARGES MR. TRUMAN'S PLAN WAS "INTERVENTION" AND WOULD BE SUPPORTING A "REACTIONARY GOVERNMENT," THE VETERAN ENVOY SAID:

"THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED OUR ASSISTANCE ALONG THIS LINE, AND FURTHERMORE THERE ARE MANY PRECEDENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. AMERICANS HAVE SERVED AS FINANCIAL ADVISERS, AND IN SIMILAR CAPACITIES, TO A NUMBER OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

"THE MISSION OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL SENT TO GREECE UNDER THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT WILL BE TO ASSIST GREECE TO UTLIZING TO MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED BY THE UNITED STATES."

WITHOUT REFERRING TO KING GEORGE OR THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT DIRECTLY, MACVEAGH SAID:

"BELIEVE ME, OUR POLICY IS NOT AIMED AT SUPPORTING ANY GOVERNMENT EXCEPT THE GOVERNMENT THE PEOPLE MAY THEMSELVES CHOOSE WHEN TRANQUILITY AND SECURITY ARE RESTORED.

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT WHAT IS AT STAKE IS POSSIBILITY OF ANY GOVERNMENT AT ALL IN GREECE THAT CAN BE CALLED DEMOCRATIC IN THE GREEK AND AMERICAN SENSE OF THE WORD."

ASSERTING AMERICAN POLICY WOULD NEVER SUPPORT "EXTREMISM" IN GREECE, HE DECLARED:

"BUT IF GREECE CANNOT GOVERN HERSELF, IT IS CLEAR THAT SHE WILL BE GOVERNED BY OUTSIDE INFLUENCES."

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WB401AES

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-PRACTICALLY ALL LONDON NEWSPAPERS, IN THEIR ACCOUNTS TODAY OF THE "BACKGROUND" DOCUMENTS PLACED BEFORE CONGRESS IN THE GREEK-TURKEY LOAN INVESTIGATION, SAID THE INFORMATION WAS RELEASED BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

FD942AES

LONDON, MARCH 24-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN IS READY TO COOPERATE FULLY IN THE ELIMINATION OF TARIFFS AND OTHER BARRIERS TO FREE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

"WE MUST MAKE SURE THAT PERNICIOUS TRADE BARRIERS AND POLICIES THAT WRECKED INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN THE PRE-WAR YEARS ARE NOT BUILT UP OR FOLLOWED ONCE AGAIN," HE DECLARED IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE IN GENEVA.

"THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION," HE TOLD THE HOUSE, "IS THE LOGICAL AND NECESSARY COMPLEMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK. X X X TO FAIL TO GO FORWARD WOULD BE, I THINK, TO TIP THE SCALES HEAVILY IN FAVOR OF A DESCENT TO RESTRICTIONALISM AND UNCONTROLLED ECONOMIC CONFLICT IN THE WORLD."

MD943PES

PLYMOUTH, ENG., MARCH 24-(AP)-TURKISH AMBASSADOR CEVAT ACHIKALIN SAW HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG HOISTED TODAY OVER EIGHT FORMER [illegible] MINESWEEPERS HANDED OVER TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

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CAPT. CIFAT OZALES OF THE TURKISH NAVY ADDRESSED THE NEW COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE EIGHT VESSELS AFTER THE WHITE ENSIGNS OF THE BRITISH NAVY WERE HAULED DOWN AND TURKISH COLORS RUN UP.

THE EIGHT SHIPS CAME TO BRITAIN AS A PART OF AMERICAN LEND-LEASE

AND SERVED IN THE 40TH FLOTILLA OF THE BRITISH NAVY DURING THE WAR.

THEY WERE AMONG THE LITTLE SHIPS THAT SWEPT THE APPROACHES TO THE NORMANDY BEACH DURING THE INVASION OF EUROPE AND LATER CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE BRITISH CRUISERS BIRMINGHAM AND DIDO WHEN THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY RETURNED TO HIS HOMELAND AFTER THE WAR.

WD1133AES

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID IT MIGHT PROVE MORE ECONOMICAL TO BUILD A NEW SHIP THAN TO REFIT THE CHARRED HULL.

THE MONARCH OF BERMUDA WAS "DEMOBILIZED" SIX WEEKS AGO, AFTER HAVING CARRIED 160,000 AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS SOME 400,000 MILES SINCE 1940.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1934, SHE RESCUED 71 PERSONS FROM THE BLAZING LINER MORRO CASTLE, WHICH WAS DESTROYED OFF THE NEW JERSEY COAST IN A TRAGEDY THAT CLAIMED 124 LIVES.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF THE CAUSE OF TODAY'S FIRE. EARLY LAST YEAR FIRES BROKE OUT IN 12 SHIPSIN BRITISH PORTS WITHIN A FIVE-WEEK INTERVAL. REPORTS THEN PUBLISHED THAT A "SABOTAGE RING" WAS OPERATING WERE DENIED BY SCOTLAND YARD.

ADD Hebburn-on-Tyne (INL-Fire) VXX MD94SPES Flames MAR 5 1947

LEAD DAY U.N. (180)

BY LARRY HAUCK DAY

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 24-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN TOLD THE OPENING SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MUST ESTABLISH "INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE" BACKED BY A WORLD POLICE FORCE BEFORE ANY CONCRETE MEASURES TO SLASH ARMAMENTS CAN BE PUT INTO EFFECT.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE NEW 11-NATION BODY, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO PROCEED WITH "A THOROUGH STUDY OF DISARMAMENT" BUT THAT GLOBAL SECURITY THROUGH CONFIDENCE MUST COME FIRST.

THE UNITED STATES WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE VIRTUALLY THE SAME POSITION.

IN THE PAST RUSSIA HAS TAKEN THE GENERAL VIEW THAT DISARMAMENT SHOULD BE AN INITIAL STEP TOWARD THE SECURITY IDEAL CALLED FOR BY CADOGAN. THE BRITISH DELEGATE REFERRED TO SUCH AN OPPOSITION THEORY WITH THE DECLARATION THAT IT WAS THE STAND TAKEN BY MUSSOLINI AND HE HOPED "NO ONE WILL BE INCLINED TO REPEAT THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION TODAY."

CADOGAN SPOKE AFTER THE COMMISSION NAMED PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA AS ITS FIRST CHAIRMAN TO SERVE UNTIL APRIL 30 AND HEARD SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE DECLARE THAT PROGRESS TOWARD STRIPPING DOWN THE WORLD'S ARMS WAS ONE OF THE KEYS TO U.N. SUMJPLLKK ZTHE AT

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE DECLARE THAT PROGRESS TOWARD STRIPPING DOWN THE WORLD'S ARMS WAS ONE OF THE KEYS TO U.N. SUCCESS.

"THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD IS FOCUSED UPON YOU," LIE ADVISED THE 11-NATION BODY. "YOUR ABILITY TO MAKE PROGRESS IN THE CONTROL OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS WILL BE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED IN PEOPLE'S MINDS WITH THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

"THE CONTINUED EXPENSE OF ARMAMENTS WEIGHS HEAVILY ON THE NATIONS AND CONTINUES TO HANDICAP THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO REPAIR THE DAMAGES OF WAR AND TO GIVE THEIR PEOPLES A BETTER LIFE. THUS ANY PROGRESS WHICH YOU MAY MAKE WILL HAVE A MOST DIRECT MEANING FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE."

AS LIE STARTED THE MEETING ATTENTION WAS CENTERED ON POLICY SPEECHES EXPECTED FROM RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

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SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE, WAS READY TO STRESS A NEED FOR A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT. HE THUS HOPED TO BRING ALL VIEWS INTO THE OPEN AT AN EARLY STAGE.

A SOURCE CLOSE TO CADOGAN SAID THE BRITISH DELEGATE HOPED TO FORCE "AN EARLY TEST OF SINCERITY" BEFORE AGREEING TO LAUNCH INTO WEEKS AND MONTHS OF DISCUSSIONS ON ARMS REDUCTION.

WHILE CADOGAN WAS NOT PREPARED TO QUESTION THE MOVES OF ANY ONE COUNTRY, IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE WHOLE BROAD ARMS SLASHING PROPOSAL WAS TOSSED INTO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN A SURPRISE STEP LAST FALL BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV.

THIS SOURCE DID COMMENT THAT CADOGAN EXPECTED HIS SPEECH TO GET A COOL RECEPTION FROM ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE.

THE BRITISH WERE REPRESENTED AS BEING OPPOSED TO STARTING TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS UNTIL THE BASIC PRINCIPLES HAD BEEN LAID DOWN, PREFERABLY IN OPENING MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

IN KEEPING WITH HIS STAND, CADOGAN WAS READY TO GO ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES' POSITION THAT ANY ARMS CUTTING PROGRAM MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AIR TIGHT PROVISIONS FOR SAFEGUARDS AND INSPECTIONS.

THIS PROVISION WAS EXPECTED TO RUN INTO THE SAME RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS WHICH HAVE SLOWED DOWN DISCUSSIONS ON ATOMIC CONTROL. GROMYKO HAS SAID HE COULD NOT AGREE TO UNLIMITED CONTROL AND INSPECTIONS AND MENTIONED INFRINGEMENT ON SOVEREIGNTY. THE UNITED STATES REPEATED THAT NOTHING LESS THAN FULL INSPECTION RIGHTS WOULD SUFFICE.

WHILE MAKING IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS READY TO GO TO WORK ON THE ISSUE, AMERICAN DELEGATE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON DRAFTED HIS POLICY STATEMENT ALONG THESE LINES:

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1-THE WORLD CANNOT EXPECT A GENERAL ARMY REDUCTION SYSTEM TO FUNCTION UNTIL SAFEGUARDS AND INSPECTION PROVISIONS ARE READY.

2-ARMS SLASHING MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH GENERAL SECURITY.

3. THE WORLD WILL BE IN BETTER CONDITION TO SCRAP GUNS ONCE THE PEACE TREATIES ARE SIGNED.

4. ARMS REDUCTION IS ONLY ONE STEP TOWARD PEACE AND BY ITSELF MIGHT BOOMERANG INTO WAR.

30.24-8723

THE COMMISSION, DUE TO MAKE ITS FIRST REPORT TO THE PARENT SECURITY COUNCIL BY MAY 13, WILL BE LIMITED TO DISCUSSIONS OF WEAPONS OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE ATOMICC ENERGY COMMISSION. THAT 10-MONTH-OLD BODY WILL DEAL WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

DRAWING OF A FINE LINE BETWEEN MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS AND ORDINARY WEAPONS PROMISED TO PROVIDE SOME INTERESTING DEBATE. THE COMMISSION ALSO MUST DECIDE WHEN AND HOW IT WILL COLLECT FIGURES ON EVERY NATION'S TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS, FACTS GENERALLY CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO ANY REDUCTION PLANS.

ASIDE FROM ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN, STATEMENTS BY DELEGATES CONSTITUTED THE ONLY OTHER ITEM ON THE OPENING AGENDA.

SECURITY COUNCIL ORGANS IN THE PAST HAVE WORKED ON A MONTHLY ROTATION SYSTEM BY ALPHABET FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP. THIS WOULD MEAN PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA WOULD TAKE THE GAVEL FIRST, FOLLOWED BY FERNARD VAN LANGENHOVE OF BELGIUM.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE, CHINA, BELGIUM, SYRIA, POLAND, COLOMBIA, AUSTRALIA AND BRAZIL.

JR-M350AES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 24-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT, "FOR REASONS OF ECONOMY," THERE WOULD BE NO OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS ISSUED ON THE COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS MEETING. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT A MAJOR ORGAN MET WITHOUT FACILITIES FOR RECORDING THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF DEBATE AND PROCEEDINGS.

MD956PES

U.N. -- ECONOMIC (270)

BY MAX HARRELSON

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LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 24-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL APPROACHED THE END OF ITS FOURTH SESSION TODAY CONFIDENT THAT IT WOULD COMPLETE ACTION BY TOMORROW ON THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC MEASURES YET TO COME BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DELEGATES, AFTER FOUR WEEKS OF MEETINGS, WERE EXPECTED BY ADJOURNMENT TIME TO HAVE TAKEN FINAL ACTION ON PROPOSALS TO SET UP ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA, DESIGNED TO AID THOSE REGIONS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS, AND TO HAVE LAUNCHED THE FIRST MOVE TOWARD A LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

IN PRINCIPLE, THE DELEGATES ALREADY HAD APPROVED THE CREATION OF THE TWO COMMISSIONS AND ACCEPTED A DIRECTIVE TO THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION WHICH WAS NEEDED TO BRING TWO VITAL SUB-COMMISSIONS TO LIFE. THESE WERE:

1. A SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHOSE FUNCTION WILL BE TO PLAN INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO PREVENT UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEPRESSIONS.

2. A SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DESIGNED TO PLAN ACTION TO DEVELOP THE UNDEVELOPED AND UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS OF THE WORLD.

THE COUNCIL'S DIRECTIVE PROVIDED THAT THE SUB-COMMISSION ON DEVELOPMENT BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO FACILITATE "THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF WORLD RESOURCES OF MANPOWER, MATERIALS, LABOR AND CAPITAL IN ORDER TO PROMOTE HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

THE SUB-COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT WAS INSTRUCTED TO INITIATE REOULAR

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THE SUB-COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT WAS INSTRUCTED TO INITIATE REGULAR REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL ON WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS, GIVING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO ANY FACTORS WHICH MIGHT PREVENT FULL EMPLOYMENT AND INDICATING WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO REMOVE THEIR FACTORS.

OTHER MEASURES ON WHICH THE COUNCIL HOPED TO COMPLETE ACTION INCLUDED:

CREATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND APPROVAL OF A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

CREATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON DISCRIMINATION TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

APPROVAL OF AN INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY CHILDREN'S FUND TO AID NEEDY CHILDREN AFTER THE LIQUIDATION OF UNRRA.

BD313AES

REPORTS FROM SIGON, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED TO CAST DOUBTS ON PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S ABILITY TO CONTROL THE FORCES UNDER HIS COMMAND AND SOME MESSAGES WENT SO FAR AS TO EXPRESS BELIEF THAT THE VIET-NAMESE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN KILLED IN A DISPUTE WITH THE MORE RADICAL ELEMENTS UNDER HIS AUTHORITY.

THESE DISPATCHES AID NO FOREIGN OBSERVERS OR REPRESENTATIVES HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH HO CHI MINH FOR THREE MONTHS, THEIR ONLY LINK WITH THE VIET NAM REGIME BEING WITH HOANG MINH GIAM, THE NEW MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WB810AES ADD Paris (Indo-China) x x x capital

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

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BERLIN, MARCH 24-(AP)-AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL IN THE ECONOMICALLY MERGED UNITED STATES-BRITISH ZONES OF GERMANY SAYS THAT AS YET ZONAL AUTHORITIES "HAVE MADE NO REDUCTION NOR EMBARGO OF SHIPMENTS" OF IRON AND STEEL TO THE RUSSIAN ZONE BUT THAT THEY WILL "HAVE TO SET A DATE FOR ACTION" IF INTERZONAL TRADE IS NOT BROUGHT INTO BALANCE.

M.S. SZYMCZAK, DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMICS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, MAKING THIS STATEMENT YESTERDAY, DESCRIBED AS A "FAUX PAS" A BRITISH-AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT FRIDAY THAT SUCH SHIPMENTS TO THE SOVIET ZONE HAD BEEN REDUCED AND THAT A FULL EMBARGO WAS BEING CONSIDERED.

SUBSEQUENT TO THE LATTER ANNOUNCEMENT, A RELEASED CLEARED BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE OF THE BIZONAL ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATION AT MINDEN BECAME KNOWN THROUGH OFFICIALS THERE. THIS RELEASE SAID THAT THESE SHIPMENTS "WERE TODAY (FRIDAY) SUSPENDED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD." THE RELEASE WAS BASED ON A COMMUNIQUE ALREADY DRAFTED BUT THEN STILL UNDER DISCUSSION IN BERLIN.

THE JOINT STATEMENT MENTIONING SUSPENSION OF SHIPMENTS SAID THE

ACTION WAS BEING TAKEN BECAUSE THE RUSSIAN ZONE HAD BECOME MORE AND MORE DELINQUENT IN DELIVERIES TO THE BRITISH-U.S. ZONE PROMISED IN AN INTERZONAL TRADE PACE.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONES HAD SHIPPED 94 PERCENT OF PACT COMMITMENTS TO THE SOVIET ZONE.

SZYMCZAK SAID THAT THREE OR FOUR WEEKS AGO THE DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HAD BEEN GIVEN A FORMAL REQUEST FOR FRESH RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO BRING INTERZONAL TRADE INTO BALANCE. HE REPORTED THAT THE DIRECTOR HAD NOT YET REPLIED.

WARNING THAT SOME ACTION MIGHT BE TAKEN EVENTUALLY, SZYMCZAK ADDED: "THAT DOESN'T MEAN WE WILL SEND STEEL DELIVERIES ELSEWHERE, BUT RATHER THAT WE WILL HOLD THEM ASIDE UNTIL THE RUSSIANS CATCH UP WITH DELIVERIES OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO OUR ZONE. NOW THAT SPRING WEATHER RELIEVES TRANSPORT CONDITIONS, THEY MAY CATCH UP."

THE GERMAN CENTRAL MINISTRY FOR TRADE IN THE SOVIET ZONE TOOK EXCEPTION TO BRITISH-U.S. CHARGES OF OVERWHELMINGLY ONE-SIDED SOVIET DELINQUENCIES IN A STATEMENT PUT OUT THROUGH THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

THIS STATEMENT SAID WINTER TRANSPORT TROUBLES HAD SLOWED DOWN DELIVERIES IN ALL ZONES AND THAT "DELINQUENCIES OF THE SOVIET ZONE ARE BY NO MEANS LARGER THAN THOSE OF THE WESTERN ZONES."

THE MINISTRY SAID INTERZONAL TRADE WAS IN BALANCE AS OF MARCH 20. IT DECLARED THE WESTERN ZONES DELIVERED ONLY 39 PERCENT OF THEIR COMMITMENTS IN THE FIRST 1947 QUARTER.

TAKING ISSUE WITH THIS, AN INTERZONAL TRADE OFFICIAL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THE U.S. ZONE BY DEC.31 HAD SHIPPED THE SOVIET ZONE 50,000 MORE TONS OF STEEL THAN THEIR 1946 -&433.3,5 :-))3$!94, WHI

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SHIPPED THE SOVIET ZONE 50,000 MORE TONS OF STEEL THAN THEIR 1946 AGREEMENT CALLED FOR, WHILE THE SOVIET ZONE AT THAT TIME WAS BEHIND IN DELIVERIES. HE DECLARED THE ARREARAGE CARRIED OVER WHEN THE U.S. AND BRITISH ZONES WERE COMBINED FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

M428AES

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NOTE TO EDITORS:

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BERLIN STORY BY RICHARD KASISCHKE (429) DEALING WITH IRON AND STEEL SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY'S SOVIET ZONE, THE FOLLOWING IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED:

IN LAST FRIDAY'S DAY REPORT, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TRANSMITTED A BERLIN STORY MENTIONING A REPORT FROM MINDEN, HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ECONOMIC CONTROL GROUP, TO THE EFFECT THAT AN EMBARGO ON IRON AND STEEL SHIPMENTS HAD BEEN ORDERED EFFECTIVE THAT DAY. THE STORY SAID THE REPORT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY.

IN THE FRIDAY NIGHT REPORT, THE AP TRANSMITTED A BERLIN STORY SAYING THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES ACTUALLY HAD ORDERED SUCH AN EMBARGO THAT DAY IN THE FORM OF AN INDEFINITE SUSPENSION OF THE SHIPMENTS. THIS STORY REFERRED TO A FORMAL LETTER FROM THESE AUTHORITIES TO A GERMAN ECONOMICS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT MINDEN.

THE BASIS FOR THE LATTER STORY WAS AN OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE WHICH WAS CLEARED BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE OF THE BIZONAL ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATION AT MINDEN AND WHICH BECAME KNOWN THROUGH OFFICIALS THERE. THIS ANNOUNCED THAT SHIPMENTS OF THE SORT "WERE TODAY (FRIDAY) SUSPENDED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD."

THIS RELEASE WAS NOT ISSUED AT THE SAME TIME IN BERLIN. HOWEVER, ON FRIDAY NIGHT THE CHIEF PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMICS DIVISION IN BERLIN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT BRITISH AND U.S. AUTHORITIES HAD REACHED AGREEMENT ON ALL PARTS OF THE RELEASE AND THAT IT WAS TO BE RELEASED GENERALLY AT 11 A.M. SATURDAY. SINCE IT ALREADY WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HE AGREED THAT IT COULD BE USED FRIDAY NIGHT.

AT NO TIME DID PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE RELEASE WAS TO BE WITHHELD NOR AT ANY TIME WAS THERE ANY REQUEST FOR A CORRECTION.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MARCH 24, 1947

M435AES

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BERLIN, MARCH 24-(AP)-O.W. WILSON, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH SAID TODAY THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS ATTACHING A REPRESENTATIVE TO EACH OF 12 INTERNMENT CAMPS FOR NAZI LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE TO ADVISE THE GERMAN COMMANDERS ON CAMP OPERATIONS AND HELP SPEED UP TRIALS OF 47,000 INMATES.

THEY ARE TAKING THEIR POSTS IN APPROXIMATELY 10 DAYS AFTER SHORT ORIENTATION COURSES. WILSON SAID A COUNTER INTELLIGENCE GROUP OF AT LEAST THREE AMERICANS WAS ATTACHED TO EACH CAMP TO HANDLE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL IN THE DOSSIERS AS NAZI AND S.S. LEADERS COME TO TRIAL.

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"THERE ALWAYS HAS BEEN AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ASSIGNED TO OUR LARGEST CAMP AT DARMSTADT," WILSON SAID. "WE FOUND AS A RESULT OPERATIONS THERE WERE BETTER THAN IN ANY OTHER CAMP. IN THE LIGHT OF THAT EXPERIENCE WE FELT IT WOULD PAY DIVIDENDS TO DO LIKEWISE ELSEWHERE"

THERE ARE 11,000 INMATES IN THE DARMSTADT CAMP, 12,000 IN SIX CAMPS IN WUERTTEMBERG BADEN AND 25,000 IN FIVE CAMPS IN BAVARIA.

TO SHOW HOW THE PRESENCE OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SPEEDED UP THE TRIALS, WILSON SAID AS OF FEB.1 1,122 CASES WERE COMPLETED AT DARMSTADT BUT ONLY 95 CASES AT WUERTTEMBERG BADEN AND 130 IN BAVARIA.

ALL CAMPS WERE TURNED OVER TO GERMAN CONTROL LAST NOVEMBER.

"NATURALLY THESE APPOINTMENTS ALSO WILL IMPROVE SECURITY BUT THE RECORD OF ESCAPES DOESN'T COMPARE UNFAVORABLY WITH ESCAPES FROM ANY PENAL INSTITUTIONS", WILSON SAID.

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BERLIN, MARCH 24-(AP)-AN INTERALLIED ARGUMENT OVER PRISON RULES IS STILL DELAYING TRANSFER OF RUDOLF HESS AND SIX OTHER MAJOR NAZI WAR CRIMINALS FROM NUERNBERG TO SPANDAU PRISON AFTER THE BERLIN KOMMANDANTUR FAILED TO AGREE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THIS CONTROVERSY HAS BEEN CHIEFLY BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND BRITISH. THE RUSSIANS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ARGUING FOR SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND MINIMUM INTERCOURSE FOR THE PRISONERS WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH RELATIVES. THE BRITISH PREFER A LESS HARSH REGIME.

MEANWHILE SPANDAU REMAINS A PRISON WITHOUT PRISONERS, THOUGH STAFFED WITH FOUR-POWER GUARD PERSONNEL.

WB833AES

MAR ~ 51947

BERLIN, MARCH 24-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TONIGHT HE WOULD ASK AN AUDIENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN WHEN HE REACHES MOSCOW IN ABOUT A WEEK.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT SAID HE HOPED ALSO TO BE GRANTED PERMISSION TO MAKE RUSSIAN TRIPS OUTSIDE THE MOSCOW AREA IN HIS QUEST FOR INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND ON WORLD AFFAIRS.

STASSEN, WHO HAS CONFERRED WITH THE CHIEFS OF STATE IN MOST OF THE COUNTRIES HE HAS VISITED TO DATE, SAID THAT WHILE HE HAD DRAWN NO DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS YET, HE FELT THAT THE FOUR MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN GERMANY WERE THOSE OF COAL, TRANSPORTATION, CURRENCY REFORM AND HOUSING.

MD651PES

MAR ~ 51947

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 24-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS DISCUSSING PISTOLS AT HANAU DECIDED TO HAVE A QUICK-DRAWING CONTEST, WILD WEST STYLE.

THEY THOUGHT THEIR ARMY .45S WERE UNLOADED, THE CONSTABULARY PROVOST MARSHAL SAID.

ONE PISTOL DISCHARGED. CP). WALTER HACK OF PITTSBURGH WAS WOUNDED SLIGHTLY IN THE HIP BY A BULLET WHICH NARROWLY MISSED HIS SPINE.

THE CONSTABULARY SAID PFC. DONALD TRINKO OF CHICAGO, WINNER OF THE DRAWING CONTEST, WAS "ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION."

SN902PES

MAR ~ 51947

SALONIKA, GREECE, MARCH 24-(AP)-MEMBERS OF A UNITED NATIONS BALKANS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION HEADED FOR SOFIA AND BELGRADE TODAY AFTER AN INQUIRY OF NEARLY TWO MONTHS INTO INTERNAL FIFIGHTING IN GREECE. THE GROUP WILL THEN PROCEED TO GENEVA IN A FEW DAYS TO WRITE A FINAL REPORT.

THE INQUIRY, INSPIRED BY GREEK CHARGES THAT REBELLIOUS LEFTIST FORCES WERE BEING AIDED BY YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT MOST OF THE COMMISSION MEMBERS CONVINCED THAT EXCESSES ON BOTH SIDES HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE BITTERNESS OF THE STRIFE.

JR316AES

BRUSSELS, MARCH 24-(AP)-PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER BELGIAN PREMIER, SAID TODAY AN "INDEPENDENT LEAGUE OF EUROPEAN COOPERATION" HAD BEGUN TO FOSTER ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS.

HE SAID NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF THE LEAGUE WERE BEING SET UP IN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, NORWAY, ITALY, GREECE, AND LUXEMBOURG. THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY ADOLF A.BERLE, JR., FORMER U.S.ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE AND FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

RQ104PES

MAR ~ 51947

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE FRENCH DELEGATION PROPOSED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TONIGHT THE SUSPENSION OF THE TRANSFER OF GERMANS FROM POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND CALLED FOR A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS JULY 1 TO ORGANIZE EMIG

CONFERENCE IN PARIS BEFORE JULY 1 TO ORGANIZE EMIGRATION OF GERMANS INTO FRANCE AND OTHER SUITABLE COUNTRIES.

JP408PES

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FIRST LEAD BEVIN

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALLED ON PRIME MINISTER STALIN TONIGHT. THE BRITISH LEGATION, IN ANNOUNCING THIS, GAVE NO INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH-SOVIET AGREEMENT AND ENACTMENT OF A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT ON GERMANY WERE POSSIBLE TOPICS.

STALIN LAST WEEK SAW FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT OF FRANCE. A MEETING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL IS AWAITED.

RQ1056AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN GERMANY, ARRIVED HERE LATE YESTERDAY TO JOIN HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

KOENIG WAS SUMMONED TO MOSCOW BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY WERE ALREADY HERE. THEY ARE LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, FOR THE UNITED STATES; MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOWSKY, FOR RUSSIA, AND LT.GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, FOR BRITAIN.

AUSTRIAN SIDEBAR
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

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MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-GEN.MARK W.CLARK, SEEKING TO BLOCK HEARING OF A YUGOSLAV REPARATIONS CLAIM AGAINST AUSTRIA, CITED TODAY A HERETOFORE SECRET AGREEMENT MADE AT POTSDAM WHICH AMERICAN SOURCES SAID PROVIDED THAT "NO REPARATIONS WOULD BE EXACTED FROM AUSTRIA."

CLARK BROUGHT UP THE MATTER IN THE MEETING OF THE DEPUTH FOREIGN MINISTERS DRAFTING AN AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY TO MEET RUSSIAN INSISTENCE ON HEARING THE YUGOSLAV CLAIM, FOR $150,000,000.

THE AMERICAN DEPUTY ARGUED THAT THIS MADE IT UNNECESSARY TO HEAR THE YUGOSLAVS. THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, DECLINED TO ACCEPT THE AMERICAN VIEW ON THE MEANING OF THE SECRET ACCORD.

FEODOR GOUSEV,5 583 47''8-, $30756, SAID THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT OF

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE MUST BE RESPECTED AND ITS DECISIONS REMAIN IN FORCE, BUT THAT THE SECTION CITED DID NOT PRECLUDE A DISCUSSION OF YUGOSLAV DEMANDS.

THE ISSUE THUS WAS ADDED TO THE GROWING LIST OF DIFFERENCES OVER THE AUSTRIAN TREATY WHICH APPARENTLY CAN BE SETTLED ONLY BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES.

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THE DEPUTIES ALSO SPLIT OVER EVERY OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTION THAT EMERGED TODAY. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOUGHT FOR A CLAUSE WHICH WOULD HOLD AUSTRIA RESPONSIBLE FOR REDEEMING ALLIED CURRENCY AT THE END OF THE OCCUPATION ONLY WHERE THE CURRENCY WAS OF FIVE SCHILLING (ABOUT 50 CENTS) OR LOWER DENOMINATION. ALL THE HIGHER DENOMINATIONS WERE CALLED IN SOME TIME AGO, BUT AMERICAN SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 1,000,000,000 SCHILLINGS OF LARGE DENOMINATIONS WERE OUTSTANDING, OF WHICH THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED HOLDING ABOUT 900,000,000, ESTIMATED AT THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE AT $90,000,000.

THE RUSSIANS AND FRENCH DID NOT AGREE WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS ON THIS CLAUSE.

THE DEPUTIES ALSO DISAGREED GENERALLY ALONG A LINE OF THE SOVIETS VERSUS THE WESTERN NATIONS ON VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR HANDLING AUSTRIAN CLAIMS TO PROPERTY LOOTED BY GERMANS AND ON AUSTRIAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY.

UNITED STATES POLICIES AS ARGUED BY CLARK BROADLY FAVORED A MORE LIBERAL TREATMENT FOR THE AUSTRIANS AND THEIR CLAIMS THAT THE SOVIETS WERE WILLING TO AGREE TO.

AT ONE STAGE, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE JOINED IN SUPPORTING A CLAUSE THAT IDENTIFIABLE PROPERTY REMOVED FROM AUSTRIA TO GERMANY BY FORCE OR DURESS--LOOTED PROPERTY--SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE AUSTRIAN OWNERS, EXCEPT THOSE WHO WERE WAR CRIMINALS. WESTERN INFORMANTS SAID GOUSEV'S RESPONSE WAS THAT IT WAS WELL KNOWN THAT AUSTRIA HAD A RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN INTEGRAL PART IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

RQ1002AES

MOSCOW, MARCH 24-(AP)-BORIS IZAKOV, WRITING IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, SAID TODAY THAT ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRIA THAT HAD BECOME SOVIET PROPERTY REPRESENTED NOT MORE THAN 10 PER CENT OF AUSTRIA'S TOTAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND WERE FORMER GERMAN--NOT AUSTRIAN--ENTERPRISES.

HIS DISCUSSION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA CONCERNED A SUBJECT THAT HAS BEEN A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE MAKING OF A PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA--ONE GOAL OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL NOW IN CONFERENCE HERE.

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THE PRAVDA WRITER SAID THE ASSERTION HAD BEEN MADE THAT SOVIET MILLS IN AUSTRIA HAD BEEN BUILT WITH AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, BUT DECLARED "THAT IS A DELIBERATE UNTRUTH."

"IT IS PRECISELY KNOWN WHERE AND WHEN AND HOW MUCH MONEY GERMAN CAPITALISTS INVESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY," HE WROTE.

IZAKOV DENIED ALSO THAT AUSTRIAN LABOR HAD BEEN USED IN BUILDING GERMAN PLANTS. HE SAID THE STRONGEST AND ABLEST WORKERS IN AUSTRIA HAD BEEN PUT INTO HITLER'S ARMY, WHILE "TENS OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FOREIGN WORKERS AND PRISONERS OF WAR SENT INTO AUSTRIA BY FORCE" BUILT THE FACTORIES.

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IZAKOV SAID THE SOVIET OWNED FACTORIES "REMAIN IN AUSTRIAN TERRITORY AND SHOULD BE OPERATED ON THE SAME BASIS" AS OTHER ENTERPRISES THERE, PAYING AUSTRIAN TAXES. HE DECLARED THAT THEY WOULD STRENGTHEN AUSTRIA'S ECONOMY AND PROVIDE WAGES FOR MANY AUSTRIANS.

"NUMEROUS MILLS WHICH ARE UNDER FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OPERATE IN AUSTRIA, TOO, PARTICULARLY THOSE OWNED BY THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH," HE SAID. "XXX THIS IS CONSIDERED NORMAL."

SIMILARLY, THE WRITER CONTENDED, THERE COULD BE NO OBJECTION OT SOVIET OWNERSHIP OF FACTORIES IN THE SAME COUNTRY.

RQ907AES

MEANWHILE, THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL WAS STANDING BY HERE TO ASSIST THE MINISTERS IN THEIR WORK ON THE GERMAN PACT. LT.GEN.JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, THE FRENCH MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, ARRIVED HERE LATE YESTERDAY. THE OTHER MEMBERS--LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY OF THE UNITED STATES, MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOWSKY OF RUSSIA AND LT.GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON OF BRITAIN--ALREADY WERE ON HAND. add Dose at CFM-Fgn Min) xxx production (Gallagher)

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS SPLIT AGAIN IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY, AMID INCREASING INDICATIONS THAT THE DIFFERENCES WILL HAVE TO BE SETTLED BY THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES.

U.S.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, REFERRED TO WHAT AMERICAN SOURCES SAID WAS A SECRET POTSDAM AGREEMENT, IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK RUSSIAN INSISTENCE THAT YUGOSLAVIA BE ALLOWED TO PRESENT CLAIMS FOR AUSTRIAN REPARATIONS.

THE AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID THE HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED SECTION OF THE AGREEMENT STATED THAT "NO REPARATIONS WOULD BE EXACTED FROM AUSTRIA."

FEODOR T.GOUSEV, THE RUSSIAN DEPUTY, REPLIED THAT POTSDAM DECISIONS MUST BE RESPECTED, BUT THAT THE SECTION DID NOT PRECLUDE DISCUSSION OF THE YUGOSLAV DEMANDS.

THE AUSTRIAN DISCUSSIONS, WHICH WERE EXPECTED TO PROCEED FAIRLY RAPIDLY, HAVE MET ONE STUMBLING BLOCK AFTER ANOTHER, AND PROGRESS HAS BEEN AS SLOW AS ON THE GERMAN PACT.

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JP343PES

THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ON THE OTHER CHARTED MANEUVERS AIMED AT ACHIEVING THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT UNDER PEACE-TREATY PROVISIONS THAT EACH SIDE SEEMED TO BELIEVE WOULD BE MOST FAVORABLE TO ITS OWN POLITICAL SYSTEM.

PROPOSALS OF ALL FOUR POWERS ON THIS ISSUE HAD BEEN LAID BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN VARYING DETAIL SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN IT QUIT WORK TILL TOMORROW TO GIVE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES TIME TO SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS OF DELIBERATIONS NOW TWO WEEKS OLD.

THE DEPUTIES ON GERMANY WERE COMMITTED TO HARD WORK BOILING DOWN A MASS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROPOSALS TO LISTS OF POINTS ON WHICH THERE WAS AGREEMENT AND POINTS ON WHICH THERE WAS DISAGREEMENT. SOME TOP U.S. AUTHORITIES SAID THIS WEEK SHOULD TELL WHETHER ANY CONCRETE ACCOMPLISHMENT COULD BE EXPECTED FROM THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

3024-8727

THE DEPUTIES ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY, WHICH HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO GIVE LESS TROUBLE THAN THE GERMAN, WERE SHOWN IN A SUMMARIZATION BY U.S. GEN. MARK W. CLARK TO HAVE MADE LITTLE PROGRESS. THIS SUMMARY LISTED EIGHT AGREEMENTS AND SEVEN DISAGREEMENTS ON POLITICAL CLAUSES, SEVEN AGREEMENTS AND 11 DISAGREEMENTS ON MILITARY CLAUSES AND ONE AGREEMENT AND NINE DISAGREEMENTS ON ECONOMIC CLAUSES.
OF THE 27 DISAGREEMENTS 26 WERE IN MAJOR POINTS.

THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES, TAKING THEIR SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY OFF, WERE BUSY ANALYZING WHAT HAD BEEN DONE SO FAR AND PLANNING WHAT TO DO NEXT. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL TOOK LAST EVENING OFF TO ATTEND A BUFFET SUPPER AND MOVIE GIVEN BY U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER BEDELL ~~AT~~ SPASSO HOUSE FOR AMERICAN DELEGATES AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS. > Sup. Th

DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS PROFESSED TO SEE A MAJOR CLASH DEVELOPING OVER ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PLAN FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT OUTLINED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV AND THOSE OUTLINED BY MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

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A19 ADD Moscow (Day Fog. Dis.) XXX production

IN A NUTSHELL, THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED LAST WEEK SHOW, SAID THESE OFFICIALS, THAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTS TO BUILD THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE TOP DOWN, WHILE THE U.S. AND BRITAIN WANT TO CONSTRUCT IT FROM THE BOTTOM UP.

AMERICANS AND BRITONS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT RUSSIA WAS SEEKING A SYSTEM BY WHICH THE BIG POWERS VIRTUALLY COULD HANDPICK THE FIRST GROUP OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES, IN THE HOPE THAT SHE THEREBY COULD ATTAIN A GREATER REPRESENTATION OF COMMUNIST PERSONALITIES AND INFLUENCE.

WESTERNERS SAID THE SOVIET UNION WOULD GIVE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMINANCE OVER THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, WHEREAS THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANS WOULD RESERVE TO THE STATES ALL POWERS NOT SPECIFICALLY GRANTED TO THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION. THEY MAINTAINED THAT THE LATTER PROPOSALS WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO PRODUCE A WESTERN-TYPE DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

THE SOVIET VIEW, AS EXPRESSED BY ECONOMIST EUGENE TARLE IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA YESTERDAY, WAS THAT WHAT THE WESTERNERS REALLY SOUGHT WAS ORGANIZATION OF GERMANY FAVORABLE TO THE COUNTRY'S EXPLOITATION BY CAPITALISTS, WHO, HE SAID, THEN WOULD SPREAD THEIR INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

A COUNTERCHARGE FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOURCES WAS THAT MOSCOW ALREADY WAS DIRECTING A CAMPAIGN TO TURN THE GERMAN PEOPLE TOWARD RUSSIA AND THAT THIS WAS THE REASON FOR MOLOTOV'S BLAST SATURDAY AT WESTERN SPONSORSHIP OF GERMAN FEDERALIZATION.

THE REAL ISSUES WERE SEEN AS REFLECTING A BASIC WORLDWIDE SPLIT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST AND A DEEP SUSPICION HAMPERING WORK ON COMMON PROBLEMS DESPITE HOPEFUL OFFICIAL STATEMENTS FROM ALL SIDES THAT AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

THE BEST INFORMED WESTERN AUTHORITIES SAID THE TASK WAS ENORMOUS. THEY EXPRESSED DOUBT TENTATIVELY WHETHER THE CONFERENCE WOULD PRODUCE ANY FINAL, DEFINITIVE DECISIONS ON MAJOR GERMAN ISSUES. THEY STILL VOICED HOPE THAT THE AUSTRIAN TREATY MIGHT BE COMPLETED HERE. MUCH INTEREST CENTERED IN THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR CONSULTATION, PROBABLY WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

A20

ON GERMANY, THE TALKS TO DATE HAD PRODUCED SO MANY CONFLICTING VIEWPOINTS THAT NOBODY YET COULD SEE A WAY OUT. PROPOSALS MADE ON THE GERMAN ECONOMY SHOWED THESE MAIN ISSUES:

THE RUSSIANS WANT FIRST OF ALL TO ASSURE THEMSELVES A STEADY FLOW OF REPARATIONS FROM A UNITED GERMANY. TO GET THIS, THEY HAVE REVERSED AN EARLIER STAND AND NOW ARE ANXIOUS TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY IN GERMANY CONSIDERABLY.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WANT MOST TO MAKE GERMANY SELF SUPPORTING THROUGH ECONOMIC UNIFICATION SO THAT THEY CAN QUIT SUPPORTING THE COUNTRY. FOR THIS PURPOSE, THEY ALSO ARE WILLING TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY SOMEWHAT. HOWEVER, THEY INSIST THAT MEASURES FOR SELF SUFFICIENCY TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ALL ELSE. THIS APPLIES PARTICULARLY TO ANY AGREEMENT THEY MAE BE FORCED TO MAKE FOR CONTINUING REPARATIONS OUT OF CURRENT PRODUCTION.

THE FRENCH TAKE STILL ANOTHER POSITION ON ECONOMICS. FIRST, THEY WANT TO BE ASSURED OF A COAL SUPPLY. THEN THEY EXPRESS DETERMINATION NOT TO AGREE TO ANY INCREASE IN GERMAN PRODUCTION, EITHER FOR REPARATIONS OR SELF SUFFICIENCY, WHICH WOULD TEND TO MAKE GERMANY POWERFUL AGAIN.

POLITICALLY ALSO, THE FRENCH TAKE A VIEW SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF ANY OTHER POWER. THEY CALL FOR CREATING MUCH STRONGER STATE GOVERNMENTS AND A MUCH WEAKER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT THAN ANY OF THE OTHERS WANT OR BELIEVE PRACTICAL.

JR343AES

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JERUSALEM--FIRST ADD PALESTINE (A17) X X X ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.

SOME OF THE SEAMEN WERE EXPECTED TO SAIL NEXT WEEK FROM HAIFA, WHERE THE GROUP HAS BEEN HELD SINCE THE ABRIL'S ARRIVAL.

RUMORS WERE HEARD HERE TODAY THAT ONE OR MORE IMMIGRANT SHIPS WERE NEARING PALESTINE'S MEDITERRANEAN COAST, BUT NO OFFICIAL SOURCE WOULD CONFIRM THEM. A JEWISH SOURCE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AT LEAST ONE VESSEL KNOWN TO HAVE SAILED FROM A EUROPEAN PORT WAS DUE IN PALESTINE WATERS.

MEANTIME, IT WAS REPORTED ESTABLISHED OFFICIALLY THAT 463 OF THE SUPPOSED REFUGEES DEPORTED AFTER THE SHIP SUSANNAH WAS BEACHED THREE WEEKS AGO ON THE SOUTHERN PALESTINE COAST ACTUALLY WERE PALESTINIAN CITIZENS FROM NEARBY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS. THEY MIXED WITH REFUGEES BEING ROUNDED UP ON THE SHORE AND WERE SHIPPED OUT OF PALESTINE, IT WAS SAID, WHILE MORE THAN 300 OF THE SUSANNAH'S PASSENGERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED INTO THE SETTLEMENT AREA AND AVOIDED DEPORTATION.

THE SUDDEN, SECRET DEPARTURE OF CUNNINGHAM AND MACMILLAN, NOT ANNOUNCED UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT, TOUCHED OFF SPECULATION THAT NEW SECURITY MEASURES AGAINST JEWISH EXTREMISTS MIGHT BE UNDER CONSIDERATION. THE ANNOUNCEMENT NAMED CHIEF SECRETARY SIR HERBERT GURNEY AS "OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT" IN CUNNINGHAM'S ABSENCE.

COUPLED WITH THE DEPARTURE WAS THE DISCLOSURE LAST NIGHT THAT SEVERAL MORE PERSONS LIVING NEAR THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL HAD BEEN EVICTED TO MAKE WAY FOR ADDITIONAL TROOP BILLETS NEAR THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN JERUSALEM AND JUST OUTSIDE JEWISH QUARTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER DUSK-TO-DAWN HOUSE CURFEW FOR 12 DAYS.

M607AES

MCMILLAN WILL REPORT TO FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF. THE CONFERENCES ARE "DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH" BRITAIN'S ECISION TO TOSS PALESTINE INTO THE LAP OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INFORMANTS

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WITH" BRITAIN'S DECISION TO TOSS PALESTINE INTO THE LAP OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INFORMANTS SAID.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY, SAID HE COULD NOT CONFIRM THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS ASKED BRITAIN TO MAKE "ONE LAST ATTEMPT" TO SETTLE THEPALESTINE PROBLEM DIRECTLY WITH ARABS AND JEWS.

HE SAID EXCHANGES STILL WERE TAKING PLACE WITH THE U.S.EMBASSY IN LONDON ON PROCEDURE TO GOVERN REFERENCE TO THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS. SO FAR BRITAIN HAS NOT REPORTED FORMALLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT SHE DESIRES INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION OVER THE HOLY LAND SITUATION.

RQ920AES

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF PRIME MINISTERS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE ARAB STATES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY SUPPORTING LIBYAN INDEPENDENCE AND REJECTING A FOREIGN TRUSTEESHIP FOR THE COLONY WHICH ITALY RETAINS ON A TEMPORARY BASIS.

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT THE SEVEN ARAB COUNTRIES HAD DECIDED TO SUPPORT LIBYA MATERIALLY AND TO PARTICIPATE IN LIBYAN INVESTIGATION OF A FOUR-POWER COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDED A STUDY OF THE PALESTINE QUESTION, BUT DID NOT ANNOUNCE A DECISION. THE GROUP SAID IT WOULD ANNOUNCE ITS SYMPATHY FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN ARAB STATES, THE AREAS UNDER FRENCH DOMINATION SUCH AS TUNISIA AND ALGERIA, IN THEIR ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, SAID HE HAD NO INTENTION OF GOING TO NEW YORK WHEN THE PALESTINE QUESTION IS RAISED IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

RQ1023AES

CAIRO, EGYPT, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE BODIES OF SIX AMERICANS KILLED THURSDAY IN THE CRASH OF A C-47 PLANE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ETHIOPIA HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO CAIRO BY PLANE.

BODIES OF FIVE OF THE VICTIMS WILL BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES; LT.HOWARD G.SMITH OF BOISE, IDAHO, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PILOT; LT.JOHN CREECH OF OREGON, MEMBER OF THE U.S.ARMY'S MIDDLE EAST DETACHMENT; STAFF SGT.DALE HOLMES OF IOWA, CREW CHIEF; MASTER SGT.DONALD TISDALL OF THE NEW YORK VICINITY, RADIO OPERATOR, AND DON I.SULLIVAN OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., PETROLEUM ATTACHE AT THE U.S.EMBASSY IN CAIRO.

THE BODY OF DANIEL C.DENNETT, JR., OF NEAR NEWTON, MASS., WILL BE SENT TO BEYROUTH WHERE HE WAS CULTURAL RELATIONS ATTACHE AT THE U.S. LEGATION.

RQ856AES

BY WALTER V.MASON (220)

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NEW DELHI, MARCH 24-(AP)-A JEWISH DELEGATE FROM PALESTINE WALKED OUT TODAY ON THE INTERASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE BECAUSE HE WAS NOT PERMITTED TO REPLY TO ARAB CRITICISM OF JEWISH AIMS IN THE HOLY LAND. HE WAS PERSUADED BY AN INDIAN DELEGATE TO RETURN.

THE WALKOUT ENLIVENED THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, ATTENDED BY NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS.

DR.HUGO BERGMANN, THE PALESTINE DELEGATE, TOLD THE CONFERENCE "IT IS OUR HOPE THAT PALESTINE, NOTWITHSTANDING PRESENT DIFFICULTIES, WILL NOT GO THE EUROPEAN WAY OF 'SOLVING' SO TO SPEAK PROBLEMS BY DISPOSSESSING POPULATIONS, BUT BY A COMMON EFFORT TO USE RESULTS OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE PEOPLE."

TAAQUIDDIN AL SOLH, ARAB LEAGUE OBSERVER WHO SAID HE REPRESENTED SEVEN ARAB STATES, SAID LATER THAT "IN PALESTINE THE EUROPEAN JEW HAS COME TO MAKE PALESTINE A NATION OF HIS OWN UNDER BRITISH BAYONETS. WE OBJECT TO THIS AND I HOPE YOU WILL STAND BY THE SIDE OF RIGHT--WITH US."

THEN MISS FATIMA KARIMA OF EGYPT, INVITED BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDING OFFICER, TO REPLY TO BERGMANN, ASSERTED "WE STRONGLY OBJECT TO ANY SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE EXCEPT FOR THE ARABS THEMSELVES. X X X WE HAVE WELCOMED THE JEWS INTO PALESTINE X X X BUT WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO GET THE BRITISH OUT AND REPLACE THEIR RULE BY RULE OF EUROPEAN JEWS."

WHEN BERGMANN ASKED PERMISSION TO REPLY, NEHRU SAID INTERNAL POLITICS COULD NOT BE DISCUSSED. HE SAID HE HAD ACCEDED TO A "LADY'S REQUEST" IN HEARING MISS KARIMA.

SN9PES

THE FIGHTING, WHICH BROKE OUT DESPITE AN APPEAL BY M.A. JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, FOR A PEACEFUL OBSERVANCE OF PAKISTAN DAY, COINCIDED WITH THE OPENING OF AN INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE IN WHICH MORE THAN 20 COUNTRIES ARE REPRESENTED.

THE MEETING, CALLED TO DEVELOP CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AMONG ASIATIC NATIONS, HAS BEEN BOYCOTTED BY THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ON GROUNDS THAT IT IS SPONSORED BY THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY.

THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER AND VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, WHO TOLD THE 250 DELEGATES THAT "THERE CAN BE NO PEACE UNLESS ASIA PLAYS HER PART."

NEHRU DENIED THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS "AGGRESSIVE...OR AGAINST ANY OTHER CONTINENT OR COUNTRY.

DELEGATES TO THE PARLEY CAME FROM SOME REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION, CHINA, EGYPT, AFGHANISTAN, PALESTINE, TIBET, TURKEY, SIAM, INDOCHINA AND CEYLON. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND KOREA ARE EXPECTED TODAY.

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ON PAKISTAN DAY ALL MEMBERS OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE RENEW THEIR PLEDGES TO ACHIEVE PAKISTAN--AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE.

M456AES

3024 - 8729

BATAVIA, JAVA, MARCH 24-(AP)-DUTCH TROOPS FOUND APPROXIMATELY 10,000 TONS OF SUGAR AT A FACTORY NEAR MODJOKERTO IN EAST JAVA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE DUTCH FORCES RECENTLY OCCUPIED THE MODJOKERTO AREA, TAKING IT FROM INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN FORCES.

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JT946PES

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, MARCH 24-(AP)-A JAPANESE ARMY CAPTAIN HAS JUST LEARNED THE WAR IS OVER AND IS WONDERING WHETHER HIS PARENTS, WHO LIVED NEAR HIROSHIMA, ARE NOW ALLIED SLAVES.

THE STORY OF THE BLISSFULLY IGNORANT JAPANESE WAS TOLD BY NEIL MURRAY, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SYDNEY SUN AT RABAUL, A TOWN ON THE ISLAND OF NEW BRITAIN IN THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

THE JAPANESE IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS KESAJI SATO, "ABOUT 44," AND TOLD AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATING OFFICERS HE HAD LIVED WITH INHABITANTS OF AN ISLAND HE CALLED GUMASHI FOR ALMOST FOUR YEARS.

SATO SAID HE WAS ATTACHED TO A FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT ON NEW BRITAIN AND THAT IN MARCH, 1943, LEFT FOR LAE, NEW GUINEA, IN A CONVOY.

AMERICAN BOMBERS SANK ALL THE VESSELS IN THE CONVOY, HE SAID, AND THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE PERISHED, BUT HE WAS AMONG 35 WHO REACHED THE SHORE. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT ALL THE SURVIVORS EXCEPT HIMSELF WERE KILLED WHEN THEY ATTACKED A GROUP OF 400 AMERICANS WITH SWORDS AND BAYONETS THEY HAD CARRIED FROM THEIR SINKING SHIPS.

SATO SAID THE NATIVES MOVED HIM TO THE ISLAND HE CALLED GUMASHI, WHERE HE LIVED UNTIL HE WAS TAKEN TO SAMARAI BY NEW GUINEA POLICE 10 DAYS AGO AND LEARNED OF JAPAN'S DEFEAT. SATO WAS FLOWN TO RABAUL WHERE HE IS BEING HELD UNDER MILITARY GUARD, BUT NOT IN THE WAR CRIMINAL PEN, MURRAY SAID.

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WB408AES

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MARCH 24-(AP)-AFTER AN 82-DAY VOYAGE, PLAGUED BY BAD WEATHER AND ILL LUCK, THE 3,000 TON FOUR-MASTED BARK PASSAT HAS ARRIVED AT TABLE BAY WITH A CARGO OF TIMBER.

FROM THE BEGINNING THE SHIP APPEARED JINXED. FIRST ONE OF THE TUGS TOWING THE SHIP OUT OF HER HOME HARBOR CAPSIZED AND NINE PEOPLE DROWNED. ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT TO LEAVE, THE PASSAT STRUCK A SANDBANK AND KNOCKED A HOLE IN THE HULL.

AFTER REPAIRS HAD BEEN MADE THE SHIP LEFT KARLSHAMM ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

SOON AFTER SHE HAD SET SAIL THE VESSEL RAN INTO A 90-MILE GALE IN THE ATLANTIC. TWO LIFE BOATS WERE CARRIED AWAY AND ALL THE CANVAS WAS TORN AWAY. THE LEAK IN THE HULL REOPENED AND FOR 15 DAY'S THE PASSENGERS--EIGHT MEN, THREE WOMEN AND ONE CHILD---AND THE CREW STRUGGLED TO KEEP THE VESSEL AFLOAT, BAILING WATER FROM THE HOLD. AT ONE TIME THERE WERE THREE FEET OF WATER IN THE CABINS.

THE PROVISIONS WERE PARTLY DESTROYED AND THE GROUP HAD TO LIVE MAINLY ON SARDINES. THEY DECIDED TO CARRY ON TO CAPETOWN, HOWEVER, AND WITHIN ANOTHER 53 DAYS--FOR THREE WEEKS OF WHICH THEY WERE BECALMED--THEY REACHED PORT.

MASTER OF THE VESSEL IS CAPT. E.J. HAGERSTRAUD, WHO HAS BEEN SAILING SHIPS FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS.

WB545AES

Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, March 24---(ap)---A Haitian financial mission returned by plane today from Washington where it had discussed with United States officials the possibility of an import-export bank loan for the development of Haiti's industry and agriculture.

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The mission also had sought to modify the [redacted] system under which Haitian customs are supervised by an American government representative to guarantee the payment of a Haitian debt to American bondholders.

Foreign Minister Price Mars, [redacted] who headed the mission, said the delegation had [redacted] not achieved satisfactory results in four months of discussions in Washington.

Haitian/Fin/FH25p

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,MARCH 24-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS MUST UNDERTAKE SUCH TASKS AS SUPERVISION OF JAPAN AFTER A FORMAL PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED, AMBASSADOR A.D.F.GASCOIGNE, HEAD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION HERE, SAID TODAY.

THE AMBASSADOR STRONGLY SUPPORTED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RECENT PROPOSALS FOR AN EARLY PEACE AND SUBSEQUENT U.N. STEWARDSHIP OVER JAPAN. HOWEVER, HE STRESSED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HIS REPLIES WERE NOT OFFICIAL, BUT MERELY HIS OPINIONS.

ASKED IF HE THOUGHT THE UNITED NATIONS HAD PROGRESSED SUFFICIENTLY TO MAINTAIN THE "CONTROL AND GUIDANCE" OVER JAPAN'S DEMOCRATIZATION, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT SAID:

"I THINK THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HAVE TO GET DOWN AND DO A JOB LIKE THAT. THEY MUST."

GREAT BRITAIN, HE SAID, "IS ANXIOUS FOR A SPEEDY PEACE TREATY" FOR JAPAN, AND HOPES FOR EARLY RESUMPTION OF PRIVATE TRADE.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SHOULD HAVE ROLES IN ANY PEACE TREATY FOR "THE PART THEY PLAYED IN WINNING THE WAR," THE AMBASSADOR SAID.

GASCOIGNE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION TROOPS WOULD REMAIN IN JAPAN UNTIL THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED.

HE PREDICTED THAT JAPAN'S ECONOMY "IS MORE LIKELY TO EMERGE AS A MANAGED ECONOMY LIKE BRITAIN'S THAN AS A FREE ECONOMY LIKE THAT OF THE UNITED STATES."

"THE OCCUPATION UNDER MACARTHUR HAS DONE ALMOST EVERYTHING THERE IS TO REMOVE OBSTACLES TO DEMOCRACY," THE AMBASSADOR COMMENTED. "THE STAGE NOW IS SET FOR DEMOCRACY TO STAY X X X. WHETHER THE JAPANESE WILL BECOME GOOD DEMOCRATS IS A PROBLEM THAT MAY TAKE 50 YEARS TO KNOW. PERSONALLY, I HAVE FAITH IN THEM."

VR513ACS NM

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO,MARCH 24 (AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, REPORTING TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS THAT BADLY-NEEDED COAL PRODUCTION MAY TOTAL ONLY 26,000,000 TONS IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS, HAS ADVISED THAT "FLOWER-SEEING PSYCHOLOGY" WILL BE PARTLY TO BLAME FOR NEXT MONTH'S DECLINE.

PRODUCTION WILL FALL OFF IN AUGUST BECAUSE OF THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS, THE GOVERNMENT ADVISED, AND A DIP MAY BE EXPECTED IN JANUARY BECAUSE OF THE "NEW YEAR PSYCHOLOGY."

FLOWER-SEEING APPARENTLY CORRESPONDS TO THE AMERICAN SPRING FEVER. HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS, WHO SAY JAPAN NEEDS 30,000,000 TONS YEARLY AS A BARE MINIMUM, CALLS THE GOVERNMENT'S DIAGNOSIS FANTASTIC.

THERE ARE SOME MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES. LABOR TROUBLES HAVE PLAGUED COAL MINES. MANY DIGGINGS ARE IN POOR CONDITION BECAUSE OF A LACK OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AND BECAUSE MAINTENANCE WAS POOR DURING THE WAR. BUT OCCUPATION OFFICERS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPATIENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S WEIRD APPROACH TO A PROBLEM SO IMPORTANT TO THE NATION'S ECONOMY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, JOTTING DOWN "FLOWER-SEENG PSYCHOLOGY," OFFER NO PROPOSALS FOR ELIMINATION OF THIS ATTITUDE OR METHODS TO COMBAT IT. HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS SAY THAT UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMES AN AFFIRMATIVE, AGGRESSIVE APPROACH TO A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, THE "FLOWER-SEEING PSYCHOLOGY" WILL PREVAIL AND PERILOUSLY LOW STOCKPILES WILL BE DEPLETED EVEN FURTHER.

GG805ACS

YOKOHAMA,MARCH 24-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.FREDRICK HENKE OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., WAS KILLED AND THREE OTHERS SLIGHTLY INJURED THURSDAY WHEN A TRUCK IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING WAS STRUCK BY A FREIGHT TRAIN AT A CROSSING ON THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA HIGHWAY.

HENKE WAS A MEMBER OF THE 3051ST ORDNANCE SERVICE COMPANY. THE INJURED WERE PVT.DONALD BUCTON, THE DRIVER, 153 WINTHROP RD., SYRACUSE; PVT.JOHN O'HARA, 219 UNION AVE., RUNNEMEDE, N.J., AND PVT.FRANK R.LEGG, VICTOR, W.VA.

VR605ACS

TOKYO--FIRST ADD FLYING FORTRESS (TOP ON AVE) XXX HOURS AWAY.

WHEN THE EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED, LT. COL. GILBERT L. CURTIS, 16 PRISCILLA PLACE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WAS AT THE CONTROLS WITH MCCOY. MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED CAPT. HENRY E. LUCAS, SECOND PILOT, 177 HILLAIR CIR WHITE PLAINS, N.Y

OF THE CREW INCLUDED CAPT. HENRY E. LUCAS, SECOND PILOT, 177 HILLAIR CIRCLE, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.; AND CPL. EDWARD TAYLOR, RADIO OPERATOR, R.F.D. 1, PEKIN, ILL. ALL ARE MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HEADQUARTERS OF THE FAR EAST MATERIEL COMMAND IN TOKYO.

XA909ACS NM

MANILA,MARCH 24 (AP)-PREPARED FOR A HOSTILE RECEPTION, AN EXPEDITION HEADED BY MAJ.RICHARD R.PREWITT OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, WILL LEAVE MANILA TOMORROW TO CLEAR PALAWAN ISLAND OF SEVERAL HUNDRED ARMED JAPANESE STRAGGLERS WHO APPARENTLY DON'T KNOW THE WAR IS OVER.

PREWITT, U.S.ARMY WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATOR, WILL TAKE COMMAND OF 120 PHILIPPINE OFFICERS AND MEN AT PUERTO PRINCESA, WHERE THEY WILL BOARD A FREIGHTER MOUNTED WITH MACHINEGUNS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

THEIR OBJECTIVE IS MAYDAY BAY ON THE NORTHWEST TIP OF PALAWAN, WHERE PREWITT INTENDS TO OPERATE A MINIATURE, COORDINATED LAND-SEA-AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE. HE IS SEEKING TO LINK THEM WITH PERPETRATORS OF THE PALAWAN MASSACRE OF NOVEMBER, 1944, IN WHICH MORE TH 100 AMERICANS WERE BURNED TO DEATH BY JAPANESE.

GGXA908ACS

BY DOUGLAS LOVELACE

HONOLULU, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE ACTION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT MAY SOON INTRODUCE THE 20TH CENTURY TO TINY NIIHAU ISLAND, OWNED OUTRIGHT BY A SINGLE FAMILY AND TERMED BY A SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE THE LAST "PRIMITIVE COMMUNITY" OF THE HAWAIIAN CHAIN.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED TODAY A BROAD SET OF PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO GIVE THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT A FOOTHOLD IN THIS "FEUDAL BARONY ON THE 19TH CENTURY SCOTTISH PLAN."

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED FORMALLY THAT NIIHAU'S 60 FAMILIES OF PURE HAWAIIAN BLOOD "MUST AND DO LIVE IN COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCE TO THE OWNERS OF NIIHAU, AND KINDLY AND PATERNAL AS THE DOMAIN OF THEIR LANDLORDS IS, IT IS STILL IRRECONCILABLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUALS UPON WHICH OUR NATION WAS FOUNDED."

CRITICIZED BY THE COMMITTEE WERE NIIHAU'S LACK OF TELEPHONES, RADIOS, NEWSPAPERS, ELECTRICITY, EDUCATION (BEYOND A FEW ELEMENTARY

30.24-8.731

GRADES), PORT OR AIRPORT FACILITIES, LAND FOR SHOPS AND MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES. IT URGED THAT THE TERRITORY ACQUIRE SUFFICIENT LAND--BY CONDEMNATION, IF NECESSARY--TO PERMIT OPENING UP THE ISLAND TO SUCH MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

NIIHAU IS OWNED BY THE ROBINSON FAMILY, DESCENDANTS OF ELIZA SINCLAIR, WIDOW OF A BRITISH NAVAL CAPTAIN. SHE PURCHASED THE ISLAND IN 1863 FROM KING KAMEHAMEHA IV FOR $10,000.

VISITORS MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION OF THE OWNERS BEFORE SETTING FOOT UPON NIIHAU--AND VISITS ARE NOT ENCOURAGED. A SMALL MILITARY GARRISON WAS STATIONED THERE DURING THE WAR, BUT THE ROBINSON FAMILY SUCCEEDED IN IMPOSING "BLUE LAWS" UPON THE GIS. MEN WERE FORBIDDEN USE OF LIQUOR AND ANY CONTACT WITH THE NIIHAUANS, EVEN TO ATTENDING THE LONE CHURCH.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE CONCESSION TO THE SOLDIERS--THEY WERE PERMITTED TO USE TOBACCO.

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WITH A LIMITED WATER SUPPLY CAUGHT IN 1,000-GALLON TANKS DURING THE RAINY SEASON, NIIHAU IS RESTRICTED TO A POPULATION OF 250. TWENTY MILES LONG AND ABOUT SIX MILES WIDE, IT SUPPORTS 1,000 CATTLE; 10,000 SHEEP AND 300 HORSES OF ARABIAN STOCK.

EDUCATION IS OFFERED CHILDREN ONLY UP TO THE FIFTH GRADE, AND A CHILD OF 10 IS CONSIDERED READY TO EARN HIS KEEP, THE COMMITTEE NOTED. ANYONE LEAVING THE ISLAND WITHOUT PERMISSION, TO SAMPLE LIFE ABROAD, FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO RETURN.

EVEN LEGISLATORS WHO VISITED NIIHAU LAST SUMMER REPORTED SOME ENCUMBRANCES TO CIRCULATING FREELY AMONG THE HAWAIIAN RESIDENTS.

DESPITE THE MODERN WAY OF LIFE ELSEWHERE IN HAWAII, NIIHAU HAS REMAINED LARGELY UNCHANGED, LARGELY UNKNOWN THROUGH THE YEARS.

CY933PPS NM

FOLO STEPHENVILLE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-NINE PERSONS ABOARD AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND DOUGLAS C-54 SKYMASTER, FOUND NEAR STEPHENVILLE, NFLD., TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN MISSING FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS, WERE IDENTIFIED TODAY BY ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

THEY AND THEIR NEXT OF KIN WHO HAD BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE MEN WERE MISSING ARE:

CAPT. CLYDE C. ANGLEY, PILOT. WIFE, MRS. CAROLYN T. ANGLEY, 110 BOWDE DRIVE, WARNER-ROBINS FIELD AT MACON, GA.

LT. COL. MAXWELL W. ROMAN, CO-PILOT. WIFE, MRS. BEVERLY J. ROMAN, 5522 FAIRGLEN LANE, CHEVY CHASE, MD.

FIRST LT. ARTHUR SHAY, NAVIGATOR. WIFE, MRS. FLORENCE GERSON SHAY, 1719 QUENTIN ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MASTER SGT. MARION E. OBERHALMAN, ENGINEER. FATHER, OTTO F. OBERHELMAN, ROUTE ONE, PARKVILLE, MO.

STAFF SGT. WI

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MASTER SGT.MARION E. OBERHELMAN, ENGINEER. FATHER, OTTO F. OBERHELMAN, ROUTE ONE, PARKVILLE, MO.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM M. BROTZMAN, RADIO ENGINEER. HWIFE, MRS. WILLIAM M. BROTZMAN, 444 MYRTL STREET, WARNER-ROBIN, MACON, GA.

CAPT. PATRICK J. HUMES. WIFE, MRS. REGINA M. HUMES. APT 2, 401 SOUTH COURTHOUSE ROAD, ARLINGTON, VA.

FIRST LT. JAMESVB.MDEAS. WIFE, MRS. ANGELINE G. DEAS, 1767 CHURCH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

M

FIRST LT. JAMES B. DEAS. WIFE, MRS. ANGELINE G. DEAS, 1767 CHURCH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECOND LT. RICHARD E. HUMMEL, MOTHER, MRS. ROY V. LOFGREN 1777 AVONA AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER EARL M. GAY, WIFE, MRS. KATHRYN AYRES GAY, 384 ORANGE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

AIRMEN WHO FOUND THE PLANE SAID THEY SAW SEVERAL PERSONS WALKING NEAR THE DAMAGED SKYMASTER. THEY SAID THERE WAS SOME INDICATION THAT SOME OF CREW OR PASSENGERS MAY HAVE BEEN INJURED.

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PF525PES

PURGE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-CONGRESS TOOK TODAY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ORDER FOR A PURGE OF DISLOYAL FEDERAL EMPLOYES LIKE A DUCK TAKES TO WATER.

WHILE THERE WAS WIDESPREAD COMMENT ON CAPITOL HILL THAT THE ORDER SHOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED LONG AGO, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS LOST NO TIME IN LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR WHATEVER NEW LEGAL BACKING MAY BE NECESSARY.

REP. REES (R-KAS), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, SAID HE WOULD CALL THE GROUP INTO SESSION QUICKLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER LEGISLATION IS NEEDED TO PUT TEETH INTO THE ORDER.

TERMING THE PRESIDENT'S WEEKEND ACTION "GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES," REES SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT IT FAILS, HOWEVER, TO PLACE FIRING RESPONSIBILITY DIRECTLY ON DEPARTMENTAL AND AGENCY HEADS.

IN DIRECTING THE DISMISSAL OF ALL FEDERAL EMPLOYES WHENEVER "REASONABLE GROUND" EXISTS TO DOUBT THEIR LOYALTY, MR.TRUMAN ORDERED THE NAMES OF ALL WORKERS TO BE CHECKED AGAINST FBI RECORDS.

HE ALSO ORDERED A "MASTER INDEX" OF ALL PERSONS WHOSE LOYALTY HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED SINCE SEPT. 1, 1939, AND CALLED FOR THE COMPILATION OF A SINGLE LIST OF ALL SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

AND HE SPECIFIED THAT ANY EMPLOYE AFFILIATED WITH OR IN "SYMPATHETIC ASSOCIATION" WITH ANY TOTALITARIAN, FASCIST, COMMUNIST OR SUBVERSIVE GROUP IS TO BE BANNED FROM THE FEDERAL PAYROLL.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES--BOTH OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SPEARHEADING THE CONGRESSIONAL DRIVE AGAINST GOVERNMENT WORKERS WITH QUESTIONABLE BACKGROUND--SAW IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ACTION A VINDICATION OF THEIR POSITION.

REP. KEEFE (R-WIS), VIEWED THE ORDER AS STRENGTHENING THE STAND OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE IN REJECTING FUNDS FOR THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE CONCILIATION SERVICE, HEADED BY EDGAR L.WARREN. KEEFE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH RECOMMENDED THE ACTION, QUESTIONED WARREN'S LOYALTY DURING COMMITTEE HEARINGS. WARREN DENIED ANY DISLOYAL OR "RADICAL" BELIEFS.

"I AM EXTREMELY HAPPY," KEEFE SAID, "TO NOTICE THAT THE PRESIDENT IS NOW ASSUMING A ROLE WHICH MANY OF US ASSUMED A LONG TIME AGO WHEN WE WERE CALLED RED BAITERS. I WILL DO EVERYTHING IN MY POWER TO SEE TO IT THAT NO FUNDS ARE SUPPLIED FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY SUBVERSIVES."

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A11WX

"I AM 100 PER CENT FOR THAT," COMMENTED REP. RANKIN OF MISSISSIPPI, RANKING DEMOCRAT ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, WHICH STARTS HEARINGS TODAY ON LEGISLATION TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

HOUSE SPEAKER MARTIN (R-MASS), SAID IT WAS "GOOD TO SEE THAT HE (THE PRESIDENT), HAS FINALLY AWAKENED TO THE TRUTH OF WHAT WE HAVE BEEN TELLING HIM FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS."

CHAIRMAN WILEY (R-WIS), OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, TERMED THE ORDER LONG-OVERDUE, ADDING:

"THE ACTION DOESN'T CALL FOR WITCH HUNTING. IT CALLS FOR A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DO THAT WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR THE SAFETY AND THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HEALTH OF THE NATION."

A WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL ALSO SAID THE ORDER WILL NOT RESULT IN A "WITCH HUNT" AND ADDED:

"I CAN'T IMAGINE THAT ANY GREAT NUMBER OF FIRINGS WILL RESULT."

MR.TRUMAN'S ACTION WAS BASED ON A REPORT FROM A SIX-MEMBER "TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON EMPLOYEE LOYALTY" HEADED BY A. DEVITT VANECH, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DID NOT GO AS FAR, HOWEVER, AS THE COMMISSION HAD URGED.

IN ADDITION TO ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH WERE ACCEPTED, THE GROUP HAD URGED COUNTER-ESPIONAGE WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND HAD PROPOSED THAT THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAR AND NAVY BE AUTHORIZED TO REMOVE ANY WORKER SUMMARILY, WITHOUT THE NEED TO PROVE HIM DISLOYAL.

A STEP-BY-STEP APPEAL PROCEDURE IS SET UP IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER WHEREBY EMPLOYES CAN FIGHT ANY CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

GW307AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN REVIEWED THE WORLD-WIDE FOOD SITUATION TODAY IN A 40 MINUTE CONFERENCE WITH HIS CABINET FOOD COMMITTEE.

NEITHER AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ANDERSON NOR SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON WOULD DISCUSS DETAILS OF THEIR REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OTHER THAN TO SAY THEY WENT OVER EXPORT DEMANDS.

"ALL WE CAN SAY IS THAT WE REVIEWED THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION AND REPORTED ON SHORTAGES AT VARIOUS POINTS," ANDERSON SAID.

COMMERCE SECRETARY HARRIMAN, WILLARD THORPE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND TRACEY VOORHEES, WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE ARMY'S FOOD PROGRAM IN OCCUPIED AREAS, ATTENDED THE MEETING.

AB102PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE PLANNING A TRIP TO CANADA IN JUNE.

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OFFICIALS INDICATED HE WOULD GO IF OTHER BUSINESS PERMITTED.

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, PAID A COURTESY VISIT HERE LAST FEBRUARY, AND INVITED THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE A TRIP TO OTTAWA.

PF925PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY RENEWED ITS REQUEST TO CONGRESS FOR LEGISLATION EXPANDING ITS INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM TO A WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITY.

UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON SUBMITTED A MEASURE WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE EXPANSION OF THESE FOUR PGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS:

1. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STUDENTS, PROFESSOR AND BOOKS.
2. ASSIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT SPECIALISTS ABROAD TO ADVISE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ON AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER PROBLEMS.
3. JOINT SCIENTIFIC SERVICES, SUCH AS INTERNATIONAL WEATHER STATIONS AND TIDAL SURVEY WORK.
4. INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDING WORLD WIDE RADIO BROADCASTING, MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES AND PROVIDING DOCUMENTARY MOTION PICTURES FOR OVERSEAS SHOWING.

THE SHORT WAVE BROADCAST AND OTHER INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ALREADY ARE ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS UNDER EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

ACHESON SAID IN LETTERS TO SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), SENATE PRESIDENT, AND SPEAKER MARTIN (R-MASS) THAT THERE WAS SOME DOUBT WHETHER NEW LEGISLATION WAS NEEDED FOR THESE ACTICITIES. HE LEFT THE DECISION TO CONGRESS.

THE OVERSEAS BROADCASTS ARE NOW BEAMED IN 25 LANGUAGES INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN.

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SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME LEGISLATION WAS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS LAST YEAR. IT PASSED THE HOUSE, BUT FAILED TO REACH A VOTE IN THE SENATE.

EG1144AES NM

DETROIT, MARCH 24-(AP)-AMERICANS HURRY TOO MUCH, SURRENDER THEIR PERSONAL RIGHTS TOO EASILY AND CONFUSE THEMSELVES IN POLITICS-- BUT IT'S WONDERFUL, ACCORDING TO AJMEHAR GREWAL OF LAHORE, INDIA.

A LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE INDIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, GREWAL IS IN CHARGE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE BELIEVES THAT A JUMBLED PICTURE GREETS ANY VISITOR TO THIS COUNTRY.

"YOU HURRY TOO MUCH," SAID THE TALL, BEARDED SIKH. "IN INDIA TIME IS NOTHING."

HERE TO CHECK ON INDIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN MICHIGAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, HE SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY HIS FIRST GLIMPSES OF AMERICA.

"YOUR DEVELOPMENT CAN BE SEEN IN THE FACES OF YOUR PEOPLE," HE SAID. "YOU CAN SEE THEY ARE UP TO SOMETHING GOOD."

MU902AES NM

3o.24-8733

MIAMI, FLA., MARCH 24-(AP)-TWO PURE-BRED ARABIAN HORSES, GIFTS OF THE KING AND FINANCE MINISTER OF SAUDI ARABIA TO A CALIFORNIA GIRL, WERE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN OAKLAND, CAL., LATE TODAY OR EARLY TOMORROW AFTER A CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP BY RAIL FROM HERE AND A 10,000-MILE AERIAL JOURNEY FROM SAUDI ARABIA.

THE HORSES, ONE GRAY AND ONE SORRELL, WERE FLOWN ACROSS AFRICA, THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND WERE LANDED HERE MARCH 8.

BECAUSE THERE WERE NO HEALTH CERTIFICATES ON THE ANIMALS, THEY WERE HELD IN QUARANTINE PENDING OFFICIAL RELEASE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON. THE RELEASE WAS GIVEN AND THE PAIR WAS SHIPPED MARCH 19.

THE ANIMALS ARE TO BE DELIVERED TO MISS BARBARA BECHTEL, DAUGHTER OF STEPHEN D. BECHTEL, WHO HAS DONE CONTRACTING WORK IN SAUDI ARABIA.

FH1250PES

RUSS VETO ALBANIA CHARGES

Accusation On Mines Blocked

Seven Nations' Verdict In Channel Mine Case Is Against Tirana

F. Carpenter

Lake Success, N.Y., March 25 (AP). Andrei A. Gromyko cast Russia's tenth veto in the United Nations Security Council today to defeat a majority verdict against Albania for the mine-blasting of two British destroyers in which 44 Royal Navy sailors were killed in Corfu Channel October 22.

On this first anniversary of the Security Council's initial session in the United States, Gromyko calmly raised his hand in the negative on a British resolution holding that the mines could not have been laid "without the knowledge of the Albanian authorities."

NIGHT

Threats Against Greece

Then, with special consent to make a statement, Gromyko lashed at the Greek Government for what he called its failure to provide proper protection for the Soviet members of the United Nations commission investigating conditions in the Balkans. The Security Council took note of his remarks that it should safeguard its inquiry commission.

The seven nations voting to sustain Britain's charges against Soviet-satellite Albania after they were watered down by French and United States amendments were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, France and the United States. Poland voted with Russia, Syria abstained, and Great Britain could not vote because she was a party in the dispute.

To Seek Court Intervention

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, served notice off the floor that his Government now would seek to have the case sent to the International Court of Justice, a course he previously had rejected.

Other United Nations developments:

1. The United States asked the secretariat to schedule a speech by Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, on the Greek-Turkish issue. The Security Council adranged to meet Friday with Austin speaking on a program also slated to deal with American proposals for sole United States strategic area administration of the Japanese-mandated islands.

Look For British Decision

2. The United Nations looked to the British to make a final decision on a special 55-nation assembly or a special inquiry commission of the member nations to take up the Palestine case. The British request must be received within a week or such a session might run dangerously close to the regular Assembly set for next September.

3. The working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission settled down behind closed doors trying to reach unanimous agreement on atomic controls. It also must draft a treaty for the Security Council to consider. (insert)

Raises Veto Total To 11

The veto cast today brought the Security Council's total to eleven since it began work in London in January, 1946. France voted with Russia on one vote in the Franco-Spain case last June.

In the Albanian case, which still remains on the Security Council calendar and will come up again in the near future, Britain brought the formal charge on January 10 that Albania had laid a mine field in the channel between the Greek island of Corfu and the Albanian mainland. The British demanded apologies and compensation from Albania for the damages and deaths.

British Lose In Move

Lake Success, N.Y., March 25 (AP)—Soviet Russia today invoked the veto in the United Nations Security Council to block a majority decision upholding British mine-laying charges against Albania.

This was the first time the veto had been used in the Council since last September 20, when Russia cast it to kill the original United States proposal for an on-the-spot investigation of the Balkan situation.

DAY

The vote was on an amended British resolution which declared that the laying of mines in peacetime, without notification, is "an offense against humanity" and that the mines that damaged two British warships last October 22 and killed 44 men could not have been laid without the knowledge of Albania.

Poland Votes Against

The vote was 7 to 2, with Syria abstaining. The negative votes were cast by Russia and Poland. British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan, as a representative of a party to the dispute, was not permitted to vote.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, president of the Council, ruled formally that the resolution had been vetoed by Soviet Delegate Andrei E. Gromyko after receiving the minimum affirmative majority of seven votes.

The Balkan Commission proposal, after being vetoed by the Russians last fall, was offered again and finally approved unanimously December 19. (insert)

ATOMIC UNIT GIVEN WARNING BY RUSSIA

Soviet Plan Cannot Be By-passed, Gromyko Declares

Lake Success, N.Y., March 25 (AP)—Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, warned the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission tonight that the delegates could not "by-pass" Russia's proposal for atomic energy control.

Speaking to the delegates at a closed meeting of the committee, Gromyko proposed that they start work again on an atomic control system by taking up the thirteen Soviet proposals he offered in February, which differed widely from the United States plan as adopted by the United Nations Aatomic Energy Commission last December.

Seek Picture As Whole

Paul Hasluck, of Australia; Frederick H. Osborn, of the United States, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, said they preferred to deal with the whole picture of atomic control instead of taking up the Soviet amendment now.

NIGHT

Gromyko replied that his proposals had not been discussed in the Security Council after he had offered them there; they had not been discussed in the atomic-energy commission when the Security Council sent the problem back to the commission earlier this month; and now some delegates wanted to pass them over again.

He said this could not be done; that if the procedure of taking the problem up as a whole was adopted, it would be without the consent of the Soviet delegation. He asked if this would make agreement on the problem easier.

Reach No Decision

Hasluck and Osborn replied that they had no intention of bypassing the Soviet proposals. They said they merely wanted to look at the whole picture and start from that basis.

The committee, comprising members of the commission sitting as a committee of the whole, adjourned until Monday without a decision.

The delegates have before them the United States plan for atomic control, which would waive any veto on punishment, and the Russian plan, which would ban the atomic bomb immediately by convention, and would provide for controls to be set up by another convention.

U.N. May Hold Early Session On Palestine

M. Harrelson

Lake Success, N.Y., March 25 (AP). A British spokesman said today that a decision would be made within a week on whether Britain would call for a special session of the United Nations Assembly to take up the explosive Palestine issue.

Other informed quarters said a special session undoubtedly would be approved by a majority of the 55 member nations if Britain asked for it.

DAY

London was reported holding up

the final decision pending the outcome of conversations between the Foreign Office and the American State Department.

Secretary General Trygve Lie and his top advisers were reported to have come around to the idea that a special session might be the best way to tackle the problem.

If a special session is called, informed quarters said, it would probably be held either in May or June. The main purpose would be to set up a commission to draft a solution to the problem for presentation to the regular meeting in September.

United Nations officials expressed belief that the special session might be a streamlined affair, with only one delegate and a few advisers from each country instead of the large delegations which normally attend.

Faris el Khoury, Syrian delegate to the Security Council and leading spokesman for the Arab states, said he was opposed to calling a special session unless Britain formally laid the problem before the United Nations together with a proposed solution.

If a British request for a special session is received within a week, the meeting could be held about the middle of May at the earliest. Under the rules of procedure a session can be convened no less than 45 days after the time of the original request.

13 Detained After Search Of Town Near Tel Aviv

Jerusalem, March 25 (AP)—Thirteen persons were detained after screening today in a search of Rishon le Zion, near Tel Aviv, by soldiers and police, who cordoned off the town and three suburbs for the operation.

A search also was carried out in the Mea Shearim section of Jerusalem, the Jewish quarter which was recently under martial law, but no one was detained, police said.

Jerusalem, March 25 (AP)—Four alleged members of the Jewish underground went to trial before a military court today on charges of participating in an attack in which part of the Jerusalem railway station was destroyed last October 30.

Meyer Feinstein, 17, youngest of the accused, followed the usual course of defendants in such proceedings by refusing to enter a plea and challenging the jurisdiction of the court on the ground he was a "prisoner of war."

Two of the remaining defendants—Moshe Horowitz, 23, and Masud Butoni, 22—pleaded innocent, but the fourth—Daniel Azulai, 20—requested a one-day adjournment in order to brief a new defense attorney. The request was granted and the trial recessed until tomorrow.

New Parliament Vote Is Forecast

London, March 25 (AP)—Conservative party leaders speculated today—despite Labor denials—that the British Cabinet would dissolve Parliament and call new elections, in seeking to obtain public approval of a broad new program to combat a darkening economic crisis.

Prime Minister Attlee's press officer and the party's press spokesman both described the reports as "wishful thinking."

Conservative and Liberal party newspapers attributed their information to rank and file Laborites in the House of Commons.

A Conservative party spokesman said his party's machine was "operating in high gear" because of what he termed "the likelihood" of new voting. He quoted Winston Churchill, the party leader, as having told his political henchmen that "it is impossible to know" when an election may be arranged.

Conference May 26

Most opposition speculation said the time would be in the summer of 1948 but some usually well-informed sources mentioned this coming summer, suggesting that rank-and-file opinion on an economic program would be sampled first at the Labor party's annual conference May 26.

The party has been conducting "seminars" among the rank and file on foreign policy—a sore point with some left-wing members. Recently it announced plans to set up a chain of some 400 Labor newspapers to combat the predominantly Conservative provincial press.

Attlee prompted a new flood of election reports with a statement in the House of Commons economic debate earlier this month.

Working On 5-Year Plan

"Just because we have not produced a five-year plan does not mean that we aren't working on one," he said. "We are."

Conservative observers noted that any five-year plan instituted soon would be interrupted by the regular election campaign in 1950 unless the voters gave the Government a new five-year lease on life in earlier balloting.

Some suggested that Attlee would arrange a new election not only to seek voters' approval of a plan but also to seek assurance that there would be time to carry it out.

Conservative and Liberal reports alike said a predominant Socialist goal in any early election would be to replace some Labor members of Parliament who have rebelled against some Government policies.

Might Be Worst Year

These unconfirmed reports also took the line that the Government considered it more "advantageous" to go to the polls before 1949 rather than immediately after that year, which, the reports said, might be Britain's worst year financially.

Swept into power in the general elections of 1945, the Labor party ordinarily would not face the voters until 1950.

However, the party in power can force an election at any time merely by resigning and recommending to the King that new elections be held.

General Election Order By Attlee Is Rumored

London, March 25 (AP)—Persistent reports—officially denied—circulated today that Prime Minister Attlee's Socialist Cabinet, facing a darkening economic crisis, planned to dissolve Parliament and order a new general election.

The reports, appearing mostly in Conservative newspapers, were ridiculed by a Labor party spokesman as "wishful thinking." The Prime Minister's office said "there is no truth at all in these rumors."

A Conservative party spokesman, however, said there was "increasing expectation" among Conservatives that a new election would be called. He quoted Winston Churchill, the party leader, as having told party men that "it is impossible to know" when.

Gist Of Reports

The gist of the reports was that Attlee would arrange a vote some time next year—the summer was most frequently named—with these goals in mind:

1. To ask voters' approval for a broad program for economic recovery. The reports had it that Attlee felt he had no mandate from the people for anti-crisis measures he believes necessary.

2. To go to the polls again at "the most advantageous moment." According to this line, 1949 will be Britain's worst year financially, and the Government would fare better in an election held before then. The next general election—as now scheduled—will be held in 1950.

3. To unseat some Labor members of Parliament who have rebelled against the Government's foreign policies.

Government-backed candidates would be entered in the election to oppose them, supporters of this theory argue. They take the line that the Government would be willing to reduce its majority in the House of Commons "because it has proved unwieldly."

BRITAIN PLANNING PHILIPPINE TREATY

May Attack U.S. Pact With Manila At Conference

London, March 25 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today that Britain is negotiating a friendship treaty with the Philippines.

At the same time it was hinted in a debate in the House of Commons that Britain may attack the recently completed United States-Philippines 25-year preferential trade treaty at the International Trade Conference in Geneva next month.

There was no indication of any connection between the diplomatic negotiations and the trade-treaty discussions, which will be handled by Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, at a Geneva (Switzerland) meeting beginning April 10.

Observers in London's financial district said the Philippines agreement was one of the chief points on which the United States might be open to attack in any attempt by Washington negotiators to lower or eliminate Britain's empire trade preference system with the dominions.

(See Page 7)

Bevin May Quit As Foreign Aide

LONDON, March 26 (Wednesday) (AP).—The News Chronicle said today that it was "strongly rumored in high government circles" that Ernest Bevin may resign as Foreign Secretary when he returns from the Moscow conference to take over the job as British production chief.

(See Page 7)

Douglas Received At Buckingham

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—Lewis W. Douglas, wearing a morning coat and topper, motored to Buckingham Palace in a royal limousine this afternoon to presnt his credentials as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

In the absence of King George VI, Douglas was received by the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Royal, members of the Council of State which performs the monarch's duties, The King is in Africa.

The ceremony was finished in a few minutes and, for the first time since October, 1946, when W. Averell Harriman was recalled to become Secretary of Commerce, the United States had an accredited Ambassador in London.

British to Pay for Ships

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—Britain and The Netherlands today signed an agreement providing for a $34,000,000 British payment to Holland for the use by Britain of Dutch merchant vessels during the war.

Food Pact Signed By Britain, Russia

LONDON, March 25 (AP).—Food Minister John Strachey announced tonight the negotiation of Britain's first post-war food agreement with Soviet Russia by which this country will import the equivalent of 10,000,000 cans of red salmon and 2,500,000 cans of crabmeat.

"It is a very small proportion of our total import of salmon," Strachey told a news conference.

BRITAIN NOW SEEKS 30 CONSTELLATIONS

London, March 25 (A. P.).—Official spokesmen said today that the British Cabinet was expected to decide this week whether to buy or hire in the United States a fleet of at least thirty Constellation airliners to maintain Britain's status in international civil aviation.

If outright purchase is decided on, they said, food, tobacco and film imports from the United States would have to be reduced because dollar payment from Britain's dwindling hard currency is called for by American aviation interests. The estimated cost of thirty Constellations was about $30,000,000, the officials said.

Britain now has twelve Boeing Stratosphere airliners on order from the United States at a cost of about $12,000,000, they added.

British Shed Red Coats

London, *Wednesday*, March 26 (AP)—British infantry soldiers will discard their dress parade "red coats"—traditional since before the days of the American Revolution—for uniforms of green or blue. Scarlet cloth costs more, Frederick Bellenger, War Minister, said today.

300 Palestine Jews Returned

Jerusalem, March 25 (AP)—Three hundred Palestine Jews, who had been mistaken by the British for illegal immigrants and deported to Cyprus, were brought back to the Holy Land today aboard the British transport Empire Lifeguard, a Government source said.

The 235 men and 65 women were sent in busses provided by the Government to their homes in southern Palestine.

It was unofficially reported that 150 other Jews still in detention camps on Cyprus also claimed to be Palestinians and might be brought home later.

Those who arrived today were among 800 persons rounded up by the British March 12, after the refugee ship Susanna, bearing approximately that many uncertified immigrants, had eluded the Royal Navy's blockade and run aground near Gaza, in southern Palestine.

In order to hinder the British search for the immigrants, many legal residents mingled with the newcomers and were taken into custody. The final sorting out was done on Cyprus.

Gruner Proceeding Deferred

London, March 25 (AP)—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Britain's highest legal tribunal, deferred for 24 hours today its consideration of a petition for leave to appeal from the death sentence imposed on Dov Bela Gruner, convicted of terrorist action in Palestine.

Constantine Gallop, counsel for the petitioner, Frank Gruner, of New York city, an uncle of Dov Gruner, asked the delay on the ground that another Gruner counsel, Patrick Devlin, was unable to be present. He said he also wanted time to study a previous legal ruling in a case in Palestine which might have a bearing in the case.

Dov Bela Gruner, 33-year-old Hungarian Jew who served for five years in the British Army, was convicted last January under emergency defense regulations on a charge of shooting at a member of the British forces. His sentence set off a series of anti-British incidents in the Holy Land.

Chautemps Guilty, Gets 5 Yrs. for Harmful Acts

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—Camille Chautemps, three times Premier of France, was found guilty in absentia tonight of committing acts harmful to his country's national dignity and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a purge court at Versailles.

Chautemps also was sentenced to national indignity for life and all of his property confiscated. He now is residing in the United States.

The former Premier served as Minister of State in the first Gov-

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ernment of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain in June, 1940.

In written testimony read into the court record, Sumner Welles, former U. S. Undersecretary of State, declared that Chautemps was "violently opposed" to collaboration between France and Germany.

CHAUTEMPS RAPS VERDICT

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Camille Chautemps, former Premier of France, said tonight, "It is just what I expected," when informed that he had been convicted by the French High Court of Justice of committing acts harmful to his country during the war.

Now living at Chevy Chase, Md., Chautemps was tried in his absence and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

"The judgment of Paris can appear to any impartial man only as a flagrant and scandalous denial of justice," he said.

"The fight for my vindication and my political honor is by no means finished. It is just beginning, and I am confident of its outcome."

Chautemps' statement, running nearly 500 words, was issued within five minutes after word of the Paris verdict was received by cable in this country.

Win Indo-China Clashes

French Take Ninh Binh and Phy Ly on Right Bank of Rouge River

PARIS, March 25 (AP).—French Army dispatches from Indo-China said today that French troops had captured the towns of Ninh Binh and Phy Ly, on the right bank of the Rouge River in the Tonkin delta region north of Haiphong.

A French general staff communique said the two strategic towns were seized from the Viet Namese by separate expeditions on March 23. There was sharp fighting at Ninh Binh, the communique said, but resistance was feeble at Phy Ly, although Viet Namese troops there had dug trenches and laid land mines.

U. S. Artist Holds Preview in Paris

Paris, March 25 (A. P.).—Leslie Lane, 42-year-old Nantucket, Mass., artist, held a preview last night of his collection of seventy-five paintings of the surroundings of thirty-eight American world war II military cemeteries in France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.

His entire collection of about 100 paintings, made during a twelve-months jeep tour of Europe, will be exhibited here as part of the American observance of Memorial Day.

Russ Near A-Bomb: German Scientist

The account of a German physicist on atomic research in Russia told in the following dispatch is known to British-American military authorities. The scientist declared he "feared the result" if he were publicly identified by name.

Neustadt, Germany, March 25 (AP)—A German atom scientist, who said he recently "escaped" from a Russian Government laboratory in Moscow, asserted today that the Soviet Union is "very near" to developing an atom bomb.

Lifting the curtain on what he described as Russia's "all-out" attempts to match—perhaps better—America's mighty secret, the nuclear physicist said:

"In 3 To 5 Years"

"From what I have seen, I believe Russia will have a bomb similar to the United States within three to five years."

Russia's efforts to harness the atom are "relentless," the scienist declared.

"Her scientists are sweating blood day and night."

The scientist said he returned to Germany "at the risk of his life" and asserted he hoped to go to the United States soon.

Tells "Secrets"

Insisting that he must not be identified by name, the German professor said some of the "secrets" of Russian atomic research were:

1. "At least 200 German scientists and technicians, including some of Germany's foremost nuclear physicists, are working for the Russian Government in a virtual paradise on problems of nuclear fission.

2. More "recruits" are being sought in all zones of Germany, including the American and particularly the Russian, "by Russion officers and by Germans sent back to convince former colleagues a paradise is awaiting them."

3. The German scientists have everything they need for their research—and are treated equally, if not better, than Russian physicists. "They work in Moscow, in the great spaces of southern Russia and in Siberia, beyond the Urals."

4. Rare German cyclotrons and other high-voltage equipment used in atomic and radiation experiments "have been moved from the Russian zone of Germany to the Soviet Union."

5. Some 12,000 engineers and miners, Russian and German, are hunting pitchblende—the source of uranium—in utmost secrecy in Russian-occupied Germany. "If they escape and are caught—they are punished in the Russian way," he said.

Back To Recruit

The German said he worked in Russia many months. He said he was one of several scientists brought back under escort in an attempt to recruit others. He said he escaped "because I was not willing to work in Russia on problems of atomic energy."

"I feel," he said, "that the atom bomb in the hands of the United States is the only means of securing world peace and the freedom of scientists to continue their work in liberty."

Important Equipment

The physicist said he was "deported" from the Russian zone to Moscow late in 1945. Long before that, he asserted, German scientists were "already working in Russia."

"In March, 1945—before the end of the war — valuable German equipment used in nuclear research had already been packed by German scientists who had made up their minds to go to Russia. They left for Moscow right after the Russian occupation," he declared.

"These men," he went on, "have been working on the most important nuclear problems of the present time and they can be a danger to the United States, for they will surely help Russia develop an atom bomb."

The scientist described his life and work in Russia like this:

"A Russian officer came to me one day and said, 'You come to Moscow with us. You know about the atom bomb and have worked on its problems,' I replied, 'No I am not willing to work in Russia.'

Work On Cancer

"I told him I wanted to continue my work with my colleagues on studying the effects of radiation on cancer cells. But the Russians knew I had written some papers on rare elements and they ordered me, 'You come.'

"They promised. 'We give you great institute, we give you plenty of pay, everything you want and Moscow is wonderful.'

"German scientists," he continued, "get everything they want for their work and their personal needs. But in reality, they live in a golden cage.

"You get paid from $14,000 to $36,000 a year.

"They give you big houses and all the personal servants you need. If you want cigarettes, you get all you can smoke. If you want luxury foods, you get them. But you are trapped in the golden cage. You can't leave Russia, for the Russians have a proverb, 'Those who know much are our friends, but those who know too much are our enemies.'"

German scientists, he said, are organized into collectives. Each has his or its own project.

"Some are evolving the 'know-how' of separating the explosive isotope, U-235, from uranium, and others are working on construction of production plants, of the effects of radiation on life and of laying the techniques of the necessary industrial effort," the scientist declared.

The Germans, he said, exchange lectures, telling each other what they are doing.

"They are organized into little universities," he said, "but so far the auditors are German. The Russian scientists are engaged on their own projects. One reason the Germans don't instruct the Russians is the language difficulty.

"I think another reason is that no German scientific worker knows what the total knowledge is. It is like a mosaic. Somebody is collecting all the information and putting each stone into the pattern.

"From the advanced work being done and from what I have seen and heard, I estimate Russia will know how to make an atom bomb within three to five years."

"The German scientists," he said, "get the best and most modern laboratories.

"You say you want more equipment," the German professor continued, "and it arrives immediately. You say, 'I need physicists to work under me'—and you get all the German physicists, specialists and technicians you want. You want pitchblende or refined uranium—and you get it."

Uses Of Atomic Energy

The German physicist said he believed atomic energy could be harnessed easily in Russia, "with its great spaces like the United States, with men, materials, money and the governmental power."

"But," he went on, "scientific research can't be done the way the Russians do it. It seems they have said to Kapiiza (foremost Russian atom specialist), 'Today the Americans have a bomb 1,000 times bigger than that dropped on Hiroshima. Build us a bomb like this quickly.'

"But scientific work needs time and an honorable man can't work the Russian way."

Every Russian general in Germany, he said, "strives hard to bring first-class German nuclear experts to the Soviet Union."

When he returned to Germany, the physicist added, he found great secrecy surrounding Russian efforts to raise uranium from the granite mass of the Erz mountains dividing Saxony from the Sudetenland.

Twelve-foot high fences, he said, have been erected around restricted areas near Schneeberg, where mining is under way in the galleries of old silver mines. Armed guards, he said, patrol the area.

Pitchblende Rumor

"People there told me," he said, "that every day freight cars piled high with little boxes roll out of the area. The Russians spread the rumor they are getting pitchblende. But I don't believe it. Unless all German experts are mistaken, there is no pitchblende on the German side of the mountain."

But across the mountains, near the Czecho-Slovak town of St. Joachimstal, he said, mining was continuing for pitchblende in an area where Pierre and Marie Curie first obtained it for their pioneer work in obtaining radium. The former German director of a large Czech research station near St. Joachimstal, he said, was among the scientists now working for Russia.

Verdict To 'Satisfy Victims' Asked

Nuremberg, Germany, March 25 (AP) — United States Prosecutor Clark Denny today demanded a verdict against Field Marshal Erhard Milch which would satisfy "the ghostly assemblage" of slave labor worked to death and victims who died under medical experimentation.

Concluding the war-crimes trial, Denny told the United States tribunal that the slave labor program of the Third Reich "could not have functioned" without the central planning board—a group of three leaders which included Milch.

To 'Democratize' Schools

A. M. G. Director Tells Germans He Won't "Americanize" Them

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 25 (AP).—Dr. Harry A. Wann, educational director of the American Military Government in Hesse, assured the Germans today that the A. M. G. did not intend to "Americanize" German schools but only to "democratize" them.

In his first press conference since his recent appointment, he told German reporters that the score of American educators recently brought here would consult with Germans about Germany's problems, rather than import their own methods.

Court Rejects Schacht's Plea

STUTTGART, Germany, March 25 (AP).—A Wuerttemberg-Baden appeals court rejected today a petition by Hjalmar Schacht pleading that he was arrested illegally by the Germans after the International Military Tribunal acquitted him on war-crimes charges. The former Finance Minister will be tried by a de-Nazification court April 9.

Wants All Reich To O. K. Treaty

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP).—The United States proposed tonight that the whole German people be required to accept terms of the German peace treaty, and that an advisory peace conference be held by all nations which declared war on the Nazis.

U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall told the four-Power Council of Foreign Ministers that no German government should be saddled with the onus of signing the treaty, but that the German people should agree in their national constitution to accept the terms of the pact.

2 POWERS SUPPORT

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, supported Marshall's proposal that the German people accept the pact, but Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain voiced at least tentative objections.

Bevin said he doubted the legality of such a clause in the German constitution. Molotov said he would have to consider the proposal further, but that he believed a German government should be required to sign the treaty.

Molotov also suggested that Iran and Albania be allowed to participate in any German peace conference. (Iran declared war on Germany in 1943. Albania was taken over by Italy before the start of the war.)

Marshall said acceptance of the treaty by the German people followed logically from the unconditional surrender imposed on their country.

"If our view prevails, when the Germans accept the constitution they will be obliged to accept the peace settlement," he said. "Then the German people, and not any particular officials or parties, become responsible for acceptance of the constitution and the peace settlement."

Marshall declared that the advisory peace conference should be called by the five major Allies—the United States, China, Russia, Britain and France. All Powers which declared war on the Nazis should have an equal voice at the conference, he added, and "no state that contributed to victory should be denied a voice in the peace."

The Secretary proposed that the four-power Council write the final draft of the treaty, but said the pact should be based on recommendations approved by the peace conference.

Recommendations approved by a two-thirds vote of the peace conference should be given top priority in the final pact, he said, and recommendations which pass by only a simple majority should be "taken into consideration" by the ministers.

Follows Paris Procedure

The same procedure was followed at the Paris Peace Conference and the New York meeting of the four-power Council last year, at which the treaties for Italy and four satellite nations were drafted. However, Molotov declined to be bound by two-thirds decisions of the Paris conference.

Marshall's proposal to admit to the peace conference all states which declared war on Germany would include some Latin American nations which did not participate in the 21-nation Paris conference.

He said some of the Latin American states did not send troops to Europe because they were advised by the big powers that they could make other contributions that

would be more useful.

Progress On Austrian Pact

The deputy foreign ministers, meeting today to discuss the proposed Austrian treaty, agreed on six clauses and reached partial agreement on a seventh. This constituted the greatest progress made to date on the Austrian pact.

Feodor T. Gusev, Russian deputy, finally agreed with the western powers to use the word "Nazi' instead of "Fascist" in the pact. Gen. Mark W. Clark pointed out that Russians had referred to certain members of the United States delegation as "Fascists," and objected to the use of the term in the treaty.

Gusev also agreed to a British proposal, previously indorsed by the United States and France, that the Austrian army be limited to 53,000 men.

Treaty For All Germans Urged By Marshall

Moscow, March 25 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Marshall proposed to the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight that the whole German people be required to accept the forthcoming peace treaty, rather than any German government.

DAY

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault supported the American view, but British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said he doubted the legality of such a clause.

Along with this revolutionary proposal, which Marshall said logically followed from the unconditional surrender imposed on the Germans, the American Secretary urged acceptance of a principle that "no state that contributed to victory should be denied a voice in the peace."

Peace-Parley Proposal

He added a proposal that the United States, Russia, Britain and France, along with China, jointly call a peace conference that would have great power in determining the final substance of the treaty.

As the four-power council took up the discussion of procedure for the German treaty, Marshall referred to some Latin-American nations which he said had refrained from sending armed forces into the theater of war on the advice of the major powers because they could contribute more usefully in other ways. These nations, he said, should not be penalized for this.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov urged that Albania and Iran be included among the members of the consultative and information conference that would assist in drafting a preliminary treaty. The question of participation of these two countries was referred to the ministers' deputies.

Conference Decisions

Marshall also urged that, after the peace conference, the Foreign Ministers draft a final treaty for Germany, considering as top priority all recommendations passed by a two-thirds vote of the conference. He asked that note be taken of all other recommendations passed by a majority vote.

Bevin said he doubted the legality of such a clause as Marshall proposed on the German treaty ratification.

Bevin also urged the participation of all powers that had been at war with Germany. He said the Council of Foreign Ministers should not act "in a dictatorial manner" with regard to participation by the smaller countries.

The Soviet Minister held that the German Government should sign the peace treaty.

The session broke up early, without any decision. Members of the Council had been invited to attend a performance of the ballet, top social event thus far of the conference.

"Nazi" Term Accord

Russia agreed today to use the word "Nazi" instead of "Fascist" in the Austrian treaty draft, bowing after a dispute of several months to views of the Western powers.

Feodor T. Gousev, deputy Russian Foreign Minister, agreed to the change suddenly and made several other minor concessions that resulted in four-power agreement on six clauses in the Austrian treatment and one partial agreement on another clause.

This was the most progress made in any one sitting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers preparing the Austrian accord for discussion by their superiors.

Bevin Sees Stalin

Bevin, of Great Britain, talked last night with Prime Minister Stalin, leaving only Secretary of State Marshall of the Big Four Ministers who had not seen the Russian leader. Authoritative informants speculated that Marshall would seek a conference with Stalin when the Council of Foreign Ministers reaches the showdown stage on Germany, unless Stalin should invite him to the Kremlin earlier.

The sudden Russian concessions on the Austrian treaty were not explained, Gousev for months had insisted that outlawed organizations and persons be described as "Fascist."

Clark's Position

Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States deputy and chief spokesman for the Western powers, had pointed out that the Russians called a number of prominent members of American delegations "Fascist." He had objected strongly to the use of "Fascist" in the Austrian treaty. Clark contended that "Nazi" was a much more exact term.

The Russian delegate also agreed to a British proposal that the Austrian Army be limited to 53,000 men, a figure previously approved by the United States and French delegations.

Gousev also agreed that Austria should be denied all weapons adaptable to mass destruction, as defined by the United Nations.

General Treaty Provisions

Other agreements were reached on general treaty provisions for contracts and negotiable instruments, insurance, dissolution of Nazi organizations and the exclusion of Nazis from the Austrian armed forces.

Gousev said the Russians would make new proposals during the day on displaced persons, dealing with the evacuation from Austria of persons of German origin and providing that Austria undertake to evacuate all displaced persons within six months after the treaty was signed.

Marshall-Call Prospects

The chief interest among the American delegation in the Stalin-Bevin meeting last night centered on what Stalin might have told the British Foreign Secretary about American and British policies in Greece and Turkey. There appeared little doubt that the subject was discussed.

The full force of top Soviet reaction to American moves in those countries was expected only when Marshall makes a call at the Kremlin. If and when that happens, it is believed that much plain talk will be heard from both sides.

Statements by Marshall

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers on a German peace conference:

The American deputy refrained from taking a positive position on the peace conference. He did so not because the United States is not whole-heartedly in favor of a peace conference, but because we thought this matter required the attention of the Ministers.

It is the view of the United States that this Council, with China as a member, should invite all states at war with Germany to a peace conference to consider the draft of a peace settlement as soon as its preparation is sufficiently advanced. It is our view that all these states should be accorded full and equal rights as members of the conference.

At the close of the conference the four members of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which had prepared the preliminary text of the peace settlement, should draft the final text of the settlement on the basis of the recommendations of the peace conference which are supported by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at the conference, taking into consideration other recommendations which are supported by a majority of those present and voting at the conference.

Signing by All Urged

The final text of the peace settlement, when completed, should be submitted for signatures by all the states at war with Germany.

Responsible representatives of Germany should be given an opportunity to present their views to the conference. Since, however, the Allies required the unconditional surrender of Germany, particular officials should not, in our opinion, be obliged to take upon themselves the burden of signing a settlement or voting for its ratification.

We have suggested that the Allies should require the German constitution to contain a clause which clearly provides that all powers thereunder shall be exercised subject to and in accordance with the peace settlement that may be agreed upon by and between the Allies.

If our view prevails, when the Germans accept the constitution, they will be obliged thereby to accept the peace settlement. Then the German people, and not particular officials or parties, become responsible for the acceptance of the constitution and the peace settlement of the statute.

Role for Smaller States

Secretary Marshall also made the following recommendation for the participation of the smaller Allied states in the peace settlement:

While for practical reasons it may be impracticable to grant all Allies the same degree of participation at every stage, the United States hopes that all states at war, large and small, will be granted some degree of participation at all stages.

The United States supports the view that cooperation of the Allies in the making of the peace should not be less extensive than their cooperation in making war. No state that contributed to victory should be denied a voice in the peace.

For that reason we welcome the French proposal for the setting up of an informational and consultative conference to provide the Allied states with current documentation of the work of the Council, deputies and committees and to afford them the opportunity to comment and offer suggestions on the work of settlement and its progress. There would be no voting in this body. It would provide a channel to keep the Allied states informed of the work of the Council and the Council informed of the views of the Allied states.

In view of the character of the proposed informational and consultative conference, we see no reason why we should not include all the states at war with Germany, and we so urge.

A number of states which declared war against Germany did not contribute armed forces because they were told that they could contribute more effectively in other ways. We do not believe that they should be penalized for taking our advice.

[General Marshall made it clear later that he was referring to Latin American states in connection with the last paragraph of his statement.]

Marshall's Walks Well Attended

Moscow, March 25 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Marshall, who appears to be the only one of the visiting Foreign Ministers who is fond of walking, is creating considerable stir on the Moscow streets with his daily strolls—and the entourage that follows him.

Walking down residential Arbat street with a friend, Marshall is followed by his Soviet guard, who is in turn followed by a group of Americans. The Americans in their turn are followed by some more Russians. A crowd of curious small boys brings up the rear.

The procession usually attracts a large crowd of onlookers.

FRIENDS IN MOSCOW SAVE GREEKS' FETE

Marshall, Bevin Attend Party at Embassy After Going to Ballet as Soviet's Guests

J. Hightower

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—Greek Ambassador Athanasios Politis, with a row of medals on his chest and a beaming smile on his face, listened to popping champagne corks and the gay laughter of his guests tonight and thoughtfully decided the day had been saved for Greece.

Secretary of State Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Bevin had joined the Ambassador in toasting Greece on her independence day. Scores of other notables of Moscow diplomatic life had rallied 'round for his party. Parked cars spread for two or three blocks outside his house.

But earlier Mr. Politis probably would not have taken any bets that it would turn out that way. For a while it seemed as if he might have been trapped in a diplomatic conflict between the United States and Russia over Greece—and perhaps he was. At least rumors to that effect were heard in the western delegations at the Foreign Ministers' conference.

Early last week Mr. Politis sent out to conference delegates, the press and the diplomatic corps invitations to attend a party honoring Greece's winning of her independence from Turkey a century and a half ago.

Then, last week-end, the Soviet Government sent invitations to a performance of the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" at the Bolshoi Theatre. Rumors started. By today every diplomatic mission in Moscow was wondering whether the Russians were trying to take the edge off Mr. Politis' party.

Secretary Marshall and Mr. Bevin went to the ballet, and then to the Greek Embassy. Foreign Minister Bidault of France attended the Russians' party, but not the Greek affair.

The United States Ambassador Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, sent regrets on the ballet, saying he had a previous engagement, which was literally true, and went to the Greek Embassy soon after the doors had opened.

Others drifted in during the early evening. Then, when the ballet ended, the crowd really poured in—American, British, French and many others.

General Marshall stayed at the party about an hour—a long time for him at a social function—and Mr. Bevin remained a little longer.

Mussolini Shook in Terror And Babbled as He Died

By George Bria

ROME, March 25 (AP).

BENITO MUSSOLINI, who vain-gloriously urged his countrymen to live like heroes, died a coward, shaking with terror and babbling incoherently, Walter Audisio, tall, dark bookkeeper and the man reputed to have executed him, said today.

Audisio, who was identified last Saturday as Mussolini's slayer and recommended by the Communists for Italy's highest military award, said he would have preferred to have his identity remain secret.

In an interview, Audisio said that when he arrived at the farmhouse near Dongo, he found Mussolini and Claretta Petacci, his mistress, fully dressed and Mussolini pacing the floor.

NIGHT

"Mussolini said in terror, 'What's there?' when I opened the door.

"I said, 'I have come to liberate you.' . . .

"He immediately assumed the tone of Il Duce.

"He said, 'I'll give you an empire.' . . .

"When we got in the car (to drive to the execution spot) Mussolini kept touching his bald head and saying, "They'll recognize me. What shall I do?'

"I told him to cover his head.

* * *

"WHEN we got out and I stood him against the wall, he

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still didn't know what to do.

"When I read him the death sentence in the name of the command of the Volunteers of Liberty, he began to tremble like a sheep and babbled, 'But, but, but, Mr. Colonel.'

"I pulled the trigger of my submachine gun, but it didn't fire. I pulled out a pistol but it caught, too.

"Then I walked 10 yards to where the partisan who accompanied me was standing guard and I took his submachine gun.

"Mussolini didn't try to escape or to attack me. He didn't move. When I returned he was still shaking.

"He died without saying one word to Petacci or trying in any way to save her.

"He died a coward."

• • •

AUDISIO said he had no intention of killing Petacci, but she "threw herself in front of him."

Audisio said Petacci kept saying "Mussolini must not die," and was in front of il Duce when Audisio fired five bursts from the submachine gun.

Audisio, who was known in the underground movement as "Colonel Valerio," said he felt "no sorrow" for having killed her. "You can't dramatize the role of this woman. Events were superior to her forces."

The 37-year-old bookkeeper said he had "no reaction" when he received the order to kill Mussolini from the command of the Volunteers of Liberty, a partisan movement, the night of April 27, 1945.

"I am very cold in nature," he explained. "My only thought was to organize the mission and carry it out."

• • •

UPON orders of the Volunteers, he also took the two bodies for public view in the square of Milan.

"Fifteen partisans had been killed there on the orders of Mussolini himself," said Audisio, explaining that this public exhibition was ordered so there would be "no doubt" that Mussolini was dead.

He said he did not know that the armistice terms called for Mussolini to be turned over to the Allies.

Duce Died A Coward

Rome, March 25 (AP)—The reputed executioner of Benito Mussolini declared today that "Mussolini died a coward."

"He stood against the wall shaking with terror," said Walter Audisio, 37-year-old bookkeeper, who was identified by the Italian Communist party Saturday as il Duce's killer, and known to the Italian underground as "Colonel Valerio."

"He kept babbling 'but, but, but, but, Mr. Colonel.'

"I killed him with five shots from a submachine gun.

Feels "No Sorrow"

"I had no intention of killing Claretta Petacci," Audisio continued, adding that the woman, Mussolini's mistress, threw herself in front of him to protect il Duce.

"She said, 'Mussolini must not die,'" Audisio declared. "I told her: 'Get out of the way, or I'll shoot you, too.'

"But she kept moving in front of him.

"I feel no sorrow for having killed her, too. You can't dramatize the role of this woman; events were superior to her forces."

Mussolini was slain in Dongo on April 28, 1945.

Put On Display

Audisio said he took the bodies to Piazza Loreto in Milan, where they were exposed to the populace, upon orders of the command of the Volunteers of Liberty (the Partisan movement).

"Fifteen Partisans had been killed there on orders of Mussolini himself," Audisio said.

"This (the exposure of Mussolini's body) was the epilogue of the glorious struggle for resistance. Also, there must be no doubt that he died. We had to prove that.

"He got what he deserved."

Mum On Bodyguard

Audisio is dark, 6 feet tall and wears a small black mustache. He smoked incessantly while being interviewed, but he did not appear nervous. He refused to say whether the Communists have assigned a bodyguard for his protection. The Communist party announcement Saturday said he had been a member of the party since 1931.

"I got the order to kill Mussolini from the command of the Volunteers of Liberty on the night of April 27, 1945," Audisio said. "They were all agreed he should be executed. They shook my hand as I left. I don't remember who was present at the meeting.

"I didn't know that the armistice terms said Mussolini was to be turned over to the Allies."

Award Recommended

Audisio added that "certainly the Allies have never said anything about it since the execution."

The Communist party has recommended that Italy award Audisio the highest military honors and said it was making his identity public to counteract "reactionary newspapers and neo-Fascists who have the effrontery to treat as a criminal act that which was one of the most meritorious actions of which the partisans can boast."

A controversy has been going on as to whether all parties in the Committee of National Liberation for northern Italy were agreed on the execution of il Duce.

"I had no reaction when I received the order to kill Mussolini," Audisio said.

"Trembled And Babbled"

After removing Mussolini and Miss Petacci from the house where he found them, Audisio said he drove them to the execution spot.

Then Audisio stood him against the wall and read the death sentence.

"He began to tremble like a sheep and babbled: 'Ma, ma, ma, ma, Signore Colonello,' Audisio said.

"I pulled the trigger on my submachine gun, but it didn't fire. I pulled out a pistol, but it caught, too.

"Then I walked 10 yards to where the partisan who accompanied me was standing guard and I took his submachine gun.

"Mussolini didn't try to escape or to attack me. He didn't move. When I returned he was still shaking.

"He died without saying one word to Petacci or trying in any way to save her."

Food Ship Hits Mine Off Yugoslavia

Belgrade, March 25 (A. P.).—An official of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today that the 7,607-ton American ship St. Lawrence Victory, carrying relief goods to Yugoslavia, had struck a mine off the Dalmatian coast within sight of Dubrovnik and was sinking.

No casualties were reported immediately, but the official said there was danger of losing the entire cargo of 6,500 tons of eating and seed potatoes sent from the United States to stave off hunger in southern Yugoslavia. Aid was reported on the way to the vessel.

CHINA REPORTS DAIREN MOVE

Russia Agrees To Turn Over City, Nanking Says

Nanking, March 25 (AP)—Foreign Office sources today reported Russia has agreed that China take over administration of Dairen, important port city in Manchuria, but gave no date or details.

An informed source in Moscow confirmed that the Soviet Union had agreed to the change, but he said the word transfer was "rather broad."

[In Washington, the State Department—which had urged the transfer in notes both to Nanking and Moscow—said Russia notified the United States she is ready to take "appropriate steps" to turn over Dairen to China. There were no details.]

The August, 1945, Sino-Soviet treaty specified that China should administer Dairen. However, the Russians have continued to occupy the port since they seized it at the end of the war.

Troops Reduced

Months ago, Chinese Government forces moved to within 35 miles of Dairen as they sought to push Chinese Communists out of Liaotung peninsula, but were careful not to provoke any incidents with the Russians in the port city. Later they moved to within about 15 miles of the city, presumably with Russian approval, but continued to headquarters at Pulantien, 35 miles northwest.

A few weeks ago Chinese officials reported the Russians had reduced their Dairen garrison considerably, presumably preparatory to quitting the city. They also revived or made reports from reliable but not quotable sources that the Russians had removed much machinery and other industrial equipment from the port.

Should Be Open Port

The Sino-Soviet treaty stipulated that Dairen should be an open port, but Russia has not opened the city to visitors or commerce. Early this year, a small, unarmed American naval vessel was granted 48 hours in the port on official business, but was given an ultimatum to depart immediately after it overstayed its authorized leave by twenty minutes. The Russians denied an American correspondent and a business man aboard permission to go ashore.

The Chinese have said they repeatedly tried to put the treaty into effect to help restore normal conditions in the Far East, but the Russians declined to co-operate.

Soviet Ready to Quit Dairen

Notifies U. S. of Willingness To Turn Over Port to Chinese Control.

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Russia has notified the United States that she is ready to take "appropriate steps" to carry out an agreement to give China control of the Manchurian port of Dairen, the State Department announced today.

The notice was in the form of a Russian reply, dated February 27, to an American note to Moscow and Nanking, dated January 3, expressing hope that the "current unsatisfactory situation" at Dairen could be settled soon.

Through its press officer, Lincoln White, the deaprtment added that the United States in the last few days expressed hope that Russia and China would complete arrangements for the transfer in the near future.

Dairen has been under Soviet military control since the Russians moved into Manchuria in the closing days of the war with Japan. The Chinese and Soviet Governments agreed on August 14, 1945, that control should be turned over to a Chinese administration and the port opened to international commerce. That agreement has never been carried out, however. American citizens have been denied permission to enter Dairen and a United States naval vessel was ordered out of the harbor early this year upon ehr expiration of its authorized leave.

China likewise has replied to the American note. The Chinese expressed agreement with the American view that the transfer would help restore normal conditions in the Far East. They said they had made earnest efforts to put the agreement into effect.

China to Agree To U. S. Talks On Lend-Lease

Will Open Negotiations on Her Balance, Is Shipping Goods to Repay Russia

NANKING, March 25 (AP).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today the Chinese government "will agree to open negotiations" with the United States "on the matter of China's lend-lease balance."

The negotiations, spokesman Chang Yuan-hang said, will be conducted through regular diplomatic channels. The United States recently requested action in the matter.

Mr. Chang also said China was continuing regular shipments of tungsten, wool, tea and other products to Russia in repayment for war materials Russia furnished during the early part of the Sino-Japanese war.

Bretton Woods Bill Passed in Australia

Canberra, March 25 (A. P.).—A bill to give effect to Australia's ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement was passed by the Senate today without amendment. The bill went through the House of Representatives last week.

INDONESIAN PACT SIGNED

Dutch And Republic Move May Pave Way For Exports

Batavia, Java, March 25 (AP)—Dutch and Indonesian officials signed the Cheribon agreement today after nineteen months of bloodshed and revolution, possibly paving the way for the export of vast riches bottled up in the East Indies.

A national holiday marked by fireworks displays was proclaimed in Java today, and tomorrow was designated as a day of prayer. Thousands of persons filed through decorated streets in front of Batavia's Rijswijk Palace where the pact was signed.

The Cheribon agreement of last November recognizes the sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic over Java, Sumatra and Madoera. The republic will become a member of the United States of Indonesia, which will have a population of nearly 80,000,000 and include all of the former Netherlands East Indies islands.

The United States of Indonesia will be permanently linked with Holland under the Dutch Crown, and will be granted full independence on January 1, 1949.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir, who signed the accord for the Indonesian Republic, cautioned against the belief that all problems were solved but said the agreement was the "first step" toward complete independence.

He added that doubt and hatred would have to be overcome before complete reconciliation could be reached between the Dutch and Indonesians.

Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, hailed the end of "times of quarreling negotiations," and said the Indonesian nation had become an "organized reality."

Guarantees Their Return

The agreement guaranteed that non-Indonesians could return to their property, including large plantations many of which had been seized by the republic.

Dutch officials were optimistic that an economic agreement would be reached permitting the export of huge stocks of sugar, rubber, cinchona (quinine) and sisal (hemp) bottled up within territory held by the republic.

U.S.-Of Indonesia Plan Signed

Batavia, Java, March 25 (AP)—The long-delayed agreement ending the 19-month-old Indonesian revolution and establishing a master plan for a United States of Indonesia was signed today by a Netherlands commission general and a delegation for the Indonesian Republic.

Restoration of all property owned by non-Indonesians inside the republic was guaranteed by the agreement.

Hundreds of Dutch and Indonesians lined garlanded streets outside the white-porticoed Rijswijk Palace as William H. C. Schermerhorn, Dutch commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies; Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic, and other members of the two delegations affixed their signatures to the historic agreement.

The entire diplomatic corps was present.

DAY

Full Independence In 1949

The agreement recognized the republic's *de facto* sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madoera. Under it, the republic agreed to become a member of the Federal United States of Indonesia, which will have a population of nearly 80,000,000 and embrace all of the former Netherlands East Indies.

The state of East Indonesia—including all that part of the Netherlands East Indies east of Borneo and Java, except New Guinea, and including Bali, Celebes and Dutch Timor—and the projected state of Borneo will be equal partners with the republic in the U.S.I. and will be permanently linked with Holland in the Netherlands-Indonesian union under the Dutch crown.

The United States of Indonesia, under the agreement, is to be granted full independence on January 1, 1949, at which time the Netherlands will propose the new nation for membership in the United Nations.

Until that time, the republic will hold *de facto* sovereignty over its areas, while the Dutch will retain sovereignty *de jure* over the Netherlands East Indies, which has been a Dutch colony for 350 years, one of the richest colonial empires in the history of the world.

Japs Told U.S. Will Fight 'Ruthless Political Communism'

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, March 26 (AP). The United States will fight communism which is "purely political and ruthlessly aggressive" anywhere in the world, Lieut. Col. Pieter Roest, chief of supreme headquarters' political affairs division, told the Japanese at a press conference yesterday.

Colonel Roest declared the United States would combat this type of communism, just as it had nazism and fascism and Hideki Tojo's Japan.

"America is predominantly capitalistic," he said, "but it sees no threat in Britain's socialism of coal mines or in Sweden's co-operative industry, or in Russia's state commerce or in the communistic way of life of many religious orders.

Rigged Elections

"But it is deeply concerned about the political system under which these various economic orders operate and it abhors to see democracy destroyed in country after country by 'rigged' elections, by stifling the voice of the people who protest, by all the high handed and violent methods by which one-party control is established and perpetuated.

"It is this anti-democratic, purely political, ruthlessly aggressive communism that America will fight anywhere in the world as it had to fight nazism and fascism and Tojo's Japanism.

Roest said democracy at present faced its greatest crisis after a global war which broke the might of three rapidly expanding dictatorships.

Democracy, he added, "now faces the subtler, but equally destructive onslaught of its 'fifth column'—the enemy who seeks to destroy democracy in the name of democracy itself."

Roest declared that democracy's life depended upon free, universal suffrage and representative government, which could be dismissed at the will of the people.

New Blow Struck At Jap Monopolies

Toyko, March 25 (AP) — Allied headquarters struck another blow today at what it terms monopolistic companies, ordering the Japanese Government to assume actual operation of properties of the International Telecommunications Company, Ltd., as rapidly as possible.

The company at its peak had huge investments in Korea, Formosa, Mongolia, Manchuria, central China, Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, Hong Kong, Hainan and Palao.

The company also held half interests in the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Construction Company, Ltd., which enjoyed a monopoly on Government construction, and in the Japan Submarine Cable Company, Ltd.

Jap War Trial Procedure Revised

Tokyo, March 25 (AP)—A drastic revision in procedure giving judges of the international military tribunal the right to pass in advance on testimony of all future witnesses was ordered today over protests of counsel for 26 Japanese wartime leaders on trial.

The tribunal ordered a recess until April 6 for the defense to meet the condition that henceforth copies of affidavits of all witnesses must be submitted to the judges three days in advance.

The prosecution will be permitted to continue extemporaneous cross-examination and the defense may conduct verbal redirect examination.

DAY

Most of the American attorneys agreed that more control must be exercised over statements by witnesses, but defense attorney Owen Cunningham, of Des Moines, Iowa, protested vigorously.

Took Dead's Clothing, Witness Testifies

Yokohama, March 25 (AP)—Prisoners aboard an ice-covered Japanese hellship took clothing from the dead in a desperate effort to fight off cold, a survivor testified today in the trial of nine Japanese accused in the death of 1,300 men on the nightmare voyage.

Fred C. Threatt, of Minden, La., said he had only his underclothes and that the icy weather forced him to take a shirt from a dead man.

Less than 300 of 1,619 Allied prisoners completed the voyage from Manila to Japan. The nine Japanese are accused of responsibility for beheadings and deaths from crowding into holds, and lack of food, water and medical attention.

Threatt said he was wounded when Allied planes attacked during the voyage. His shoulder wound was not given attention until four days after the ship docked at Formosa, he said.

Threatt was taken prisoner while a civilian employé in the Philippines.

Pearl King Wants to See U. S.

TATOKU ISLAND, Japan (AP)—Spry, old Kokichi Mikimoto, king of the cultured pearl industry, has received orders from U. S. Army post exchanges for 50,000 strands of pearls this year, or 20,000 more than he sold in his biggest prewar year. Though he is 88 years old, he says that when America is opened to Japanese again, "Mikomoto will be the first one in."

Filipino Denies Assassin-Try Charge

Manila, March 25 (AP) — Julio Guillen, Manila barber held for the attempted grenade assassination of President Manuel A. Roxas two weeks ago, pleaded innocent to charges of murder and multiple attempted murder. The charges were filed today after a Government alienist reported the prisoner sane.

Roxas escaped injury but another man was killed. Five others were wounded.

The plea was entered by the court despite the 50-year-old defendant's protest that he needed more time to explain properly why he had tried to kill the President.

NINE ON ARMY PLANE SURVIVE CRASH LANDING

Helicopter Takes Men From Remote Newfoundland Plateau To Hospital

Stephenville, Newfoundland, March 25 (AP)—All nine crewmen of a United States Army C-54 transport plane which pancaked atop a 1,500-foot plateau 25 miles south of here Sunday, were found safe today. Five already were in a Stephenville hospital for rest and observation.

The five—including the only injured man among them—were flown by helicopter to Harmon Field here. Authorities said the other four would be in the hospital in a few hours. All were shaken up by the crash landing.

An air search party under direction of Capt. Warren Hamilton, of Upland, Cal., spotted the survivors yesterday walking near the wreckage.

NIGHT

Rescue Delays

Ground search parties set out at once, but faced extremely rugged terrain and a hard four-mile climb to the plateau.

However, the helicopter, flown from Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y., bridged the gap. The craft, piloted by United States Coast Guardsman Walter Bolton, of Milton, Mass., took the survivors from the plateau in relays.

The injured man, whose name was withheld here pending notification of relatives, suffered only minor hurts, authorities said. (He was identified at Westover Field, Mass., as Staff Sergeant William Brotzman, radio operator, of Warner Robin Field, Macon, Ga.).

The C-54 was en route from Westover Field, Mass., to Stephensville when it ran into trouble over wild terrain just a few miles from the scene of the crash on an American overseas airliner last fall which killed 39 persons.

All 9 In C-54 Crash Alive, Says Army

Westover Field, Mass., March 25 (AP)—All nine persons aboard an army C-54 transport which crashed Sunday on a Newfoundland plateau are alive and only one was injured, the Army reported today.

The one injured man has been flown by helicopter to Harmon Field, near the crash scene, and the other survivors will be flown to Harmon Field in relays because of rough terrain which prevents full loading of the rescue plane.

Radioman Injured

Capt. Theodore Wood, public relations officer, identified the injured crewman as Radioman S/Sergt. William Brotzman, stationed at Warner Robins Field, Macon, Ga.

Captain Wood said Brotzman was loaded aboard the helicopter in a litter but that Harmon Field Hospital reported he was not seriously injured.

DAY

He said the helicopter reached the downed crewmen at 7.15 A.M. (Newfoundland time).

Ground Crews Push On

As the plane circled for its rescue mission, ground crews labored to reach a 1,500-foot high plateau 25 miles south of Stephenville, Newfoundland.

The crew who dismantled the helicopter and then flew to Harmon Field and reassembled it, included James Boone, AMM first class, of Baltimore.

The rescue parties set out at midnight last night in two boats to cross St. Georges Bay to the fishing village of St. Teresa, twelve miles away.

Facing Four-Mile Climb

After landing, the parties still had a hard four-mile overland climb to the plateau where the survivors of the crash are awaiting aid.

There are no roads on the plateau. The area is only four miles from a railroad, but is isolated by cliffs and thick woods.

The C-54, which was en route from Westover Field, Mass., to Stephenville when it crashed, was spotted by search planes yesterday. The transport appeared to be little damaged, and four or five persons were seen walking near the wreck.

The crash occurred only a few miles from the scene of the wreck of an American overseas airliner last fall in which 39 died.

Army Announces Names

The nine aboard and the addresses of their next of kin, as announced by the United States Army Air Force headquarters in Washington:

Capt. Clyde C. Angley, pilot, Macon, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Maxwell W. Roman, copilot, Chevy Chase, Md.

First Lieut. Arthur Shay, navigator, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mast. Sergt. Marion E. Oberhelman, engineer, Parkville, Mo.

Staff Sergeant William M. Brotzman, radio engineer, Macon, Ga.

Capt. Patrick J. Hunes, Arlington, Va.

First Lieutenant James B. Deas, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieutenant Richard E. Hummel, St. Paul, Minn.

Chief Warrant Officer Earl M. Gay, Northumberland, Pa.

End Search for Plane, 3 Men

GOOSE BAY, Labrador, March 25 (AP).—Organized search for a United States Army plane and three airmen, missing for a fortnight, has been abandoned, officials announced tonight. The three men, Lieutenant Edward Teague, of Bossier City, La.; Lieutenant William Haemker, of Lewell, Ind., and Sergeant Patrick Hayes, of Green Bay, Wis., disappeared on a flight to Goose Bay from Cape Harrison, 150 miles away.

Truman Asserts U.S. Policy Is to Strengthen the U.N.

Sends Message to Trygve Lie—Austin Will Talk to Security Council Friday About Greco-Turk Situation.

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that "the United States, in all its acts, seeks to add strength to the United Nations and to give effect to the principles and purposes of the United Nations charter."

DAY

Mr. Truman made the statement in a message to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the U. N., on the anniversary of the international organization's first meeting in the United States. It took on more than routine significance, however, because of his proposal to help Greece and Turkey resist communist aggression.

Only a few hours before the White House made the message public, Warren Austin, American representative to the U. N., announced after a conference with Mr. Truman that he will make a statement to the U. N. Security Council Friday on the Greek and Turkish situations.

Leaving the President's office, Austin told reporters:

"I am going to make a statement in the first meeting that the Security Council holds after my return to New York. I can only say that it will deal thoroughly with the item in our Security Council business which relates to disturbances on the northern border of Greece."

He nodded affirmatively when asked whether he would include

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the Turkish problem.

One of the key issues which has developed in Congress over President Truman's proposal for $400,000,000 in aid to Greece and Turkey is whether such action would in effect by-pass the United Nations.

2 Senators Offer New Plan.

Senators Pepper (D.-Fla.) and Taylor (D.-Idaho), who contend that it would, proposed today an alternate plan for aid to Greece through the United Nations. Under their measure, the United States would advance $250,000,000 to the Greeks through U. N., but give no aid to Turkey. A companion measure was introduced in the House by Representative Blatnik (D.-Minn.).

There have been frequent reports on Capitol Hill that the United States was considering offering an explanation of its position to the United Nations. In his message to Congress the President said that the urgency required that the United States act at once, since he expressed the view that the United Nattions was not yet ready to cope with the situation.

Austin, choosing his language carefully, did not say that he would talk directly to the U. N. about the proposal Mr. Truman has put before Congress.

On Capitol Hill:

1. Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he did not believe Congress could pass on the aid bill by March 31 and urged a $100,000,000 stop-gap advance to Greece.

2. Under-Secretary of State Clayton hinted that the State Department hopes Moscow will lift pressures off Turkey if Congress votes $400,000,000 for Greek-Turkish aid.

A March 31 deadline has been set for action on the President's request because that is the date when Great Britain is ending her aid to Greece.

Eaton told the newsmen after a committee meeting with Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Greece: "We can't get it through by that date."

He said he did not know who would introduce the stop-gap loan proposal, which would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make a $100,000,000 advance. Eaton and other members declined to divulge the nature of MacVeagh's testimony.

Clayton was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and in response to a question from Senator Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) said that if the program is carried out, it is hoped that Turkey's need to keep an army ready for action, will disappear and she can devote a greater amount of her revenue to domestic rather than military uses.

Hickenlooper's question was along a line of other Congress members are asking: How far would the policy back of the Greek-Turkish aid lead? Would other nations need help? Would more have to be voted for the Greeks and Turks after the $400,000,000 was spent? Specifically, he wanted to know how, if Turkey can't support herself now, how can she hope to do so in the future.

At one point in a lengthy session with the Senators, Clayton said he believes world peace depends to a great extent on the preservation of the independence of sovereign nations throughout the world. That comment came when Senator George (D.-Ga.) remarked that implications of the proposed aid for Greece and Turkey appeared to go much further than simply helping them.

Issue of a Power's Expansion.

George said that as he saw it the United States must face the fact that "there is a great Power in Europe that is engaged in a great program of expansion." If the United States does not develop a positive program against that policy of expansion, he added, "it will run its course." He went on to say that almost any one would concede the need of Greece for relief aid. But he observed that President Truman's proposal appears to go much further than that.

"Isn't this just one phase of the big program?" he asked.

Clayton replied with the observation about world peace depending upon the preservation of the independence of sovereign nations. He added specifically as to Greece and Turkey:

"I think if we have disintegration in these two countries (Greece and Turkey), they run a great danger of losing their integrity and independence, which I think would be a great blow to the peace of the world."

George, saying the issue is one of "throwing up a barrier against further expansion," said a big question seems to be this: "Whether or not when we put into operation forces against this expanding program, the other peace minded countries may not care to take their stand by our side, and aid in checking this expansion, which might not stop at any ocean barriers."

U.S. Greek Aid Statement To U.N. Slated

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, American representative to the United Nations, disclosed after a conference today with President Truman that he will make a statement to the United Nations Security Council Friday on the Greek and Turkish situations.

Leaving the President's office, the former Republican Senator told reporters:

"I am going to make a statement in the first meeting that the Security Council holds after my return to New York.

"I can only say that it will deal thoroughly with the item in our Security Council business which relates to disturbances on the northern border of Greece."

To Include Turkey

Austin nodded affirmatively when asked whether he would include the Turkish problem.

One of the key issues which has developed in Congress over President Truman's proposal for $400,000,000 in aid to Greece and Turkey is whether such action would in effect bypass the United Nations.

Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Taylor (D., Idaho), who contend it would, proposed today an alternative plan for aid to Greece through the United Nations. Under their measure, the United States would advance $250,000,000 to the Greeks through the United Nations but give no aid to Turkey.

A companion measure was introduced in the House by Representative Blatnik (D., Minn.).

Capitol Hill Explanation

There have been frequent reports on Capitol Hill that the United States was considering offering an explanation of its position to the United Nations.

In his message to Congress, the President said that the urgency required that the United States act at once since he expressed the view that the United Nations was not yet ready to cope with the situation.

Austin, choosing his language carefully, did not say that he would talk directly to the United Nations about the proposal Mr. Truman has put before Congress.

Urges Stopgap Aid

On Capitol Hill:

1. Representative Eaton (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he did not believe Congress could pass on the aid bill by March 31 and urged a $100,000,000 stopgap advance to Greece.

2. Under Secretary of State Clayton hinted that the State Department hopes Moscow will lift pressure off Turkey if Congress votes $400,000,000 for Greek-Turkish aid.

A March 31 deadline has been set for action on the President's request because that is the date when Britain is ending her aid to Greece.

Eaton told newsmen following a committee meeting with Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Greece:

"We can't get it through by that date."

For 100 Million Advance

He said he did not know who would introduce the stop-gap loan proposal, which would authorize the RFC to make a $100,000,000 advance.

Eaton and other members declined to divulge the nature of MacVeagh's testimony.

Clayton was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and in response to a question from Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said that if the program is carried out, it is hoped that Turkey's need to keep an army ready for action will disappear and she can devote a greater amount of her revenue to domestic rather than military uses.

Only "Potential Aggressor"

While Clayton did not mention Russia, Under Secretary Dean Acheson has testified that Turkey needs help because she must maintain a large army. Acheson also said that, so far as he knew, the only "potential aggressor" against Turkey was Russia.

Hickenlooper's question was along a line other Congress members are asking: How far would the policy back of the Greek-Turkish aid lead? Would other nations need help? Would more have to be voted for the Greeks and Turks after the $400,000,000 was spent?

Specifically, he wanted to know how, if Turkey can't support herself now, can she hope to do so in the future.

Links Peace, Independence

At one point in a lengthy session with the senators, Clayton said he believes world peace depends to a great extent upon the preservation of the independence of sovereign nations throughout the world.

That comment came when Senator George (D., Ga.) remarked that implications of the proposed aid for Greece and Turkey appeared to go much further than simply helping them.

George said that as he saw it the United States must face the fact that "there is a great power in Europe that is engaged in a great program of expansion."

Urges "Positive Program"

If the United States does not develop a positive program against that policy of expansion, he added, "it will run its course."

The Georgia Senator went on to say that almost anyone would concede the need of Greece for relief aid. But he observed that President Truman's proposal appears to go much further than that.

"Isn't this just one phase of the big program?" he asked.

Clayton replied with the observation about world peace depending upon the preservation of the independence of sovereign nations.

William C. Bullitt, former ambassador to Moscow, had told the House Committee on Un-American Activities he believed that if Russia had the atomic bomb that country would have attacked the United States by now.

Taft For Plan, Conditionally

Mr. Truman's proposal picked up influential support when Senator Taft (R., Ohio) indicated in an interview that he would back it although with some reservations.

Taft said that if he supports Mr. Truman's program, he wants to be certain the State, War and Navy departments "don't work at cross purposes" in handing out supplies and technical advice to the two countries.

"There should be a five-man commission on the ground to direct all of the activities," he said. "Where you have two or three Government departments engaged in the same project, you always have a mess unless there is some directing authority."

Clayton was called before the Senate committee to discuss economic phases of the proposal. As he did yesterday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he explained that most of the $100,000,000 intended for Turkey would go for military assistance.

Estimates Breakdown

Of the $300,000,000 for Greece, he estimated $150,000,000 would be needed for military requirements, $80,000,000 for internal economic costs, $20,000,000 for livestock and agricultural rehabilitation, and $50,000,000 in foreign exchange to pay for goods or services brought in from abroad.

He said it is hoped this will put Greece into an economic situation so much better that she can seriously be regarded as a possible borrower from the World Bank.

Clayton said the civilian mission names in mind and would have no objection to a requirement that the choice for head of the mission must be approved by the Senate.

BENDER CRITICAL OF TRUMAN MOVES

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—"The time has come," Representative Bender (R.-Ohio) said today, "for Congress to tell our War and Navy departments and President Truman that only Congress has the power to declare war."

Bender made the suggestion in a speech prepared for delivery in the House. He also criticized the Navy for sending ships to the Mediterranean and asked the State Department for answers to four questions on the proposed loan to Greece:

1. "What do the words 'advisor' and 'advice' cover?

2. "Will our advisors direct the activities of the Greek Army?

3. "What have been the British casualties in Greece in the last two years?

4. "If we grant this power requested by the President, do we by implication grant authority to send American military missions anywhere in the world at the discretion of the President?"

Bender asked what Russia thinks of the ships recently sent to the Mediterranean, and added: "I personally don't like, and I resent the waste involved for the American taxpayers for these belligerent, nonsensical, foolish displays of military power."

Petition Opposes Sending Army Goods

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—A petition signed by 100 citizens of Columbia, Mo., expressing disapproval of sending any military supplies to Greece and Turkey, has been received by Representative Max Schwabe (R.-Mo.).

Schwabe said the petition added, however, that the signers had no objection to sending economic help to the two countries.

Women Paraders Protest

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—A protest demonstration against President Truman's proposed aid plan for Greece and Turkey was carried out today by several hundred women paraders from the New York area.

They said they represented the Congress of American Women, and described themselves as affiliated with 81,000,000 women of the Women's International Federation.

Among the banners they carried from Union Station to Capitol Hill were some reading "Mothers and wives reject proposals that lead to new world conflict," "What did Turkey do to win the war?" and "Unity in United Nations."

The group, said by Mrs. Bert Sigrid, of Brooklyn, executive secretary of the Brooklyn chapter, to number 400 women from New York, Brooklyn and the surrounding area, was led by Mrs. William Howard Melish, president of the Brooklyn chapter.

Among the organizations listed as being represented were American Committee for Greek Democracy, American Labor party, American Veterans Committee, American Youth for Democracy, Jewish War Veterans, National Maritime Union and National Negro Congress.

Landon Supports Truman On Plan to Aid Greece

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25 (AP).—Alfred M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936, said tonight this country had never made a more fateful decision than that announced in President Truman's message on aid to Greece.

Declaring that policies the President proposed were too big for partisanship, Mr. Landon said he was supporting the President's request without any strings attached.

Addressing an annual meeting of Kansas book dealers, Mr. Landon hit at what he termed the "too apparent feeling of inferiority of the mighty American people which too often underlies our great country's relations with other nations."

Mr. Landon declared "there can be little doubt that the same debate has been going on in the Kremlin that went on in the Reichchancellery under Hitler. That is, how far should Russia go, by striking while the iron was hot, or whether to stop and consolidate her gains."

Mr. Landon asserted the actions of the Soviet Union "threaten the independence and political integrity of all nations."

Herbert Hoover Says Stalin Could Lift Much Misery'

New York, March 25 (AP)—Herbert Hoover told a Greek War Relief dinner tonight that a large part of the "chaos and misery" in Greece "could be lifted by one man in the world if he is willing," adding:

"That man is Marshal Joseph Stalin."

"It is within his power," continued the former President, "to stop the aggressive war in the form of guerrilla raids from Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and Albanian territory.

"It is within his power to see that the Communist bands in Greece stop killing and abide by constitutional means to express their views.

"That Would Bring Peace"

"That would bring peace to Greece. Then American aid could be devoted to restoring productivity of the Greek people instead of our wasting our generosity on military equipment."

Hoover, speaking before members of the Federation of Hellenic Societies of Greater New York, gathered to observe the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the independence of Greece from Turkey, did not mention directly President Truman's $400,000,000 program of aid to Greece and Turkey.

However, he remarked that "America has shown its constant solicitude" for Greece "and has given generously both private and governmental aid. We propose to continue to do so."

Praises Greek Ideals

The former President, whose address was broadcast, paid high tribute to the Greek people, asserting "there is no race that has fought so persistently for these ideals and so valiantly held aloft the torch of freedom."

But the nation emerged "exhausted" after the recent war, Mr. Hoover said, adding "nor has the attack upon her independence and her internal freedoms yet ended."

Referring to the Greek War Relief Association's current drive for $12,000,000, Mr. Hoover said, "the generous appropriation of our Government serves to provide the bare necessities of life and defense. It remains for private charity to aid in stamping out the ravages of malaria and tuberculosis, to restore the subnormal children, to provide shelter and to care for the multitude of orphans."

symptoms of standing our ground there have been loud cries that we better not 'get tough' lest some other nation get angry at us.

"We are possessors of the 'big stick' but I sometimes feel we speak too softly. Only if we encourage the American people to awaken to their full strength can we expect our statesmen to speak with full voice."

SENATE GIVES IRO APPROVAL

O.K.'s Bill Authorizing U.S. To Join Refugee Aid Unit

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The Senate approved legislation today authorizing the United States to join the International Refugee Organization and to spend $75,000,000 for the care of displaced persons.

Before passing the measure on a voice vote and sending it to the House, the Senate adopted an amendment specifying that participation in the relief program set up by the United Nations may in no way lower this country's immigration barriers.

In urging this policy, Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) told his colleagues "we must protect this country from communism."

Economy Seen

The vote for United States membership in the IRO came after Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate this would lead to a "very substantial economy."

The Michigan Senator said America's share of the cost of IRO during the fiscal year starting July 1 amounts to $75,000,000, or $55,000,000 less than the United States is spending in fiscal 1947 to care for 588,000 displaced persons in Germany and Austria.

The present American program is being handled jointly by the Army, UNRRA, and in inter-governmental committee on refugees.

Vandenberg said that with UNRRA about to close up shop, the only alternative to United States membership in IRO would be for the Army to administer the United States program alone at a cost of about $100,000,000.

All members of the United Nations are eligible to join the IRO. Vandenberg estimated that fifteen to twenty will do so, but said he did not expect Russia or any of its associated states to come in.

Vandenberg Says IRO May Save U.S. Millions

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) told the Senate today that American participation in the International Refugee Organization would save the United States $55,000,000 in the care of displaced persons.

Opening debate on a resolution authorizing this country to join the IRO, Vandenberg said the cost to the United States under the present program—administered jointly by the Army, UNRRA and an intergovernmental committee on refugees—amounts to $130,000,000 for fiscal 1947.

This program, the Michigan Senator added, provides care for 588,000 displaced persons and refugees in Germany and Austria.

Substantial Saving

"Under the IRO, our share of the cost would be a maximum of $75,000,000," Vandenberg said. "Thus at the outset we are confronted with a very substantial economy."

The IRO was created by the United Nations. All member nations are eligible to join. Vandenberg told the Senate that fifteen to twenty are expected to do so.

He said the "only alternative" to American participation is for the Army to handle the American program alone, since UNRRA is about to expire.

Army Estimates Cost

The Army has estimated, Vandenberg said, that it could not administer the program for less than about $100,000,000.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.), declared Congress should keep immigration bars in place when authorizing United States membership in the IRO.

Joining Not Opposed

Revercomb did not oppose United States participation in I.R.O., but said he fears an effort will be made to shunt some of the displaced persons to the United States without further authorization.

Vandenberg assured Revercomb that the Foreign Relations Committee is anxious to prevent that, and believed it had done so by an amendment written to the resolution.

That amendment specifies that the resolution is not to be construed as authorizing any emergency admission of refugees to the United States or as abrogating any United States law.

Ike, Spaatz Ask Congress Pass Merger Bill

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Two of the nation's top military leaders today urged Congress to enact legislation unifying the armed services, saying, "there is no such thing as a separate land, sea or air war."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army's chief of staff, and Gen. Carl Spaatz, top Air Force officer, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the co-operation of all branches—Army, Navy and Air Force—"must be closely integrated" to insure victory in any global conflict.

Spaatz testified that the unification bill is the only method to obtain a single command with proper use of air power for national defense and future war.

Coequal Status

The measure would raise the air force to coequal status with the Army and Navy, with all three functioning under a single Cabinet secretary of national defense. Each branch would be administered separately under a secretary for each, but they would not have Cabinet status.

Eisenhower sought to quiet expressed fears of concentration of authority in one man after Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) asked whether the proposel secretary of national defense would "not have the power of a czar."

"We have Congress and we have the President," Eisenhower said. "Our system of checks and balances on this fellow will keep him from doing too much. There may come a time when you want him to do more."

Medical Provisions

Saying that a national shortage of doctors would be a grave problem if global war strikes, the General told the committee that a bill would be presented to build up the army medical service.

In such a conflict, he said, the medical service should answer to one man and he would have "as big a responsibility in keeping Chicago and Gary, Ind., healthy as the soldier in the front line."

He said he had "enlisted everybody's help I could think of" to build up the medical service. He disclosed that he had discussed with the Veterans Administration only today the possibility of combining the VA and Army Medical Corps.

Eisenhower testified that a detailed presidential order for unification is already prepared and wants only congressional approval of basic legislation.

He said this order was "agreed upon" as part of the Army-Navy compromise that produced the present legislative plan for a single department.

Questions by Senator Byrd (D., Va.), who has been critical of the merger legislation, disclosed existence of the proposed presidential order.

Copy Is Provided

Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.) immediately called for a copy, and Eisenhower, after conferring with Admiral C. W. Nimitz and Under Secretary of War Royall, produced a copy.

Eisenhower said he has no objection to its publication, and Nimitz and Royall agreed.

Although details of the executive order were not made public immediately, Eisenhower assured Byrd that it protects both the Marine Corps and naval air power.

The order simply listed functions of the different armed services.

Stresses Flexibility

The Army Chief of Staff said unification would provide flexibility now lacking to "balance the security forces against world conditions."

Under present world conditions, Eisenhower said, he does not believe any of the services "are a single man too strong."

Byrd suggested that definite functions of the Army, Navy, Air Forces and Marine Corps be spelled out in the legislation.

"I would object to freezing everything," Eisenhower replied.

The General explained that "basic" functions are contained in the pending bill. He suggested that definite details be left to the proposed new overall Secretary of National Defense.

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today that no country at present "would deliberately provoke war."

The Chief of Staff told a National Press Club luncheon, however, that there always exists the possibility of an incident precipitated by some "immature nation."

(D., Tenn.) emphasized this contention as Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), chairman of the Senate's special Atomic Committee, urged confirmation of Lilienthal and five others to the control agency.

Hickenlooper read extracts from the public hearings to show Lilienthal had conferred often with General Groves and other military aides.

New Proposal Gives Marshall Atomic Energy Control Post

Washington, March 25 (AP)—A plan to put Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, at the head of a board to control atom energy was proposed today by five senators, one of whom said it would strengthen Marshall's hand in dealing with totalitarianism.

The proposal was made as the Senate debated the question of confirming David E. Lilienthal to head the civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

The new plan would scrap this commission and replace it with a board consisting of Marshall, the secretaries of War and Navy and two civilians to be named by the President.

"5 Minutes Past Midnight"

Sponsors of the bill are Senators Ecton (R., Mont.), Malone (R., Nev.), McCarthy (R., Wis.), Overton (D., La.) and Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.).

Ecton said:

"It looks like the State Department is going to get tough—so let's give them the means to get real tough.

"I'm a fellow who likes to get along with people, but if somebody doesn't want to get along with me—well, I sure don't want to disappoint him."

"It's about five minutes past midnight," Ecton added cryptically.

Lilienthal Moves Debated

He told the Senate "many of us have felt that perhaps it would take a little more than just American dollars to stop totalitarianism. We think General Marshall's hand ought to be strengthened in other ways."

During the Senate debate opponents of Lilienthal said the nominee had failed to consult Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves or other army and navy atomic experts since he was named by the President.

Senators Bridges (R., N.H.), Bricker (R., Ohio) and McKellar

ATOMIC BOMB EFFECT CITED

Evidence Uncertain On Malformed Children Born In Japan

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The Atomic Comb Commission said today some malformed children are being born among survivors of atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, but the evidence is not conclusive that the bomb's lethal rays produce freaks.

The commission, composed of two civilian scientists, two army and two navy medical officers, studied the bombed populations. It reporteded:

1. Men died in greater numbers than women from atomic-bomb radiations.

Sterility Evedence Definite

2. Human sterility "definitely belongs" among injurious after-effects to which survivors are "vulnerable."

3. Cancer may or may not result from burns inflicted by the flash heat of the bombs. The commission said further study is neened to determine the answer to that question.

The report quoted Prof. Masao Tsuzuki, of the Tokyo Imperial Medical University, head of a special commission on atomic bomb injuries, as saying:

"We already have clear evidence that the human sexual cells are affected by the atomic bomb injuries. There is the possibility of malformation of the descendants."

Calls For Future Study

Professor Tsuzuki declared, however, that future generations must

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be studied to determine the long-time effect on descendants.

Paul S. Henshaw, of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) atomic laboratory, and Dr. Austin M. Brues, of the Argonne laboratory at Chicago, said at a War Department news conference that "some midwives" in Japan had reported malformations. But, he said, the number "doesn't seem" unusual.

Within Mile Radius

The commission's report said that for a radius of slightly less than a mile from the heart of the bomb blasts, fewer women died than men from radiation. Beyond that range, the fatalities were about equal for both sexes.

Noting that many of the victims had large quantities of scar tissue on their skins—medically termed "keloids"—the commission said:

"These keloids raise several questions: Are they the forerunners of cancer? Are they the early result of poor treatment, delayed healing, infection, poor general condition of the survivors, or of some other cause or causes?"

"Misunderstanding," Swedes Say

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, March 26 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office made public early today a United States note protesting Swedish import restrictions, and said the protest resulted from a "misunderstanding" of Sweden's views and intentions.

SWEDEN SENT U.S. PROTEST

Import Rules Said To Break Reciprocal Agreement

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The United States has protested "strongly" to Sweden that her new import restrictions discriminate against American products.

A note made public by the State Department asserted that the Swedish regulations, announced March 15, violated the reciprocal trade agreement with this country. It added that the United States "cannot but strongly protest."

The note was delivered yesterday in Stockholm. It said that the Swedish import program would admit certain commodities from countries with which Sweden has bilateral (two-way) agreements, while barring similar products from the United States.

Earlier Agreements Involved

Sweden has a new bilateral agreement with Soviet Russia, but officials said products covered by earlier agreements with other countries were those principally involved.

The American protest said that the reciprocal trade agreement was a prior committment of the Swedish Government. It cited provisions giving American products treatment at least as favorable as that accorded similar goods originating in a third country.

The Swedish import regulations were imposed to prevent a further decline in foreign exchange reserves. The United States note contended that carrying out the announced policy would "lead to a complete breakdown of multilateral nondiscriminatory trade among nations."

Fight Is On To Save Conciliation Staff

Washington, March 25 (AP)—House Democrats waged an uphill battle today to save top officials of the Federal Conciliation Service from a "purge" by the Appropriations Committee.

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) predicted that before adjourning today the House would uphold him in his demand that Director Edgar L. Warren and about 100 others be given their walking papers.

Keefe headed the Appropriations subcommittee which wrote next year's $1,685,586,780 supply bill for the Labor Department and Federal Security agency. The group refused to provide salary funds for the disputed jobs.

Links Truman Order

A House vote to back up the subcommittee, Keefe said, would give effect to President Truman's week-end order that persons with "questionable background" be removed from the Government pay roll.

The basis for the subcommittee action was (1) Warren's acknowledgement that he once belonged to two organizations labeled "Communist inspired" by the Committee on Un-American Activities and (2) the claim that he discharged competent field conciliators to set up a large departmental staff in Washington.

Keefe accused Warren yesterday of "wrecking" the service.

Not Very Optimistic

Democrats led by Representative Rooney, of New York, said they would try to restore enough of the Labor Department's $12,000,000 budget cut to take care of the conciliation service at least. But with a partisan vote in prospect, they were not very optimistic.

Rooney challenged the propriety of letting a congressional committee exercise removal powers in the executive branch. He said that under the same procedure a committee might "dictate who shall be a member of the Supreme Court."

Another battle appeared likely on funds for the National Labor Relations Board. The Appropriations Committee whacked $3,950,300 from the board's $7,984,000 budget and said in its report that some committeemen thought the board should be abolished.

Aliens To Be Urged To Become Citizens

Clark Names Committee to Aid Justice Department

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark today named a citizens committee to work with the Department of Justice in "a continuous effort to stress the significance of American citizenship" for aliens.

The committee will use printed pamphlets in diverse languages and work with civic, educational and patriotic organizations, an announcement said.

Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, was named chairman of the group, to be known as the Advisory Committee on Citizenship. Its other members are:

Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Bishop William R. Arnold, retired chief of Army chaplains; Mrs. Harold Hitz Burton, of the Washington Society, National Civilian Rehabilitation; Miss Lucy Carner, of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies; Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle, president of the Federal Bar Association.

Also District Judge Philip Forman, of New Jersey; Paul H. Griffith, national commander of the American Legion; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Richard B. Kennan, of Washington; Dr. Peter Marshall, Senate chaplain; Henry Monsky, national president of B'nai B'rith.

Also Clyde E. Murray, of New York, president of the National Federation of Settlements; Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, of the Junior Army-Navy Guild Organization, Inc.; Angelo Patri, author; Judge Orie L. Phillips, of Denver; Judge Dan Pyle, of South Bend, Ind.; Willis Smith, of North Carolina, former president of the American Bar Association.

Also Roy Sorenson, of the Young Men's Christian Association; Ugo Carusi, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Henry P. Chandler, director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and Mrs. Ruth Shipley, chief of the State Department's passport division.

Communists Not Strong Enough To Justify Ban, Green Declares

Washington, March 25 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified today that the AFL is opposed unswervingly to communism, but declared that the United States Communist party is not enough of a threat to require erasing it by "totalitarian methods."

He advocated a policy of withering communism through "merciless" exposure.

Green spoke before the House Committee on Un-American Activities against bills to outlaw the party and forbid Communists to run for state or Federal offices.

The AFL chieftain's views contrasted with testimony by Allen P. Solada, national executive director of the American Veterans of World War II, who called for nothing less than outlawing of the Communist party.

"Cannot Debate Democracy"

"Today we cannot debate democracy," Solada said. "We must defend democracy.

"Inasmuch as one of the avowed purposes of the Communist party is to overthrow the American Government and thereby democracy, we believe the Communist party should be outlawed in the United States."

Solada said the Amvets consider the Communist party "a conspiracy against the American way of life and the United States Government."

His organization, one of the younger veterans' groups, does not admit Communists or their sympathizers to membership, he said.

Green praised the motives behind the proposed legislation, but said:

"Without minimizing the danger or odium of communism, we think it accurate to say that it has not reached the point in this country—and never will—in terms of the number of its adherents or to the extent of its influence, where we are forced to adopt laws which constitute so sharp and drastic a departure from our traditional constitutional concepts. . . .

Dennis To Give Views

"Such a law would imply what is not true—namely, that communism has become so extensive in this country as to require us to adopt a tactic which savors more of Communist Russia and Nazi Germany than of democratic America."

Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist party, gets a chance to lay down the party line on the legislation tomorrow.

Green recommended more than half a dozen measures for fighting communism, short of wiping out its party.

Among other things, he suggested:

1. Enlarging President Truman's plan to fire disloyal employés of Government agencies to extend it to Congress and the courts. A Hollywood producer, Cecil B. De Mille, urged the same step in a telegram to the committee.

2. Halting traffic across our borders in money, men and propaganda intended for subversive use.

Commission Proposed

3. Creating a national commission to draw up a program for the internal and external security of the country.

4. Passing laws to ward off poverty, insecurity and fears which feed "the fires of communism and every other totalitarian ideology."

Outlawing the party, Green said, would drive it underground and help rather than hinder the spread of communism.

He said a bill by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) to prevent Communists from becoming political candidates and bar the teaching of communism or the mailing of Communist propaganda "would be tantamount to a declaration of voluntary bankruptcy of the ideas and ideals of American democracy."

Green said it might lead to persecution of liberals and to "witch hunts" with innocent victims. It would be a "dangerous thrust at academic freedom and freedom of the press in clear violation of the Constitution," he declared.

Latin-America Plot Unknown to U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—The State Department issued a statement tonight saying it "knows of no plot" to overthrow the governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

Earlier a diplomat told reporters that the Department had been informed of such a plot and that two other Latin-American countries were alleged to be involved in it. This official withheld the use of his name.

Ambassadors of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras did call Saturday to see Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the Department said, then continued in its statement:

"They left a memorandum with Mr. Acheson. This memorandum simply reiterated what had been published previously with reference to unauthorized arms shipments which were seized in Mexico and New Orleans."

MacArthur Visit Sought In House

Washington, March 25 (AP)—A resolution asking President Truman to call Gen. Douglas MacArthur back to the United States for at least 30 days was introduced in the House today by Representative Van Zandt (R., Pa.).

Van Zandt said in a statement that the views of the United States commander in chief in the Far East on "our national security, infiltration of foreign influences and the decline or morality" would be a "stabilizing influence" for the American people.

He suggested that MacArthur discuss these subjects at a joint meeting of the House and Senate.

LANE RESIGNS POST

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Arthur Bliss Lane resigned today as United States Ambassador to Poland after asserting that the situation in that nation is a "tragedy."

In a letter to Presideent Truman, Lane declared that the Polish elections were not "free and unfettered" in keeping with the pledge of the Polish provisional government of national unity under terms of the Yalta agreement. He asserted that the pre-election period was "characterized by coercion, intimidation and violence—thus rendering the elections a farce and indicating on the part of the Polish government a cynical disregard of its international obligations."

BUCK JOINS FOES OF LILIENTHAL

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Senator Buck (R.-Del.) said today that he intends to vote against confirming David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was the twenty-sixth Senator to line up in oppositon to Lilienthal. However, forty-nine or more than a majority of the Senate, have told the Associated Press that they intend to support the nominee.

Buck made his intentions known in a statement while Senate debate on a refugee aid bill delayed discussion of the nomination. He said he would vote against Lilienthal because "personal and political prejudice arise in men's minds whenever his name is mentioned"; Lilienthal is "unstable" regarding the preservation of the republican system of government; his personal history "indicates a great desire for personal power," and he has demonstrated "a lack of realization of the need for cautious handling of the atomic secret."

Heads Army Engineers Division

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Army Engineers announced today appointment of Brig. Gen. John F. Conklin to be chief of their personnel division. He now is commanding officer at the Fort Lewis (Wash.) replacement training center.

Guam Citizenship Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Legislation to extend American citizenship to residents of Guam and establish a civil government there has been introduced by Representative Norris Poulson, Republican, of California.

Continues in Export Post

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Captain Granville Conway agreed today after a conference with President Truman to continue indefinitely as co-ordinator of emergency export programs. James Stillwell, adviser on supply to Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton, who has charge of economic affairs for the State Department, was assigned as deputy co-ordinator to assist Mr. Conway.

Douglas Stewart Is Acquitted of Perjury Charge

Federal Jury Upholds Him in Denial He Knew Nazi Source of $15,000 Gift

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Douglas MacCollum Stewart, former Lake Geneva, Wis., publisher, was acquited today of a perjury charge by a United States District Court jury after two and a half hours' deliberation.

The trial, which began two weeks ago today resulted from statements by Mr. Stewart, former publisher of "Scribner's Commentator" and "The Lake Geneva Herald," before a Federal Grand Jury investigating subversive activities in 1943.

The government charged he perjured himself when he told the grand jury he did not know the source of $15,000 which he said he had received in 1941.

Mr. Stewart said then and repeated at his trial that the money came from an anonymous source and was left at his Lake Geneva home. The government said it was given to Mr. Stewart in New York by Heribert von Strempel, former first secretary of the German Embassy.

The government contended that Mr. Stewart went to New York in September, 1941, met Strempel and returned to Lake Geneva with $15,000 that Strempel had turned over to him. The government contended the money was used to aid in financing the two publications and that they followed "the Berlin line of propaganda."

Strempel, testifying for the government, told the jury that he placed a brown paper-wrapped bundle containing $15,000 on a table in Mr. Stewart's New York hotel room in the presence of Mr. Stewart and another man.

Defense counsel brought in numerous witnesses who testified they were with Mr. Stewart in his New York hotel room at the time he was supposed to have received the money and did not see Strempel.

Mr. Stewart asserted that he had taken one package containing $15,000 from Lake Geneva to deposit it in a New York bank but changed his mind and took the money back to Lake Geneva.

Mr. Stewart testified that he had received $39,000 from anonymous sources at various times. He said many wealthy industrialists in the Chicago area had agreed with his policy of "trying to keep America out of the war" and had indicated that they would contribute to his publications if they could do so anonymously.

Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws presided at the trial.

House Preview On Tax-Slash Bill Debate

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The sharply split Ways and Means Committee today gave this preview of House debate over the Republican bill to cut income taxes $3,840,000,000:

The fifteen-man Republican majority declared in a report that a tax cut is "imperative" to combat the "stultifying effect" of existing tax rates.

A nine-man Democratic minority protested that the bill is a "discriminatory patchwork of political expediency, neither equitable, timely nor sound." Representative West, Texas Democrat who joined Republicans last week in approving the bill, did not sign the minority report.

The legislation would trim taxes of small taxpayers by 30 per cent, and those of most others by twenty per cent.

Cleared For Floor Action

The House Rules Committee cleared the bill for floor consideration under a procedure whereby the House would vote for the proposed cut or no tax reduction at all. This is the usual rule for consideration of complex tax bills and Democrats made no objection to it.

Debate on the bill begins in the House tomorrow, with a final vote set for Thursday.

Leading Democratic congressmen believe that President Truman wil lveto the bill if it reaches the White House in its present form.

The Democratic minority on the Ways and Means group protested that the legislation is a "windfall to the wealthiest taxpayers."

Cite "Outraged Public"

Only an "outraged public," they said, caused the Republicans to revise original plans and grant small taxpayers more than a flat 20 per cent reduction.

The original bill, by Ways and Means Chairman Knutson (R., Minn.), proposed a straight 20 per cent cut to all except the biggest taxpayers.

The minority report recalled that President Truman has urged applying any Treasury surpluses this year to debt payment instead of tax cutting. The report added:

"Today, in addition to obligations held by financial institutions, insurance companies and other corporations, there are 85,000,000 individual bondholders who share in the public debt.

Stresses Obligation

"Our Government has a solemn obligation to these bondholders. It is now the duty of Congress to demonstrate its determination to keep faith by beginning to pay off the debt."

The Democrats further charged that the proposed 30 per cent cut for the lowest brackets is "the thinnest of political sugar-coating."

"It still cannot hide the bitter fact that the income taxes of the vast majority of taxpayers would be substantially higher than before World War II while taxes in the highest brackets would be returned to approximately prewar levels," the minority said, adding:

"This is the reward to veterans, farmers, factory workers and 85 million war-bond holders, all of whom by their joint effort won the war."

Republican Reply

The Republican majority countered that "the stultifying effect of the existing individual income-tax rates makes tax reduction imperative.

"The severity of existing taxes makes them a real threat to the initiative and new investment essential to a high level of employment. Present taxes also limit the income available for consumer expenditures, thus further endangering the maintenance of the present high level of business activity."

GOP's Tax Schedule

Washington, March 25 (AP)—The revised Republican $3,840,000,000 tax-cutting bill as printed today embodies this new table for the reduced withholdings from wages and salaries, effective June 1, if Congress and the President approve the bill:

Column one, single person; two, married couple; three, married couple an done child; four, two children.

If weekly wage is:	The amount to be withheld shall be: 1	2	3	4
$11 to $12	$.10	....	....	....
12 to 13	.20	....	....	....
13 to 14	.30	....	....	....
14 to 15	.50	....	....	....
15 to 16	.60	....	....	....
16 to 17	.70	....	....	....
17 to 18	.80	....	....	....
18 to 19	.90	....	....	....
19 to 20	1.10	....	....	....
20 to 21	1.20	....	....	....
21 to 22	1.30	....	....	....
22 to 23	1.40	$.10	....	....
23 to 24	1.50	.30	....	....
24 to 25	1.70	.40	....	....
25 to 26	1.80	.50	....	....
26 to 27	1.90	.60	....	....
27 to 28	2.00	.70	....	....
28 to 29	2.10	.90	....	....
29 to 30	2.30	1.00	....	....
30 to 31	2.40	1.10	....	....
31 to 32	2.50	1.20	....	....
32 to 33	2.60	1.30	$.10	....
34 to 35	3.00	1.60	.30	....
35 to 36	3.20	1.70	.40	....
36 to 37	3.40	1.80	.50	....
37 to 39	3.50	1.90	.70	....
38 to 39	3.70	2.10	.80	....
39 to 40	3.90	2.20	.90	....
40 to 41	4.10	2.30	1.00	....
41 to 42	4.20	2.40	1.10	....
42 to 43	4.40	2.50	1.30	....
43 to 44	4.50	2.70	1.40	$.10
44 to 45	4.60	2.90	1.50	.20
45 to 46	4.80	3.10	1.60	.30
46 to 47	4.90	3.20	1.70	.50
47 to 48	5.00	3.40	1.80	.60
48 to 49	5.20	3.60	2.00	.70
49 to 50	5.30	3.80	2.10	.80
50 to 51	5.40	4.00	2.20	.90
51 to 52	5.60	4.10	2.30	1.00
52 to 53	5.70	4.30	2.40	1.10
53 to 54	5.90	4.40	2.60	1.30
54 to 55	6.00	4.50	2.80	1.40
55 to 56	6.20	4.70	2.90	1.50
56 to 57	6.30	4.80	3.10	1.60
57 to 58	6.50	5.00	3.30	1.80
58 to 59	6.60	5.10	3.50	1.90
59 to 60	6.80	5.20	3.70	2.00
60 to 62	7.00	5.40	3.90	2.20
62 to 64	7.30	5.70	4.20	2.40
64 to 66	7.60	6.00	4.50	2.70
66 to 68	7.90	6.30	4.30	3.10
68 to 70	8.20	6.60	5.10	3.40
70 to 72	8.50	6.90	5.30	3.80
72 to 74	8.80	7.20	5.60	4.10
74 to 76	9.10	7.50	5.90	4.40
76 to 78	9.40	7.80	6.20	4.70
78 to 80	9.70	8.10	6.50	5.00
80 to 82	10.00	8.40	6.80	5.20
82 to 84	10.30	8.70	7.10	5.50
84 to 86	10.60	9.00	7.40	5.90
86 to 88	10.90	9.30	7.70	6.10
88 to 90	11.20	9.60	8.00	6.40
90 to 92	11.50	9.90	8.30	6.70
92 to 94	11.80	10.20	8.60	7.00
94 to 96	12.10	10.50	8.90	7.30
96 to 98	12.40	10.80	9.20	7.60
98 to 100	12.70	11.10	9.50	7.90
100 to 105	13.20	11.60	10.00	8.40
105 to 110	14.00	12.40	10.80	9.20
110 to 115	14.70	13.10	11.50	9.90
115 to 120	15.50	13.90	12.30	10.70
120 to 125	16.20	14.60	13.00	11.40
125 to 130	17.00	15.40	13.80	12.20
130 to 135	17.70	16.10	14.30	12.90
135 to 140	18.50	16.90	15.30	13.70
140 to 145	19.30	17.60	16.00	14.40
145 to 150	20.00	18.40	16.80	15.20
150 to 160	21.10	19.50	17.90	16.30
160 to 170	22.60	21.00	19.40	17.80
170 to 180	24.10	22.80	20.90	19.30
180 to 190	25.60	24.00	22.40	20.80
190 to 200	27.10	25.50	23.90	22.30
15 per cent of the excess over $200 plus				
200 and over	27.90	26.30	24.70	23.10

Senate Sugar Fight Set

Washington, March 25 (AP)—Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), claiming strong party backing, said today he would carry to the floor his fight to end sugar rationing at once.

McCarthy said efforts to reach a general agreement among the 51 GOP senators on the sugar question had collapsed with rejection of a compromise which he offered.

The present sugar controls expire next Monday. Before the Senate is a bill approved by its Banking Committee which would extend controls a year but give the Department of Agriculture authority to drop them next fall if feasible.

Conferred With Flanders

McCarthy and Senator Flanders (R., Vt.), who opposes immediate abandonment of rationing, were delegated by the Senate Republican Conference to seek a compromise. McCarthy said it didn't work out.

He said he is willing to extend rationing to October 31—the date set in a bill passed by the House—provided that the housewife is given a sizable increase and industrial uses held at present levels until there is sufficient for home canning.

If this proposal fails, McCarthy said, he would revert to the bill which he and Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) introduced to wipe out rationing on the theory that there would be enough sugar to go around this year. The bill would set up inventory controls to prevent hoarding. Export controls would continue.

Others Steps Being Taken

Two other moves were under way to amend the Banking Committee bill by raising the housewives' canning quota. Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) proposed yesterday to increase it from 35 pounds to 45.

Senator Ellender (D., La.) said he is canvassing members on a suggestion that the prewar ratio between housewives and industrial users be put into effect and that chances for such an amendment "look good."

Truman Gets Rubber Allocation Measure

Washington, March 25 (A. P.).—Legislative action was completed today on a bill extending until March 31, 1948, the Government's allocation authority over rubber. The measure altso authorizes the Government to continue in the synthetic rubber producing business.

The legislation takes the Government out of the natural rubber purchasing field after March 31 of this year. It now has exclusive purchasing an allocation powers. House acceptance of minor Senate amendments to the original House-passed bill sent the legislation to President Truman.

OPA ISSUES NEW RULE ON HOUSING

MAR 1947

Washiigton, March 25 (A. P.).—The OPA ruled today that landlords may collect one additional month's advance rent as a security deposit on newly built furnished dwellings which are rented, for the first time, beginning tomorrow.

Previously the agency barred all security deposits in excess of one month's advance rent on ground that such payments open the door to ceiling evasion.

The change, it was explained, is in line with the Government policy of encouraging the building of as much new rental housing as possible. It applies only to new units which are rented fully furnished under a written lease.

LANDING SYSTEM WIDENED

Civil Planes Now Can Be 'Talked' Down at 20 Military Fields

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced today a system by which civil aircraft now can use military GCA (radar talk-down landing system) installations at seven Army and thirteen Navy airfields in emergencies.

The bar to use of military GCA by civil planes has been the lack of common radio communications channels, which are essential in the talk-down method.

La Guardia for Lower Interest

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Former Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York told a Senate committee today that he believed that 4 per cent interest on government loans to small business is "too high." He testified before a Senate Banking Subcommittee for legislation which would direct that Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans be made available to small business enterprises. He was informed by Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, chairman, that R. F. C., Treasury and other government officials had testified that the R. F. C. has authority to make such loans and has been doing so.

Fears Aviation Relapse

Industry Leader, at House Inquiry, Cites Production Drop

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP).—Oliver P. Echols, president of the Aircraft Industries Association, told Congress today that the United States was neglecting to keep in position where it could quickly expand production of military planes if needed.

Testifying before the House Commerce Committee, Mr. Echols called attention to a drop in military-plane production to 1,330 units last year, compared with 46,819 in 1945. He said he feared a repetition of the relapse in aviation which followed the first world war, when fifteen or eighteen plane makers went out of business.

The committee is considering a bill by Representative Carl Hinshaw, Republican, of California, which would establish a national aviation council to determine national policies regarding aviation.

30.24-8743

Commercial Gasoline From Coal Near

High Octane Fuel Will Be Only One of Products From Plant at Library, Pa.

1947

Pittsburgh, March 25.—Gasoline may be made from coal on a commercial scale within the year, according to an announcement in which the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company and the Standard Oil Development Company joined today. This will be made possible by the application of a process developed in the war for production of high octane aviation gasoline.

High-octane gasoline will be only one of the products of the pilot plant expected to be in operation before 1947 ends at Library, Pa., near Pittsburgh. Gas fuel of high heat value, diesel fuel, chemicals and chemical raw materials also would be forthcoming.

Construction and operation of the plant will be a joint project of the coal company, which is the largest in the nation, and the central technical organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Both have been engaged in preliminary research for some time. Already there is a pilot plant in the field of coal carbonization at the Disco plant of Pittsburgh Consolidation.

Although great technical difficulties and many scientific problems confront the researchers, the process in a nutshell is to transform coal into gas, and then to treat the gas so as to create from it the desired products. Much of the treatment will be by the fluidized solids treatment, the war process which made flight fuel.

Cost Factors.

Robert P. Russell, president of the development company, asserted that gasoline produced from coal by the new method would cost more than gasoline from petroleum, but said that in all likelihood, the average motorist still could operate his car with it at a cost of about 10 cents a day more than at present. He added that it was not the intention to supplant petroleum-gasoline, however, and that large scale production of coal-gasoline would require huge investment and construction of plants.

There are two main reasons for perfecting the process, he continued.

"The first," he stated, "is that it would assure the United States of an enormous potential reserve of liquid fuel. The second is that the cost of finding oil and its production is mounting and will probably continue to rise.

Synthetic Gas Produced.

"Coal is by all means our greatest source of energy. Commercial reserves of all grades of coal total about 3.18 trillion tons. If half of that can be used for syntheisis, coal could represent a potential gasoline reserve, for example, of 3.7 trillion barrels or enough to last more than 3,000 years."

The fluidized solids technic, as used in the oil industry introduces a catalyst which whirls around like a dust storm in temperatures close to 1,000 degrees and controls the cracking of oil molecules to give gasoline of the right sizes and shape for high octane gasoline. In transforming coal into gas, instead of furiously tossing a clay catalyst arpund as in the refinery, the fluid process is used to agitate the powdered coal or coke into a veritable cyclone. The powdered coal, when reacted with oxygen and steam in a generator, forms a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen which is called synthesis gas.

Once the synthesis gas is formed and purified it can be treated in a reactor, using the fluidized technic with a catalyst, and can be converted into synthetic gasoline, diesel oil and chemicals.

AIR-CONDITIONED CRUISER LAUNCHED

Quincy, Mass., March 25 (A. P.).—The 100th ship built at the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company since Pearl Harbor—the air-conditioned cruiser Salem—was launched today.

The craft, one of the largest of its type is named after the city of Salem—the second United States warship to bear the name of that community. The first, a scout cruiser, was launched in 1907 at the same site where the new Salem was constructed.

The keel of the new Salem was laid on July 4, 1945, but construction was delayed somewhat after the Japanese surrender, and the design was reviewed to take advantage of the most recent developments originating from war experiences.

The air-conditioning will serve all living spaces, control centers, and working compartments, except the boiler and main engine rooms. Separate ventilation and forced draft blowers will supply air to those compartments.

This extensive installation was decided upon as a result of knowledge gained from operation of warships in tropical waters during the war. It was designed to increase efficiency and morale of crews in areas where high temperature and humidity combine, in certain seasons, to reduce stamina.

The craft, propelled by geared turbines, is 716 feet in length overall, 40 feet longer than predecessors of the Baltimore class.

Miss Mary G. Coffey, sister of Mayor Edward A. Coffey of Salem, sponsored the vessel.

DAY U.N. (SOO)

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

MAR 1947

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., MARCH 25-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WANTS TO START WORK NOW ON DRAFTING A TREATY FOR ATOMIC CONTROLS, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THIS INFORMANT, WHO WOULD NOT BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED, SAID THAT THE U.S. ATOMIC EXPERTS WOULD GO INTO THE FIRST CLOSED MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION TODAY (3 P.M. EST) WITH THE FIRM IDEA THAT THE DELEGATES SHOULD START IMMEDIATELY PREPARING A TREATY.

IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT A LONG AND HARD ROAD LAY AHEAD, BUT THE COMMISSION IS UNDER ORDERS TO FRAME A TREATY OR CONVENTION "IN DUE COURSE" AND THE AMERICANS WERE SAID TO BE READY TO TACKLE THE TASK IMMEDIATELY.

THIS WAS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMAL OPENING OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONVENED AT HUNTER COLLEGE ONE YEAR AGO TO TAKE UP THE IRANIAN CASE, WHICH IS STILL ON ITS WORK SHEET BUT WHICH HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY FORGOTTEN SINCE RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHDREW FROM IRAN.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS CALLED TO MEET TODAY (11 A.M. EST) TO TRY TO DISPOSE OF THE ALBANIAN CASE. GREAT BRITAIN HAS CHARGED ALBANIA WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINE DAMAGE TO TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS AND THE DEATHS OF 44 BRITISH SAILORS IN CORFU CHANNEL LAST OCT. 22.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENTS TODAY INCLUDED:

1. MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS WEIGHED THE OPENING DECLARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AT YESTERDAY'S FIRST SESSION OF THAT BODY. BOTH BIG WESTERN POWERS SPOKE FOR SAFEGUARDS IN ARMS LIMITATIONS AND URGED THE OTHER NATIONS TO PROFIT FROM THE LESSONS OF THE PAST, WHEN ATTEMPTS TO DISARM HAVE FAILED.

2. PREPARATIONS WERE ALMOST COMPLETE FOR THE FIRST SESSION TOMORROW (11 A.M. EST) OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, THE LAST OF THE U.N. CHAIN OF COUNCILS. RUSSIA SO FAR HAS NOT SUBMITTED THE NAME OF HER REPRESENTATIVE AND THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE U.N. HAS ANSWERED "NOTHING TO SAY" TO REPEATED REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ON THAT POINT.

3. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WORKED AT A BIT PILE OF BUSINESS IN AN ATTEMPT TO WIND UP ITS CURRENT SESSION BY MID-WEEK.

U.N. OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST WEEK IN UNITED NATIONS HISTORY TO HAVE SESSIONS OF ALL THREE COUNCILS SET UP UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER.

DELEGATES TO THE ATOMIC COMMISSION EXPRESSED HOPE BEFORE TODAY'S SECRET MEETING, THE FIRST OF A LONG SERIES TO COME, THAT THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO GO BACK OVER OLD GROUND ON WHICH ALL THE MEMBERS ARE AGREED.

SOME DELEGATES ALSO SAID THEY WANTED MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION FROM ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, REGARDING TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE RUSSIAN ATOMIC PLAN.

THE DELEGATES RENEWED THEIR SEARCH FOR CONTROLS ACCEPTABLE TO EVERY NATION WITH TWO MAJOR PROPOSITIONS BEFORE THEM. THEY ARE:

A17

1. THE UNITED STATES PLAN, WHICH THE AMERICAN DELEGATION NOW WANTS TO BE CALLED THE "COMMISSION PLAN" SINCE IT WAS ADOPTED BY A 10 TO 0 VOTE OF THE COMMISSION. THIS WOULD SET UP AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, WITH FULL CONTROL OVER ATOMIC MATTERS EVERYWHERE, AND WOULD WAIVE THE VETO ON ATOMIC PUNISHMENTS.

2. THE RUSSIAN PLAN, WHICH WOULD BAN ATOMIC WEAPONS IMMEDIATELY BY CONVENTION AND THEN WOULD HAVE THE NATIONS WORK OUT CONTROLS, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, BY ANOTHER CONVENTION. RUSSIA HAS DEFENDED THE VETO AND HAS REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PLAN.

FREDERICK H.OSBORN OF NEW YORK WAS READY FOR HIS FIRST CLOSED MEETING OF THE DELEGATES. ASSOCIATES SAID HE HAS STUDIED THE PROBLEM THOROUGHLY AND IS PREPARED TO TAKE UP THE INTRICATE DISCUSSIONS.

TRYGVE LIE, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, CONVENED THE COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AT 3:13 P.M. EST. YESTERDAY WITH A STATEMENT THAT THE ABILITY OF THE COMMISSION TO MAKE PROGRESS IN CONTROLLING CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS "WILL BE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED IN PEOPLES' MINDS WITH THE ABILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE."

THE COMMISSION DECIDED TO ROTATE ITS CHAIRMEN IN ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER EACH MONTH AND CHOSE PAUL HASLUCK, 42-YEAR-OLD AUSTRALIAN HISTORY TEACHER WHO HAS TURNED INTO A DIPLOMAT, AS CHAIRMAN UNTIL APRIL 30.

MAR 1947

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVE, MADE THE FIRST DECLARATION. HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT FELT THESE PRINCIPLES WERE ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS IN THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS:

1. THE REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE.

2. THE COMPLETION OF THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE WOULD CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE.

3. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND VERIFICATION MUST PRECEDE THE ADOPTION OF ANY SYSTEM FOR THE REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

BOTH CADOGAN AND HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON, WHO SPOKE FOR THE UNITED STATES, SAID THEY WOULD HAVE CONCRETE PROPOSALS LATER. JOHNSON STRESSED ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES CONCERN FOR SAFEGUARDS IN ANY ARMAMENTS REDUCTION SCHEME.

"WITH THE SAFEGUARDS THT MUST BE AN INSEPARABLE PART OF A SYSTEM OF REGULATION ONE CONDITION OF SECURITY WILL HAVE BEEN MET," JOHNSON SAID. "ANOTHER CONDITION IS THE COMPLETION, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE WARTIME ALLIES, OF THE PEACE SETTLEMENTS WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN. STILL ANOTHER IS THE CONCLUSION OF THE SPECIAL AGREEMENTS FOR MAKING ARMED FORCES AVAILABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. AND, OF COURSE, STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY MUST BE ESTABLISHED."

THE ARMS COMMISSION ADJOURNED UNTIL FRIDAY (3 P.M. EST).

348AES

U.N.-TRUSTEESHIP (500)

BY MAX HARRELSON

MAR 1947

LAKE SUCCESS, MARCH 25-(AP)-RUSSIA'S CONTINUED DELAY IN NAMING A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL GAVE RISE TODAY TO WIDESPREAD SPECULATION THAT THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT IGNORE THE OPENING SESSION OF THAT MAJOR U.N. AGENCY TOMORROW.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, WHEN ASKED WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD HAVE A TRUSTEESHIP DELEGATION ON HAND, REPLIED: "I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY." OTHER RUSSIAN SOURCES GAVE A TERSE "NO COMMENT."

U.N. OFFICIALS, POINTING OUT THAT THE RUSSIANS OFTEN HAD BEEN AMONG THE LAST TO NAME THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO VARIOUS AGENCIES, STILL HOPED THAT A DELEGATE WOULD BE DESIGNATED BY TOMORROW. IT WAS POINTED OUT FURTHER THAT RUSSIA'S TWO OUTSTANDING TRUSTEESHIP EXPERTS, AMBASSADOR NIKOLAI V.NOVIKOV AND PROF. BORIS STEIN, ARE BOTH IN MOSCOW AT PRESENT.

LAW EXPERTS OF THE U.N. SAID THE FAILURE OF MOSCOW TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE OPENING SESSION WOULD HAVE NO LEGAL EFFECT ON THE COUNCIL, LAST MAJOR ORGAN OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO BE SET UP.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT RUSSIA, AS ONE OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WAS AUTOMATICALLY A MEMBER OF THE TRUSTEESHIP BODY UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER AND THAT IF SHE FAILED TO NAME A REPRESENTATIVE SHE WOULD MERELY BE RECORDED AS ABSENT.

UNDER THIS INTERPRETATION, THE COUNCIL WOULD BE ABLE TO PROCEED WITH ITS WORK, BUT IT WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT A BOYCOTT BY RUSSIA WOULD COME AS A BLOW TO THOSE WHO HOPE TO SEE THE COUNCIL TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN THE BROAD U.N. PICTURE.

THERE WAS NO CLEAR-CUT ANSWER TO THE QUESTION WHY RUSSIA WOULD WANT TO BOYCOTT THE COUNCIL WHOSE ESTABLISHMENT IS PROVIDED FOR IN THE CHARTER WHICH SHE HAD RATIFIED. IT WAS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REFUSED TO APPROVE ANY OF THE EIGHT DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS FOR FORMER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE TERRITORIES WHOSE ADMINISTRATION THE COUNCIL WILL SUPERVISE.

IN THE ASSEMBLY'S TRUSTEESHIP DEBATES, RUSSIA FOUGHT TO THE LAST FOR A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT AGREEMENTS BUT WAS DEFEATED ON EVERY MEASURE.

TOMORROW'S SESSION WILL BE OPENED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE. THIS WILL BE HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES GIVE $400,000,000 AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY. AS A RESULT THERE HAD BEEN SOME SPECULATION THAT LIE MIGHT MAKE A REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENT'S MOVE, WHICH HAS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE CONCERN IN U.N. CIRCLES.

LIE'S ASSOCIATES, HOWEVER, SAID HE DID NOT PLAN TO REFER TO THE GREEK-TURKISH SITUATION IN ANY WAY, AND ADDED THAT HIS SPEECH WOULD BE DEVOTED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO PROBLEMS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

THE INITIAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL WILL BE DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND THE DRAFTING OF RULES OF PROCEDURE. OTHER ITEMS ON THE AGENDA INCLUDE A PETITION FROM A GROUP OF LEADERS IN WESTERN SAMOA, ASKING FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND A NUMBER OF PETITIONS FROM FORMER GERMAN RESIDENTS OF TANGANYIKA ASKING THAT THE COUNCIL ACT TO PREVENT THEIR REPATRIATION TO GERMANY.

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U.N.-HASLUCK (350)
BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 25-(AP)-A 42-YEAR-OLD HISTORY PROFESSOR AND NEWSPAPERMAN WHO PREFERS NOT TO BE KNOWN AS A DIPLOMAT TOOK UP TODAY THE TASK OF GUIDING THE UNITED NATIONS' MOMENTOUS DISCUSSIONS ON PLANS TO STRIP DOWN THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS.

PAUL HASLUCK, A RUDDY-FACED AUSTRALIAN, WILL HOLD THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE 11-NATION COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS UNTIL APRIL 30 UNDER A SYSTEM OF ROTATING THE GAVEL MONTHLY.

HASLUCK WAS CALLED INTO GOVERNMEMT SERVICE AT THE START OF THE WAR, BUT HE STILL CONSIDERS HIMSELF A TEACHER AND WRITER.

"AS SOON AS POSSIBLE--I DON'T KNOW WHEN--I PLAN TO RETURN TO MY ACADEMIC WORK," HE SAID. "I CAME INTO GOVERNMENT SERVICE BECAUSE THERE WAS A JOB TO BE DONE. I AM NOT A CAREER DIPLOMAT OR A PARTY MAN."

HASLUCK IS THE SPOKESMAN HERE FOR DR. H.V.EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS WHO IS KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY FOR HIS BITTER VERBAL CLASHES WITH THE RUSSIANS. EVATT'S NAME IS CARRIED ON OFFICIAL LISTS AS THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE TO THE VARIOUS BODIES, BUT HE REMAINS IN CANBERRA.

CARRYING THE RANK OF COUNSELLOR, WHICH ON THE DIPLOMATIC LADDER STANDS JUST BELOW AMBASSADOR AND MINISTER, HASLUCK IS ONE OF THE BUSIEST MEN HERE. HE HAS NO ALTERNATES AND SITS PERSONALLY FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND NOW THE ARMS BODY. HE HAS ONLY FOUR MEN ON HIS ENTIRE STAFF.

HASLUCK, WHO LOOKS ALMOST LIKE A BOY BESIDE SOME OF THE VETERANS OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FROM THE START. HE WAS ADVISER TO THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO AND WAS AN ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION WHICH WORKED IN LONDON THROUGH THE CLOSING MONTHS OF 1945 PREPARING FOR THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE U.N.

BORN IN FREEMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, HASLUCK WAS GRADUATED FROM PERTH MODERN SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. UPON LEAVING THE UNIVERSITY HE JOINED THE STAFF OF THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, PERTH MORNING NEWSPAPER, WHERE FOR 17 YEARS HE HANDLED "EVERY TYPE OF NEWSPAPER ASSIGNMENT."

HASLUCK LECTURED IN HISTORY AT HIS ALMA MATER FROM 1939 TO 1941, WHEN HE WAS LOANED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS -- WHICH IN THE UNITED STATES FORM OF GOVERNMENT WOULD BEST CORRESPOND TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THERE HASLUCK WAS IN CHARGE OF THE POST-WAR SECTION AND IN 1944 BECAME DIRECTOR OF THE POST-HOSTILITIES DIVISION. HE WAS SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN-NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE IN CANBERRA THE SAME YEAR AND THEN PLUNGED INTO U.N. WORK. #

MAR 1947

1. PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ON THE ANNIVERSARY, SAID THAT "THE UNITED STATES, IN ALL ITS ACTS SEEKS TO ADD STRENGTH TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER." HIS MESSAGE WAS VIEWED AS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE LIGHT OF HIS PROPOSAL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GIVE DIRECT AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY AGAINST (corrupter) COMMUNIST ENCROACHMENT. insert Lake Success (Albania) xxinsert 9th Graf xxx consider

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.--3RD ADD U.S.-ALBANIA (A215UN) X X X DEC. 19.

GROMYKO'S VETO PRESUMABLY LEFT THE ALBANIAN CASE ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA, ALTHOUGH THE DELEGATES WOUND UP THE SESSION WRANGLING ON THIS QUESTION.

ARANHA RULED THAT THE CASE REMAINED BEFORE THE COUNCIL BUT WAS CHALLENGED BY GROMYKO, WHO SAID HE DID NOT CONSIDER IT REMAINED ON THE AGENDA "SINCE THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN UNABLE TO TAKE A DECISION ON THE MATTER."

CADOGAN CALLED FOR A VOTE. AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK INTERVENED, HOWEVER, TO SAY THAT ARANHA HAD RULED IT WAS ON THE AGENDA AND THAT IT REMAINED THERE UNLESS SOME DELEGATE OFFERED A MOTION TO CHALLENGE THE CHAIR.

SYRIAN DELEGATE FARIS EL KHOURY SAID THAT AS LONG AS THE CASE WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY DROPPED BY THE COUNCIL, IT REMAINED ON THE AGENDA.

THAT IS WHERE IT STOOD WHEN THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID LATER THAT CADOGAN NOW IS PREPARED TO OFFER A RESOLUTION PROPOSING THAT THE CASE BE SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD OPPOSED SUCH A MOVE BUT WAS SAID TO FEEL THAT IT WAS USELESS TO TRY TO PURSUE IT FURTHER IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN BETO.

QQ255PES

MAR 1947

insert Lake Success (Palestine) after 3rd Graf xxx Dep't.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, JOINING THE REVIVED TALK OF A SPECIAL SESSION, ALSO EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN QUICKLY. WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT YET TAKEN AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN FAVOR OF A SPECIAL SESSION, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT WASHINGTON CERTAINLY WOULD NOT OPPOSE SUCH A MEETING IF BRITAIN PROPOSED IT. (Hanelsan)

SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE AND HIS TOP ADVISERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE COME AROUND TO THE IDEA THAT A SPECIAL SESSION MIGHT BE THE BEST WAY TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM.

LIE PREVIOUSLY HAD TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THIS PROCEDURE WOULD BE TOO COSTLY AND HAD PROPOSED INSTEAD AN INTERIM COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON PALESTINE WHICH WOULD HAVE REPORTED TO THE ASSEMBLY'S REGULAR SESSION IN SEPTEMBER. insert Lake Success (Palestine) After 4th Graf xxx Problem

IT WAS FOR THIS REASON THAT HE FIRST SUGGESTED INFORMALLY TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BIG FIVE THAT THE PROBLEM MIGHT BE HANDED OVER TO A COMMISSION WHICH HE BELIEVED COULD BE SET UP WITHOUT CALLING A MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY. (Hanelsan)

THIS PLAN WAS DROPPED WHEN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED TO STATE ITS POSITION UNTIL BRITAIN ACTUALLY LAID A "CONCRETE FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM" BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS. BRITAIN, ON THE OTHER HAND, DID NOT WANT TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE ON THE COMMISSION IDEA WITHOUT ADVANCE APPROVAL BY ALL THE OTHER BIG POWERS.

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-A DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONFERENCE SAID TODAY CONCERTED ACTION BY THREE OF THE WORLD'S BIG WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES MIGHT LEAVE ARGENTINA WITH NO OUTLET FOR HER SURPLUS WHEAT IN FUTURE YEARS IF THAT COUNTRY NOW REFUSES TO ENTER AN EXPORT PRICE AGREEMENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT CONFERENCE, IN ITS SECOND WEEK, IS ATTENDED BY DELEGATES OF 41 NATIONS SEEKING TO WORK OUT METHODS OF STABILIZING WORLD WHEAT PRICES AND SUPPLIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

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ARGENTINE DELEGATES HAVE THUS FAR REFUSED TO COMMIT THEIR COUNTRY TO A WORLD PEACE.

THE DELEGATE SAID THE THREE OTHER BIG EXPORTERS--THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA--MIGHT EVENTUALLY PRODUCE ENOUGH WHEAT FOR THE WORLD "AT A MODEST PRICE" AND ARGENTINA WOULD THEN HAVE NO PLACE TO EXPORT HER SURPLUS.

ARGENTINA, EXPERTS SAID, HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN OPPOSED TO INTERNATIONAL PRICE FIXING FOR WHEAT EXPORTS.

A COMMENT BY ONE CONFERENCE SOURCE THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS BEING STUBBORN" IN THE MATTER OF PRICES BROUGHT NO REACTION FROM AN AMERICAN DELEGATE WHO DECLINED TO SAY WHAT STAND THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION HAS TAKEN IN THE CLOSED CONFERENCE.

OTHER SOURCES HAVE SAID THE AMERICAN VIEW IS THAT THE MAXIMUM PRICE SHOULD BE $1.50 A BUSHEL.

ONE DELEGATE, WHO TOOK NOTE OF THE FACT THAT THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION HAS REFUSED TO SHOW ITS HAND, POINTED OUT THAT IN RECENT SESSIONS "THE ARGENTINE HAS PROTESTED SOME POINTS QUITE STRONGLY--WHICH THEY WOULDN'T DO IF THEY WISHED TO STAY OUT."

SW442VD132

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY THAT "PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRESSIVES HAS BECOME THE FASHION IN AMERICAN POLITICS LATELY."

IN A LONG ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISCUSSION OF UNITED STATES POLITICS, HEARD HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, COMMENTATOR ANATOLY OSIPOV DECLARED THAT "WITH LAST YEAR'S CONGRESSIONAL VICTORY BEHIND IT, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY APPARENTLY INTENDS TO USE THE 'RED SCARE' IN PREPARATION FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN 1948."

OSIPOV CRITICIZED "THE PRESENT ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES," AND SAID:

"THE PERSECUTION OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRESSIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, COUPLED WITH A GENERAL DRIVE X X X, AGAINST THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKER, ARE SUPPOSED TO PAVE THE WAY INSIDE THE COUNTRY FOR A REALIZATION OF THE EXPANSIONIST PROGRAM WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN SO CLEARLY OUTLINED IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ABOUT ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY AND GREECE."

RB1033PES

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-HELGOLAND, FORMER ISLAND BASTION OF THE GERMAN NAVY, WILL BE BLOWN UP BY THE BRITISH NAVY AND RAF NEXT MONTH.

BOMBER SQUADRONS WILL MAKE A SERIES OF NIGHT "RAIDS" ON HELGOLAND AFTER A NAVAL OFFICER ELECTRICALLY DETONATES 7,000 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON APRIL 18 TO DESTROY THE ISLAND'S 150-FEET DEEP TUNNELS, U-BOT PENS AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS.

THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY WILL DECIDE WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE ISLAND. ITS FOUR HARBORS MAY BECOME EMERGENCY SHELTERS FOR FISHERMEN, BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES HAVE STATED.

N925AES

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY AN INDEFINITE SUSPENSION OF CONSCRIPTION BECAUSE OF THE FUEL SHORTAGE.

"IT IS NOT CONSIDERED REASONABLE TO CONSCRIPT BOYS FROM COMFORTABLE HOMES AND PUT THEM IN TRAINING CENTERS WHICH ARE UNHEATED AND WITH NO FUEL TO COOK FOOD," A SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE RECRUITING OF VOLUNTEERS WILL CONTINUE.

N1125AES

NIGHT LEAD BOAC (260)

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-BRITAIN'S CABINET WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE CALCULATING WHETHER THE COUNTRY CAN AFFORD 30 AMERICAN CONSTELLATION AIRLINERS AT THE EXPENSE OF VITALLY-NEEDED FOOD AND TOBACCO IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE CABINET WOULD DEBATE ALSO WHETHER IT WOULD BE BETTER TO HIRE A FLEET OF AT LEAST 30 CONSTELLATIONS TO BOLSTER BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION. (more)

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ESTIMATED COST OF 30 CONSTELLATIONS WAS $30,000,000, THE OFFICIALS SAID. BRITAIN ALREADY HAS ORDERED SIX (CORRECT) BOEING STRATOCRUISERS FROM THE UNITED STATES AT A COST OF ABOUT $12,000,000,. CHIEF OBSTACLE TO BUYING THE $1,000,000 PLANES, THEY SAID, WAS THE DRAIN ON DWINDLING DOLLAR RESOURCES.

THESE TWO PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET FOR DECISION, THE INFORMANTS SAID:

A.) TO HIRE A FLEET OF LOCKHEED CONSTELLATION AIRLINERS AND FIT THEM WITH BRITISH BRISTOL CENTAURUS ENGINES.

B.) TO PURCHASE OUTRIGHT BETWEEN 20 AND 40 CONSTELLATION AIRLINERS FROM THE LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION.

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BOTH LOCKHEED AND BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS HAVE INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO CARRY OUT THE FIRST PROPOSAL, THE SOURCES SAID.

MINISTRY OF AVIATION AND BOAC SOURCES AGREED TODAY IT WOULD TAKE BRITAIN AT LEAST FIVE YEARS TO TURN OUT AN AIRCRAFT ABLE TO COMPETE IN PERFORMANCE, RANGE, LOAD AND SPEED WITH THE CONSTELLATION.

BOAC NOW USES FIVE CONSTELLATIONS ON ITS TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE.

A TREASURY SPOKESMAN SAID THE WHOLE QUESTION WAS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BUT THAT THE COUNTRY'S "PRESTIGE" IN INTERNATIONAL AVIATION APPEARED TO BE LESS PRESSING THAN FOOD NEEDS.

BWBASPES

THE NEWSPAPER'S INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT, IAN MACKAY, WROTE:

"AS THE MAN WHO MOBILIZED THE NATION FOR WAR AFTER DUNKERQUE, IT IS ARGUED, MR.BEVIN IS THE BEST MAN IN THE CABINET FOR THE TITANIC JOB OF MOBILIZING THE COUNTRY FOR PEACE."

BEVIN, SUFFERING FROM A HEART AILMENT, HAS BEEN BEDRIDDEN SEVERAL TIMES IN THE PAST YEAR, AND THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID HE WAS "GETTING A LITTLE TIRED OF HUSTLING AND BUSTLING ABOUT THE WORLD."

MACKAY WROTE THAT BEVIN, IF HE BECOMES THE NATION'S "CHIEF PLANNER," MAY BE SUCCEEDED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY BY HUGH DALTON, NOW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. ADD LON (BEVIN) YYY Chief

THE NEWS CHRONICLE, A LIBERAL PARTY ORGAN, USUALLY SUPPORTS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT.

RB1012PES

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS (BEA) ANNOUNCED IT HAS BEGUN NEGOTIATIONS WITH TRANSWORLD AIRLINES AND GREEK INTERESTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW GREEK AIR COMPANY.

THE BEA ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH BOTH BEA AND TWA DECLINED TO EXPAND, SAID:

MAR 1947

"TRANSWORLD AIRLINES HAS BEEN SHAREHOLDERS AND TECHNICAL ADVISORS TO THE GREEK AIR COMPANY SINCE ITS POSTWAR RECOMMENCMENT OF OPERATIONS BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS HAS FOR SOME TIME BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WITH A VIEW TO FORMING AN ANGLO-GREEK AIRLINE COMPANY. RECENTLY, TWA AND BEA DECIDED TO JOIN FORCES AND BECOME PARTNERS WITH REPRESENTATIVE GREEK INTERESTS IN A JOINT AIRLINE COMPANY. A PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED IN LONDON ON MARCH 19 BETWEEN TWA AND BEA. FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW PROCEEDING IN ATHENS."

TWA HAS MAINTAINED PASSENGER SERVICE TO AND FROM ATHENS FOR MANY MONTHS. #

LONDON, MARCH 25-(AP)-BRITAIN MAY SEEK REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES 25-YEAR TRADE PREFERENCE TREATY WITH THE PHILIPPINES AS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL BARGAINING AT GENEVA NEXT MONTH, IT WAS INDICATED TODAY.

THE PHILIPPINES ISSUE WAS RAISED YESTERDAY IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON EMPIRE TRADE AND THE FORTHCOMING APRIL 10 INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE. DAY - Philippines

BRITAIN WILL BE UNDER PRESSURE AT THE GENEVA MEETING, SAID SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TO REDUCE HER EMPIRE PREFERENCES AND IN RETURN FOR ANY ALTERATION WILL SEEK CONCESSIONS FROM OTHER NATIONS.

CAPT.L.D.GAMMANS, CONSERVATIVE, ASKEJ CRIPPS WHETHER THE U.S.-PHILIPPINES AGREEMENT WAS "OUTSIDE THE GENEVA DISCUSSIONS."

"NO," CRIPPS REPLIED. "ANYONE CAN ASK THAT THESE PREFERENCES BE REMOVED AND AS A PART OF THE BARGAIN THEY MAY OR MAY NOT BE."

ADM.E.A.TAYLOR, CONSERVATIVE, POINTED OUT THAT A QUOTA AGREEMENT WAS PART OF THE U.S.-PHILIPPINES PACT IN ADDITION TO PREFERENCES.

"WE HOPE THAT IF WE CAN DEVELOP AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING ON THESE MATTERS, IT WILL MAKE IT LESS LIKELY INDEED, VERY UNLIKELY, THAT FURTHER BILATERAL AGREEMENTS OF THAT SORT WILL BE ARRIVED AT," CRIPPS SAID.

"IF WORLD TRADE IS TO BE MAINTAINED IN ITS EXISTING CHANNELS BY SUCH EXAMPLES AS THE PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT OBVIOUSLY WE ARE GOING TO HAVE VERY GREAT DIFFICULTY IN REACHING THE INCREASED VOLUME OF EXPORTS WE REQUIRE AND OF SUPPORTING THE STANDARD OF LIVING WE WISH

TO ACHIEVE."

MEANWHILE, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT THE BRITISH DRAFT OF A PROPOSED BRITISH-PHILIPPINE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN SENT TO MANILA FOR STUDY BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE COULD DISCLOSE NO DETAILS OF THE PROJECTED ALLIANCE.

IF COMPLETED THE TREATY WOULD REPRESENT THE FIRST FORMAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

DN751AES

FOLLOW LONDON

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS OF MANILA TODAY BANNERED OPPOSITION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE AMENDMENT RECENTLY ADOPTED GIVING AMERICANS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE NEXT 28 YEARS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION, ALTHOUGH VICE-PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO DISCLOSED LAST WEEK THAT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN WAS BRING STUDIED AND PROBABLY WOULD BE CONCLUDED SOON.

917PCS

SIR STAFFORD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT IF WORLD TRADE "WERE TO BE MAINTAINED IN ITS EXISTING CHANNELS BY SUCH EXAMPLES AS THE PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT (WITH THE UNITED STATES), OBVIOUSLY WE ARE GOING TO HAVE VERY GREAT DIFFICULTY IN REACHING THE INCREASED VOLUME OF EXPORTS WE REQUIRE AND OF SUPPORTING THE STANDARD OF LIVING WE WISH TO ACHIEVE."

CRIPPS, ANSWERING A QUESTION WHETHER THE U.S.-PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT WAS "OUTSIDE THE GENEVA DISCUSSIONS," GAVE THE DIRECT ANSWER "NO" AND THEN ADDED THAT "ANYONE CAN ASK THAT THESE PREFERENCES BE REMOVED, AND AS A PART OF THE BARGAIN THEY MAY OR NOT BE (REMOVED)." ADD LONDON (Civil-Philippines) XXX Dominions (Campbell)

WHEN ADM. E.A.TAYLOR, CONSERVATIVE, SAID THE U.S.-PHILIPPINE PACT INCLUDED QUOTA AGREEMENTS, CRIPPS SAID:

"WE HOPE THAT IF WE CAN DEVELOP AN INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING ON THESE MATTERS, IT WILL MAKE IT LESS LIKELY, INDEED, VERY UNLIKELY, THAT FURTHER BILATERAL AGREEMENTS OF THAT SORT WILL BE ARRIVED AT."

NO DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED BRITISH-PHILIPPINE PACT WERE ANNOUNCED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN. HOWEVER A BRITISH DRAFT OF THE TREATY HAS BEEN SENT TO MANILA FOR STUDY BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT. EARLIER THIS WEEK IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN MANILA THAT THE FILIPINOS WERE SEEKING FRIENDSHIP PACTS WITH ITALY, FRANCE AND CHINA.

DY540PES

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, MARCH 25-(AP)-JACQUES GUERARD, FORMER SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY A PURGE COURT TODAY ON CHARGES OF INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY-- TREASON UNDER THE FRENCH CRIMINAL CODE.

THE COURT ALSO ORDERED CONFISCATION OF GUERARD'S PROPERTIES AND SENTENCED HIM TO "NATIONAL DEGRADATION," WHICH DEPRIVES HIM AND HIS FAMILY OF ALL CIVIL RIGHTS.

GUERARD FLED TO SPAIN IN 1945 WITH THE LATE PIERRE LAVAL AND IS PRESUMED STILL TO BE LIVING THERE UNDER THE ASSUMED NAME OF "GERHARDT."

JT1122AES

BERLIN, MARCH 25-(AP)-RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES AGREED TODAY TO REOPEN THEIR ZONE OF GERMANY TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS FOR A ONE-WEEK CONDUCTED TOUR, BUT THEY BANNED THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGOTRIBUNE AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF A "NEWSPAPER WHICH HAS BEEN UNFRIENDLY TO THE SOVIET UNION."

THE RUSSIANS ALSO DISAPPROVED THE CORRESPONDENTS' REQUEST TO VISIT FOUR CITIES, SWINEMUENDE, PEENEMUENDE, ROSTOCK AND ORANIENBURG.

THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION OF BERLIN DISPATCHED TO MARSHAL VASSILY ~~D.SOKOLOVSKY,~~ CHIEF OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY, A PROEST AGAINST THE BANNING OF THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENT, HAL FOUST, AND AN "URGENT REQUEST" THAT THE DELETED CITIES BE REINSTATED TO THE ITINERARY.

THE RUSSIANS ACCEPTED 11 OF 12 CORRESPONDENTS PROPOSED FOR THE TOUR WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO START MARCH 31 AND CONCLUDE APRIL 5. IT WILL BE THE FIRST SUCH TRIP INTO THE ZONE SINCE SEPTEMBER 1946, ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO PERMITTED CORRESPONDENTS OF WESTERN NATIONS TO VISIT THE LEIPZIG FAIR.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET BUREAU OF INFORMATION INFORMED THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO DISAPPROVE VISITS TO SEVERAL TOWNS BECAUSE THE ITINERARY PROPOSED BY THE CORRESPONDENTS WAS "TOO LONG FOR A WEEK'S TOUR." IN THE CASE OF PEENEMUENDE, THE RUSSIAN SPOKESMAN SAID, A VISIT WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE "PEENEMUENDE IS UNDER POLISH JURISDICTION."

THE CORRESPONDENTS HAD DESIRED TO VISIT ORANIENBURG TO CHECK ON RECURRENT REPORTS THAT IT WAS THE SITE OF A BIG INTERNMENT CAMP WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE CONFINING GERMANS THEY CONSIDER DANGEROUS. PEENEMUENDE AND SWINEMUENDE ON THE BALTIC COAST WERE NAZI ROCKET SITES.

IN REQUESTING THE REINSTATEMENT OF THESE TOWNS, THE CORRESPONDENTS' LETTER TO SOKOLOVSKY SAID "SUCH RESTRICTION NATURALLY LEADS TO SUSPICION OF UNDEMOCRATIC PRACTICES IN THE RESTRICTED AREAS."

THE ITINERARY, AS APPROVED BY THE RUSSIANS, INCLUDES NEU STRELITZ, WAREN, STRALSUNG, RUEGEN ISLAND, FRANKFURT ON ODER AND NEU BRANDENBURG.

REGARDING THE BANNING OF FOUST, THE CORRESPONDENTS' LETTER SAID:

"WE PROTEST THIS DELETION AND STRONGLY PRESS FOR YOUR RECONSIDERATION ON THE GROUNDS THAT ANY AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT OR AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE AND ACCREDITED TO THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, SUCH AS MR.FOUST AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ARE, CERTAINLY SHOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

"IN THE PAST, SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE GRANTED MR.FOUST AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE APPROVAL TO VISIT THEIR ZONE IN GERMANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING GENERAL NEWS INFORMATION. NO QUESTION WAS RAISED CONCERNING MR.FOUST OR HIS ORGANIZATION. ADDITIONALLY, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS NOW REPRESENTED AT THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE WITH FULL PERMISSION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

"HOWEVER, INASMUCH AS MR.FOUST IS PRESENTLY OUT OF TOWN, MAY WE SUBMIT THE NAME OF JOHN THOMPSON, ALSO OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, AND REQUEST THAT HIS NAME BE APPROVED. WE URGE, HOWEVER, THAT MR. FOUST BE APPROVED FOR A TRIP INTO THE SOVIET ZONE AT A LATER DATE."

THE 11 CORRESPONDENTS APPROVED WERE: RICHARD KASISCHKE, ASSOCIATED PRESS; ROBERT HAEGER, UNITED PRESS; GEORGE HERALD, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; JOSEPH EVANS, WALL STREET JOURNAL; LYFORD

30.24-8749

MOORE, REUTERS; DELBERT CLARK, NEW YORK TIMES; JOHN ELLIOTT, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; THOMAS HAWKINS, WORLD REPORT; JOSEPH FLEMING, STARS AND STRIPES; JOHN BREWER, LOS ANGELES NEWS AND JOHN CHRISTIE, MCGRAW HILL PUBLICATIONS.

--DASH--

IN CHICAGO, J. LOY MALONEY, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, COMMENTING ON EXCLUSION OF FOUST, SAID; "APPARENTLY RUSSIA'S BRAND OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS EXTENDS ONLY TO APOLOGISTS FOR RUSSIA."

JC820PCS

MAR 1947

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 25 -(AP)-AN APPEAL TO DISPLACED PERSONS TO "RETURN TO YOUR COUNTRIES AND START LIFE ANEW" WAS ISSUED TO DP CAMPS TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.LOWELL ROOKS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA.

POSTERS PRINTED IN POLISH, RUSSIAN, YUGOSLAV AND GERMAN WILL BE POSTED IN ALL DP CAMPS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY TELLING THE DPS THAT UNRRA IS SCHEDULED TO CEASE FUNCTIONING JUNE 30.

THEY WILL ASSERT THAT IT IS "NOT YET DEFINITELY KNOWN JUST HOW AND BY WHOM DP CAMPS WILL BE ADMINISTERED AFTER THAT DATE.

DN744AES

WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, MARCH 25-(AP)-GEN. GUENTHER VON BLUMENTRITT, FORMER COMMANDER OF GERMAN ARMIES ON A SECTOR OF THE EASTERN FRONT AND ONCE CHIEF OF STAFF TO FIELD MARSHAL KARL G. VON-RUNDSTEDT, WAS ACQUITTED OF WAR CRIMES CHARGES SHORTLY AFTER THE OPENING OF HIS TRIAL BEFORE A MILITARY COURT HERE TODAY.

THE PROSECUTION ANNOUNCED IT WAS UNABLE TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR A CONVICTION.

FOUR OTHER GERMAN OFFICERS NOW FACE TRIAL ON CHARGES OF WAR CRIMES IN CONNECTION WITH THE KILLING OF 30 BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPERS AND ONE MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE AT POITIERS, FRANCE, IN JULY, 1944.

ACCUSED WERE GEN. KURT GALLENKAMP, FORMER COMMANDER OF GERMANY'S 80TH ARMY CORPS; COL. HERBERT KOESTELIN, CHIEF OF STAFF TO GALLENKAMP; CAPT. ERNST SCHOENIG, AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, AND LT. EGON DETER.

VON RUNDSTEDT, WHO WAS FLOWN TO GERMANY FRTM BRITAIN LAST WEEK, IS HELD AT WUPPERTAL IN CASE HE IS NEEDED TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

JT1125AES

(ADVANCE) HERFORD, GERMANY, MARCH 25-(AP)-AIR CHIEF MARSHALL SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY, WARNED TODAY THAT MORE NAZI-TYPE MOVEMENTS MIGHT APPEAR IN THE SECTOR, BECAUSE OWING TO BAD CONDITIONS, GERMANS WERE SHOWING "A GENERAL LACK OF FAITH IN THE BENEFITS OF DEMOCRACY."

"MALCONTENTS WILL EXPLOIT THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULACE, SAYING IT WAS BETTER UNDER HITLER THAN IN THIS DEMOCRACY," DOUGLAS SAID.

"WE TOUCHED BOTTOM THIS WINTER. WE CANNOT EXPECT TO HAVE IT SO BAD AGAIN," HE ADDED.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER ADDED THAT "UNDERNOURISHMENT EXISTS IN THE RUHR AND HAMBURG AND THERE UNDOUBTEDLY HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOXIS--BUT FOR ALL THAT, THE PHYSICAL STATE OF THE GERMAN IS MORE SATISFACTORY THAN ONE COULD HAVE DARED TO HOPE."

HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO FACE "GREAT DIFFICULTIES" AGAIN NEXT WINTER AND MUST BE PREPARED TO MEET THEM.

MUNICH, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATED JEWS, REPRESENTING JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY, HAS APPEALED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S COUNCIL IN MOSCOW TO HELP THEM IMMIGRATE TO PALESTINE.

THE COMMITTEE MADE THE FOLLOWING FIVE REQUESTS:

1. IMMEDIATE LIQUIDATION OF THE D.P. CAMPS.
2. INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD.
3. OPENING OF THE GATES OF PALESTINE FOR AN IMMEDIATE MASS EMIGRATION.
4. CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF JEWS.
5. REPARATIONS TO BE EFFECTED ACCORDING TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS.

MASS MEETINGS ENDORSING THE ACTION WERE CONDUCTED BY JEWISH DP'S IN THE MUNICH, STUTTGART AND FRANKFURT CAMPS.

N923AES

MAR 1947

FOREIGN MINISTERS SIDEBAR (470)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE GREAT GAME OF "HARD TO GET" CONTINUED IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL TODAY--BUT WITH ONLY TWO PLAYERS STILL SITTING IN.

HAVING NOW SEEN FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN--BOTH MORE OR LESS AT THEIR OWN SUGGESTION--PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH STALIN APPARENTLY HAS DECIDED TO SIT BACK AND DO SOME MORE WAITING, AT WHICH HE IS VERY GOOD.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE CITY FROM THE GOLDEN-DOMED KREMLIN SITS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, WHO HAS BEEN HERE 16 DAYS WITHOUT MEETING THE SOVIET LEADER AND WHO HAS MADE NO OFFICIAL MOVE TO SEE HIM UP TO NOW.

AS THOSE FAMILIAR WITH PROCEDURE HERE KNOW, IT IS USUALLY THE KREMLIN WHICH DOES THE INVITING WHERE TALKS WITH STALIN, ARE CONCERNED.

ON THIS OCCASION, HOWEVER, BIDAULT STARTED THINGS ROLLING BY LEAVING HIS VISITING CARD FOR STALIN. HE FOLLOWED THIS UP BY A FORMAL REQUEST TO SEE THE PRIME MINISTER, WHICH WAS GRANTED.

BEVIN SUBSEQUENTLY INDICATED THAT HE WAS READY TO DISCUSS WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT THE QUESTION OF REVISION OF THE SOVIET-BRITISH TREATY OF ALLIANCE, AND HE WAS INVITED TO THE KREMLIN LAST EVENING FOR A 75-MINUTE CHAT.

OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THE OFFICIAL SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS MEETING REFERRED TO STALIN SIMPLY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND NOT AS GENERALISSIMO. THIS LED TO SOME SPECULATION THAT HE HAD DROPPED THIS TITLE SINCE HE RESIGNED RECENTLY AS MINISTER OF THE ARMED FORCES, ALTHOUGH HE STILL WEARS THE UNIFORM.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS FEATURED ON THEIR FRONT PAGES TODAY THE STORY OF STALIN'S MEETING WITH BEVIN, BUT THERE WERE NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EVENT. NO PHOTOGRAPHS WERE PUBLISHED AFTER BIDAULT'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER.

IF MARSHALL IS PERTURBED OVER THE FACT THAT HE HAS NOT RECEIVED AN INVITATION TO THE KREMLIN HE IS NOT SHOWING IT--ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN HERE LONGER WITHOUT SEEING STALIN THAN ANY

OTHER FOREIGN MINISTER WHO HAS VISITED MOSCOW IN THE FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS BEEN IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS HINTED TODAY THAT MARSHALL MIGHT ASK TO SEE STALIN WHEN THE CONFERENCES ON GERMANY GET DOWN TO BED ROCK. HOWEVER, THE FACT IS THAT AT PRESENT IT LOOKS LIKE A DOUBLE BUSINESS OF PLAYING "HARD TO GET."

A77

THE MOST INTERESTING BIT OF NEWS TODAY OUTSIDE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ITSELF INVOLVED THE CONFLICT IN TWO IMPORTANT SOCIAL EVENTS TONIGHT--THE GREEK EMBASSY CELEBRATION OF GREECE'S NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY AND A RUSSIAN PARTY FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER.

THE GREEKS ISSUED THEIR INVITATIONS A WEEK AGO, WHILE THE INVITATIONS TO THE RUSSIAN PARTY ONLY CAME THROUGH SUNDAY--PROVOKING A CRY OF "POLITICS" IN SOME QUARTERS.

THE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS, WHO ARE EXPECTED, OF COURSE, TO APPEAR AT THE THEATER, ARE REPORTED PLANNING TO ATTEND THE GREEK PARTY, TOO--ALTHOUGH IT WILL MAKE A LONG NIGHT FOR THEM.

THE PROGRAM AT THE THEATER PROBABLY WILL NOT END UNTIL 11:30 P.M., AND THE PARTY AT THE GREEK EMBASSY IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AT 9:30.

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M752AES

WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

MOSCOW, MARCH 25-(AP)-FROM THE IMPERIAL BOX IN THE BOLSHOI THEATER, THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS TONIGHT SAW THE DANCING OF BALLERINA GALINA ULANOVA AS APPLIED TO WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE MINISTERS ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER 7:30 P.M., AND TOOK THEIR PLACES IN THE BOX WHICH WAS DECORATED BY FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IT WAS THE MINISTERS' FIRST SOCIAL EVENING TOGETHER SINCE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S RECEPTION EARLY LAST WEEK.

WD503PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 25-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

TOOK UP DISCUSSION OF PROCEDURE FOR THE GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY MARSHALL A RECOMMENDATION THAT ALL NATIONS WHICH DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT AND THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ASSIGN TOP PRIORITY TO ALL RECOMMENDATIONS PASSED BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE CONFERENCE.

HEARD ALBANIA AND IRAN PROPOSED BY FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV FOR INCLUSION AMONG THE CONFEREES.

ATTENDED A SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF THE BALLET "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER.

JP1229PES

WITH MOSCOW

ROME, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE [illegible] FOUR POWERS WOULD CONSIDER FAVORABLY ITALY'S REQUEST THAT "ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO EXPRESS THEIR POINT OF VIEW UPON THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY."

IN A NOTE TO THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, ITALY HAD ASKED, ON THE BASIS OF HER PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY FOLLOWING HER SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES, TO BE ALLOWED TO JOIN GERMAN TREATY DISCUSSIONS.

MOSCOW, MARCH 25-(AP)-IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S SOCIALIZATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY WAS A MASQUERADE IN WHICH "SOCIALIZED MONOPOLIES" ARE TRYING TO SEIZE THE ECONOMY OF ALL GERMANY.

COMMENTATOR A. D. KRAMINOV WROTE:

"ENGLISH OCCUPATIONAL AUTHORITIES ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS, ENTRUSTING TO THEM AN ELABORATE PROGRAM OF SO-CALLED 'SOCIALIZATION' OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

"ACTUALLY, THE TALK IS SIMPLY ABOUT A CHANGE OF NAME OF CAPITALISTIC CONCERNS INTO 'SOCIALIZED SHARE COMPANIES.' BUT THIS MASQUERADE HAS DECEIVED NO ONE. THESE 'SOCIALIZED MONOPOLIES' ARE TRYING TO SEIZE THE ECONOMY OF ALL GERMANY.

"BEVIN'S EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RUHR IN THE SYSTEM OF GERMAN ECONOMY CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SOLVENT. EVERYBODY KNOWS THE RUHR WAS, AND STILL IS, THE HEART OF THE GERMAN MILITARY INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND THE GUNSMITH SHOP OF ARMAMENTS FOR GERMAN MILITARISM."

THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT FOR A YEAR AND A HALF THE BRITISH HAD DONE ALMOST NOTHING TO FULFILL THE DECISIONS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE ON THE RUHR. REFERRING TO THE TIME THE BRITISH TOOK OVER THE COAL INDUSTRY, HE SAID:

"THIS STEP WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A GREAT NOISE OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN PRESS, CONTROLLED BY ENGLISHMEN, WHO PREDICTED THE NEAR NATIONALIZATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRY. IN FACT, VERY LITTLE WAS CHANGED."

IZVESTIA SAID BRITAIN PRESENTLY CONTROLS ALMOST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COAL CONSUMED BY EUROPE FROM GERMAN MINES BEFORE THE WAR.

"BEING UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO SEIZE THE EUROPEAN COAL MARKET," KRAMINOV CONTINUED, "BRITAIN PUTS BRAKES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTPUT OF COAL IN THE RUHR IN CONSEQUENCE OF WHICH THERE IS A COAL FAMINE IN EUROPE AND DELAY IN THE RESTORATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFERED FROM THE WAR.

"IT IS ENTIRELY OBVIOUS THAT THE RUHR'S INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS, WHICH ARE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE POSTWAR RESTORATION OF EUROPE, CANNOT REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH ONLY, WHO DO NOT FULFILL THE DECISIONS OF THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) CONFERENCE ON DESTROYING THE GERMAN MILITARY INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL."

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MOSCOW, MARCH 25-(AP)-COL. GEN. F.I. GOLIKOV, THE SOVIET UNION'S PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR REPATRIATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE U.S.S.R. HAD RETURNED 21,065 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO ITALY BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1945, AND JULY, 1946.

"BESIDES," HE ADDED, "I THINK IT NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES ALSO REPATRIATED 146,756 ITALIANS FREED BY THE TROOPS OF THE SOVIET ARMY FROM GERMAN IMPRISONMENT ON THE TERRITORIES OF POLAND, GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. AMONG THESE LIBERATED PERSONS WERE 146 ITALIAN GENERALS."

GEN. GOLIKOV'S REPORT WAS IN THE FORM OF A STATEMENT TO A TASS CORRESPONDENT ON MARCH 18, BUT MADE PUBLIC HERE ONLY THIS MORNING IN IZVESTIA.

"GOLIKOV," SAID IZVESTIA, "MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO A

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TASS REPRESENTATIVE:
"ON FEB. 27 A LETTER WAS PUBLISHED IN THE (ROME) PAPER RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE SIGNED BY THE (ITALIAN) MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN WHICH HE ASSERTED THAT ONLY 12,513 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD BEEN RETURNED FROM THE U.S.S.R. TO ITALY.
"THIS IS AN INVENTION. IT INFORMS THE ITALIAN PEOPLE INCORRECTLY AND CAUSES UNFOUNDED HOSTILE NOTICES IN THE ITALIAN PRESS IN RESPECT TO THE SOVIET UNION. THEREFORE, THE (MINISTER'S) SPEECH CANNOT BE CONSIDERED OTHERWISE THAN AN UNFRIENDLY ACT ON HIS BEHALF IN REGARD TO THE U.S.S.R."
SOVIET REPATRIATION ORGANS, GOLIKOV ADDED, OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS OF THE END OF 1946 ON THE COMPLETE REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.
JR444AES

undated soviet-u.s. relations

by the associated press MAR 1947

signs multiplied in washington today of a progressively toughening official attitude toward russia, and in moscow the world's top diplomat waited for the full force of high-level soviet reaction to the most recent ame ic an moves.

This reaction from moscow, the diplomats expected, might come and if when u.s. secretary of state marshall makes a call at the Kremlin for a talk with prime minister Stalin. when that event takes place, the opinion there was that much plain talk will come from both s ides.

Among the world latest developments on this score were these:

1. support in washington from the republican leadership for president truman's program of aid to turkey and greece narrowed the field of possible congressional opposition to a policy looked upon as a determined move to stem the tide of communism.

2. william c. bullitt, one-time u.s. ambassador to moscow, has told the house committee on un-american activities that russia was intent ultimately upon an assault on the united states, and that if she had the atom bomb "it would already have been dropped on the united states."

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3. in neus tadt, germany, a scientist who said he feared the result if he were identified by name told the associated Said in an interview was

he believed "from what i have seen," russia would have an a tom bomb similar to that of the united states within three to five years. The scientist, who escaped said he had from a government laboratory in moscow, added that russian scientists are sweating blood day and night in atomic bomb research.

4. President Truman has laid down a dictum forbidding communists to work for the united s tates government.

While these developments crowded one upon the other the council of foreign ministers in moscow bumped away at the job of framing the german and austrian peace treaties.

At the same time the pros pect of a meeting between stalin and marshall was the center of speculation. Persons close to the american secretary said he was prepared to discuss in the firmest manner the basic american policy toward russia, should the subject come up

He also was expected to take up u.s. undersecretary of state dean acheson's testimony yesterday before the senate foreign relations committee that all of the proposed $190,000,000 loan to turkey would be for military aid. Acheson said he did not know of any other country than russia which could be identified as a "potentia l ag gressor, as far as turkey is concerned."

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A239 INSERT MOSCOW (KYL - FOR. MIN.) AFTER 11TH GRAF XXX PAR FR.

MEANWHILE, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION IN AMERICAN CIRCLES ABOUT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING OF BEVIN AND PRIME MINISTER STALIN, PARTICULARLY ABOUT WHAT THE RUSSIAN LEADER MAY HAVE SAID CONCERNING BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICIES TOWARD GREECE AND TURKEY. (Gallagher)

THERE APPEARED TO BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE POSSIBLE EXTENSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PRESENT RUSSIAN-BRITISH ALLIANCE AGAINST FUTURE GERMAN AGGRESSION.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION SEEMED TO FEEL GUARDEDLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT RUSSIAN-BRITISH RELATIONS. THIS MAY MEAN THAT SOME PROGRESS WAS MADE ON THE BRITISH PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE 20-YEAR ALLIANCE SIGNED IN 1942.

TOP SOVIET REACTION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLAN TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY MAY NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL-SUCH TIME AS MARSHALL VISITS THE KREMLIN. A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY WOULD NOT SEEK A MEETING WITH STALIN UNTIL THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAD NEARED A SHOWDOWN ON GERMANY.

A POSSIBILITY REMAINED, HOWEVER, THAT STALIN MIGHT INVITE MARSHALL TO THE KREMLIN BEFORE THAT TIME. MARSHALL IS THE ONLY VISITING FOREIGN MINISTER WHO HAS NOT MET WITH THE RUSSIAN LEADER.

BRITISH SOURCES WERE SILENT ABOUT THE BEVIN-STALIN MEETING, AS CUSTOMARY AFTER THESE KREMLIN GATHERINGS, BUT AVAILABLE INFORMATION POINTED UP TWO ITEMS. ADD 1ST NEW COMY-FOR. MIN.) XXX SIDES

THESE WERE THAT THE BRITISH DELEGATION FELT GUARDEDLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE GENERAL STATUS OF RUSSIAN RELATIONS--WHICH PROBABLY MEANS PROGRESS ON THE ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE REVISION--AND ALSO THAT SEVERAL SUBJECTS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY STALIN AND BEVIN, EVEN THOUGH THE MEETING LASTED ONLY 75 MINUTES.

BEVIN WENT INTO THE SESSION PLANNING TO BRING UP MAINLY THE MATTER OF TREATY REVISION, CURRENT PROBLEMS IN GERMANY, AND A BIG FOUR PACT TO KEEP GERMANY POWERLESS. APPARENTLY WELL GROUNDED BELIEF, THEREFORE, WAS THAT THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION WAS MOST LIKELY RAISED BY THE RUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER. (Highlights)

ALL ASPECTS OF KREMLIN REACTION TO AMERICAN MOVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED, BUT DIPLOMATS OF THE WESTERN POWERS WERE INTERESTED IN ONE LINE WHICH THE MOSCOW PRESS HAS BEEN PROMOTING TO SOME-EXTENT: THAT THE UNITED STATES ACTUALLY WAS TRYING TO DISPLACE GREAT BRITAIN AS THE LEADING MIDDLE EAST POWER.

SINCE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT SAW THE RUSSIAN NO. 1 MAN LAST WEEK, MARSHALL IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO HAS NOT MADE A KREMLIN CALL.

AMERICAN QUARTERS IN MOSCOW NOTED WITH INTEREST THE FACT THAT BEVIN'S VISIT RESULTED AFTER HE HAD INQUIRED ABOUT SOME CONVERSATIONS CONCERNING REVISION OF THE BRITISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE AND THAT BIDAULT'S VISIT ALSO RESULTED FROM AN INITIAL MOVE ON HIS PART.

BELIEF THUS HAS GROWN THAT MARSHALL MAY NOT BE INVITED UNTIL HE INDICATES SOME INTEREST IN A MEETING HIMSELF. HIS FEELING IS REPORTED TO BE THAT SUCH A TETE-A-TETE WOULD BE MOST PROFITABLE AFTER GERMAN ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNCIL ARE CLEARLY DRAWN.

A STALIN-MARSHALL MEETING PROBABLY WOULD BE A LIVELY ONE AT ANY TIME, SINCE PERSONS CLOSE TO THE AMERICAN SECRETARY SAY HE IS PREPARED TO DISCUSS IN THE FIRMEST MANNER THE BASIC U.S. POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA,

30.24-8753

IF THE SUBJECT COMES UP, AND SUCH THINGS AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON'S TESTIMONY REGARDING RUSSIA AND TURKEY ARE KEEPING THE SITUATION WELL STIRRED UP HERE.

(ACHESON TOLD THE U.S. SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT ALL OF THE PROPOSED $150,000,000 U.S. LOAN TO TURKEY WOULD BE FOR MILITARY AID, AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY THAN URRIA WHICH COULD BE IDENTIFIED AS A "POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR AS FAR AS TURKEY IS CONCERNED.")

BEVIN WENT TO THE KREMLIN OVER RAIN-POLISHED STREETS AT 10 P.M. MOSCOW TIME, ACCOMPANIED BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, SIR MAURICE DRUMMOND PETERSON, AN INTERPRETER AND A SECRETARY. SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV WAS WITH STALIN DURING THE AUDIENCE. THIS CONFERENCE TOPPED OFF AN ACTIVE DAY, DESPITE THE FACT THE COUNCIL HAD BEEN IN RECESS SINCE SATURDAY.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT LATE DEVELOPMENTS WERE A MARSHALL PROPOSAL FOR PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY IN ORDER TO HLEP THAT BEATEN COUNTRY GET BACK ON ITS ECONOMIC FEET; A BIDAULT SUGGESTION FOR A BIG FOUR CONFERENCE IN PARIS BEFORE JULY 1 TO ORGANIZE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY AND THUS REDUCE THE POPULATION; AND THE DISCLOSURE THAT A COORDINATING COMMITTEE IS FINDING ABOUT 75 PERCENT DISAGREEMENT AND ONLY 25 ERCENT AGREEMENT IN THE PROPOSITIONS PUT FORWARD BY THE FORZIGN MINISTERS TO DATE.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO REPORT AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS TO DATE TO THE COUNCIL TONIGHT, KICKED UP SUCH WRANGLES ITSELF THAT ITS FULL REPORT PROBABLY WILL NOT BE READY IN TIME. SEVERAL CLASHES DEVELOPED BETWEEN GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI J.VISHINSKY OF RUSSIA.

AT ONE POINT IN THE HEATED DISCUSSION, VISHINSKY SAID HE COULD NOT AGREE TO A PROPOSAL BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE HIS REPUTATION AS A GOOD DEMOCRAT. CLAY QUIPPED THAT HE PERSONALLY WOULD NOT HAVE MUCH TO LOSE.

THE COMMITTEE'S FINDING CONCERNING THE LARGE NUMBER OF DISAGREEMENTS FURTHER SUBSTANTIATED THE BELIEF OF SOME WESTERN DIPLOMATS THAT EVEN THOUGH THE REAL TESTS ON THE VARIOUS POWERS' INTERESTS IN GERMANY REMAIN TO BE MADE, THE CURRENT BIG FOUR SESSION WILL DO LESS TOWARD SOLVING PROBLEMS THAN TOWARD MAKING THEM CLEAR TO EACH OTHER.

BEVIN'S MEETING WITH STALIN, AS IS CUSTOMARY WITH THE KREMLIN, WAS CLOAKED WITH CONSIDERABLE SECRECY, BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE EVENT. IT WAS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT REVISION AND EXTENSION OF THE 1942 BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT WAS LISTED AS THE MAIN SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION, HAVING RECENTLY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SOME CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE TWO MEN.

DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS CONSIDERED PROSPECTS GOOD FOR REVISING AND EXTENDING THE TREATY AS EVIDENCE OF OFFICIAL BRITISH AND RUSSIAN DESIRES TO TIGHTEN MUTUAL BONDS FOR STRENGTHENING SECURITY AGAINST GERMANY.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, WHILE FORMALLY TAKING THE LINE THAT THEY ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO SEE FRIENDLY NATIONS GET CLOSER TOGETHER, ACTUALLY AND PRIVATELY VIEW RUSSIAN EMPHASIS ON THE ALLIANCE TREATY AS AN EFFORT TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

NEITHER THE BRITISH NOR THE AMERICANS THINK IT WILL WORK OUT THAT WAY, HOWEVER, SINCE POWER POLITICS PRESSURES, AS ALMOST INVARIABLY DEMONSTRATED HERE, HAVE FOUND THE BRITISH LINING UP ALONGSIDE THE AMERICANS AGAINST RUSSIA.

ML348AES

ROME, MARCH 25-(AP)-TWO THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN RIOTED IN THE SOUTHERN ITALIAN CITY OF BARI TODAY AND INVADED THE PREFECT'S HALL, DISPATCHES TO THE ROME NEWSPAPER MOMENTO-SERA SAID.

AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF DISORDERS THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE REPORTED DISPERSED WITHOUT SERIOUS DAMAGE TO LIFE OR PROPERTY. TONIGHT CARABINIERI IN ARMOED CARS TOOK OVER STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE CITY.

THE WORKERS WERE THROWN OUT OF JOBS THROUGH THE INSOLVENCY OF CONTRACTORS PUTTING UP A BUILDING FOR A FAIR.

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RB1030PES

AUDISIO, WHO HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY COMMUNISTS FOR ITALY'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, SAID HE WOULD HAVE PREFERRED HIS IDENTITY HAD NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW IF HE HAD RECEIVED ANY THREATENING LETTERS AS HIS SECRETARY HAD INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO SHOW HIM ANY SUCH LETTERS. Boyle (NL-Mussolini) XXX Ochs (Brea)

A CONTROVERSY HAS BEEN RAGING IN THE ITALIAN PRESS AS TO WHETHER ALL PARTIES IN THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WERE AGREED TO THE EXECUTION, AND WHETHER THE COMMUNISTS HAVE SATISFACTORILY ACCOUNTED FOR THE MUSSOLINI TREASURE SEIZED AT THE TIME OF HIS CAPTURE.

Q0312PES

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MARCH 25-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY VLADIMIR BAKARIC, PRESIDENT OF THE CROATIAN REPUBLIC, HAD OFFERED ARCHBISHOP ALOJZIJC STEPINAC A PARDON IF THE IMPRISONED ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATE WOULD LEAVE THE COUNTRY IMMEDIATELY.

THE INFORMANT SAID STEPINAC ISSUED A DECLARATION FROM HIS CELL AT LEPO GLAVA STATE PRISON, OUTSIDE HIS FORMER DIOCESE IN ZAGREB, THAT HE PREFERRED TO SERVE OUT HIS TERM OF 16 YEARS AT FORCED LABOR.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

THE ARCHBISHOP, HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN YUGOSLAVIA, WAS SENTENCED BY A ZAGREB PEOPLES COURT FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE. HE WAS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION WITH WARTIME CROAT TERRORISTS.

WAS SENTENCED BY A ZAGREB PEOPLES COURT FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE. HE WAS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION WITH WARTIME CROAT TERRORISTS.

BELGRADE, MARCH 25-(AP)-WILLIAM Z.FOSTER, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES, DEPARTED YESTERDAY AFTER AN UNPUBLICIZED VISIT TO THIS CAPITAL OF YUGOSLAVIA. FOSTER CAME TO BELGRADE FROM ROME ON HIS EUROPEAN TOUR. IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WITH WHOM HE CONFERRED.

N901AES

BUCHAREST, MARCH 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITED STATES CORN IS ROLLING TOWARDS THE FOOD-SHORT PROVINCE OF MOLDAVIA IN ROMANIAN FREIGHT CARS. THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF 8,200 TONS ARRIVED SATURDAY AT CONSTANTA ABOARD THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINE SHIP EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

THE S.S.JOSEPH HOOKER WAS EXPECTED TONIGHT WITH A SIMILAR CARGO WHICH WILL MAKE UP THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL'S FEBRUARY ALLOTMENT FOR ROMANIA.

BOTH CARGOES, ORIGINALLY UNRRA RELIEF SHIPMENTS DESTINED FOR ITALY, WERE REROUTED OFF GIBRALTAR BY ORDER OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

N909AES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE-DAIREN

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING,WEDNESDAY,MARCH 26-(AP)-INFORMED GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT CHINA HOPED TO TAKE OVER THE GREAT MANCHURIAN PORT OF DAIREN FROM THE RUSSIANS WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

EARLIER, FOREIGN OFFICE QUARTERS HAD REPORTED THAT RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO HAND OVER DAIREN TO CHINA.

AN INFORMED X-X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

CHINESE (350) UM1034PPS NM

1947

DAY BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NANKING, MARCH 25-(AP)-A U.S. NOTE URGING CHINA TO TAKE OVER DAIREN, MANCHURIA, FROM THE RUSSIANS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND ADVISING THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE TRANSFER WAS REPORTED BY SOURCES CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY.

(IN MOSCOW AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE SOVIET UNION HAD AGREED TO TRANSFER DAIREN, BUT THAT THE WORD TRANSFER WAS "RATHER BROAD.")

CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES, MEANWHILE, TOLD OF GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS TO MOVE INTO THE BIG PORT CITY.

DAIREN, IN RUSSIAN HANDS SINCE THE END OF THE WAR, WAS TO BECOME A CHINESE-ADMINISTERED FREE PORT UNDER TERMS OF THE CHINESE-RUSSIAN TREATY OF 1945.

PRESS REPORTS FROM MUKDEN SAID TWO TRANSPORT CENTERS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED AT HAILUNG AND MEIHOKOW, ABOUT 125 MILES NORTHEAST OF MUKDEN, TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ALONG THE KIRIN-DAIREN RAILROAD. GEN.HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, DIRECTOR OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEADQUARTERS IN MANCHURIA, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ASSIGNED TO ASSIST IN THE OPERATION.

ON THE INTERNAL POLITICAL FRONT, CHINA'S KUOMINTANG (GOVERNING PARTY) ENDED ITS SECRET POLICY CONFERENCE TODAY WITH ONLY TWO CLEAR-CUT RESULTS MADE KNOWN: CHIANG'S POWER REMAINS UNIMPAIRED, AND HIS MILITARY LEADERS HAVE ACHIEVED TEAMWORK IN THEIR BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

THE CONFERENCE CLOSED WITH NO DEFINITE INDICATION OF THE VICTOR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER BETWEEN CONSERVATIVE AND MODERATE FACTIONS. OBSERVERS WHO WATCHED BEHIND-THE-SCENES ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE 10-DAY SESSION SAID CHIANG'S CONTINUED POWER OVER THE WHOLE PARTY WAS EVIDENT, WHILE THE STRUGGLE OF FACTIONS UNDER HIM WAS BEST DESCRIBED AS A TEMPORARY STALEMATE.

THEY SAID THAT CONSERVATIVES, HEADED BY MINISTER OF ORGANIZATION CHEN LI-FU, MAINTAINED CONTROL OF THE NATION'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, BUT THAT MODERATES -- SUPPORTED BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S DEFENSE OF THE POLICIES OF HIS FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH -- APPEARED TO HAVE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WELL IN HAND.

FIELD REPORTS TODAY INDICATED THE KUOMINTANG ARMIES NORTH AND EAST OF YENAN WERE JOINING GEN. HU TSUNG-NAN'S TROOPS, WHICH TOOK YENAN, AND WERE PRESSING THE REDS IN A WIDENING SECTOR OF SHENSI PROVINCE. THE LATEST DISPATCH FROM SIKING (SIAN), SOUTH OF YENAN, SAID GENERAL HU'S FORCES WERE MOPPING UP ALL REDS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 17 MILES OF YENAN AFTER "HEAVY" FIGHTING.

SIKING DISPATCHES ALSO REPORTED THAT A GOVERNMENT GARRISON IN YULIN, 110 MILES NORTH OF YENAN AND LONG BESIEGED BY REDS, HAD SENT A COLUMN SOUTHWARD, WHILE OTHER GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE PUSHING INTO THE NINGSIA-SHENSI BORDER REGION AND HAD CAPTURED YENCHIH, A CITY 135 MILES NORTHWEST OF YENAN. OTHER DISPATCHES REPORTED CAPTURE OF YENCHANG, 40 MILES EAST OF YENAN.

(IN PEIPING, THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED CHINESE-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS TO SUPPRESS A BITTER STATEMENT BY FORMOSANS RESIDING IN THE CITY. THE STATEMENT BLAMED THE RECENT UPRISING ON THE ISLAND ON AUTHORITIES "WORSE THAN THE SWORN ENEMY, JAPAN."

"UNSCRUPULOUS, CORRUPT OFFICIALS WHO WERE SENT TO GOVERN OUR BELOVED ISLAND RUINED IT BY THEIR GREED AND INCOMPETENCE," THE STATEMENT SAID.

X618APS NM

SHANGHAI,MARCH 25 (AP)-THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED CHINA TEXTILE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, OPERATING MILLS SEIZED FROM THE JAPANESE AND PUPPET GOVERNMENTS, TODAY REPORTED 1946 PROFITS OF 1,000,000,000,000 CHINESE DOLLARS (APPROXIMATELY $50,000,000 U.S.)

IN ADDITION, THE CORPORATION TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY 20,000,000 CHINESE DOLLARS AND EARNED FOR THE GOVERNMENT FOREIGN CREDITS AMOUNTING TO £2,000,000 STERLING FROM THE SALE OF COTTON YARN TO HONG KONG.

ANOTHER REPORT SAID CHINA EXPORTED 2,429,100 POUNDS OF SILK PRODUCTS, VALUED AT $17,4000,000, DURING 1946.

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SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT JOINTLY ASKED MOSCOW AND NANKING TO PUT THE TREATY INTO EFFECT TO END "THE CURRENT UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION" AT DAIREN. IN WASHINGTON TODAY, PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID A NEW U.S. NOTE URGED CHINA AND RUSSIA TO MAKE THE TRANSFER "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

THE U.S., WHITE SAID, ALSO SUGGESTED RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC ON THE CHINESE CHANGCHUN RAILWAY, WHICH CONNECTS CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, AND DAIREN. THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY STIPULATED THAT THE ROAD SHOULD BE OPERATED JOINTLY BY CHINA AND RUSSIA.

CG150PCS NM

ADD Nanking (NL-Chinese-Dairen) XXX CO operate

NEW DELHI, MARCH 25-(AP)-ONE PERSON WAS INJURED FATALLY TODAY AS STRAY STONINGS AND STABBINGS MARKED THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY OF CLASHES BETWEEN THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF DELHI.

THE OFFICIALLY LISTED FATALITIES NOW TOTAL THREE SINCE THE INITIAL CLASH BETWEEN SIKHS AND MOSLEMS FOLLOWING AN AUTOMOBILE-BICYCLE ACCIDENT ON PAKISTAN DAY SUNDAY, DURING WHICH MOSLEMS COMMEMORATED AN ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR DEMAND FOR A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE.

N913AES

30.24-8755

NEW DELHI, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE WAS ENLIVENED YESTERDAY WHEN DR. HUGO BERGMANN, JEWISH DELEGATE FROM PALESTINE, WALKED OUT BECAUSE HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO ANSWER ARAB CRITICISM OF JEWISH AIMS IN THE HOLY LAND.

BERGMANN HAD TOLD THE SESSION, ATTENDED BY NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS, THAT "IT IS OUR HOPE THAT PALESTINE, NOTWITHSTANDING PRESENT DIFFICULTIES, WILL NOT GO THE EUROPEAN WAY OF 'SOLVING', SO TO SPEAK, PROBLEMS BY DISPOSSESSING POPULATIONS, BUT BY A COMMON EFFORT TO USE RESULTS OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE PEOPLE.

BERGMANN WAS FOLLOWED BY TAAQUIDDIN AL SOLH, ARAB LEAGUE OBSERVER, WHO SAID THAT "IN PALESTINE THE EUROPEAN JEW HAS COME TO MAKE PALESTINE A NATION OF HIS OWN UNDER BRITISH BAYONETS."

LATER MISS FATIMA KARIMA OF EGYPT, GRANTED THE FLOOR BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, THE CHAIRMAN, DECLARED:

"WE STRONGLY OBJECT TO ANY SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE EXCEPT FOR THE ARABS THEMSELVES. . . . WE HAVE WELCOMED THE JEWS IN PALESTINE. . . BUT WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO GET THE BRITISH OUT AND REPLACE THEIR RULE BY RULE OF EUROPEAN JEWS."

BERGMANN ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO REPLY, BUT NEHRU SAID HE COULD NOT PERMIT A DISCUSSION OF INTERNAL POLITICS. BERGMANN ROSE AND STALKED OUT, BUT LATER WAS PERSUADED BY ONE OF THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO RETURN.

MK412AES MAR 1947

IT WAS FOR THESE FABULOUS INDIES THAT CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS WAS SEARCHING WHEN HE DISCOVERED ANOTHER RICH COLONY--ONE WHICH BECAME THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ADD Batavia (Dby-PACT) XXXWOW-LD

DUTCH OFFICIALS WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT FOREIGN ESTATE OWNERS WOULD RETURN TO THEIR HOLDINGS AND THAT THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS WOULD SOON REACH A SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC AGREEMENT PERMITTING THE JOINT EXPORT OF HUGE STOCKS OF SUGAR, RUBBER, CINCHONA (QUININE BARK) AND SISAL WHICH HAVE BEEN BOTTLED UP INSIDE THE REPUBLIC.

HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE N.E.I., HAILED THE END OF "TIMES OF QUARRELING", BUT WARNED THAT THERE WERE MANY IN BOTH CAMPS WHO OUT OF IGNORANCE, DISAPPOINTMENT OR INCAPACITY TO FORGET THE PAST WOULD DISAPPROVE OF THE AGREEMENT.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT BY HARD WORK ON BOTH SIDES, THE INDONESIAN NATION HAD BECOME AN "ORGANIZED REALITY" WHICH BOTH PARTNERS WANTED.

N912AES

WITH BATAVIA

THE HAGUE, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE EAST INDIES WILL BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND INDONESIA NEEDS TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL HELP WHICH ONLY THE UNITED STATES CAN SUPPLY, PROF. EGBERT DE VRIES, NEW HEAD OF THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE OVERSEAS MINISTRY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.

WD611PES

CAPETOWN, MARCH 25-(AP)-DIE BURGER, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY IN CAPE PROVINCE, TODAY CRITICIZED KING GEORGE VI FOR PLAYING TENNIS AT DURBAN LAST SUNDAY.

IN LEADING ARTICLE HEADED "THE KING AND THE SABBATH," THE PAPER SAID IT WAS "A PITY THAT THOSE WHO ADVISE THE KING ABOUT HIS PUBLIC ACTIVITIES NEGLECTED THEIR DUTIES BOTH TOWARDS THE KING AND TOWARDS PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNION BY MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIM TO PLAY TENNIS ON SUNDAY."

THE ARTICLE WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE ROYAL FAMILY'S ACTIVITIES FROM CAPE NATIONALISTS SINCE THE ROYAL TOUR BEGAN.

DN745AES MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, MARCH 25-(AP)-OVERRULING STRENUOUS PROTESTS, THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TIBUNAL TODAY ORDERED THE DEFENSE TO SUBMIT AFFIDAVITS OF ALL OF ITS WITNESSES THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. IT THEN ORDERED A RECESS TO GIVE THE DEFENSE TIME TO COMPLY.

FJ921PCS

TOKYO, MARCH 25-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND WOULD ACCEPT HEADQUARTERS' INVITATIONS TO SEND RESTITUTION AND REPARATIONS DELEGATIONS TO JAPAN. FORMAL REPLIES, HOWEVER, HAD NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED.

SEVEN OTHER NATIONS--NETHERLANDS, RUSSIA, FRANCE, THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA--ALREADY HAVE SENT OR ARE SENDING SUCH MISSIONS. SOME GROUPS NOW HERE ARE SURVEYING JAPANESE POWER AND MACHINE TOOL PLANTS WHICH MIGHT LATER BE OFFERED AS WAR REPARATIONS. WITH REPARATIONS POLICIES NOT YET SETTLED, HOWEVER, MOST DELEGATIONS ARE CONCENTRATING ON SEARCHES FOR LOOTED PROPERTY, PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

VR316ACS

TOKYO, MARCH 25 (AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT REPORTED GLOOMILY TODAY THAT 1947 GOLDFISH PRODUCTION WILL BE OFF 90 PER CENT FROM THE HIGH MARK SET IN 1939, WHEN 33,000,000 WERE SPAWNED. THAT MEANS THERE WILL BE ONLY A FEW LEFT FOR EXPORT WHEN DOMESTIC DEMANDS ARE MET.

THERE'S STILL GOLD IN THE BUSINESS, HOWEVER: PRICES HAVE INCREASED AS MUCH AS 1,000 PERCENT.

GG820ACS NM

KURE, JAPAN, MARCH 25-(AP)-BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES WILL BE PAID IN SPECIAL CASH VOUCHERS INSTEAD OF JAPANESE YEN AFTER MAY 6, BRITISH HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE VOUCHERS WILL BE IN STERLING DENOMINATIONS, RANGING FROM £1 TO THREE PENCE AND WILL BE ACCEPTED AS LEGAL TENDER IN BRITISH POSTOFFICES, CLUBS, HOTELS AND MESSES. AUSTRALIAN PENNIES AND HALF-PENNIES ALSO WILL BE USED.

HEADQUARTERS SAID SUCH VOUCHERS WILL NOT BE LEGAL TENDER OUTSIDE JAPAN AND THAT THEY ARE NOT TO BE USED IN DEALING WITH JAPANESE. THE VOUCHERS MAY BE CONVERTED INTO YEN.

BRITISH PERSONNEL ARE PAID AT PRESENT IN JAPANESE YEN AT THE RATE OF 200 YEN TO £1 STERLING, 160 YEN TO £1 AUSTRALIAN AND 15 YEN TO THE RUPEE. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED A RATE OF 50 YEN TO $1.

VR427ACS

YOKOHAMA MARCH 25-(AP)-THREE JAPANESE WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS, ON TRIAL BEFORE A U. S. ARMY TRIBUNAL, HAVE PLEADED INNOCENT TO ATROCITY CHARGES INVOLVING TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO DIED AS THE RESULT OF MALTREATMENT.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION CHARGED THAT ARTHUR B. TAYLOR, SAN FRANCISCO, AND CLARENCE A. GAVITT, 35 WELLINGTON ST., NORTH EAST, PA., DIED FROM PNEUMONIA RESULTING FROM EXPOSURE IN A PRISON CAMP COMMANDED BY ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

SOL E. BRINSFIELD OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND LEON L. GREENBERG OF LATIMER ST., PHILADELPHIA, ARE DEFENDING THE ACCUSED. PROSECUTORS ARE CAPT. LEO HUNTER OF FREEPORT, MAINE, AND LOUIS OTTO JR., 3326 DORCHESTER RD., CLEVELAND.

VR431ACS NM

MANILA,MARCH 25-(AP)-THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS PASSED TODAY AN ADMINISTRATION-SPONSORED BILL TO INCREASE ALIEN REGISTRATION FEES BY 500 TO 2,000 PERCENT, DESPITE AN OPPOSITION WARNING THAT

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TRATION FEES BY 500 TO 2,000 PERCENT, DESPITE AN OPPOSITION WARNING THAT IT MIGHT "FURTHER STRAIN PRESENT STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND ITS NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES."

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT BILL, TO PERMIT FILIPINOS TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES WHILE SERVING IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS, AN AMERICAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION, MEANWHILE MET STIFF OPPOSITION.

OPPONENTS IN THE SENATE CHARGED THE MEASURE WOULD AID IN ESTABLISHING A GROUP OF MERCENARIES SERVING A FOREIGN ARMY ON PHILIPPINE SOIL.

ET320AS

MANILA,MARCH 25-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS ESTABLISHING AN INFORMATION OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES, PROBABLY IN CONNECTION WITH ITS EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, TO "CORRECT MISINFORMATION BEING DISSEMINATED" IN AMERICA BY "MISINFORMED" FOREIGN NEWSMEN.

AL VALENCIA, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBER IN MANILA, WAS MENTIONED TO HEAD THE NEW OFFICE.

ET318ACS

HONOLULU,MARCH 25-(AP)-MOVIES AND RADIOS, ELECTRICITY AND EDUCATION --AND MANY VISITORS--MAY AT LAST PUSH THEIR WAY INTO TINY, STRICTLY OLD-FASHIONED NIIHAU ISLAND, IF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HEEDS THE RECOMMENDATION OF ITS SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE.

NIIHAU HAS BEEN OWNED BY A SINGLE FAMILY SINCE 1863, AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT ITS 250 HAWAIIAN RESIDENTS "MUST AND DO LIVE IN COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCE TO THE OWNERS, AND KINDLY AND PATERNAL AS THE DOMAIN OF THEIR LANDLORDS IS, IT IS STILL IRRECONCILABLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUALS UPON WHICH OUR NATION WAS FOUNDED."

TERMING THE 20-BY-SIX-MILE ISLAND A "PRIMITIVE COMMUNITY" AND A "FEUDAL BARONY ON THE 19TH CENTURY SCOTTISH PLAN," THE COMMITTEEMEN CRITICIZED ITS LACK OF TELEPHONES, RADIOS, NEWSPAPERS, ELECTRICITY, PORT OR AIRPORT FACILITIES, MEDICAL FACILITIES, LAND FOR STORES AND MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, AND EDUCAOION--BEYOND ITS PRESENT FIVE ELEMENTARY GRADES. (AFTER THE FIFTH GRADE, A CHILD IS CONSIDERED OLD ENOUGH TO WORK, COMMITTEEMEN SAID.)

THE COMMITTEE REPORT URGED THAT LAND BE ACQUIRED BY CONDEMNATION, IF NECESSARY, TO PERMIT INTRODUCTION OF SUCH MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

VISITORS HAVE NEVER BEEN ENCOURAGED ON NIIHAU, AND EACH MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION OF THE OWNERS BEFORE HE STEPS ASHORE. ANY NATIVE RESIDENTS WHO LEAVE WITHOUT PERMISSION, TO VIEW MODERN LIFE ELSEWHERE, FIND IT DIFFICULT TO RETURN.

ELIZA SINCLAIR, WIDOW OF A BRITISH NAVAL CAPTAIN, BOUGHT THE ISLAND IN 1863 FROM THE HAWAIIAN KING FOR $10,000 AND HER DESCENDANTS--THE ROBINSON FAMILY--HAVE HELD IT EVER SINCE, FENDING OFF MODERNITY WITH MARKED SUCCESS.

VR553ACS NM

HONOLULU,MARCH 25-(AP)-THE NAVY TODAY REPORTED EARL CLIFFORD SINGER, JR., STEWARD'S MATE 2/C, DIED SATURDAY OF A LUNG HEMORRHAGE, RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT IN THE PEARL HARBOR SUBMARINE BASE TRAINING TANK.

THE NAVY SAID IT WAS THE FIRST CASUALTY IN THE TANK SINCE IT FIRST WAS USED 15 YEARS AGO.

SINGER WAS USING A MOMSEN LUNG TO ASCEND FROM THE 100 FOOT LOCK WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED HE WAS IN TROUBLE. HE IMMEDIATELY WAS PLACED IN A DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER, BUT DIED 12 HOURS LATER.

HE WAS A CREW MEMBER OF THE SUBMARINE CAIMAN. HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS MOTHER, MRS.G.O.SINGER, 809 ST.MARYS AVE., MARIETTA, OHIO.

GG/DV525PCS

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BY ROBERT BUNNELLE (280)

OTTAWA, MARCH 25-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT IT WAS COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ESTABLISHING A SERIES OF LONG RANGE RADAR STATIONS "IN THE NORTH," THUS FURTHERING THEIR JOINT DEFENSE PLAN.

IN A FORMAL STATEMENT L. S. ST. LAURENT, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID THAT TWO LORAN (LONG RANGE RADAR AID TO NAVIGATION) STATIONS WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IN 1947 AND "POSSIBLY A THIRD IN 1948."

"IN ORDER THAT THESE STATIONS MAY BE CONSTRUCTED AND IN OPERATION AT AN EARLY DATE," HE SAID, "THE UNITED STATES HAS OFFERED TO ASSIST US BY SUPPLYING TECHNICAL PERSONNEL UNTIL SUFFICIENT TRAINED CANADIAN PERSONNEL ARE AVAILABLE FOR REPLACEMENT AS WELL AS CERTAIN SPECIAL TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT NOT AVAILABLE IN CANADA."

WHILE THE STATEMENT EMPHASIZED THAT THE LORAN SYSTEM WAS BEING ESTABLISHED "TO INCREASE THE SAFETY OF AIR AND SEA TRAVEL," THE USEFULNESS OF THE LONG RANGE RADAR SCREEN IN THE NORTH IN WAR AS WELL AS PEACE IS OBVIOUS.

LOCATION OF THE STATIONS WAS NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT ST. LAURENT SAID CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAD BEEN TESTING JOINTLY OPERATION OF THREE EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMITTING STATIONS AT HAMLIN, SASKATCHEWAN, GIMLIKO, MANITOBA, AND DAWSON CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WHICH WILL BE DISCONTINUED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGULAR STATIONS.

HE SAID "EXPERIMENTAL WORK ALREADY CARRIED OUT HAS SHOWN SUFFICIENT PROMISE TO JUSTIFY EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAM INTO THE NORTHERN LATITUDES WHERE THE SYSTEM WILL PROVIDE MUCH GREATER MEASURE OF SECURITY FOR FLIGHTS."

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW STATIONS TIES IN WITH CONSTRUCTION OF NINE WEATHER STATIONS TO BE BUILT IN THE NORTHERN WASTELANDS IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS AND OPERATED JOINTLY BY THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ST. LAURENT SAID THAT INITIALLY THE LORAN STATIONS WOULD BE OPERATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXISTING RADAR STATIONS ON UNITED STATES TERRITORY, PRESUMABLY ALASKA.

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30. 24-8757

TORONTO, MARCH 25-(AP)-ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER CO. LTD., REPORTED PROFITS FOR THE YEAR 1946 WERE $5,600,209, OF WHICH $1,453,652 WAS REALIZED DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR WHILE THE COMPANY WAS UNDER RECEIVERSHIP.

THE LATTER AMOUNT WAS CREDITED TO DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT THE TERMINATION OF RECEIVERSHIP ON APRIL 30. THE REMAINDER OF $4,146,552 WAS REALIZED FROM OPERATIONS UNDER THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT AND WAS CREDITED TO EARNED SURPLUS.

"THE SHARP INCREASE IN THE RATE OF EARNINGS WAS DUE," THE REPORT STATES, "TO SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPRINT AND SULPHITE PULP AND TO INCREASED RATE OF PRODUCTION AT ALL THE COMPANY'S MILLS SINCE MAY 1, 1946."

D.W.AMBRIDGE, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, REPORTED NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR WAS HIGHEST IN COMPANY HISTORY TOTALLING 610,653 TONS COMPARED WITH 453,657 IN 1945. BLEACHED SULPHITE TOTALED 57,090 TONS AGAINST 63,128 AND UNBLEACHED SULPHITE PULP 28,394 TONS COMPARED WITH 6,978.

RQ1036AES

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NEWSPRINT

MONTREAL, MARCH 25-(AP)-MAJOR NEWSPRINT PRODUCERS REMAINED SILENT TODAY AS SPECULATION CONTINUED ABOUT WHETHER THEY WOULD FOLLOW THE LEAD OF CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER SALES CO., IN BOOSTING NEWSPRINT $6 A TON LAST WEEK. ONE OTHER FIRM, ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER CO., TOOK ACTION SIMILAR TO INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL'S PRICE INCREASE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE COME AS A SURPRISE TO A GOOD SECTION OF THE INDUSTRY IN THIS AREA.

QUEBEC PROVINCE COMPANIES WERE REPORTED STILL FEELING THE EFFECTS, SO FAR AS KEEPING NEWSPRINT ON THE GO FROM PRODUCTION POINTS AS CONCERNED, OF THE NEAR-PARALYSIS CAUSED BY A FREIGHT-CAR SHORTAGE RESULTING FROM TIE-UPS CAUSED BY WINTER STORMS. THE SHORTAGE, WHICH HIT ITS PEAK AT THE END OF FEBRUARY AND THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, FORCED THE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT CONTROLLER TO GRANT PRIORITY ORDERS FOR FREIGHT CARS TO NEWSPRINT CONCERNS.

THIS STEP WAS MADE NECESSARY WHEN OFFICIALS OF NEWSPRINT COMPANIES STRESSED THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO SHUT DOWN SOME MILLS BECAUSE FREIGHT CARS WERE UNAVAILABLE AND ALL POSSIBLE STORAGE SPACE HAD BEEN UTILIZED. NEWSPRINT OFFICIALS INTIMATE THE SITUATION STILL HAS NOT RETURNED TO NORMAL.

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DIFFICULTY FACED BY NEWSPAPERS IN OBTAINING NEWSPRINT WAS POINTED UP LAST WEEK BY THE METHOD EMPLOYED BY A SMALL ST.ALBANS, VT., DAILY (THE DAILY MESSENGER). THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER RAN A PROMINENT DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN A MONTREAL NEWSPAPER (THE GAZETTE) ASKING ANYONE ABLE TO PROVIDE 11 TONS OF NEWSPRINT BY [illegible] TO NOTIFY THE PAPER BY TELEPHONE OR WIRE.

[illegible]

VANCOUVER, MARCH 25-(AP)-D.A.KANEVSKEYJN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD, SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD BE "HIGHLY DISCOURAGED" UNLESS RAILWAYS ALLOCATED MORE BOXCARS FOR GRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM THE PRAIRIES TO THIS COAST.

"UNLESS THEY DO BETTER, CONDITIONS HERE ARE GOING TO GET STEADILY WORSE," HE SAID. "WE ARE IN DANGER OF NOT MEETING OUR COMMITMENTS

TO BRITAIN THIS YEAR."

HE SAID SHIPS WERE AT ANDROS HERE AWAITING CARGOES, 13 MORE VESSELS WERE ON THE WAY BUT THERE WERE ONLY "SCRAPINGS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL" FOR THE GRAIN CARRIERS.

BRIEFS

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN

BY J.M.DAVIS

WASHINGTON,MARCH 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY REPLEDGED FULL FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS, IN OBVIOUS REPLY TO CRITICS WHO COMPLAIN THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS DAMAGING THE U.N'S PRESTIGE BY BYPASSING IT IN FAVOR OF LONE-HANDED AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

IN A MESSAGE TO SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INITIAL U.N. MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES, THE PRESIDENT SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH FIRM CONVICTION."

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HE ADDED:

"THE UNITED STATES, IN ALL ITS ACTS, SEEKS TO ADD STRENGTH TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

THIS DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWED AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY WARREN R.AUSTIN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.N., THAT HE WILL GIVE THE WORLD PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION A STATEMENT FRIDAY ON THE GREEK-TURKISH SITUATION.

ONE OF THE MAIN ISSUES IN THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO SHORE UP THE GREEK AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS AGAINST COMMUNISM IS: DOES THE UNITED STATES PROPOSE THEREBY TO DITCH THE PROCESSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

WITH THAT AS THE BACKGROUND, AUSTIN CALLED ON MR.TRUMAN TODAY. LATER HE TOLD REPORTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE OF HIS PLAN TO MAKE THE STATEMENT BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK.

"IT WILL DEAL THOROUGHLY WITH THE ITEM IN OUR SECURITY COUNCIL BUSINESS WHICH RELATES TO DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTHERN BORDER OF GREECE," HE SAID. ASKED WHETHER HE WILL COVER THE TURKISH SITUATION AS WELL, AUSTIN NODDED THAT HE WILL.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE CLAYTON APPEARED BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO BACK UP MR.TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR $400,000,000 IN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY. HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT WORLD PEACE DEPENDS TO A LARGE EXTENT ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) ASKED:

"SUPPOSE IT (THE $400,000,000 PROGRAM) DOESN'T WORK. THEN WHAT? DO WE CONTEMPLATE GOING ON WITH ANOTHER GRANT?"

A9WX

CLAYTON REPLIED THAT THIS ISN'T EVEN BEING CONSIDERED--"WE HAVE NOT ASSUMED FAILURE IN THIS ENTERPRISE; WE HAVE ASSUMED SUCCESS."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DAY, BEARING ON THE PROPOSED GREEK-TURKISH AID AND OTHER FOREIGN MATTERS AS WELL, INCLUDED:

1. REP.EATON (R-NJ), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE CONGRESS CAN FINISH WITH THE AID BILL BY MARCH 31, WHEN BRITISH ECONOMIC AID WILL END FOR GREECE. HE URGED A $100,000,000 STOP-GAP ADVANCE TO GREECE.

2. CLAYTON REPLIED TO A SIMILAR PROPOSAL IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE THAT "PARTIAL ACTION" WOULD RAISE "GRAVE DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF THE GREEK PEOPLE" WHO HAVE BEEN "PESSIMISTIC SO LONG, THEY NEED A RESURGENCE OF HOPE."

3. SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) COMMENTED THAT "A GREAT POWER OF EUROPE" IS TRYING TO EXPAND ITS CONTROL. HE SAID THE QUESTION IS WHETHER "THE OTHER PEACE MINDED COUNTRIES MAY NOT CARE TO TAKE THEIR STAND BY OUR SIDE, AND AID IN CHECKING THIS EXPANSION, WHICH MIGHT NOT STOP AT ANY OCEAN BARRIERS."

4. ON THE SPECIFIC POINT OF TURKEY, CLAYTON HINTED AT A HOPE THAT THE AID PROGRAM WILL RID TURKEY OF THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AN ACTIVE ARMY FOR DEFENSE. HE DID NOT SPECIFY DANGERS TO TURKEY, BUT UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON HAS SAID THE ONLY "POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR" THERE WAS RUSSIA.

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5. ARTHUR BLISS LANE FORMALLY RESIGNED AS AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, WRITING PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT HE WISHED TO BE ABLE AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN "TO SPEAK AND WRITE OPENLY X X X REGARDING THE PRESENT TRAGEDY OF POLAND." LANE SAID THAT THE RECENT POLISH ELECTIONS, IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST ELEMENTS TRIUMPHED, WERE ANYTHING BUT "FREE AND UNFETTERED."

6. THE UNITED STATES, IN A NOTE TO SWEDEN, PROTESTED "STRONGLY" AGAINST SWEDISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS WHICH PROMISE TO FAVOR RUSSIAN GOODS OVER AMERICAN.

7. GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER TOLD THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB THAT NO COUNTRY AT PRESENT "WOULD DELIBERATELY PROVOKE WAR." HE ADDED THAT SOME "IMMATURE NATION" MIGHT POSSIBLY CREATE AN "INCIDENT."

8. RUSSIA NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES THAT SHE IS READY TO TAKE "APPROPRIATE STEPS" TO TURN BACK THE MANCHURIAN PORT OF DAIREN TO CHINA THIS IS THE PORT FROM WHICH A U.S.VESSEL WAS ORDERED TO DEPART LAST DECEMBER BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

THE QUESTION OF U.S. VS. U.N. ACTION IN GREECE AND TURKEY HAS BEEN ALIVE SINCE MR.TRUMAN ORIGINALLY REQUESTED AMERICAN ACTION ALONE. HE SAID THEN THAT THE U.N. IS NOT READY.

TO COVER THE SITUATION, SENATORS VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND CONNALLY (D-TEX) HAVE PROPOSED THAT THE AID BILL STATE AT THE OUTSET THAT IT IS A FREEDOM-AND-INDEPENDENCE MEASURE "IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES" OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

SENATORS PEPPER (D-FLA) AND TAYLOR (D-IDAHO) PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE U.S.ADVANCE $250,000,000 IN GREEK AID THROUGH THE U.N. AND GIVE NOTHING TO TURKEY.

ARGUING AGAINST PEPPER, CONNALLY TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE RECENT U.S.LOANS TO ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY WERE MADE TO STOP THE "SURGES OF COMMUNISM."

CONNALLY SAID THAT UNLESS THE UNITED STATES HAD GONE TO THEIR "ECONOMIC RELIEF" THESE NATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN "SUBMERGED BY COMMUNISM."

EVERYONE KNOWS, HE SAID, THAT SO FAR THE "UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT HAVE A DIME NOR DOES IT HAVE ONE SOLDIER."

HE PREDICTED A DELAY FOR A YEAR OR MORE IF GREEK AID WERE HANDLED THROUGH U.N.

AND IF AN APPEAL WENT TO THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL, CONNALLY CONTINUED:

"YOU KNOW WHO SITS THERE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. TEN TIMES AND

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MORE THEY HAVE EXERCISED A VETO."

CONNALLY SAID HE WAS REFERRING TO RUSSIA.

PRINTED HEARINGS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, RELEASED TONIGHT, SHOWED THAT NINE DAYS BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE HIS BID FOR HELP FOR GREECE AND TURKEY ON MARCH 12, CHAIRMAN EATON TOLD FELLOW MEMBERS IN A CLOSED-DOOR MEETING:

"THERE IS NO DOUBT IN THE WORLD THAT IF RUSSIA TAKES OVER GREECE, THEN TURKEY, THEN ARABIA, THEN INDIA, THEN COMES AROUND TO CHINA, RUSSIA WILL HOLD THE WORLD IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND, AND WHAT HAPPENS TO US WILL BE OF ENORMOUS AND UNMEASURABLE EXPENSE AND COST, AND PERHAPS AN ULTIMATE FAILURE.

"THE ISSUE IN THE WORLD TODAY IS BETWEEN FREEMEN AND SLAVERY OF MEN AND THAT ISSUE IS GOING TO BE FOUGHT OUT AND SETTLED."

JOHN J.MCCLOY, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK, DISCLOSED MEANWHILE THAT GREECE HAS NOTIFIED THE BANK OF INTENTIONS TO SEEK A LOAN FROM IT "AT SOME LATER DATE."

THE SUM TO BE SOUGHT WAS NOT MENTIONED. U.S.OFFICIALS HAVE SAID GREECE COULD NOT QUALIFY FOR A WORLD BANK UNTIL ITS ECONOMY IS RESTORED TO A POINT WHERE IT WOULD BE A BETTER RISK.

MAR 1947

LT926PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES:

"ON THIS, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AN ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS, I SEND YOU GREETINGS ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL THAT THE SEAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN LOCATED IN THEIR COUNTRY. THEY BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH FIRM CONVICTION. DURING ITS FIRST YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES THE UNITED NATIONS HAS MADE A GOOD BEGINNING UPON THE GREAT AND DIFFICULT TASK OF BUILDING A PEACEFUL WORLD. THE UNITED STATES, IN ALL ITS ACTS, SEEKS TO ADD STRENGTH TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

"MAY I ADD A PERSONAL WORD OF THANKS TO YOU, MR. SECRETARY GENERAL, FOR THE STRONG AND STEADFAST MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE PERFORMED THE HIGH DUTY ENTRUSTED TO YOU AS THE IMPARTIAL SERVANT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS 55 MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

AB455PES

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN-EDR

WASHINGTON,MARCH 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL SPEAK TO THE NATION FROM THE WHITE HOUSE APRIL 12 ON A RADIO PROGRAM OBSERVING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY MR.TRUMAN WILL SPEAK FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES ON A HALF-HOUR PROGRAM STARTING AT 4:30 PM, EST, SPONSORED BY THE FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.

THE PROGRAM WILL BE BROADCAST, THE WHITE HOUSE SAID, BY THE ABC, MUTUAL AND NBC NETWORKS.

THE REMAINDER OF THE PROGRAM WILL BE BROADCAST FROM THE ROOSEVELT HOME AT HYDE PARK, N.Y.

THE FOUNDATION IS HEADED BY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., FORMER TREASURY SECRETARY. MR.TRUMAN IS HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

LT934PES

NIGHT LEAD APPROPRIATIONS.

BY WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON,MARCH 25-(AP)-REPUBLICANS HELD THEIR BUDGET-CUTTING LINES FIRMLY TODAY AS THEY RAMMED THROUGH THE HOUSE A $1,684,586,700 APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY.

AMENDMENT AFTER AMENDMENT TO INCREASE THE FUNDS APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WAS BATTED DOWN. THE SINGLE CHANGE WAS A FURTHER REDUCTION OF $1,000,000 IN THE PREVIOUSLY-SHAVED ALLOTMENT FOR THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

DEFEATED WERE PROPOSALS TO ABOLISH THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, TO ADD FUNDS FOR THE VETERANS' JOB REPLACEMENT SERVICE AND TO RESTORE THE JOBS OF EDGAR L.WARREN AS DIRECTOR OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT'S CONCILIATION SERVICE AND SCORES OF CONCILIATION SERVICE EMPLOYES.

AS IT WENT TO THE SENATE, THE BILL, CARRIED $89,864,200 FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT, $899,045,180 FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, $4,033,700 FOR THE NLRB, $850,000 FOR THE NATIONAL (RAILWAY) MEDIATION BOARD AND $690,793,000 FOR THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD.

A36WX

THE OVERALL TOTAL WAS $78,825,520 BELOW THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET ESTIMATES AND $365,170,277 ABOVE CURRENT YEAR APPROPRIATIONS. THE INCREASE WAS DUE TO ENLARGEMENT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT.

THE ACTION TODAY RAISED TO $975,898,270 THE TOTAL CUTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET ON THE TWO BIG APPROPRIATION BILLS NOW PASSED BY THE HOUSE. THE TWO TOGETHER--CARRYING FUNDS FOR THE LABOR DEPARTMENT-FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY AND THE TREASURY-POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENTS--ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 40 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL PRESIDENTIAL BUDGET OF $37,500,000,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING NEXT JULY 1.

THE FIGHT IN THE BILL CENTERED AROUND THE CONCILIATION SERVICE AND DIRECTOR WARREN.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE KNOCKED OUT FUNDS FOR WARREN'S OFFICE AND THE POSITIONS OF MANY OF HIS AIDES AFTER THE DIRECTOR ADMITTED HAVING HELD MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY AND THE WASHINGTON BOOKSHOP, WHICH THE COMMITTEE SAID WERE 'COMMUNIST-INSPIRED FRONTS."

HE LATER RESIGNED, WHEN HE DISCOVERED THE NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS, WARREN SAID, AND NO LONGER HELD TO HIS ONCE-VOICED BELIEF THAT GOVERNMENT WORKERS SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

THE COMMITTEE INSISTED THAT THE ACTION WOULD NOT PUT THE CONCILIATION SERVICE OUT OF BUSINESS.

REP.ROONEY (D-NY) SOUGHT TO RESTORE THE $598,400 THE COMMITTEE CUT FROM WARREN'S OFFICE. HE CONTENDED THE SERVICE COULD NOT OPERATE EFFECTIVELY ON WHAT THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED, BUT A VOICE VOTE SNOWED UNDER HIS AMENDMENT.

A41WX

THE ONLY ROLL-CALL VOTE DURING THE TWO DAYS OF CONSIDERATION, ASIDE FROM THAT ON FINAL PASSAGE, WAS ON A GROUP OF AMENDMENTS BY REP. VANZANDT (R-PA) TO RESTORE $2,208,286 CUT FROM THE VETERANS' JOB

PLACEMENT ALLOTMENT.

VANZANDT, FORMER NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, TOLD THE HOUSE THE SERVICE WOULD BE CRIPPLED BY THE CUTS. HE LOST ON A VOTE OF 212 TO 169.

REP. SCHWABE (R-OKLA) INTRODUCED THE ONLY AMENDMENT ADOPTED, CUTTING $1,000,000 FROM THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. SCHWABE ACCUSED THE BLS OF HAVING PUT OUT "UNRELIABLE STATISTICS."

EWAN CLAGUE, COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, TOLD REPORTERS, WHO INQUIRED ABOUT THE EFFECT, THAT ABOUT 1,000 EMPLOYES WOULD HAVE TO BE DISMISSED, LEAVING 600 ON THE BUREAU STAFF.

HE ADDED THAT IT WOULD MEAN THE ELIMINATION OF MANY STATISTICS NOW PROVIDED ON PRICES, WAGES, STRIKES, HOUSING, ETC., AND THE CLOSING OF THE EIGHT REGIONAL OFFICES ALONG WITH THE THREE BRANCH OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA, KANSAS CITY AND LOS ANGELES.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOLLOWED AN ACCUSATION BY CHAIRMAN TABER (R-NY) OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE THAT "THERE IS A NATIONWIDE PLOT ON THE PART OF BUREAUCRATS, LEFT-WINGERS AND NEW DEALERS TO SABOTAGE THE WORK OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE" BY "AN INSIDIOUS CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION, DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD X X X TO THE EFFECT THAT WE ARE SCUTTLING ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES."

TABER TOOK THE FLOOR AFTER REP.GORE (D-TENN) SAID THAT THE REPUBLICAN PROMISE TO CUT THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BY $6,000,000,000 WAS "COMPLETELY BOGGED DOWN."

THE TENNESSEAN CONTENDED THAT IF "ALL THE PHONEY CUTS" ARE THROWN OUT, THE BUDGET REDUCTION TO DATE IS LESS THAN 1 PER CENT, WHILE IT WOULD BE ONLY ABOUT 6 PER CENT IF "THE PHONIES" WERE CONSIDERED.

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MAR 1947

SECRET AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25 (AP) A SCORE OF LONG SUPPRESSED CLAUSES OF THE TEHRAN, YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS WERE SPREAD ON THE RECORD TODAY WITH AN OFFICIAL PROMISE THAT THEY WERE THE LAST OF THE SECRETS FROM THE WAR-TIME MEETINGS OF THE ALLIED BIG THREE.

THE OFFICIAL TEXTS PUBLISHED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT INCLUDED DISCLOSURE OF AN AGREEMENT AT TEHRAN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FAVORING TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS BEFOE THE END OF 1943.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TOLD THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY AIDED THE ALLIED CAUSE BY BARRING THE WAY TO AXIS EXPANSION INTO THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE TEHRAN "MILITARY CONCLUSIONS" SPOKE OF FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS TO BRING TURKEY INTO THE WAR BUT LEFT UNANSWERED WHETHER THE TURKS ACTUALLY WERE PRESSED AT THE TIME TO JOIN THE ALLIES. THEY EVENTUALLY DID DECLARE A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1945, LESS THAN THREE MONTHS BEFORE V-E DAY.

ALSO AT TEHRAN, THE AGREEMENT DISCLOSED, STALIN PLEDGED THAT SHOULD TURKEY BECOME A FOE OF GERMANY AND AS A RESULT BE ATTACKED BY BULGARIA, RUSSIA WOULD DECLARE WAR ON BULGARIA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLISHED THE OFFICIAL TEXTS AT THE DIRECTION OF ACHESON, WHO AGREED TO THE ACTION AT LAST WEEK'S HEARINGS IN THE HOUSE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSAL FOR $400,000,000 OF AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS DID NOT RAISE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CAIRO, CASABLANCA AND QUEBEC CONFERENCES WHICH STALIN DID NOT ATTEND.

ASIDE FROM THE TEHRAN MILITARY CONCLUSIONS, SECTIONS WHOSE TEXTS HAD NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED INCLUDED:

1. A YALTA CONFERENCE AGREEMENT TENTATIVELY FIXING GERMAN REPARATIONS AT $20,000,000,000 AND AUTHORIZING PAYMENT FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION AND USE OF GERMAN MANPOWER. THIS WAS DISCLOSED AT MOSCOW LAST WEEK BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE YALTA PLAN WAS SUPERSEDED AT POTSDAM.

2. A POTSDAM AGREEMENT TO DIVIDE SHIPS OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT FLEET EQUALLY AMONG RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A42WX

3. A POTSDAM AGREEMENT THAT THE MONTREUX CONVENTION GOVERNING TURKEY'S CONTROL OF THE BLACK SEA STRAITS SHOULD BE REVISED "AS FAILING TO MEET PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS." EACH OF THE BIG THREE POWERS WAS AUTHORIZED TO CARRY ON DIRECT CONVERSATIONS WITH TURKEY ON THE ISSUE. SOVIET RUSSIA'S DEMANDS HAVE SINCE MET WITH FIRM U.S. AND BRITISH OPPOSITION.

4. A POTSDAM AGREEMENT THAT NO REPARATIONS SHOULD BE EXACTED FROM AUSTRIA. THIS WAS CITED YESTERDAY AT MOSCOW WHERE RUSSIA SUPPORTED A YUGOSLAV CLAIM ON AUSTRIA FOR A $150,000,000 PAYMENT.

GW528AES

COMMUNISTS MAR 1947

BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-TESTIMONY BY FORMER AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C.BULLITT THAT "TIME IS RUNNING SHORT" BECAUSE RUSSIA DEFINITELY INTENDS TO "ASSAULT" AND "CONQUER" THE UNITED STATES STIRRED THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES TODAY.

IT PRODUCED:

A CALL FROM CHAIRMAN THOMAS (R-NJ), FOR AN IMMEDIATE "SHOWDOWN" TO PUT AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION ON A STRICT GIVE-AND-TAKE BASIS.

SUGGESTIONS FROM REP. BONNER (D-NC), FOR A "SHOW OF STRENGTH" TO RUSSIA AND FOR "AROUSING AMERICA TO THE SOVIET MENACE."

A PROPOSAL BY REP. RANKIN (D-MISS), THAT THE UNITED STATES LAY IN AN "AMPLE" SUPPLY OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND ENOUGH PLANES AND PILOTS TO HANDLE THEM.

BULLITT APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY AT HEARINGS ON BILLS TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE SAID THE TIME IS NOT RIPE FOR THAT.

HE SAID AMERICANS ARE NOT YET SUFFICIENTLY AWARE OF "THE DANGER TO THEM IN THE EXISTENCE OF THE PARTY AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE SOVIET UNION TO CONQUER US" TO SUPPORT THE HEAVY PENALTIES WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ENFORCE SUCH A BAN.

TESTIFYING UNDER OATH, BULLITT DECLARED THAT IF RUSSIA HAD THE ATOMIC BOMB, "IT WOULD ALREADY HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON THE UNITED STATES."

BONNER ASKED THE QUESTION THAT BROUGHT THAT STATEMENT. HE TOLD A REPORTER LATER HE WAS SO "SHOCKED" HE NEGLECTED TO ASK WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE DANGER AND ABOUT SAFEGUARDING AMERICA'S ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS.

(MORE)

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"IT TOOK THE WIND RIGHT OUT OF ME," HE SAID.

BULLITT CALLED THE COMMUNIST PARTY A "SOVIET AGENCY DESIGNED TO WEAKEN AMERICA FOR THE ULTIMATE ASSAULT SOVIET RUSSIA INTENDS TO MAKE ON THE UNITED STATES."

HE SAID IT IS COMPOSED OF "POTENTIAL TRAITORS." AND HE SAID IT IS "A CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER ON A MASS SCALE."

THE FORMER DIPLOMAT--THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW AFTER THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED THE SOVIET UNION IN 1933--AGREED "EMPHATICALLY" WITH RANKIN ON KEEPING PLENTY OF A-BOMBS, PLANES AND PILOTS READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

HE SAID AMERICA SHOULD "RUN OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ON A COMPLETE BASIS OF RECIPROCITY" SO FAR AS POSSIBLE.

ENLARGING ON THIS POINT AFTER THE COMMITTEE SESSION, THOMAS TOLD A REPORTER "THERE MUST BE A SHOWDOWN."

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A10WX

"BEFORE THERE CAN BE ANY PEACE IN THE WORLD," THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ASSERTED, "SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV WILL HAVE TO BRING ABOUT TRUE RECIPROCITY--RECIPROCITY ON EVERYTHING THAT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE SECURITY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"THAT MEANS RECIPROCITY OF THE PRESS, TRAVEL, IMMIGRATION, PATENTS AND DIPLOMACY."

BULLITT SAID COMMUNISM IS "MUCH THE GREATEST THREAT THERE IS TO ANY FORM OF DECENT LIFE ON THIS GLOBE."

BUT HE CAUTIONED AGAINST MAKING "MARTYRS OF ANYONE."

"I AM NOT AT ALL SURE," HE SAID, "THAT THIS IS THE TIME TO DECLARE IT A CRIME FOR ANYONE TO BELONG TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

INSTEAD OF OUTLAWING THE PARTY, THE ONE-TIME ENVOY RECOMMENDED:

STRENGTHENING THE FBI AND BACKING IT WITH ENOUGH MONEY SO IT COULD SEIZE COMMUNISTS "WHEN THE CRISIS COMES" AS EASILY AS IT DID MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND.

REQUIRING THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO LIST ALL DUES-PAYING MEMBERS.

MAKING IT A LEGAL BASIS FOR CHARGES OF FRAUD WHEN A COMMUNIST APPLIES FOR CITIZENSHIP.

BIDDLE SERVED AS ENVOY TO THE KREMLIN FOR THREE YEARS AND LATER WAS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE. HE HAS HELD NO GOVERNMENT JOB SINCE 1943 WHEN HE WAS A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE COMMITTEE SUMMONED AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN AND RAY SAWYER, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II FOR THEIR VIES TODAY (10 A.M., EST).

GW312AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. PHILIP B. FLEMING TODAY OPPOSED MAKING AN OUTRIGHT GIFT TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF SCHOOLS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BUILT DURING THE WAR.

FLEMING TOLD A HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS UBCOMMITTEE THE FE

FLEMING TOLD A HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO RECAPTURE A PORTION OF THE COST OF THE PROJECTS BY SALES TO COMMUNITIES.

HE SAID A BILL BY REP. JOHNSON (R-CALIF) TO MAKE THE PROPERTIES A GIFT WOULD "OPERATE UNFAIRLY" TO COMMUNITIES WHICH PUT UP A LARGE PORTION OF THE ORIGINAL COST.

FLEMING ALSO ARGUED THAT DONATIONS COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED WITHOUT REIMBURSING OTHER COMMUNITIES THE $104,000,000 SPENT FOR PROJECTS BUILT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

JOHNSON CONTENDED THAT MANY COMMUNITITS ARE UNABLE TO PAY FOR THE FEDERAL SCHOOLS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, AND SHOULD RECEIVE THEM WITHOUT CHARGE AS A "PRACTICAL AID TO EDUCATION." HE SAID HE DID NOT FAVOR REIMBURSING CITIES WHICH ALREADY HAVE CONTRACTED TO BUY.

REP. BOYKIN (D-ALA) SAID HE BELIEVED THE ADMINISTRATIVE COST OF SELLING THE PROPERTY MIGHT EXCEED THE RETURN. REP. MCGREGOR (R-OHIO) COMMENTED THAT SELLING A BUILDING FOR $100 IS BETTER THAN GIVING IT AWAY.

REPRESENTATIVES WHO ASKED PERMISSION TO FILE STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE JOHNSON BILL INCLUDED SIKES (D-FLA), MILLER (D-CALIF), PHILLIPS (R-CALIF), HOBBS (D-ALA), WHEELER (D-GA), JENNINGS (R-TENN), SMATHERS (D-FLA), FLETCHER (R-CALIF), BRAMBLETT (R-CALIF) AND HENDRICKS (D-FLA).

MAR 1947

AP115PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 25-(AP)-RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, SAYS THAT "PERHAPS THE MOST IMPERATIVE" TASK OF THIS GENERATION IS TO BRIDGE "IDEOLOGICAL CHASMS" NOW DIVIDING THE WORLD AND JEOPARDIZING PEACE.

FOSDICK, IN A REVIEW OF 1946 GRANTS OF THE FOUNDATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT FOR 14 YEARS IT HAD SOUGHT TO BRIDGE SUCH A CHASM BETWEEN EAST AND WEST BY SUPPORTING SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

"IT IS NOT MERELY THE SOVIET SYSTEM VERSUS THE WEST," HE SAID, "IDEOLOGICAL STRESSES AND STRAINS ARE PRESENT EVERYWHERE -- CHINA AGAINST THE WEST, FOR EXAMPLE; INDIA AGAINST THE WEST, THE NEAR EAST AGAINST THE WEST X X X

FOSDICK SAID:

"IT IS EASY TO PREACH TOLERANCE. IT IS EASY TO SAY THAT IRRECONCILABLE AND DYNAMIC BELIEFS CAN LIVE SIDE BY SIDE IN PEACE IN THE SAME WORLD. BUT AS THE SITUATION IS DEVELOPING NOW, THERE MAY NOT BE TIME TO ACHIEVE THIS TOLERANCE.

"WE MAY BE MOVING TOWARD CATASTROPHE WITHOUT EVEN THE DESIRE TO EXAMINE OBJECTIVELY THE NATURE OF THE DIFFERENCES THAT DIVIDE US OR TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY THAT WIDELY SEPARATED CULTURES COULD REINFORCE AND SUSTAIN RATHER THAN COMBAT AND DESTROY ONE ANOTHER."

FOSDICK SAID THE FOUNDATION ALLOCATED, THROUGH THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD, $500,000 TO SUPPORT COLLEGES IN CHINA. THIRTEEN WERE OPERATING BEFORE THE WAR, BUT THEY ARE BEING REDUCED TO EIGHT THROUGH CONSOLIDATION.

LARGEST 1946 GRANT, HE SAID, WAS $7,500,000 TO CONTINUE "ON A REDUCED SCALE" EDUCATION WORK IN THE SOUTH WHICH HE SAID "LAGS SERIOUSLY BEHIND THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES IN MANY ESSENTIALS."

"THE PRESENCE OF 10,000,000 NEGROES IN THE POPULATION--THE MAJOR PART OF THE NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES--IMPOSES BURDENS UNEQUALLED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND COMPLICATES MANY UNDERTAKINGS WHICH ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH," FOSDICK SAID.

"EXTENSIVE READJUSTMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE SOUTH, BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL, ARE NOW UNDER WAY. THE NEED FOR THEIR INTELLIGENT GUIDANCE IS PARAMOUNT IF THE SOUTH IS TO FIND A BASIS FOR THE SUPPORT OF ITS OWN CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS; AND IT IS ONLY THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION THAT THE GOAL WILL BE ACHIEVED," HE SAID.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 25-(AP)-JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III, DESCRIBING THE UNITED NATIONS AS "THE HOPE OF THE WORLD," PRESENTED TO THE U.N. TODAY AN $8,500,000 CHECK FOR PURCHASE OF THE SITE OF THE ORGANIZATION'S NEW HOME ALONG THE EAST RIVER IN MIDTOWN MANHATTAN.

U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ACCEPTED THE CHECK AND EXTENDED THANKS FOR "THIS MAGNIFICENT GIFT." HE SAID THE U.N. PLANS TO BUILD A "DIGNIFIED AND APPROPRIATE HEADQUARTERS" WHICH WILL BECOME "A GREAT MONUMENT TO PEACE AND SECURITY."

ROCKEFELLER MADE THE PRESENTATION IN BEHALF OF HIS FATHER, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., WHO WAS OUT OF THE CITY. TRANSFER TO THE U.N. OF TITLE TO THE SIX-BLOCK SITE ALSO WAS BEGUN TODAY.

WB833PES

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-A PLEA THAT ALL PUBLIC LAND IN ALASKA BE OPENED TO HOMESTEADING BY WAR VETERANS WAS MADE TODAY TO A HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE BY W.B.FLOYD.

THE WITNESS, A RESIDENT OF ALASKA, SAID THAT MANY VETERANS WHO SERVED IN ALASKA ARE RETURNING TO THE TERRITORY LOOKING FOR HOMES.

"IF WOOIOULD LIFT ALL RESTRICTIONS ON HOMESTEADING 20,000 VETERANS WILL SETTLE THERE IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS," HE SAID.

FLOYD ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO URGE THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON KODIAK ISLAND, MADE A REFUGE FOR BROWN BEARS IN 1941. HE SAID KODIAK HAS EXCELLENT GRAZING LAND AND MANY VETERANS COULD SETTLE ON ITS APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 ACRES.

"ALL A VETERAN NEEDS TO SETTLE IN ALASKA," FLOYD SAID, "IS TWO-BITS AND PLENTY OF COURAGE. HE CAN FIND WORK IN ANY OF THE TOWNS."

THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING BILLS BY REP.LEMKE (R-ND) AND PEDEN (D-OKLA) TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF VETERANS IN THE TERRITORY.

JOHN R.PRATT, E MARINE MACHINIST OF KETCHIKAN, AND A RESIDENT OF THE TERRITORY FOR 25 YEARS, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR VETERANS IN ALASKA BUT THEY MUST BE "MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORK AND WORD HARD."

PRATT SAID THAT A VETERAN WHO INTENDED TO SETTLE ON A FARM SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST $600 OR $800 "IF HE IS A HARD WORKER."

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED THE HEARINGS UNTIL NEXT MONDAY.

HY750PES

NIGHT LEAD UNESCO (175)

BY ORIO ROBERTSON

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 25-(AP)-CREATION OF A NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE TO HANDLE THE UNITED STATES' ACTIVITIES IN UNESCO WAS ADVOCATED TONIGHT BY REPRESENTATIVE KARL E.MUNDT (R-SOUTH DAKOTA).

THE CONGRESSMAN TOLD 1,000 DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AS SUGGESTED BY SOME.

"BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE CREATED WITH OUR DEPARTMENT OF STATE A NEW ASSISTANT WHO WOULD BE CHARGED WITH THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF HANDLING AMERICA'S REPRESENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO."

MUNDT DECLARED HE WOULD FAVOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GREAT EDUCATOR TO THE POSITION.

A CONCRETE PLAN TO FURTHER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING BY BRINGING NEWSPAPER MEN FROM GERMANY AND OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED STATES WAS DISCUSSED AT THE PANEL ON "INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS," ONE OF THE 14 SEPARATE DISCUSSIONS HELD DURING THE DAY.

WJ1024PES

UNESCO

BY ORIO ROBERTSON

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 25-(AP)-SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS TO THE GREEK, TURKISH AND ARABIC PEOPLE IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGES ARE BEING PLANNED BY THE UNITED STATES, SAYS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON, TO ACQUAINT THEM WITH AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

THE DISCLOSURE FOLLOWED THE OPENING SESSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNESCO (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

"EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE THE WAR HAVE MADE CLEAR HOW IMPORTANT IT IS FOR THE U.S. TO PROCLAIM AND EXPLAIN ITS NEW FOREIGN POLICY TO THOSE PEOPLE IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGES," BENTON SAID.

MEANTIME, REPRESENTATIVES OF SOME 500 SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SEPARATED INTO 14 GROUPS TODAY TO STUDY WAYS AND MEANS OF BRINGING GRASS ROOTS ACTION TO PROGRAMS OF UNESCO.

MAR 1947

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE SAID DELEGATES REPRESENT VIRTUALLY EVERY IMAGINABLE PHASE OF AMERICAN LIFE.

REPRESENTATION OF THE LARGER LABOR GROUPS ON THE UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED, BUT THE SECRETARIAT DIDN'T LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HODCARRIERS UNION, THE BROOM AND WHISK MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS AND HELPERS, AND THE JOURNEYMAN BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGIST'S INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

EE8AES

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 25-(AP)-LEO W.STACH, AN AIDE OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SAYS THE "BEST NORTHERN PACIFIC OILFIELDS" ARE IN THE SAKHALIN ISLANDS, FORMER JAPANESE POSSESSIONS NOW IN THE HANDS OF RUSSIA.

STACH, SENT HERE TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY, MADE THE STATEMENT TO A REPORTER WHEN HE ARRIVED FOR THE MEETING. HE IS AN AUSTRALIAN GEOLOGIST AND HEADS THE PETROLEUM BRANCH OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION OF GEN.MACARTHUR'S COMMAND IN TOKYO.

THE GEOLOGIST SAID THAT ACCORDING TO JAPANESE ESTIMATES JUST BEFORE WORLD WAR II, THERE WERE 400,000,000 BARRELS OF "PROVED RESERVES" IN THE SAKHALINS; 250,000,000 BARRELS OF "PROBABLE RESERVES" AND 68,000,000 BARRELS OF "POSSIBLE RESERVES."

EARL B.NOBLE, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, TOLD DELEGATES LAST NIGHT THAT OCEANIC OIL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT A DEPTH OF ONLY 60 FEET A SHORT DISTANCE OFF THE MEXICAN GULF STATES. HE SAID SOME OF THE DEPOSITS ARE RICH BUT THAT TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC FACTORS FORM OBSTACLES IN OBTAINING THIS OIL.

EV102APES

1947

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BIG 4 WARNED BY MARSHALL ON TRIVIALITIES

Secretary Says Probability of Progress Is Reduced. (D)

ONE AGREEMENT CARRIED

Ministers Vote to Let Yugoslavs Have Their Say on Austrian Peace Settlement.

MAR 1947

Moscow, March 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Marshall warned the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers tonight, after a session of four hours and forty-five minutes, that it was becoming ensnarled in trivial complications, making the probability of "reasonable progress unfortunately remote."

The Ministers arrived at only one agreement at their longest session so far. It was agreed that a Yugoslav Government delegation may come to Moscow for consultation in connection with the Austin Treaty. The Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, who proposed this, said also that Marshal Tito's Government wants a voice in any discussion of the financial situation of Trieste, the former Italian port recently internationalized.

Marshall, backed by Foreign Secretary Bevin and the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, said that if the Yugoslavs were heard on Trieste, Italy likewise must be heard. That question was put off until tomorrow.

Stands Up for Canada.

Marshall also renewed his demand that all nations that declared war on Germany be represented at the peace conference, saying that he particularly was concerned about "our South American allies" who wanted to send troops to Europe but yielded to American advice that they use their manpower for labor. Marshall further cited the Canadian war effort, saying that Canada had 1,000,000 men under arms, suffered 100,000 casualties, and spent $19,000,000,000 on the war.

With the release of a report from the Council of Foreign Ministers deputies to the Big Four Council itself on procedure for preparing the German peace treaty, a wide variety of disagreements became officially evident.

These followed the same pattern of splits heretofore unofficially reported from the deputies' meetings over such issues as the kind of voice that should be given to all nations in treaty making and whether the German Government should be compelled to sign the treaty.

The peace conference report, which the deputies gave the Council of Foreign Ministers two days ago, said: "The United Kingdom and the French delegations consider that China should be one of the convening powers of the conference. The Soviet delegation disagrees."

Data Exchange Accepted

At the time this report was written, the United States had reserved its position on procedure. But Secretary of State Marshall told the Council last night he strongly favored including China as an inviting power.

Earlier, Molotov had agreed to Marshall's proposal for a written exchange of information on China, but said the Russian Government still believed informal Big Three discussions offered a better means of dealing with the Chinese problem.

"I have no objection to offer to your suggestion," Molotov told Marshall, but he added:

"Such a way of communicating information does not seem to me to be entirely satisfactory."

Bevin Calls On Marshall

Molotov made known his views in a letter to Marshal. He also communicated his views to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who called on Marshall at the United States Embassy, where they conferred briefly.

The subject of this talk was not disclosed, but it was believed to deal with the China question. The Molotov letter was delivered last night.

The proposal that the Chinese situation be taken up during the present conference in Moscow was broached by Molotov at the very outset of the Foreign Ministers' meetings.

Marshall's position was that he could not consent to a discussion of Chinese problems unless representatives of China were invited to sit in on the talks—a position with which Molotov did not agree. Marshall then proposed that the ministers exchange written information by April 1, making copies available to the Chinese Government.

Little Progress On Austria

The deputy foreign ministers working on Austrian peace problems made little progress today.

Several economic clauses were discussed but no agreement was reached. The United States found itself alone among the four powers on the question of restitution by Austria of United Nations property there. The United States position is that this property should be restored "as is," while the other three powers maintain the property should be returned "in good order."

Gen. Mark W. Clark, the United States deputy, based his position on the fact the Austrian economy could not stand such a burden of restoration and if any repair of damage was done it should be by Germans.

Gruber Arrives

Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber arrived meanwhile for consultation on the Austrian treaty draft, and his presence was expected to give new impetus to work on the Austrian settlement.

Gruber said he would seek immediately to confer with the Council to get a definite idea of what his role here will be.

A staff of twelve, including the Austrian Minister for Planning and Economy, Peter Kraulain, and the Austrian Minister to London, Heinrich Schmid, accompanied Gruber.

Concessions In The Air

Meanwhile, both the United States and the Soviet Union were reported authoritatively to be considering important concessions in their demands on Germany, so as to accomplish their major aims for a peace settlement in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Officials were doubtful, however, of any deals of sufficient import to produce major agreement during the current Moscow sessions.

Remarks by Gen. Marshall

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Marshall's statement today to the Council of Foreign Ministers on participation of small nations in the peace conference:

I should like to refer at this time to what I said yesterday—that the Allied states should specifically include all states at war with Germany. The United States has consistently supported participation in the making of peace with Germany by those states which helped win the war. We want that participation to be as broad and dignified as circumstances permit.

In accordance with our belief, we agree to the organization of four permanent committees with subcommittees, as well as to an information and consultation conference.

We insist that these Allied states who have participated in the winning of the war, whether they be large or small, should share at least in some degree the honor as well as the responsibility for this work. I stress the word "responsibility" because I find it of importance that states associated with us in winning the war should shoulder responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

I am naturally concerned that our allies in the Western Hemisphere be recognized. They cooperated loyally and often adapted themselves to our views as to the manner of their participation in the waging of war. Just as most men prefer active combat posts in wartime, Mexico, for example, urgently desired to send an expeditionary force. We recommended against it for logistical reasons—shortage of supplies, etc.

But Mexico, as did others, made substantial contribution in other ways, particularly in the economic field and in manpower. Mexico, therefore, should have a dignified place in the making of peace. Other American republics should, we feel, be represented on the proposed information and consultation conference.

The countries whose armed forces fought with us certainly acquired, by the expenditure of men and resources, the right to participate in the organizing of peace. The example of Canada, however, would emphasize what I mean. Canada had over 1,000,000 in her armed forces, of which 400,000 were under arms as early as 1941. Canada suffered over 100,000 casualties, provided naval power for the North Atlantic, was fourth among the nations in air power and expended about $19,000,000,000 for war purposes, to say nothing of the value of vital metals and other supplies.

Facts of this kind cannot be ignored in the selection of our associates who will work with us in preparing the peace.

I recommend that my colleagues instruct their deputies to agree to our proposals for membership of all states at war in the information and consultation conference and for participation of a convenient number of other Allied states in the permanent committees and principal subcommittees. In that way we shall recognize the wartime contribution of our allies and obtain the benefit of their cooperation in the peace.

Moscow Reception Clear

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP)—The "Voice of America"—the United States Russian-language broadcast—is finally making itself heard in Russia.

The "Voice of America," on a new waveband, pounded into Moscow tonight as loud as the Moscow radio, clear, and with no interference.

The program received numerous comments from local listeners, who said they were impressed.

SAVE-GRUNER MOVE BLOCKED

J. SMITH

Privy Council Rejects Plea To Prevent Execution

London, March 26 (AP)—Britain's highest judicial body, the King's Privy Council, blocked today a "despairing effort" to prevent the execution of Dov Bela Gruner, so-called Jewish terrorist who seeks martyrdom for his cause in Palestine.

Britons feared the action would touch off new violence in the Holy Land where the sentencing of Gruner set off previous periods of bloodshed. The Cabinet was reported to be discussing the situation with Britain's two top-ranking Palestine officials, called home to report on security. They are Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner, and Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan, British commander.

New Appeal Planned

A Jerusalem dispatch quoted Max Seligman, an attorney, as saying that Gruner's sister planned to attempt a new appeal to the Privy Council. The sister, Mrs. Helen Friedman, of Lancaster, Pa., flew to Palestine last month to plead for Gruner. Seligman said the absence of Cunningham from Palestine might result in delaying the execution.

A highly placed British Government source said Cunningham and MacMillan had told the Cabinet that the recent period of martial law in major Jewish sections of Palestine had failed to stop organized terrorism.

The informant said the Cabinet and the two officials probably also would discuss ways of tightening the blockade against uncertified Jewish immigration and of maintaining stability until the Holy Land's future is settled by the United Nations.

Immigration Increase

Other Whitehall sources said Cunningham was pressing for an increase in the present Jewish immigration quota of 1,500 a month to a minimum of 2,500. They added, however, that it was unlikely the Government would agree, because of commitments announced during the recent conference here of British and Arab leaders.

Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, has threatened revenge against the British if Gruner is executed. Several other members of underground organizations also are under death sentences in Palestine, and some sources have said that the Gruner case is a *cause celebre* which would determine the fate of all.

Gruner himself, refusing to recognize the legality of any British court in Palestine, has refused steadfastly to appeal, saying "I am prepared to die."

Petition By Uncle

The action today by the Privy Council's judicial committee rejected a petition by Gruner's uncle, Frank Gruner, of New York city, for permission to appeal in his behalf. The committee held that the uncle was not "personally affected" and therefore not legally involved.

The ruling meant that Gruner, who was sentenced by a Palestine military court, would be executed unless he changes his mind and successfully asks an appeal, or unless British military authorities intervene.

The Palestine Supreme Court already has rejected an application for an order to prevent the Government from putting him to death.

Despairing Effort

Frank Gruner's lawyer, Constentin Gallop, told the council committee that "Dov Gruner will not submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court in Palestine, and his uncle is making what may be described as a despairing effort on his behalf."

Gallop called Gruner a "man of exemplary character," and said that his record of five years' war service in the British Army "must have appealed" to the Palestine Supreme Court, which earlier held it had no jurisdiction in the case.

The real point of the appeal, the attorney said, was whether "under a very dubious set" of regulations the Palestine administration's power "to stop military court death sentences was cut off."

Petitioner's Competence

"The high commissioner's voice has been silenced in favor of that of the general officer commanding Palestine," Gallop declared.

Lord Thunkerton, who presided over the five-man judicial committee, said he realized "the situation of Gruner," but "we must have some regard to the limits of the question before us, which is the competence of the petitioner before the Privy Council." Gruner was convicted of participating in an attack last April on a police station. Two police officers were killed.

Gruner Appeal Denied; May Be Hanged (D)

London, March 26 (AP)—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Britain's highest court, dismissed today a petition asking permission to appeal from the death sentence imposed on Dov Bela Gruner, a Hungarian Jew convicted of anti-British violence in Palestine.

The action presumably meant that the sentence—which touched off a wave of widespread violence against the British—will be carried out.

Gruner, 33-year-old veteran of the British Army, was sentenced to hang after being convicted by a British military court January 1 of participating in an attack on the Ramat Gan police station last April 23.

The Supreme Court of Palestine previously dismissed an application for an order preventing the Government from executing Gruner.

Uncle Filed Petition

The petition to the Privy Council was filed by Gruner's uncle, Frank Gruner, of New York city. The council's committee ruled that the uncle could not be deemed personally affected by the order and, therefore, was not competent to file an appeal.

Dov Gruner himself refused to

tile the appeal and refused to recognize jurisdiction of the court on the ground that he actually was a prisoner of war and should be treated as one.

Gruner's sister, Mrs. Helen Friedman, of Lancaster, Pa., and others appealed to President Truman to intervene, but the White House declined and the United States State Department said the reason was that Gruner was not an American citizen. Mrs. Friedman flew to Palestine in February and visited her brother in his cell in Jerusalem.

[In Jerusalem, Attorney Max Seligman, of Tel Aviv, said today that Mrs. Friedman would petition Palestine courts for permission to appeal her brother's case to the British Privy Council.]

Ready To Die, He Says

"I am prepared to die," Gruner said after he was sentenced and Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish underground organization, declared he would be eulogized as a martyr.

Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones declared last February that Irgun would turn Palestine into a blood bath if Gruner's execution were carried out.

Several other members of underground organizations are under death sentence in Palestine, and some sources previously said they believed the outcome of the Gruner case would determine the fate of all.

A Government source, meanwhile, said Britain's two top men in Palestine had informed the Cabi-

net that imposition of limited martial law in the Holy Land had failed to stop organized violence.

The officials—Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, and Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan—arrived here Monday to report to the Government on the security situation, and disclosed, the informant said, that:

1. Although nearly 100 members of so-called terrorist organiza-

tions were arrested and acts of violence continued throughout the period of martial law showed that the organizations were not suppressed.

2. While organized terrorism was able to continue, certain elements of Palestine's moderate Jewish population had shown a willingness to co-operate with authorities in stemming violence.

Although the question of secu-

rity inside Palestine was the primary reason for the London visit of Cunningham and MacMillan, the informant said, a wider range of subjects probably will be discussed.

Government sources reported that Cunningham was pressing the Colonial Office to increase the Jewish immigration quota from 1,500 monthly to a minimum of 2,500 monthly. They said it was unlikely the Government would agree to such a move because at the time of the recent London conferences with Arab leaders it was announced that no change in the present quota was contemplated.

BRITISH PRESS PROBE TO OPEN

MAR 1947

Aristotelian Scholar Heads Royal Commission Of 17

(AP)

London, March 26 (AP)—The Government chose a 69-year-old scholar of Aristotie today to direct an investigation of the British press—free since Oliver Cromwell abolished the star chamber in 1641—and see if its liberty has been impaired by modern financial methods.

A royal commission of seventeen headed by Sir David Ross, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, will inquire into the financing, control, management and ownership of newspapers, periodicals and news agencies.

Under its scrutiny will come all publications, from the *Times*, of London, and the centuries-old weekly *Spectator* founded by Steele and Addison, to the smallest provincial weekly.

3 Women On Commission

Membership of the commission—which includes three women, an Evangelical minister, Author J. B. Priestley, two labor unionists, a sociologist, three lawyers, an authority on art, two liberal politicians and only one full-time newspaper man, Sir George Alexander Waters, editor of the *Scotsman*, in Edinburgh—was announced in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Attlee.

Attlee said the commission's job

would be to further "the free expression of opinion through the press and the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news, to inquire into the control, management and ownership of the newspaper and periodical press and the news agencies, including the financial structure and the monopolistic tendencies in control, and to make recommendations thereon."

Probe Ordered By Commons

The House of Commons, voting, 270 to 157, ordered the investigation five months ago, acceding to the demands of the National Union of Journalists and more than 100 Labor members of Parliament led by Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council and Deputy Prime Minister.

The journalists' request for an investigation was based on what they described as "increasing public concern at the growth of monopolistic tendencies."

Recently the Labor party disclosed plans to start 200 labor papers, big and small, to combat the predominantly Conservative press.

Provost Since 1929

Sir David said the commission would meet soon. Attlee said it would have power to subpoena witnesses.

The commission chairman said,

"I have had no direct contact or association with the press. That was probably the reason I was chosen, because I could view the question quite impartially."

Since 1941 he has been a member of the National Arbitration Tribunal. For two years of the

war he was chairman of the Appellate Tribunal for conscientious objectors.

He has been provost of Oriel College since 1929. He edited the Oxford translation of Aristotle and is a former president of the Aristotelian Society.

Press Probe Head Named By Attlee

London, March 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced today the appointment of Sir David Ross, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, as chairman of a royal commission to investigate the British press.

The commission will study the development of monopolies, chain newspapers, the extent to which freedom of reporting exists and the financial structure of the newspaper industry.

Object Explained

It will have authority to propose measures for maintaining and increasing freedom of the press.

The object of the investigation, Attlee told the House of Commons, will be to "further free expression of opinion with the greatest practicable accuracy in the presentation of news."

The investigation also will cover periodicals and press associations, their financial structure and any monopolistic tendencies in their control.

Priestley On List

Serving with Sir David will be sixteen prominent Britons, including J. B. Priestley, author and lecturer.

The investigation, first proposed by the National Union of Journalists, was ordered by the Labor Government following a debate in Commons.

Yugoslavs Refuse To Return Ships

London, March 26 (AP)—Yugoslavia has turned down United States and British demands that she give up ten Italian merchant vessels seized as war prizes after the Allies signed the September, 1943, armistice with Italy, official sources said today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Yugoslav Government had sent a "not very satisfactory" reply to a British demand made in a note February 18. The United States State Department sent its views to Belgrade at the same time as Britain.

Treaty Binds Tito

The official sources said the reply drew attention to a Yugoslav Admiralty Court ruling that the ten Italian merchantmen were prizes.

Under the armistice terms, the Allies agreed that any enemy shipping seized after the signature should be made available for disposal by the United Nations.

Although Yugoslav was not a signatory to the Italian armistice, official sources said Premier Marshal Tito's republic was bound by the agreement because it became party to the peace treaty. The peace settlement, they explained, embodied the armistice provisions.

Churchill Predicts Unsinkable Warships

London, March 26 (AP)—Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister, who was Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty at the start of both world wars, forecast tonight the development of unsinkable warships.

Addressing the Institution of Naval Architects, he said:

"Once you have great surface warships—and among these I include aircraft carriers—you will be given to the inevitable logic that those guardians and carriers must be protected step by step from the attack of other surface ships, until something which—I cannot give the secret away tonight, but it may be called an unexpungeable naval vessel—is found to give sanction to the whole operations which proceed around a battle fleet."

Argentina Bars Ceiling Wheat

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—An informed source said Argentina told the International Wheat Conference today she will not accept a ceiling price on her wheat exports unless countries from which she buys manufactured goods agree to put ceilings on those prices.

Use of Synthetic Rubber in 1946 Sets World Peak

But Production Decline Is Noted; Big Rise Due This Year for Natural Type

LONDON, March 26 (AP).—World consumption of synthetic rubber increased from 290,000 tons in 1943 to a record of 910,000 tons in 1946, the London Rubber Secretariat reported today.

The secretariat, sponsored by the American, British, Dutch and French governments to gather rubber statistics, reported, however, a decline in synthetic rubber production from a record of 900,525 tons in 1944 to 806,563 in 1946.

A secretariat source forecast that natural rubber production would rise to about 1,500,000 long tons in 1947 and that synthetic rubber production would drop to about 600,000.

"The value of synthetic rubber now is that it enables strategic stocks of natural rubber to be built up," he said.

World natural rubber stocks totalled 600,000 tons in January, 1946, and 885,000 tons at the end of the year, the secretariat reported. In the same period, United States stocks rose from 133,294 to 273,502 tons, the organization said.

French Report New Indo-China Victories

Paris, March 26 (AP) — French forces reported new victories in Indo-China today as the liner Ile de France landed 4,600 troop reinforcements near Saigon in what was scheduled to be the ship's final trip to the embattled colony as a troop transport.

A general staff communiqué said French forces had attacked and dispersed a "strong concentration" of Viet-Namese troops 50 miles north of Hanoi near Luc Nam, about halfway between Hanoi and the Chinese frontier. Two mortars and a large number of rifles and submachine guns were captured, the communiqué said.

SECRET NAZI PLOT SMASHED

Army Reveals Underground Was Wrecked In July

J. DEVLIN

Frankfurt, Germany, March 26 (AP)—United States Army officials disclosed today the smashing last July of a secret Nazi organization known as DFFB which plotted wholesale sabotage and overthrow of the German civil government, and whose password was "Twelve-Carat Diamond."

A headquarters command announcement said the underground network had been wiped out with the arrest of four former high-ranking Storm Troop officers, who will go on trial before a military government court in Munich April 7, charged with "acts hostile to the interests of the Allied forces."

The arrests had been kept secret for eight months, the Army said, to permit investigation of the organization's ramifications "outside the American zone of Germany."

Financed By Black Market

Large-scale black-market dealings financed the underground plotters, who intended to use secret radio transmitters to call upon the German people to join in the movement, an army spokesman said.

One such transmitter actually was being built from stolen parts when army agents stepped in.

The full name of the organization was *Deutsche Freiheits und Friedensbewegung* (German Liberty and Peace Movement). The announcement said that a large staff of leaders had been projected for sabotage in the American and British zones, but that "prompt arrests smashed the movement before it could embark on its ambitious program."

The principal plotter was identified as Brig. Gen. Albert Wiczonke, a man who made an avocation of finding a chemical formula that would remove telltale SS (Elite Guard) tattoo marks.

Arrested with him, the Army said, were Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Ditter, Col. Ewald Bartel and Senior Colonel Arno Schieffner. All four former Brownshirts were members of the fanatical *Felherrnhalle* Regiment, an Elite outfit directly under Adolf Hitler's personal command.

The plotters were said to plan to install five to ten "experts" in each major city, at least in the American and British zones.

Ring Of Nazis Broken Up, 4 Leaders Held

Frankfurt, March 26 (AP)—The United States Army today announced "the discovery and smashing of another Nazi attempt to form a large-scale organization" with the arrest of four former high officers in the notorious SA (Storm Troops).

A network of secret leaders in many German cities was formed by the group "to attempt to overthrow the present civil government in Germany and to act against the occupying powers by means of wholesale sabotage," a headquarters command announcement said.

The four officers under arrest are SA Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Dittler, SA Brig. Gen. Albert Wiczonke, SA Col. Edward Bartel and SA Senior Colonel Arno Schieffner, all former members of the SA Division Feldherrnhalle.

The four officers will go on trial before a Munich military government court April 7, charged with "acts hostile to the interests of the Alied forces."

German Church Freed From State Control

Berlin, March 26 (AP)—The Allied Control Council has repealed the Nazi law of July 14, 1939, approving the constitution of the German Evangelical Church, thus erasing an assumption of state control over the church and leaving to the church the right to manage its own internal affairs.

The Nazis, in passing the law recognizing the validity of the church constitution, which had been approved three days earlier by the church, laid the basis for interfering in the affairs of the church and attempting to control it.

Abrogation of the law gives a new guarantee of freedom of religion to the Germans.

1947

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SOCIALIST PARTY WINS VICTORY IN BERLIN ELECTIONS

MAR 1947

BERLIN, March 26 (AP) The Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party (SED) retained its grip on Berlin's economic life today after a land-slide victory in elections of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions here over the week-end.

The rival Social Democratic party charged that the SED victory was achieved with the aid of special favors from the Russian authorities and with Soviet-inspired propaganda technique.

Complete results showed that SED delegates had won 83 per cent of the 436 places to the city conference which will elect the majority of the Federation heads. A breakdown showed that even in the U. S. sector of the city, a stronghold of the Social Democrats, the SED had won large majorities. In only two of the city's 20 bezirks (districts) did the Social Democrats—who won last October's Berlin municipal elections—had predicted they would win at least 40 per cent of the seats in the city conference elections and thereby would break the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party's grip on the unions.

U. S. Military government officials, while declaring that they had felt for some time the Social Democratic estimates were too optimistic, said the results were "very surprising." They attributed the SED victory chiefly to superior organization and more effective planning.

Reds Fine German Paper For Editorial on Bidault

BERLIN, March 26 (AP).—Russian authorities announced today they had suspended and fined the German newspaper "Berlin am Mittag" for printing an editorial which they said had offended French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault.

The newspaper, which operates under a license from the Soviet military administration, was suspended for three days and fined five thousand marks ($500) at the military exchange rate.

The editorial, discussing Mr. Bidault's proposal to the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow that France take immigrants from shrunken Germany's "surplus population," asserted he has "shown himself an adherent of a counterfeit theory." It said Germans could survive on their reduced territories if given sufficient industrial production, and added: "For this very reason Mr. Bidault has fallen for a false prophet, because he insists on a German solution which would deny us a really intensive use of German production capacity through the economic and political unification of Germany."

Stassen Off To Warsaw

Berlin, March 26 (AP)—Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and Republican presidential aspirant, left by plane today for Warsaw to continue his fact-finding tour of Europe. He had spent three days here conferring with American Military Government leaders and visiting German institutions.

Ethridge, in letters to the Yugoslav and Bulgarian liaison officers serving with the commission, asked them to clarify the positions of their nations—Bulgaria with regard to Thrace, and Yugoslavia on the Macedonian question.

Bulgaria and Greece have conflicting territorial claims in Thrace. With regard to Macedonia, the bulk of which lies in northern Greece adjoining Yugoslavia, the Greeks have accused the Yugoslavs of fostering a separatist movement aimed at bringing all Macedonia within the federated Yugoslav republics.

13 Go On Trial

[Thirteen members of a group accused of organizing to separate Yugoslav Macedonia from the federation and to set up a "sovereign Macedonia," went on trial for treason today in Skoplje, Yugoslavia.]

The informant gave this account of today's meeting:

The Soviet representaitve insisted that the Ethridge proposal concerned territorial issues with which the commission had no power to deal. Ethridge contended these issues were related closely to the border dispute which the Security Council authorized the commission to investigate.

Lavrischev contended that the territorial questions involved here had been settled in the Paris Peace Conference and in New York. He added that the commission could deal with the Macedonian question if it could prove Bulgaria was assisting with arms in an attempt to detach Macedonia from Greece.

Three Charges Made

Ethridge said there existed three important charges: that guerrillas involved in the fighting in northern Greece were trained and armed in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were fostering the autonomy movement for territorial purposes, and that the frontier incidents in northern Greece resulted from the Greek internal situation. The latter was the countercharge of Greece's neighbors.

Ethridge said this commission would be negligent in its duty, the informant said, if the question of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian aspirations did not come before the delegates. These charges would have to be recorded, Ethridge was quoted, if they were not refuted before the commission.

Russ, Pole Fight U.S. Plan To Probe Thrace Problem

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 26 (AP)—A United States proposal that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria state plainly their aspirations with regard to Macedonja and Thrace touched off a dispute in the United Nations Balkan Investigating Commission today between the Soviet and American delegates.

An informed source said Soviet Delegate A. A. Lavrischev and the Polish representative both opposed the inclusion on the commission's agenda of United States Delegate Mark E. Ethridge's March 16 proposal.

Clarification Urged

3 Czech Propagandists Die

Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 26 (AP)—Two former Czech editors and a former radio announcer were hanged today for engaging in propaganda for the Germans during the occupation. They were J. A. Kozisek, chief editor of *Poledni List;* Rudolf Novak, chief editor of *Arijsky Boj,* and Alois Kriz, the radio announcer.

Spaak Given Vote Of Confidence

Brussels, March 26 (AP) — The Chamber of Deputies today gave a vote of confidence to Premier Paul Henri Spaak's new two-party Government.

1,417,600 Poles Resettled In Silesia

Warsaw, March 26 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today that 1,417,600 Poles had been resettled in Silesia since the end of the war in 1945. A total of 203,307 Germans were reported still awaiting expulsion.

The former German city of Breslau, now Wroclaw, was said to have a population of 194,187 Poles and only 16,465 Germans.

'Legal' Jews Returned

Jerusalem, March 26 (A. P.).—Three hundred Palestine Jews, whom the British deported to Cyprus recently under the impression they were illegal immigrants, were back in the Holy Land today and it was reported still more might be returned later.

The Jews, who arrived yesterday aboard the British transport Empire Lifeguard, were among 800 persons rounded up on March 12 after the refugee ship Susanna had eluded the Royal Navy and landed approximately that many uncertified immigrants near Gaza.

In an attempt to hinder the British search for the immigrants, many Palestine Jews mingled with the newcomers and were taken into custody. The final sorting out was done at Cyprus.

Approximately 150 other Jews claiming legal residence in Palestine were reported still in detention camps on Cyprus and it was said they would be returned later if their claims were established.

Jerusalem Explosions

Jerusalem, March 26 (AP)—Two explosions were heard tonight in the Jewish city of Tel Aviv, but a check of military installations in the area indicated that no attacks had been made.

Tel Aviv police theorized that the explosions, apparently in the Hatikva quarter, may have been accidental blasts in an underground mine factory. The Hatikva area is inhabited largely by Yemannite Jews.

Irgun Denies Truce

JERUSALEM, March 26 (AP)—The Irgun Zvai Leumi broadcast today a declaration that its members would not conclude an armistice with the British and would not "lay down our arms as long as the British prevent Jewish immigration to Palestine." The broadcast was apparently made to deny recent reports that the Irgun and the Stern gang were negotiating for an armistice.

Consul Warned To Fly Egyptian Flag Or Else

Alexandria, Egypt, March 26 (AP). H. A. Doolittle, United States consul, was threatened with death in a note today because, the writers said, he had ignored a previous demand that he fly the Egyptian flag with the American colors.

The threat was signed by "The National Committee for National Freedom." The American and Swedish consulates previously received warnings signed by the same organization, threatening bombings unless they flew Egyptian flags.

9 Killed, 100 Injured In Calcutta Clashes

Calcutta, March 26 (AP)—The Bengal Government said tonight that this city was back to normal after a day of bitter and repeated Moslem-Hindu clashes in which a hospital check showed at least nine persons killed and more than 100 injured.

In Peshawar, the northwest frontier government said tonight that six persons were stabbed to death in Mardan yesterday but that the situation was quiet today.

Mountbatten Invites Gandhi And Jinnah

New Delhi, March 26 (AP)—The new viceroy, Admiral Lord Mountbatten, announced today that he had invited Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah to visit him.

Gandhi is the spiritual leader of the All-India Congress party. Jinnah heads the rival Moslem League. Mountbatten is seeking to get Indian factions together before Britain leaves India next year.

ASIA GROUP FOR EQUALITY

Adopts a Definition—American Wants Japanese at Meeting

NEW DELHI, India, March 26 (AP)—The Inter-Asian Relations Conference today adopted a report urging all Asiatic nations to recognize equality among all their citizens, regardless of race or creed.

The report, which condemned any legislation based upon racial discrimination, contained a definition of the principles that it said should "govern relations of different racial groups in all Asiatic countries."

Garland Hopkins, official of the Methodist Church from Winchester, Va., here as an observer of the conference, said he had cabled to President Truman and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, urging that a Japanese delegation be flown to the conference. He said the absence of the Japanese here was "badly affecting Asian-United States relations."

she desperately needed outside money to reconstruct her economy most persons looked upon the proposed assistance in its broader aspect.

Agriculture Minister Faik Kurdoglu said in a speech yesterday:

"The American offer is important not because of the amount of money, which is symbolic, but because it expresses the great confidence and appreciation the United States has toward our country."

Bullitt View A Sensation

The statement of William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, that Russia was preparing to attack the United States, created a sensation.

The influential newspaper *Cumhuriyet* said Bullitt's declaration was important because it "reveals the degree of evolution which has taken place in the public opinion of the New World." The editorial continued:

"The United States has abandoned its pacifist optimism. An atmosphere of nervousness, similar to that which preceded the second World War, is reigning now."

Turks Reported Eyeing 'Strings' On U.S. Loan

E, B, GREENWARE

Istanbul, March 26 (AP)—The Cabinet was reported to have considered proposed United States aid to Turkey at lengthy sessions today and particularly the implications of any conditions Congress might attach.

Some unofficial objections have been raised to attaching any strings to the loan, such as requiring full freedom of the press and sending observers.

Kuvvet, Democratic party newspaper at Ankara, said in an editorial that Turkey should not accept any conditions, and that the imposition of any indicated that the United States did not "believe in the political maturity of Turkey and in her capacity to use the American money well."

Official Sources Silent

Official sources have been silent about conditions to the grant, but informed sources said this was one of the topics before the Cabinet meetings, for which all Ministers hurried to Ankara. The Cabinet met twice today and will continue its sessions tomorrow.

While Turkey has insisted that

70 Formosans Executed, 100 Seized by China

Constituted the Self-Styled 'People's Government' During Recent Rioting

NANKING, March 26 (AP).—More than seventy Formosans, constituting the self-styled "people's government" of Formosa during recent rioting, were executed by National government authorities Monday, press reports stated today.

The "people's government" centred at Kiayi, a rail town thirty-five miles northeast of Tainan.

The Central News agency quoted an official Tainan garrison communique as adding that more than 100 persons suspected of subversive activities had been arrested

Stiff Penalties Provided For Food Theft In Reich

Berlin, March 26 (AP)—An Allied Control Council law promulgated today provided penalties up to life at hard labor or fines up to 5,000,000 Reichsmarks ($50,000) for the theft or unlawful use of foodstuffs, goods and rationing documents.

The law was enacted "to protect the rationed foodstuff reserves and other rationed goods destined for the German population," the council said.

Five Japs Hanged In Singapore

Singapore, March 26 A. P.).—Five Japanese officers convicted of abuse of prisoners of war along the Burma-Siam "death railway" were hanged today in Changi Prison. They were Col. Sheigeo Nakamura, Col. Tamei Ishii, Major Shozo Kokayashi, Capt. Mitsuo Yajima and Capt. Tatsuji Goto.

DAIREN FIGHT FORECAST NOW

China May Have To Battle For City, Nanking Says (U)

Nanking, March 26 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek's troops may find it difficult to take over Dairen, treaty designated free port in Manchuria, despite Russia's announced willingness to evacuate it soon.

"Certain obstacles raised by the Chinese Communists remain to be removed," said a Foreign Office spokesman, Chang Yuan-zang. He did not elaborate, but unofficial quarters freely predicted Government troops might have to fight their way into Dairen.

In Shanghai, reliable Chinese sources openly expressed fear that Russia would quit Dairen suddenly, enabling the Chinese Communists to take over and precipitating a fight for the city.

Sea Entry Proposed

These sources speculated that Nanking is negotiating with Russia to permit Government troops to enter the city from the sea. That move would trap strong Communist forces reported occupying the area between Dairen and the Government controlled sector, which begins some 15 miles to the northwest.

There seems little question that Gen. Tu Li-ming's large Manchuria force could batter its way into Dairen, but a fight would damage the port heavily and the Communists have followed a policy of firing many of the cities they have lost to the Government.

The Dairen area is a haven for Chinese Communists who were squeezed into the southern tip of Liaotung Peninsula some months ago by a Government drive to push them off that narrow strip of land.

To Avoid Incidents

The nationalists halted northwest of Dairen to avoid possible incidents with the Russians, and many thousands remain there. The Communists' only escape route, across the mouth of the Gulf of Chihli, virtually was cut off by national forces in northern Shantung province.

The Government's highest officials were conferring here on plans to move into Dairen after the Russians depart, but the deliberations were highly secret. They declined to comment on the Shanghai speculation that they sought to enter Dairen by sea.

Fight With China Reds At Dairen Now Feared (U)

Nanking, March 26 (AP)—Government sources said today that China hoped to take over Dairen from Russia within two weeks but a Foreign Office spokesman implied that it might be necessary to fight the Chinese Communists for the big port.

The spokesman, Chang Yuan-zang, reserved comment on Washington's announcement yesterday that Russia was ready to "take appropriate steps" to turn over the Manchurian port under terms of its treaty with China.

Before Government troops (now camped 15 miles outside the city) can take over, "certain obstacles raised by the Chinese Communists remain to be removed," Chang told a press conference.

High Officials Confer

It was known that the highest Chinese officials were conferring on the subject.

Foreign Office sources refused to admit that Dairen was a subject of international negtiations with Russia, pointing out that the question was fully covered by the Chinese-Russian treaty.

Chinese quarters in Shanghai, being unofficial, were less reticent. They openly expressed fear that Russian troops might pull out of Dairen suddenly, leaving the Chinese Communists in control.

They believed that Chinese officials are making every effort to induce Moscow to avoid such a course.

In any event, Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander in Manchuria, is known to have sufficient troops and equipment to batter his way into Dairen past the Communists, but it is feared that a fight might cause considerable damage to the port.

Nationalists Capture Town

SHANGHAI, March 26 (AP).—Central News Agency reported today National government troops captured Ansai, twenty miles northwest of Yenan, after bitter street fighting, and that Chinese Communists were battling to slow down the government's northward drive.

The Communist New China News Agency reported in a broadcast from Manchuria that more than 800 men of the Nationalist 5th Regiment of the 52d Army had been captured and 300 killed Sunday in a battle fifteen miles north of Tunghua, in Antung province. The report said that units of the United Democratic (Red) Army had recaptured Changling, thirty-three miles north of Changchun.

M'Arthur Seeks Early Jap Pact To Bar Crisis

Tokyo, March 26 (AP)—General MacArthur's recent proposals for an early peace treaty with Japan were based on long-range planning to avert a possible crisis here should American aid be curtailed sharply or canceled.

Highest sources in occupation headquarters, interested diplomats and others agree on this point. They likewise support the supreme commander's proposals for a formal peace treaty "as soon as possible," the end of military occupation and subsequent "control and guidance" of Japan by the United Nations.

Unavoidable Delays Cited

However, an "early" peace undoubtedly could not be concluded before another year, even if all parties agreed from the outset. More likely it would take a year and a half or longer. The withdrawal of military forces would probably take a full year after the treaty was signed.

It is generally believed that General MacArthur envisioned the end of occupation at that time, but the United Nations would continue to supervise the nation and periodic and thorough inspection trips would be made to supplement reports of persons permanently stationed in the country.

Four-Point Basis Of Proposals

The supreme commander in looking ahead for two years or more is believed to have based his proposals on four points.

1. The Japanese must be placed more firmly on their feet if they are to build an economy capable of sustaining the country without American financial aid.

2. The Allies have gone almost as far as possible with what MacArthur termed "bayonet backed" democracy. From now on Japan's reformation will result only from evolution by the people, who in two years should be much further toward constitutional government than at present.

3. Japan's progress actually is hampered by the continued occupation because the country is becoming increasingly dependent upon Allied help and advice and guidance.

4. International differences as well as ordinary diplomatic procedure necessitate a prompt start on a peace treaty to avoid unnecessary delay.

Now Dependent On U.S.

The Japanese future, in effect, is dependent to a considerable extent on a race between American patience and Japanese recuperative ability. The best sources here believe that Congress will be increasingly reluctant to continue to underwrite the millions of dollars spent annually now to keep Japan alive.

Japan cannot produce enough to feed itself and so far lacks sufficient exports to pay for even the barest sort of an import program. Americans alone have undertaken this financial burden.

Would Face Collapse

If this aid ceases before the Japanese reach a minimum of self-sufficiency, starvation will be a definite threat and the structure of peoples' rights which the occupation forces have tried to establish would collapse.

The exact mechanics of the United Nations control over Japan, if United Nations undertook the task, would, of course, be decided at Lake Success. MacArthur envisions a "mild" control which would place upon the Japanese the maximum burden of caring for themselves and take them off the back of the American taxpayer.

U.S. WARNS JAPS ON COMMUNISM

MacArthur Aid Says We'll Fight Ruthless Reds.

Tokyo, March 26 (A. P.).—The Japanese press heard from one of Gen. MacArthur's staff offcers today that the United States will fight "purely political, ruthlessly aggressive Communism, anywhere in the world."

Lieut.-Col. Piter Roest, chief of MacArthur's political affairs division, made it clear in a talk with Japanese news men that he was making a distinction between the Russian system and "anti democratic" forces.

"America is predominantly capitalistic," he said, "but it sees no threat in Britain's socialism of coal mines, or in Sweden's cooperative industry, or in Russia's State commerce, or in the communistic way of life of many religious orders. But it is deeply concerned about the political system under which these various economic orders operate, and it abhors to see democracy destroyed in country after country by 'rigged' elections, by stifling the voice of the people who protest, by all the high handed and violent methods by which one-party control is established and perpetuated.

"It is this anti-democratic, purely political, ruthlessly aggressive Communism that America will fight anywhere in the world, as it had to fight Nazism and Fascism and Tojo's Japanism."

MacArthur's Return.

MacArthur received without comment today news of the resolution by Representative Van Zandt (R.-Pa.) asking President Truman to recall the Supreme Commander to the United States for at least thirty days.

It was believed at headquarters, however, that the news was welcome to the Supreme Commander, since it is known that he is anxious that Congress and other Washington officials be fully informed of his recent proposals for future handling of Japan.

Two Injured In Japanese Diet Brawl

Tokyo, March 26 (AP)—A free-for-all battle broke up a meeting of the Election Committee of the lower house of the Diet today and caused minor injury of two of the representatives.

The meeting lasted just five minutes, but long enough for Chairman Nobuyuku Iwamoto to ignore a Socialist speaker in accepting a motion from another committeeman and for the Socialists to fly at the chairman in rage.

In the ensuing tussle, Iwamoto and Liberal Party Member Teijo Isozaki were scratched and pummeled. The committee had started to consider election-law revisions.

Second Largest Party In Japan Is Dissolved

Tokyo, March 26 (AP)—The Progressive party, the second largest political party in Japan, was dissolved today at its convention.

The party had been headed by former Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara.

Plans were laid for the immediate establishment of a new organization to be known as the Democratic party. Leaders said it would be opposed "to boss politics and leftist tendencies for dictatorship."

Philippine Senate Ratifies U. S. Treaty

Manila, March 26 (A. P.)—The Philippine Senate tonight ratified by a vote of 18 to 0 the United States-Philippine treaty providing for United States military bases in the islands.

Two Senators who opposed the treaty on the floor of the Senate during debate left before the vote was taken.

Canada Ends Meat Rationing

Ottawa, March 26 (AP) — Canada will discontinue meat rationing for householders tomorrow, but two meatless days a week still will be observed in public eating establishments so that exports, especially to the United Kingdom, will not suffer.

Ottawa, March 26 (AP)—Development of the Arctic wasteland, key to global air travel in war as well as peace, took another long step forward today through a joint United States-Canadian plan to throw a radio screen around the far north.

Establishment of a series of Loran (long range radio aid-to-navigation) stations—two to be completed this year and possibly another in 1948—was seen as materially increasing the potentialities of northern bases.

In addition, some Canadians viewed last night's announcement of the joint project by Louis S. St. Laurent, Canada's External Affairs Minister, as adding force to United States moves in the international political field—recently emphasized by President Truman's call for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Security Reasons Seen

Construction of the Loran system for the Arctic was seen as a logical continuation of steps to secure North American dominance of aerial short cuts across the frozen top of the world, following a joint United States-Canadian program of winter maneuvers, experimental flights and the projected building of nine weather stations in the area in the next three years.

President Truman's contemplated visit to Canada in early June was viewed in some Canadian quarters as an additional demonstration of the close friendship binding this country and the United States.

Locations Undisclosed

St. Laurent, in his announcement of the Loran program, declared:

"In order that these stations may be constructed and in operation at an early date, the United States has offered to assist us by supplying technical personnel until sufficient trained Canadian personnel are available for replacement, as well as certain special technical equipment not available in Canada."

The exact location of the stations was not disclosed, but St. Laurent said that initially they would be operated in conjunction with existing stations on United States territory, presumably Alaska.

U.S.-Canada To Shield Arctic With Aircraft Loran Posts

1947

30.24-8767

RUSSIA SHUNS U.N. SESSION

MAR 1947 (NS)

Trusteeship Council Formed With No Soviet Member

M. HARRISON

Lake Success, N.Y., March 26 (AP)—Russia today boycotted the opening session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council on which she holds automatic membership under the United Nations charter.

This was the first time since the dramatic walkout on the Security Council by Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate, a year ago that a major organ of the United Nations met without a Soviet representative.

Although the absence of Russia raised no legal difficulties, it caused concern among United Nations officials, already worried by what appeared to be a growing tendency to bypass the organization on important problems.

Follows Albanian Case Veto

The Soviet absence became a certainty 24 hours after Gromyko had upset a majority of the Security Council by using Russia's big power veto to block a decision upholding British mine-laying charges against Albania.

Concern was reflected in the opening address of the United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, who appealed to all members of the United Nations to resort to the world peace organization on all international problems "even when the most vital national interests are at stake."

Lie made no direct reference to President Truman's request to Congress for $400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey or the President's declaration that the United Nations was unable at present to deal with totalitarian threats to those countries.

Described As Object Lesson

"This opening meeting of the Trusteeship Council," he said, "should be a useful object lesson to those who underestimate the potentiality of the United Nations, or the ability of its members to reach agreement on difficult issues."

Lie told the Trusteeship Council frankly he did not know whether Russia would name a delegate to the newly created organ, which has the important mission of looking after the interests of the world's nonself-governing peoples.

He disclosed that the Soviet Government had not replied to a communication he sent out in January asking the ten members of the Trusteeship Council to submit names of their representatives.

Sayre Named Council Head

The only delegate to comment on the absence of Russia was Francis B. Sayre, of the United States, who said:

"I would like to record my regret that a representative of the Soviet Union is not here. I hope with all my heart that this great country will be represented shortly."

Sayre, son-in-law of the late Woodrow Wilson and former High Commissioner to the Philippines, was elected president of the Council, and Sir Carl Berendsen, of New Zealand, was elected vice president.

Associates of Sayre said he felt Russia might yet send a representative. It was said, however, that he planned no effort to make contact with Soviet officials on the subject.

Assembly Move Recalled

The reason for the Soviet boycott was not entirely clear, but it was recalled that the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly last fall contended that the eight draft trusteeship agreements, placing former League of Nations mandates under the trusteeship system, were invalid.

Russia voted against all of them, and it was generally believed that her absence at the council table was in protest against the majority decision of the Assembly.

At its afternoon session, the Trusteeship Council disregarded Russia's absence and plunged immediately into the task of drafting rules of procedure. It was estimated that this migght take as long as two weeks.

organization on important problems.

Gromyko Is Silent

There was no explanation from the Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He refused to make any statement on Russian plans.

Some delegates expressed the belief that the naming of a Soviet delegate had merely been delayed and might come through later.

During the General Assembly debate on trusteeship last fall, Russia refused to approve any of the eight draft trusteeship agreements covering former League of Nations mandate territories now placed under the trusteeship system.

Russ Hold Them Invalid

The Soviet delegation then took the view that these agreements were invalid because of several of their provisions.

Secretary General Trygve Lie opened the session with an appeal to members to resort to the United Nations on all international problems "even when the most vital national interests are at stake."

This was Lie's first public address since President Truman declared that the United Nations was unable to deal with totalitarian threats to Greece and Turkey.

At the end of his prepared speech, Lie said he must call attention to the vacant Soviet seat. He said Russia had not replied to his letter of last January asking the ten member governments to name representatives to the Council and that now he could submit credentials for only nine members.

Sayre Voices "Regret"

Francis B. Sayre, United States delegate, then said:

"I would like to record my regret that a representative of the Soviet Union is not here. I hope with all my heart that this great country will be represented shortly."

Sayre was elected president of the Council in a secret ballot. The former High Commissioner to the Philippines, a son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson, received five votes. Luis Padillo Nervo, of Mexico, got three, and Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, one.

This was the first Russian absence from a major meeting of the United Nations since Gromyko, after a dramatic walkout, boycotted the Security Council last spring during debate on Iran's complaint against the Soviet Union.

Without referring directly to the Greek-Turkish situation, Lie asserted that "the bedrock on which alone the United Nations can build solidly and securely for the future" is a readiness of members to resort to the United Nations and to live up to the "solemn principles and purposes of the United Nations."

Palestine Issue Soon

On another phase, Lie said the Palestine problem probably would come before the United Nations at an early date.

"This opening meeting of the Trusteeship Council," he said, "should be a useful object lesson to those who would underestimate the potentiality of the United Nations, or the ability of its members to reach agreement on difficult issues."

He congratulated the Council on "the spirit of conciliation and determined effort" which resulted in the creation of this last major organ of the United Nations at the recent session of the General Assembly and added:

"In all earnestness, I express the hope that this same spirit and determination will pervade all the work of the United Nations. If it does, there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of this great effort to insure a world at peace."

Russians Ignore Opening Of U.N. Trustee Unit

Lake Success, N.Y., March 26 (AP)—Soviet Russia ignored the opening session today of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, whose designated mission is to look after the interests of the world's nonself-governing peoples.

The absence of a Soviet delegate did not prevent the Council from proceeding with immediate business.

It caused concern, however, among United Nations officials already worried by what appeared to be a growing trend to bypass the

Lie Envisions U.N. Edifice

New York, March 26 (AP)—Secretary-General Trygve Lie says the United Nations will build a "dignified and appropriate headquarters" on the site to be purchased with the check for $8,500,000 handed him yesterday by John D. Rockefeller 3d.

Rockefeller presented the check yesterday on behalf of his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was out of the city.

Lie predicted the headquarters on the six-block mid-Manhattan site would become "a great monument to peace and security."

Truman Hopes For Greek Aid By March 31

AMBASSADOR—Patterson not returning to Yugoslavia as U.S. Ambassador. [Page 3.]

MERGER—U.S. has up-to-date plan for defense, Nimitz says. [Page 3.]

Washington, March 26 (AP)—President Truman expressed hope today that Congress will approve his $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program before March 31—the deadline for British withdrawal of aid to Greece.

He made that comment when asked if he favored a stopgap loan to Greece.

There has been talk in Congress of making an immediate $100,000,000 loan to Greece since Administration officials say that country's situation is serious. This proposal assumes that the President's $400,000,000 program cannot receive action by March 31.

Austin To Cover Situation

The President also told his weekly news conference that Warren Austin, American representative to the United Nations, will cover the whole Greece-Turkish situation in a speech Friday to the United Nations Council.

A reporter asked whether Austin will present the views of the President.

Mr. Truman replied he didn't like to anticipate the speech, but that it would cover the whole situation.

A reporter finally asked whether Mr. Truman would support a stopgap loan to Greece if it became apparent there would be unusual delay in acting on his request to Congress.

The President replied that he preferred to await events.

Brewster Urges Air Rights

At the Capitol, the discussion, both formal and informal, of the Greek-Turkish aid proposal went on in this fashion:

Senator Brewster (R., Maine), told reporters the United States, in helping Greece and Turkey resist Communist aggression, should insist that those countries grant commercial air rights for American air lines.

This country, Brewster declared, "frittered away" opportunities to expand airborne commerce and secure such rights when setting lend-lease.

The House Foreign Committee heard United States Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson behind closed doors, and Chairman Eaton (R., N.J.) told newsmen the envoy to Turkey was "most informative and instructive."

Sees March 31 Race Lost

Eaton said the House group could not have a bill ready by the March 31 deadline and doubted if it would end its hearings before then. Tomorrow it will hear War and Navy secretaries.

He said he hoped it would not be necessary to enact a stopgap bill authorizing an RFC loan to Greece but indicated he would urge that course if necessary.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after hearing officials argue for the program for two days, began hearing critics of it.

Sees "Economic War"

The Rev. William Howard Melish, New York, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, said:

"This proposal, as our President with candor has interpreted it, implies that we are now to do the very thing that Hitler did—declare war on the Soviet Union and its nearly two hundred million people."

Charles G. Bolte, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, declared:

"We cannot stop the spread of Communist ideology by bolstering a corrupt and reactionary regime, nor can we stop the Red armies by giving $125,000,000 worth of American arms to Greece."

"Guns Instead Of Milk

Broadus Mitchell, of New York, who said he represented the Post-war World Council, told the senators that three fourths of the children in Greece are reported to be suffering from tuberculosis.

"And instead of cod-liver oil and milk, they are to be treated to more machine guns!" he exclaimed.

"What is posed as mercy plus military suppression of a Greek faction may becme at any moment war on the Soviet Union."

Katherine Lee Marshall, Washington, D.C., of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, said the carrying out of President Truman's plan would have a "stunting" effect on the United Nations.

Sees No Need Of Haste

She argued that statements by Under Secretary of State Clayton indicated there was no necessity for haste in extending aid to Turkey.

Only yesterday, Mr. Truman made clear that helping Greece and Turkey means no lack of faith in the United Nations.

The Socialist party, meanwhile, made public testimony prepared for the Senate committee, urging that all military aspects of the assistance program be deleted in favor of "generous loans" for relief and rehabilitation purposes only.

The statement by Harry Fleischman, national secretary, said:

"We Socialists believe that Russia can be stopped without war—but . . . a declaration of economic warfare against Russia plus sending United States military missions to the reactionary, undemocratic governments of Greece and Turkey is not likely to mean peace or stop the march of communism."

Not Told Of Sullivan Statement: Truman

Washington, March 26 (AP)—President Truman said today that he had no advance knowledge of a congressional proposal by Gael Sullivan, Democratic party leader, for a joint Republican - Democratic indorsement of the Greek-Turkish aid program.

He told a news conference he did not see the statement or discuss it with Sullivan until it appeared in the newspapers. But, he added smilingly, he doesn't think Sullivan has any intention of resigning as executive director of the Democratic National Committee as a result of the furore he caused.

CLAYTON LINKS WORLD PEACE TO GREEK CRISIS

MAR 1947

Declares Shaky Economies Anywhere Endanger All Nations.

TESTIFIES IN HOUSE ON I. T. O.

Says Projected Agency Will Not Be a Supergovernment With Tariff-fixing Powers.

Washington, March 26 (A. P.)—William Clayton, Undersecretary of State, said today that the plight of Turkey and Greece clearly shows that peace cannot be "stable or long enduring" under a shaky economy. Hence the more the United States can do to bring about "healthy economic conditions," he said, "the fewer political problems we will have."

He testified before the House Ways and Means Committee which recently voted to conduct a searching inquiry into the administration's reciprocal trade

program. The group is expected to inquire also into the eighteen-nation conference on trade and employment opening at Geneva on April 10.

Clayton said in his prepared testimony that "our kind of a system cannot fully succeed while widespread poverty and want exist."

"On the contrary," he added, "it is the continuation of such conditions that gives rise to the serious political problems in many parts of the world."

Outlines Geneva Objections.

Referring to President Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey, Clayton declared the United States has never said international economic co-operation in itself would assure international peace.

"But it is clear," he said, "that in the absence of satisfactory economic conditions, political problems become intensified and political peace cannot be stable or long enduring."

He said that at Geneva delegates from the eighteen invited nations will:

1. Conclude preparations for an international conference on world trade and employment and finish drafting a charter for an international trade organization.

2. Negotiate trade agreements to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers and work for the substantial elimination of trade restrictions.

What the I. T. O. Will Not Be.

The Under-Secretary said the I. T. O. will not be an "international super-government" in the economic field with power to fix tariffs or control either foreign or domestic trade. He continued:

"The whole aim and purpose of the International Trade Organization and of the suggested charter is to reduce and minimize, not to increase, governmental interference with foreign trade carried on by private traders, and to guide that trade on economic, not political principles."

The United States, he said, has emerged from the war as the "giant of the economic world" and "what we do or don't do with our power will determine the course of events not only in this country but throughout the world."

WALLACE HAS NEW AID PLAN

Proposes 10-Year Program For Balkan Industries

New York, March 26 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace today opposed President Truman's proposal for "military loans" to Greece and Turkey and advocated instead an economic ten-year plan to industrialize the Balkans and Greece "to remove unrest in one of the great trouble spots of the world."

The former Vice President, writing in the *New Republic* magazine, of which he is editor, said there would be "not one cent for Turkey" under the ten-year plan he estimated might cost as much as $600,000,000 a year.

Proposes Extension

Wallace said the report of the Unite dNations' FoFod and Agriculture Organization on Greece, providing for economic rehabilitation of that nation, "is the one fundamentally constructive program that exists today," and should be extended to such countries as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary, as well as Poland.

Funds for this reconstruction task, he said, should be made available by the international bank.

"The strategists of the Truman doctrine," he said, "propose to reenforce (SIC) the military systems of Greece and Turkey as a frontal bulwark against the Soviet Union. At teh same time they acuse Russia of outflanking the security of the Near East by infiltratiop from within.

Questions Security

"Where is the security in superimposing the weapons of war upon a sickly social order? The second World War unmasked the hopelessness of such adventures. . . .

"Both Administration spokesmen and party leaders in Congress who indorse the Truman line concede that $400,000,000 is a small down payment on an endless installment contract. . . .

"So far as Turkey is concerned, there is not a shred of evidence before the American people to justify giving her a loan."

HOUSE G.O.P. WINS IN FIRST TEST ON INCOME TAX SLASH

MAR 1947

Rushes Bill Toward Showdown on 'Take-It or Leave-It' Basis.

BARS AMENDMENTS

Martin Predicts 'Certain Passage' Today; Truman Renews Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Republicans scored their first big victory toward lower taxes today as the G.O.P.-controlled House rushed a $3,840,000,000 tax-cut bill toward a showdown on a take-it or leave-it basis amid renewed opposition from the White House.

The House capped a session of shouting, acrimonious debate by binding itself to vote for the so-called 30-20 income tax bill or none at all.

Martin Predicts Passage

Speaker Martin (R-Mass) predicted certain House passage of the measure, in final form, tomorrow.

The "this or nothing" procedure, barring amendments to the bill, was approved by voice vote.

President Truman again stood firm against the G.O.P. sweep for smaller taxes, citing at a new conference his January budget message to Congress in which he declared flatly: "I cannot recommend tax reduction."

In his January message, Mr. Truman had expressed the conviction that at present "high taxes contribute to the welfare and security of the country."

Snyder Joins Opposition

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder also joined the administration's battle against the G.O.P.-sponsored tax program and intimated broadly that he will advise Mr. Truman to veto the bill, if and when it passes the Senate.

Asked if he would recommend a veto, Snyder told reporters:

"I am very positively opposed in these prosperous times to having the government do deficit financing."

If government spending exceeds revenue—another term for "deficit financing"—it would have the effect of further boosting prices, Snyder asserted. And prices, he said, are already "out of line."

But G.O.P. Floor Leader Halleck, of Indiana, told his House colleagues that "we are going to balance the budget and reduce taxes, too."

The legislation would slash 30 percent off the federal taxes of 25,000,000 persons with taxable incomes of $1,000 or less; and 20 per cent from most of the others among the 46,000,000 income taxpayers. The tax cut would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

Senate Changes Seen

However, Senator Taft (R-Ohio) indicated, even before the House voted, that the measure will be changed when it reaches the Senate—to make the cut effective July 1. This would reduce the tax cut in the 1947 calendar year to about $1,900,000,000.

Although Rep. Sabath (D-Ill) cried "this is the most vicious gag rule ever brought to this floor," most Democrats did not oppose the no-amendment rule. Republicans argued it is the usual procedure for considering tax measures.

With party lines tightly drawn, the showdown will occur tomorrow when Democrats will seek to set aside the bill until Congress has a clearer idea of federal expenditures and revenues, along with potential commitments because of new world developments.

G.O.P. Confident of Victory

Republicans were confident of victory. They hold 245 House seats to 188 by Democrats.

Politics crackled all over the House floor after Rules Chairman Allen (R-Ill) presented the bill, saying it "redeems one of the pledges made by the Republican policy committee."

Rep. Doughton of North Carolina, 83-year-old Democratic manager of tax legislation, shouted:

"This tax bill seems to be predicated upon promises made in the 1946 campaign rather than upon analysis of the fiscal and economic conditions necessary to be taken into account in formulating sound tax policy."

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) of the tax-framing Ways and Means committee, author of the tax bill, argued that it would lighten the burden of little taxpayers, stimulate risks by businessmen to develop new industry, and "put the axe to punitive taxes."

Knuteon, leading off the debate for the bill, declared:

"It is a fair bill because it puts the axe to punitive taxes designed by alien minds and whizzed through subservient congresses—a tax program that fitted neatly into the new dealers' master plan to put ceilings over all Americans and make of this a nation of automatons."

Doughton, asserting the Republicans are risking the solvency of the government in presenting the measure without adequate consideration, asked:

"Would it not be far better for the majority and for the entire country to relieve them (the Republicans) of their campaign pledges than to plunge our nation into so hazardous a fiscal policy?"

Truman Seeks Industry Aid On Prices

Washington, March 26 (AP)—President Truman and Secretary of Treasury Snyder today expressed concern over rising prices. Snyder said some big basic industries have indicated plans to reduce costs to consumers.

Mr. Truman told his news conference that he hopes industry will co-operate to reduce prices and follow the line of Ford Motor Company and International Harvester, which have reduced costs of their products.

He said he does not want to see a spiral in prices that might lead to inflation.

Wage Comment

At his news conference, Snyder did not disclose which large basic operators have given indication of price cutting. In response to questions, he added that "labor must not make overdemands or they will force prices up."

Snyder said he was "not too optimistic," but that reductions by basic industries will be reflected in lower costs down the line—meaning in a wide range of goods destined for consumers.

He said "prices are out of line at this time," but added he is "encouraged that they (the basic operators) are thinking" about cutting. He said the prime reason he would like to see prices reduced would be to lower living costs and take off pressure for wage boosts.

Handwriting On Wall

Mr. Truman, holding the one hundredth news conference of his administration, said he hopes business will see the handwriting on the wall.

Asked what he meant about the handwriting on the wall, he said that continued price rises would start a spiral of inflation.

Mr. Truman said he has been concerned about increases for some time and that was the reason he asked for continuance of price controls.

Survey Being Made

He said that his economic advisory council is now making a complete survey of the situation.

Asked for comment on negotiations on wages now going forward, the President said he doesn't think the rubber workers' contract will cause any inflation.

Mr. Truman steered clear of committing himself on pending legislation to bar portal-to-portal pay suits.

He said he will give his answer on this legislation when it reaches his desk.

Head Of Retail Group Calls Prices Too High

New York, March 26 (AP)—Lew Hahn, president of National Retail Dry Goods Association, agreeing "wholeheartedly" today with President Truman's stand on high prices, said if they go higher "the public will stop buying and we will have to sell goods at any price we can get for them."

Stating that when the price of a product is determined by what the customer will pay "every effort will be bent to getting costs down," Hahn added:

"Your really smart operator will see the need of anticipating that condition and getting prices down now while the public still is interested."

Hahn asserted he disagreed with President Truman's statement that the rising spiral of prices would lead to inflation because:

"We have inflation now, and further increases will lead to a very serious deflation," he said.

Last Consumers' Price Index Shows Drop Of 0.2 Per Cent

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The consumers' price index went down two tenths of one per cent during the month ended February 15—the second minor decline since December—the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Declines in the family food bill more than offset higher prices for other major items in the family budget, the bureau said.

The index, formerly called the cost-of-living index, stood at 152.8 on February 15. The base period from 1935 to 1939 is figured at 100 for comparison.

Dairy Prices Decline

Other figures from the index:

In mid-February, consumers goods and services used by families in large cities were 17.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 51.6 per cent above the January 1, 1941, level.

Retail food prices in large cities dropped 0.8 per cent between mid-January and mid-February and were 2.09 per cent below the mid-November record high of 187.7. A seasonal drop of 6.5 per cent in egg prices was accompanied by a 3.6 per cent decline for dairy products and lower prices for meats, fish and poultry.

Fresh fruit and vegetable prices advanced 2.08 per cent on the average during the month. Green beans increased 35 per cent and lettuce 13 per cent. Coffee and sugar continued to advance.

Clothing prices advanced for the 44th consecutive month, and were 1.1 per cent higher in mid-February than in mid-January. They have risen almost 80 per cent since August, 1939.

Women's clothing advanced sharply between mid-January and mid-February. Higher prices were reported for cotton house dresses, rayon dresses, hosiery and undergarments, reflecting earlier increases in manufacturers' prices. Men's suits and top coats and work clothing also went up in most cities. Footwear rose 1.2 per cent during the month.

House furnishings increased 0.6 per cent between mid-January and mid-February. Washing machines, gas stoves and floor coverings continued their rise. Higher prices for gasoline, newspapers, motion pic-

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ture admissions, and beauty shop services helped to boost prices in the miscellaneous goods and services group 0.1 per cent.

Rents And Fuel

The rent index, based on rent changes in six cities, rose 0.1 per cent to 108.9 on February 15. Rents advanced 0.3 per cent in Memphis and New Orleans, and 0.4 per cent in Washington since last September. Philadelphia experienced a rent boost of 0.4 per cent since last August.

Fuel, electricity and ice costs rose 0.2 per cent on the average. A rate change in Philadelphia boosted costs to domestic consumers by 11 per cent. A reduction in rates in Denver lowered electricity costs there by 21 per cent.

N. Y. Group Fights U. S. Housing Bill

Long-Range Legislation Called 'Inflationary'

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Commerce and Industry Association of New York today criticized the Taft-Ellender-Wagner long-range housing legislation as "a very bad bill" and "inflationary."

Thomas A. Holden, an association director, told the Senate Banking Committee that the measure "assumes that the Federal government shall become the all-wise guardian and mentor of all the people with respect to their housing needs."

Joseph H. Deckman, representing the National Home and Property Owners Foundation, said the legislation embraced "an experiment into state socialism." He called it "primarily a public housing bill."

George M. Englar, of Baltimore, president of the National Apartment Owners Association, declared the bill "would only give us more bureaus, red tape, more government in business, and fewer houses."

George W. West, United States Chamber of Commerce construction chairman, told the committee, "we hold no brief for slums, but we cannot agree with the proponents of this legislation that the way to improvement is to set up an elaborate and expensive establishment in Washington to administer large Federal subsidies."

The measure calls for a $6,000,000,000 Federal outlay over the next forty-five years, Mr. West said, but its net accomplishment for low-income families would be to provide only 500,000 low-rent dwellings.

LaGuardia Urges Rent-Control Extension

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Former Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York appealed today for at least one more year of Federal rent controls without change in the present system.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee, LaGuardia also urged:

1. Continued priorities and restrictions on use of building materials, channeling the materials into housing and emergency repair work until at least 1,500,000 new dwelling units have been built.

2. Continued preference to veterans in housing.

LaGuardia said the Government must step in and provide low-rent housing for 30 per cent of the population.

Representative Smith (R., Ohio) took issue, contending that such an idea amounts to socialism.

LaGuardia replied that his view was similar to expressions by Senator Taft (R., Ohio). Smith replied Taft did not speak for most of the people of Ohio on that subject.

Senator Buck Optimistic

Senator Buck (R., Del.) forecast that the Senate Banking Committee would approve a bill he plans to offer to extend rent controls until next February 29.

Worked out by a subcommittee which Buck heads, the measure would designate Housing Expediter Frank Creedon as national rent administrator to enforce the controls. In this role, Creedon would succeed the OPA, which expires June 30.

Buck said the proposal drops two features of a previous subcommittee bill which members of the main committee rejected. These were (1) enforcement by the courts and (2) an across-the-board increase in rent ceilings.

Under the new bill, Creedon would appoint rent advisory boards for each of the 600 OPA rent areas with the guidance of state governors.

The boards could recommend the lifting of controls or rent adjustments in entire areas. Their findings would become effective unless overruled by Creedon with 30 days.

Buck Forecasts Rent Curb Passage

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SENATE WEIGHS PLAN TO INCREASE SUGAR ALLOTMENT

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Supporters of legislation to extend sugar rationing through March, 1948, won an initial victory today when the Senate refused to table a proposal assuring each person 35 to 50 pounds of sugar this year.

The roll call vote was 48 to 26.

A further vote is required for adoption or rejection of the amendment offered by Senator Tobey (R-NH). The amount of sugar available to each person in 1946 was 25 pounds.

Housewives to Benefit

Meanwhile Secretary of Agriculture Anderson informed the Senate that any extra sugar availale this year—up to 50 pounds per person—would go to housewives ahead of industrial users.

Anderson's views were disclosed in a letter which Senator Flanders (R-Vt) read to the Senate as he urged a one-year extension of rationing and price controls. Tentative plans call for 35 pounds of table sugar this year per ration book, an increase of 10 pounds over 1946.

Flanders also disclosed that former President Herbert Hoover told him over the telephone that Anderson is the best informed official on sugar supply. He said Hoover described Anderson as a "man of complete honesty and ability."

The Vermont senator said he telephoned to ask Hoover's opinion on continuance of sugar controls and on accepting advice of Anderson. He quoted Hoover as saying he is not sufficiently familiar with facts to pass on lifting controls, but that if they are removed sugar export controls should be retained.

Flanders said some extra sugar would be diverted for preservation of perishable foods such as condensed milk and fruits.

Specific Prices On Sugar Planned

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The OPA announced today that it will establish specific dollar-and-cent retail ceilings prices on sugar and rice on about April 15.

Since last October, dealers have computed their own ceiling prices on the basis of permitted "mark-ups" over their costs.

OPA said the change is being made because "the consumer has inadequate information concerning the exact ceiling prices "where the dealer computes his own ceiling." It said the new ceilings will be uniform for types of stores in each pricing area and are to be computed by the OPA regional offices.

OPA MAY DROP 'MINOR' SUITS

Would Speed Prosecution of 'Flagrant' Cases.

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—The OPA may toss out nearly 8,000 "minor" price control cases to speed up prosecution of suits against "flagrant violators and black market operators" involving more than $75,000,000 in possible damages. William E. Remy, deputy OPA commissioner for enforcement, stated that Congress will be asked for informal approval of the plan, which calls for:

1. An intensive drive to wind up prosecution of about 800 criminal cases, 1,872 cases involving overcharges in which damages totaling $65,913,000 are claimed, and about 2,600 cases involving violation of meat controls which have held up payment of more than $11,500,000 in Government subsidy payments.

2. Granting amnesty to about 7,803 defendants in "minor" cases, including those accused of making overcharges totaling up to $3,000.

All these 13,075 pending cases involve reported violations of OPA regulations governing commodities and services on which controls were ended last November. They do not include "several thousand" involving rent, sugar and rice controls.

"Even if we don't get congressional approval," Remy said, "we'll have to go ahead and drop some of the cases, for we don't have the staff nor the money to continue them. We have the right to knock them out in the public interest, but we'd like Congress to approve it."

A general amnesty bill covering all violations involving decontrolled commodities and services has been introduced in the House by Representative Harris (D.-Ark.), Remy said. No hearings have yet been held on that bill. Opposing general amnesty, Remy said it would be "unfair" both to defendants who have been fined or paid damages and to dealers who abided by the regulations, and would "make enforcement of present regulations harder." Further, he said, the amount of money involved is "important." He estimated it would take "one to two years" to complete action in the suits OPA intends to follow through. However, since OPA is scheduled to die June 30, agency officials said the prosecutions may be turned over to the Justice Department.

FBI HEAD ASSAILS RED FIFTH COLUMN

Communists Directed Via 'Paris-Moscow Pipeline,' He Tells Probers.

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) In a thunderous scene a congressional committee ejected the general secretary of the Communist party from a hearing today and later heard FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover denounce the Communists as a "fifth column."

Eugene Dennis was ousted by the House Committee on unAmerican Activities because he refused to give any other name but Eugene Dennis. He also refused to tell where or when he was born.

Both Hoover and Robert E. Stripling, the committee's chief investigator, said Dennis was born as Francis Eugene Waldron and has used many aliases.

Fraudulent Passports Cited

Stripling said the aliases have been used in getting "fraudulent passports."

Hoover testified:

1. That the Communists are directed "from Paris with a very definite pipeline into Moscow" and that they are a present danger to this country in the event of war with a Communist nation.

2. That he has "grave doubts" as to the wisdom of making martyrs out of Communists by outlawing them. Also, he said the law might later be ruled unconstitutional.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce also told the committee it questions the wisdom of outlawing the party. The Daughters of the American Revolution favored outlawing it.

Dennis, a man with pink cheeks, neat mustache, and red necktie, appeared at his own request to oppose the bills that would outlaw Communists.

He never mentioned the bills because the committee insisted he tell his former name and he replied that such questions were "irrelevant and incompetent."

Appearing at an afternoon session of the committee, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, testified that the Communist party in this country is a "fifth column," far better organized than were Nazi fifth columns in Europe prior to the war.

"Communism in reality is not a political party," he said. "It is a way of life—an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic and, like an epidemic, quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the nation."

FERGUSON NEW LILIENTHAL FOE

Michigan Senator To Vote Against Atomic Group Head

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) came out today against confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, calling him a crusader for "big government" who has proved himself "indifferent to Communists."

In a Senate speech announcing his voting intention, Ferguson cited statements and actions from Lilienthal's career as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said these showed Lilienthal should not be approved now to head the Atomic Control Board.

Ferguson was the twenty-seventh Senator to announce against Lilienthal. However, 49, or more than a majority, have stated they are supporting him.

Convinced He Is No Communist

While saying he is convinced that Lilienthal is not a Communist, the Michigan lawmaker contended he made an error in his judgment when he "brushed aside as of no consequence" the presence of a small number of Communists in TVA.

"Communist minorities are different than ordinary minority groups," Ferguson said. "Indifference to Communists is not excusable, because of their tactics and because of the destructive nature of their movement. The smallness of their number bears no relation to their effectiveness and to the damage they can do.

"Certainly this would be the case in atomic energy development."

Although conceding that Lilienthal is sincere in his belief, Ferguson said he is convinced the nominee is a man "who would push big government until government dominated the lives and property of all its people."

Labeled "Social-Aristocrat"

"A new name is needed to describe men like Mr. Lilienthal," he said. "His philosophy is what might be called 'social-aristocrat'.

"It is socialist because he believes in Government ownership and controls. It is aristocratic because he believes that experts should be the new governing class."

Ferguson said men such as Lilienthal are impatient with Congress

and the legislatures, and put up with them only because they need them to win broad powers.

What Ferguson Fears

"It is a gesture to get popular support just as the Nazi plebiscites were gestures of popular support, but otherwise meaningless," he declared.

Ferguson said the people demanded that control of atomic energy be taken away from the military and placed in civilian hands, because they were "fearful of the military frame of mind."

"Well," Ferguson said, "I'm fearful of the authoritarian frame of mind—of the people who would push Government ownership, planning, management and control over our lives. I am convinced that no matter how good his intentions may be, Mr. Lilienthal falls within that group."

Dennis—Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.)—I want you to answer the question.

Dennis—Did you ask any other witnesses that question?

Thomas—We're asking it of you.

Dennis—The color of my hair is gray. I'm in my early 40's——

Thomas—No, no, no. We don't want that. No, no. Mr. Stripling, serve a subpoena on this man. He's through for the day. You're excused.

Capitol police crowded around. One seized Dennis by the arm, as Stripling knifed through with the subpoena.

Basis For Challenge

Dennis told reporters he challenged the committee's authority to issue the subpoena for these three reasons:

First, the Congress of the United States has not specified exactly the authority of this committee.

Second, the Communist party and communism are not un-American and do not come under the jurisdiction of this committee.

Third, this committee is unlawfully constituted, at least one member seated there unlawfully holds his office—namely, Mr. Rankin (D., Miss.), who legally cannot be seated under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

To Hear FBI Chief

The committee arranged to hear later FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's ideas on outlawing the party, a move which Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach already has advocated.

President Truman told a news conference today that Schwellenbach was speaking for himself in making the proposal at recent hearings on labor legislation. The Chief Executive gave that reply to a question whether Schwellenbach acted on behalf of the Administration. He added that he had no comment on the proposal itself.

Dr. Emerson Schmidt, secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce Committee on Communism preceded Dennis as a witness. He opposed the measure, saying it would only drive many of the party's activities underground.

Dismissal Applauded

Dennis appeared at the hearing wearing a dull red necktie, a blue shirt and gray suit. Applause swept through the committee room when Thomas said he was through. Cries arose of, "Take him out, take him out."

Time after time, Dennis had insisted to the committee that it was "quite irrelevant and incompetent" whether he ever had used any other name. All the committee could get out of him was that he had gone by the name of Dennis for a "great, great many years."

A pipe in one hand, Dennis pointed a finger at committee members and demanded their names when they tossed questions at him.

Promises Truth

When Stripling asked him point blank whether Dennis is his real name or party name he replied:

"I am known as Eugene Dennis. Whether my name is Smith or Jones or Cohen, my testimony will be valid and the truth."

Dennis turned on Stripling at one point, demanding politely but loudly, "Who are you, please?"

Stripling gave his name and identified himself as chief investigator.

"Oh, I see, a member of the old Dies committee," Dennis remarked scornfully.

As for the matter of passports, Dennis said it had no bearing on the hearings whether "I may or may not have taken out a passport under X, Y or Z."

Stripling told reporters later that Dennis can be cited for contempt if he fails to appear April 9.

He said Dennis was born in Seattle in 1905 as Francis Eugene Waldron. Since then, Stripling said, he has been known as Francis Xavier Waldron, Jr., Frank Waldron, Eugene Dennis, F. E. W. Dennis, Gene Dennis, Paul Eugene Waldron and simply as "Milton."

Dennis brought with him a nineteen-page statement, but the committee refused to accept it after his dismissal. Various Communist publications were distributed in the hearing room before he appeared. One was the party's constitution.

Schmidt told the committee that outlawing the party might conceivably make it more effective.

Wants It Registered

He suggested, instead, that the Justice Department "rule officially" that the party is an agency of a foreign power and subject to the Voorhis and Logan acts.

The Voorhis Act requires the registration of foreign agents, with a full statement of their activities, revenues, expenditures and membership lists.

The Logan Act prohibits attempts by United States citizens or foreign agents to influence relations between this country and any foreign government.

Rankin's View

Some members predicted the committee might reject proposals to destroy the party in favor of other measures.

One suggestion favored by Thomas was to strengthen the FBI.

Red Party Chief Refuses Right Name, Ousted As Witness

MAR 1947

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist party, was dismissed abruptly as a witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee today after he refused repeatedly to give his real name.

Robert E. Stripling, chief committee investigator, handed Dennis a subpoena to return before the committee April 9. Dennis took it in his hand.

Stripling told reporters Dennis accepted the subpoena. Dennis told reporters he did not and "that you will find it on the floor of the committee room."

Requested Appearance

Dennis said he challenged the authority of this committee to issue a subpoena. He had requested a chance to testify on bills to outlaw the Communist party. He had been allotted two hours and he was sworn under oath to tell the truth.

Committee members hammered at him time after time to give his real name. Stripling said there was "considerable evidence that he has used a number of names both in procuring of fraudulent passports and party activities."

Clash Develops

The blowup came when Stripling asked: "When and where were you born?"

Dislikes Ouster By Fund Slash, Truman Says

Washington, March 26 (AP)—President Truman declared today he did not like the practice of dismissing a Federal officeholder by cutting off funds for his salary.

The President made that comment in response to news conference questions about congressional moves to bar salary appropriations for Conciliation Service Director Edga. L. Warren and his top aides.

Asked if he considered this proper procedure, he said that while he was a member of Congress he did not like the practice generally.

Veto Held No Remedy

Mr. Truman promised to discuss the measure eliminating Warren's salary when it reaches his desk, but he agreed with one reporter that a veto of one appropriation bill could not restore the salary of any official.

As the President spoke, the House passed by voice vote and without debate a bill appropriating $243,255,607 to meet the cost of pay raises granted Federal employés by the last Congress.

The money supplements appropriations previously made for the various departments for the current fiscal year ending June 30.

Allotments Listed

The allotments by departments: Post Office, $176,642,400; Veterans' Administration, $48,292,500; Legislative Branch, $3,977,711; Judiciary, $1,763,996; Executive Office of the President, $479,950; Federal Works Agency, $4,321,100; miscellaneous independent offices, $3,571,150; District of Columbia Government, $4,226,800.

Stinging from a Democratic contention that their highly publicized economy drive "has bogged down," House Republican fiscal managers put fresh steam today behind their determination to slash Government spending.

"We Republicans are determined to do our job, and if the administrators cannot give efficient service on the appropriations granted, then we manifestly need new administrators," was the ultimatum issued by Representative Taber (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Taunted By Gore

Taber's statement followed a claim by Representative Gore (D., Tenn.) that Republican budget cutting so far has fallen far short of the rate necessary to accomplish the promised sixteen per cent, $6,000,000,000 reduction.

With a little more than 40 per cent of the President's $37,500,000,000 budget for the fiscal year 1948 already disposed of by the House, Gore said, reductions have been less than one per cent if "phonies" are not considered and slightly over six per cent "if you consider the phonies."

But Taber pointed to yesterday's passage of a $1,684,586,700 appropriation for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency as evidence that Republicans not only intend to "cut to the bone" but to dismiss agency heads they do not regard as suitable.

The bill's total was $78,825,520 below budget estimates and, coupled with the already-passed Treasury-Post Office supply bill, brought to $975,898,270 the budget reductions voted by the House this year.

Paul T. Culbertson Shifted To Madrid Post

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The State Department announced today the assignment of Paul T. Culbertson, veteran chief of its Western European Affairs Division, to be charge d'affaires at Madrid, succeeding Philip Bonsal.

The announcement was accompanied by a statement that no change was involved in this Government's attitude toward the authoritarian regime of Generalissimo Franco. The attitude is one of opposition.

There has been no United States Ambassador in Madrid since the departure of Norman Armour in 1945. The United States delegation supported a United Nations General Assembly resolution last year calling on all United Nations members to recall their ambassadors and ministers from Spain.

TRUMAN TO NAME NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) President Truman opened the way today for an almost entirely new American diplomatic lineup in the Soviet satellite states of eastern Europe with the disclosure that Ambassador Richard C. Patterson will not return to his post in Yugoslavia.

The announcement at the White House news conference followed by a day the resignation of Arthur Bliss Lane as ambassador to Warsaw.

Lane explained he wants to speak freely on the "present tragedy of Poland."

The United States already was without full diplomatic representation in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania, Balkan states which like Poland take their cue from Moscow.

Posts to be Filled Shortly

Successors to Patterson and Lane will be appointed shortly, the President said. He thereby put an end to speculation that their posts might be left vacant indefinitely as a result of continuing friction in relations with Yugoslavia and Poland.

Diplomatic vacancies in Romania and Bulgaria, where this government currently is represented only by secondary officials, likewise may be filled soon. There have been no hints, however, of intent to resume relations soon with Albania. These came to an end with the withdrawal of an American mission last fall.

Patterson has been in the United States since last November. He has stirred criticism in the Yugoslav press since his return with a series of "off the record lectures" on Marshal Tito's government.

The lectures were the subject of inquiries to the State department last month from Yugoslav Ambassador Slava Kosanovic. He was told, officials indicated, that Mr. Patterson was speaking as a private citizen and that the lectures did not represent this government's official view. The officials said there was no formal Yugoslav protest.

PLEA IS RENEWED BY YUGOSLAVIA FOR U. S. GRAIN

MAY 1947

WASHINGTON, March 26—(AP) Once rebuffed, Yugoslavia renewed a plea to the United States today for 250,000 tons of grain and potatoes to tide it over until the summer harvest.

Ambassador Sava Kosanovic told Undersecretary William L. Clayton that Yugoslavia's present average diet of 1,240 calories would have to be reduced to 642 calories unless these foods are supplied in the next four months.

Charges 'Confusion'

Kosanovic said he undertook in the talk with Clayton to clear up "some of the confusion" he said resulted from last week's State department announcement rejecting a Yugoslav plea for a food allotment at least before May or June.

In a blunt statement, the department served notice Yugoslavia could expect no share of a proposed $350,000,000 relief program. It noted that Yugoslavia has exported food and said the Yugoslav government would have to show determination to distribute supplies "efficiently and without discrimination."

(The department did not say so, but there have been charges that the Communist-controlled Yugoslav government exported grain to Romania and Albania, primarily for political purposes).

Terms Accusations 'Absurd'

The ambassador told reporters that foreign observers who witnessed distribution of UNRRA supplies agreed that charges that food was used for political purposes were "absurd."

He said although Yugoslava had negotiated to export food, none would be shipped before the late summer harvest. A shipment of 20,000 tons of grain from Yugoslavia to Romania, he said, was actually a loan which is being repaid.

"Our general economic situation is good compared to other countries," he said. "We have no inflation and no black market and the whole nation is working hard on reconstruction. But we have to have food from abroad for the time being."

Kosanovic said 200,000 tons of grain and 50,000 tons of potatoes are needed.

30. 24-8771

NIMITZ CALLS U.S. PREPARED

Admiral Tells Senators It Is Ready For Any Attack

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Assurance that the Navy, Army and Air Forces have detailed plans to meet any surprise attack on the United States came today from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The Navy's top-ranking officer told the Senate Armed Services Committee about "comprehensive, integrated and complex defense" plans as he added his support to the army-navy unification bill asked by President Truman.

"I am delighted to hear that," Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) told Nimitz. "It will give the country a feeling of confidence."

Bridges told Nimitz that Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, has testified there is no overall plan for defending the nation and will not be until the Army, Navy and Air Forces are under a single secretary of national defense provided by the unification bill.

Plans Constantly Revised

Nimitz, who led the Pacific Fleet in the victory over Japan, told the senators that as soon as that fight ended the joint army-navy chiefs of staff began work on defense plans that were constantly revised to fit the "complex international situation."

He said these include a joint defense plan for the United States and Canada against any attack from that direction; separate plans for Alaska and the Mariannas in the far Pacific; bases for military, naval and air forces, and everything from a local domestic emergency to another major war.

Nimitz said the general purpose of all these plans is to "keep the ravages of war and areas of conflict as far removed from" the continental United States as possible.

He agreed with Patterson and other army, navy and air force spokesmen who have preceded him that under unification these plans could be "expedited and facilitated."

Opposed Bill Year Ago

"I don't think you can write the complete ticket now," the Admiral advised lawmakers as they questioned him about safeguarding the Marines and navy air power, or protecting navy appropriations under the fused single department.

Last year Nimitz and other navy leaders protested that a somewhat similar merger bill would "sink the Navy" and endanger its Marines and Air Forces.

"Are you perfectly satisfied with the bill as it is?" asked Senator Maybank (D., S.C.).

"I am," Nimitz replied.

"Are you asking amendments?" Maybank pressed.

Wants Bill Unchanged

Nimitz said he is not because the present bill is a compromise of conflicting navy, army and air force views and any changes might throw their agreement "out of balance."

Nimitz assured senators he has no fears about overall powers of the proposed single secretary who would direct subordinate secretaries of Navy, Army and Air Forces.

"He will have just as much and just as little authority as the President gives him," he said, adding that no president could avoid major decisions regarding the armed forces.

ACHESON ASKS RADIO SETUP

Proposes U.S. Foundation For Overseas Broadcasts

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, asked Congress today to set up an "International Broadcasting Foundation of the Unite dStates" to direct the broadcast of American foreign language radio programs overseas.

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, said one advantage would be that casual foreign listeners would be less likely to interpret teh broadcast—now beamed abroad in 25 languages—as official United States policy.

He said it would also eliminate any question on the nonpartisan character of the broadcasts.

Asailed As Monopoly

The proposal, described by Acheson as having the blessing of Gen. George Marshall, Secretary of State, drew quick fire from Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, in New York.

Lemmon termed it a "new form of Government monopoly" and an automatic death blow to "all American private enterprise in the field of international broadcasting, now and in the future."

He said in a statement it would forms of free expression, such as the press and motion pictures."

Acheson proposed that the Foundation be directed by a fourteen man board named by the President, including the Secretary of State. It would take over all overseas programs now directed by the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

FBI Investigating Newsprint 'Plot'

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The Justice Department disclosed today that the FBI is investigating "complaints of a conspiracy among newsprint manufacturers operating in Canada" and said it expects "to proceed further by means of grand jury subpoenas."

Attorney General Clark ordered the investigating and it has been underway "several months," the department said.

News of the investigation first came from Senator Hill (D., Ala.), who released a letter from Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, anti-trust chief, saying that grand jury action is expected "in the near future."

"Voluntary Plan"

The printing industry has complained for months of a newsprint shortage and the Senate's Small Business Committee recently summoned producers and publishers to a series of conferences seeking a voluntary solution.

Hill said he was "not optimistic over the co-called 'voluntary plan.'" He quoted Berge as writing him:

"For the past several months we have been investigating complaints of a conspiracy among newsprint manufacturers operating in Canada to restrain trade into the United States. These manufacturers, including subsidiaries of American firms, supply approximately 80 per cent of the United States newsprint demand."

Hill said that monopolistic practices of the newsprint industry are forcing small publishers to the wall," and that he was "pressing for thorough and vigorous investigation by the anti-trust division."

"Small printers and publishers are being frozen out by long-term contracts favoring big accounts," he said.

Search Told Of In N.Y.

New York, March 26 (AP)—A spokesman for a leading paper company said today that FBI agents had visited all paper companies in New York in the last 30 days and completed an inspection of their records. No findings were reported.

Publishers Give Newsprint Plan To Senate Body

Pledge Aid to All General Papers, Propose Board to Investigate Others' Lack

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—A committee of leading publishers, appointed two weeks ago to examine the question of voluntary better distribution of newsprint, submitted to the Senate Small Business Subcommittee today a report which:

1. "Reaffirmed the voluntary undertaking of the publishers to do all in their power through local associations and otherwise to see that all newspapers of general circulation, dailies and weeklies, obtain sufficient newsprint to continue to publish."

2. Proposed creation of a committee of seven, to include paper manufacturers, paper jobbers and others, to investigate "distress" cases of fraternal, religious, labor, civic and other publications.

Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, chairman, said that the Senate Subcommittee favored the idea and that a meeting would be held in Washington next Wednesday to which heads of each group would be invited. He congratulated the newspaper publishers "for their voluntary co-operation in a very creditable way."

Senator Capehart said also that the subcommittee will hold hearings next month on labor problems of weekly and small daily newspapers.

He told a news conference that he has received "hundreds and hundreds of letters" concerning "the high cost of labor, the high cost of operating weeklies and small dailies, reports of their help moving to the cities, inability to get help, and lack of apprenticeships in the printing field."

The subcommittee has been looking into the difficulties newspapers are having in getting sufficient printing paper. At its request leading publishers met with the group and named the committee which reported today.

The complete text of the report:

"We reaffirm the voluntary undertaking of the publishers to do all in their power through local associations and otherwise to see that all newspapers of general circulation, dailies and weeklies, obtain sufficient newsprint to continue to publish.

"With respect to other publications included under Section 521 of the postal laws and regulations, the committee is of the view that newpaper publishers cannot undertake to provide newsprint for such users. However, we are willing and desirous to co-operate with the manufacturers, paper jobbers and magazines to assist in resolving any difficulty due to a newsprint shortage involving publications coming under Section 521.

"To this end, we recommend an over-all committee of seven which in addition to newspapers should include representatives of the above-mentioned groups.

"Such committee would investigate any cases of distress involving newsprint to uncover the causes and to seek a solution.

"This committee believes that the records of the Senate Small Business Subcommittee show that distress situations have arisen almost invariably from circumstances where a newsprint mill has been taken out of production or converted to the manufacture of another type of paper; or when a merchant or jobber has diverted tonnage from a regular customer, sometimes in order to obtain a higher price or to secure some one whom he considers a more desirable customer. It is a problem which the entire paper industry, including its customers, must attempt to solve, and not any one segment.

"This committee suggests the inclusion of manufacturer, jobber and magazine representatives because in its opinion adjustment of the problem is dependent upon increased newsprint production and/or improved distribution of it, the solution of which lies mainly with the entire group. Representatives of magazines are suggested because of the number of them which use newsprint and because a diversion of newsprint mills to magazine types of paper has contributed to the present situation.

It is the thought of this committee that assistance, information and guidance from all groups may materially help solve the current problem.

"A very important contribution to the over-all supply of newsprint was made by publishers who invested substantial amounts of capital in the establishment of new mills and machines, the output of which is used by themselves and other newspapers. Had this not been done, these publishers would now be taking their needs out of a much smaller available supply. This contribution, however, has not kept pace with the diversion of newsprint mills to other paper. The committee feels that further steps in the development of newsprint mills should be encouraged.

"JULIUS OCHS ADLER,
'New York Times,' chairman.
"E. M. ANTRIM,
'Chicago Tribune.'
"STUART M. CHAMBERS.
'St. Louis Post-Ditspatch.'
"J. D. GORTATOWSKY,
Hearst Newspapers.
"R. A. HUBER,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers.
"JOHN S. KNIGHT,
Knight Newspapers.
"CHARLES E. MOREAU,
National Editorial Association.
"RICHARD W. SLOCUM,
'Philadelphia Bulletin.'
"FRANK E. TRIPP,
Gannett Newspapers."

NEWS FREEDOM HELD IN DANGER

MAR 1947

Commission Lists 3 Reasons After Three-Year Study

Chicago, March 26 (AP)—A special commission of educators and others declare after a three-year study that America's freedom of the press is in danger.

Included in the study, financed by grants of $200,000 from Time, Inc., and of $15,000 from the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., are newspapers, radio, motion pictures, magazines and books. All of these media are referred to by the commission as "the press."

The commission, headed by Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, gives three reasons:

1. The development of the press as an instrument of mass communication "has greatly decreased the proportion of the people who can express their opinions and ideas through the press."

'Stage In The Long Struggle'

2. "The few" able to use the press "have not provided a service adequate to the needs of society."

3. They "have engaged from time to time in practices which society condemns."

However, the danger is not so great, the commission says, that "freedom will be swept away overnight," and "the present crisis is simply a stage in the long struggle for free expression."

The report is in the form of a 139-page book, "A Free and Responsible Press," to be issued tomorrow by the University of Chicago Press.

The report says the "number of units" in the communications industry has declined, with the opportunities for newcomers in those fields "strictly limited."

'Excellence Unsurpassed'

If the "concentrations of power" in the press become "so powerful that they are a threat to democracy," the commission says, there is a risk of Government control and of a "long step" toward totalitarianism.

But it declares "the American press is less venal and less subservient to political and economic pressure than that of many other countries . . . and the leading organs . . . have achieved a standard of excellence unsurpassed anywhere in the world."

In summarizing its criticisms of the press, the commission says:

"The news is twisted by the emphasis on firstness, on the novel and sensational; by the personal interest of owners; and by pressure groups.

'The Greatest Danger'

"Too much of the regular output of the press consists of a miscellaneous succession of stories and images which have no relation to the typical lives of real people anywhere.

"Too often the result is meaningless, flatness, distortion and the perpetuation of misunderstanding among widely scattered groups. . . .

"When we look at the press as a whole . . . we must conclude that it is not meeting the needs of our society. The commission believes that this failure of the press is the greatest danger to its freedom."

The commission makes thirteen recommendations as to what can be done to improve the press.

It urges "that the constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the

press be recognized as including the radio and motion pictures."

Would Change The Law

The Government, it says, should "maintain competition among large units through the anti-trust laws" but use those laws only "sparingly" to break up such units. "Where concentration is necessary," it says, the Government should try to see that "the public gets the benefit."

The commission suggests legislation by which a party injured by libel might obtain a "retraction or a restatement of the facts by the offender or an opportunity to reply."

It would change the law to allow "expressions in favor of revolutionary changes" in the Government where "there is no clear and present danger that violence will result."

It says the Government should have the right "to inform the people in regard to its program or to supplement and correct the picture of this country which . . . results from misinformation or lack of information."

Advertising Plan For Radio

The commission also recommends that the press "be hospitable to ideas and attitudes" different from its own and present them to the public as meriting attention; that it finance new "literary, artistic or intellectual" activities for "serious minorities," engage in "mutual self-criticism," and "use every means that can be devised to increase the competence" of its staff.

Schools of journalism, it says, should give their students "the broadest and most liberal training." Radio is urged to take control of its programs away from advertisers and "treat advertising as it is treated by the best newspapers."

It recommends that "nonprofit institutions help supply the variety, quantity, and quality of press service required," and that a "new and independent agency" be established to study and report annually on what the press is doing.

Other Commission Members

Members of the commission besides Hutchins are:

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., vice chairman, professor of law at Harvard University; Professors John M. Clark, of Columbia University; John Dickinson, of the University of Pennsylvania; William E. Hocking, of Harvard; Harold D. Lasswell, of Yale; Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and Reinhold Neibuhr, of Union Theological Seminary.

Also, Robert Redfield, of the University of Chicago; Arthur M. Schlesinger, of Harvard; Archibald MacLeish, formerly Assistant Secretary of State; Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College.

The commission also is issuing studies on each of the five media.

Probers' Demands Met By Howard Hughes

Washington, March 26 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said tonight he had withdrawn a Senate subpoena for Howard Hughes, Hollywood movie maker and airplane manufacturer, after Hughes agreed to disclose records and accounts on two experimental aircraft built for the Government.

Brewster, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said the two planes have already cost the Government more than $40,000,000. He said Hughes previously had refused to make all the records available to a committee investigator on the West Coast.

GREEN SEES TRUMAN

Washington, March 26 (A. P.).—An American Federation of Labor delegation told President Truman today that four-power control of Germany is a "colossal failure." The group headed by William Green, A. F. of L. president, also expressed opposition to permitting a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions to visit Japan.

"We pointed out that this Federation of Trade Unions is directly controlled by communism," Green told reporters afterward. He said that the War Department gave the Federation delegation "a green light" after Gen. MacArthur had denied it permission to visit Japan.

In a statement, Green said that he and George Meany, secretary-treasurer, and David Dubinsky, vice-president of the A. F. of L., told the President: "Establishment of a central government for Gerany, pending the completion of a permanent peace treaty, should be attempted as rapidly as possible."

LOAN BIDS EXCEED BANK'S RESOURCES

Washington, March 26.—Foreign loan applications at the World Bank have climbed to $2,300,000,000, three times the bank's present resources.

John J. McCloy, new president of the bank, took a look at the institution's portfolio and loan requests and reported that eight governments have thus far sought loans for reconstruction or development funds. To meet all loan requests the bank would have to borrow some $1,600,000,000 from the public.

The largest loan request—$500,000,000—comes from France, the second largest—$350,000,000—from Czecho-Slovakia. Both countries plan to use the proceeds, if the loans are granted, to purchase raw materials for domestic industries and construction and transportation equipment. France plans to use a large part of its loan for fuel and public utilities equipment.

The World Bank now has resources of only $562,000,000. An additional call of 5 per cent of the bank's capital has been authorized. When this capital is paid in resources will total $721,000,000.

Other governments which have made loan applications are Chile, Denmark, Iran, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Poland.

Greece has informed the bank it plans to submit an application.

Wheeler Heads U.S. Unit For World Wool Parley

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP). Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson designated today Leslie A. Wheeler to head the five-man United States delegation to a thirteen-nation wool conference in London beginning March 31. Mr. Wheeler is director of the Agriculture Department's foreign agricultural relations. The conference will study problems of wool production, consumption and trade.

Meanwhile, the House Agriculture Committee approved a resolution continuing the domestic wool price support program until the end of 1948.

In order to get rid of huge stocks it has on hand, the measure will allow the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell its wool at below the parity price, which on Feb. 15 was 40.4 cents a pound. The support price will remain between 41.6 and 42.4 cents a pound, where it has been since the buying program began in 1943.

Note Dropped With Nagasaki A-Bomb Returned To Authors

Berkeley, Cal., March 26 (AP)—A letter written by three American scientists and dropped along with atomic bomb on Nagasaki in the hope of persuading Japan to surrender has been returned to its authors, they disclosed today.

The missive was composed on the spur of the moment by Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, one of the atom-bomb scientists, on Tinian Island a few hours before the bombing, and addressed to Prof. R. Sagane, a Japanese researcher who once had worked in the United States.

A Copy To Each Transmitter

It asked Sagane to warn the Japanese general staff that Nippon would be showered with atom bombs unless surrender was immediate.

A copy of the letter was attached to each of three sondes or radio transmitters, lowered by parachute to record the bomb's blast wave. It was designated as being from three of Sagane's scientific acquaintances in America. They were Alvarez, Dr. Robert Serber and Dr. Phillip Morrison, but they were not named in the message.

It urged Sagane to tell Japan's leaders that their country would face "total annihilation of all your cities," if the war continued, and that "unless Japan surrenders at once this rain of atomic bombs will continue manyfold in fury."

Letter Reached Sagane

A year later, Dr. G. W. Fox, professor of physics at Iowa State College, who was in Japan on a scientific mission, wrote Alvarez that the letter had been delivered to Sagane on October 1, 1945, six weeks after the Japanese agreement to surrender. A Japanese admiral had told Sagane about it.

Whether the letter hastened Japan's submission never was determined, but the Nipponese proclaimed their willingness to quit a week after the Nagasaki blast.

U.S. To Sell 137 Ships To British For Cash

Washington, March 26 (AP)—The Maritime Commission tonight announced it has approved immediate cash sale of 30 merchant ships to the British Government and 107 to shipowners in Britain.

Sale of the 137 ships will bring this Government approximately $72,000,000, it said.

Russian Lack Stressed By Elliott Roosevelt

New York, March 26 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt today told the Overseas Press Club of America that Russia was "in a very bad economic condition, and her lack of manpower is a tremendous problem in her economic rebuilding."

The son of the late President said that Russia was not in a position to wage war, but "maybe in a few years, yes." In commenting on what he termed the United States "shortsighted" foreign policy, he said, "we are scared of a people that can't fight us yet."

"We are faced with a situation where the great mass of people in the United States would do anything, with honor, to preserve peace," he said. "I saw the same thing among the people in Russia. The great majority of the officials in Russia, the same as in the United States, desire to achieve peace."

French Navy Buys 3 LST's Now At Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., March 26 (AP)—The French Navy has purchased three LST's (landing ship, tanks) from the United States Government and will send crews to this country next month to sail the ships to France, naval spokesmen here disclosed today.

Officers and men to man the landing vessels will arrive at Norfolk April 8 aboard the French cruiser Montcalm.

The three ships, which are at the amphibious training base at near-by Little Creek, are now manned by skeleton crews totaling seven officers and 53 men of the French Navy, who arrived in the United States March 1.

The first of the three LST's was turned over to the French March 12, the second March 13 and the third yesterday. Naval spokesmen said no ceremony attended the transfers.

Incomplete Battleship Illinois Is Scrapped

Philadelphia, March 26 (AP)—The 45,000-ton superbattleship Illinois started out to be a sister ship to the famed U.S.S. Missouri, on whose deck the Japanese agreed to unconditional surrender terms, but now it's nothing but broken pieces of scrap.

The vessel, one quarter completed on V-J day, was scrapped at the Philadelphia naval base—the only one of six similar battleships of its type not completed. Congressional cuts in naval appropriations prompted the scrapping order from the Navy Department.

Heat Of Rocket Exhaust Set At 3,500 Degrees

Washington, March 26 (AP)—A modification of the method astronomers use in taking the temperature of a comet's tail shows that the exhaust from a rocket like the V-2 is about 3,500 degrees.

This was reported today by the Army Ordnance Corps, as a part of the research under way on the effective fueling of rockets. The temperature was arrived at by a study of wave lengths of molecular radiation.

Admiral Stone Ordered Home

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone has been ordered home from Italy preparatory to being returned to inactive duty, Navy orders revealed today. Admiral Stone, chief of the Italian military affairs section at Allied force headquarters in Rome, served from July, 1944, until last month as chief of the Allied commission which administered the Italian surrender terms. In civil life Admiral Stone, who is a naval reserve officer, was prominent in the telegraph industry. A native of Oakland, Calif., his official address is 40 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York.

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS RECEIVED LESS THAN $275,000,000 IN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT CIRCULATED AMONG THE OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

THE STATEMENT, EVIDENTLY INTENDED TO MEET SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S CHARGES THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN TAKING BILLIONS IN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, SHOWS THAT MOST OF WHAT THE U.S. IS GETTING COMES FROM EXTERNAL ASSETS OF GERMANY.

THE STATEMENT VALUED INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RECEIVED THROUGH THE INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY AT $65,000,000; CAPITAL EQUIPMENT RECEIVED DIRECTLY AT LESS THAN $10,000,000; SHIPS TAKEN OVER AT $5,000,000 AND EXTERNAL ASSETS AT BETWEEN $150,000,000 AND $250,000,000.

THE REPORT LISTED NO VALUATION FOR PATENTS TAKEN FROM GERMANY AND DECLARED THAT NO REPARATIONS HAD BEEN RECEIVED FITHER FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION OR IN THE FORM OF GOLD.

30. 24- 8773

BEVIN SUPPORTED MARSHALL'S STAND, SAYING BRITAIN NEVER COULD ACCEPT ANYTHING PLACING THE DOMINIONS IN A SECONDARY STATUS.

"FACTS OF THIS KIND CANNOT BE IGNORED IN SELECTING OUR ASSOCIATES WHO WILL WORK WITH US FOR THE PURPOSE OF PEACE," MARSHALL SAID.

MOLOTOV REPEATED HIS INSISTENCE THAT PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE BE LIMITED TO 18 STATES, OR 19 WITH ALBANIA, WHO WERE NAMED AT NEW YORK. HE AGAIN REFERRED TO THE POTSDAM PROVISIONS.

AFTER A LONG DISCUSSION, THE MINISTERS AGAIN REFERRED THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE GERMAN TREATY PROCEDURE TO THE DEPUTIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE POINT AS TO WHAT NATIONS WOULD PARTICIPATE.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT EURPTED OVER WHETHER CHINA SHOULD BE ONE OF THE INVITING POWERS TO THE CONFERENCE. MARSHALL, BIDAULT AND BEVIN SAID SHE SHOULD. MOLOTOV SAID CHINA SHOULD NOT. NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BUT THE DISCUSSIONS INDICATED CHINA WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE AS ONE OF THE PRESIDING CHAIRMAN NATIONS, BUT NOT AS ONE OF THE "INVITING" POWERS. SHE HAD THIS STATUS AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

THE MINISTERS ENGAGED IN ANOTHER LONG DEBATE ON WHAT SUBJECTS WOULD BE DISCUSSED TOMORROW. IT WAS DURING THIS TALK THAT MARSHALL EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE SESSION.

DURING THIS PHASE, IT WAS REVEALED, MOLOTOV REPLIED IN WRITING TO MARSHALL ON THE SOVIET POSITION REGARDING GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. DETAILS OF THE REPLY WERE NOT MADE KNOWN. MARSHALL SAID HE SUBMITTED HIS PAPER IN AN EFFORT TO EXPEDITE THE CONFERENCE "BUT APPARENTLY THE PURPOSE FAILED, SINCE THE SOVIET PROPOSAL IS IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES."

MOLOTOV, WHO UP TO THIS POINT HAD BEEN AGAINST PLACING GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA ON THE AGENDA FOR TOMORROW, HOLDING THAT THE TOPIC SHOULD COME LAST, SUDDENLY YIELDED AND AGREED THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE DISCUSSED TOMORROW. /NS.-(MOSCOW)-MARSHALL WARNS-

WITH RELEASE XXX ETC AS BEFORE.

RQ345PES XYY-THE WAR.

A172 MAR

MOSCOW--FIRST [redacted] (CQ) LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (A86) XXX SATISFACTORY." INS-

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS DISCLOSED LATER TO HAVE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM MOLOTOV ON THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON CHINA.

THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS WILLING TO AGREE TO SOME FORM OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION TO CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL YEARS, PROVIDED IT CAN BE ARRANGED WITHOUT FURTHER COST TO THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER.

CONTINUING REPARATIONS ARE BELIEVED TO BE A PRINCIPAL AIM OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND WESTERN DIPLOMATS BELIEVE THE KREMLIN WOULD BE WILLING TO MODIFY SOME OTHER RUSSIAN DEMANDS IN ORDER TO GET THEM.

SPECIFIC INDICATIONS OF POSSIBLE SOVIET CONCESSIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE CLEAR IN ANY OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV'S STATEMENTS TO THE COUNCIL. IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH, AFTER FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S TALK WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN, TOOK A MODERATELY OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. THE FRENCH, FOLLOWING FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT'S VISIT WITH STALIN, SEEMED TO REGARD SOVIET CONCESSION AS A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY WHEN THE CONFERENCE REACHES THE TRADING STAGE.

THE ARRIVAL HERE TODAY OR TOMORROW OF AN AUSTRIAN DELEGATION HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER KARL GRUBER WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE FRESH IMPETUS TO WORK ON THE PEACE SETTLEMENT FOR THAT COUNTRY.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND BEVIN ALSO WERE HOPEFUL OF A PROMPT RESPONSE FROM MOLOTOV TO THEIR REQUEST FOR A DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. AN AGREEMENT ON THIS POINT WOULD BREAK THE WORST DEADLOCK BLOCKING REAL PROGRESS ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

YESTERDAY'S BRIEF COUNCIL SESSION WAS MARKED BY MARSHALL'S SUGGESTION THAT THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE--NOT A GERMAN GOVERNMENT--BE REQUIRED TO ACCEPT THE TERMS OF A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN THEIR NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

ADD-MOSCOW-(MARSHALL WARNS-XYY-SESSIONS

A15

BIDAULT SUPPORTED MARSHALL, BUT BEVIN AND MOLOTOV VOICED TENTATIVE OBJECTIONS.

(THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE, A LIBERAL PARTY ORGAN WHICH USUALLY SUPPORTS THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, SAID THIS MORNING THAT IT WAS "STRONGLY RUMORED IN HIGH GOVERNMENT CIRCLES" THAT BEVIN INTENDED TO RESIGN AS FOREIGN SECRETARY ON HIS RETURN FROM MOSCOW TO TAKE OVER THE JOB OF BRITAIN'S PRODUCTION CHIEF. THE PAPER SUGGESTED HUGH DALTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AS BEVIN'S SUCCESSOR.)

JR308AES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (600)

BY WES GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS WRANGLED FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS TONIGHT WITHOUT REACHING ANY MAJOR DECISIONS, AND SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL WARNED THAT THE COUNCIL WAS BECOMING SO "ENSNARLED" THAT "REASONABLE PROGRESS IS UNFORTUNATELY REMOTE."

MARSHALL TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES, DURING THE LONGEST MEETING OF THE MINISTERS TO DATE, THAT MOST OF THE ARGUMENTS HAD BEEN ON RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT MATTERS.

THE ONLY AGREEMENT WAS TO ALLOW YUGOSLAVIA TO SEND A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY. DR.KARL GRUBER, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND A STAFF OF 12 ARRIVED DURING THE DAY FROM VIENNA.

BOTH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV OPPOSED MARSHALL'S SUGGESTION THAT NO GERMAN GOVERNMENT BE REQUIRED TO SIGN THE GERMAN PACT, BUT THAT THE PACT BE IMPOSED BY INSERTING A COMPLIANCE CLAUSE IN THE NEW REICH CONSTITUTION.

MARSHALL REPLIED THAT THE QUESTION WAS NOT URGENT, AND THAT PERHAPS THE PROPOSED GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE MIGHT LIKE TO EXPRESS ITSELF ON THE SUBJECT.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY MADE ANOTHER DETERMINED PLEA FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF ALL NATIONS WHICH DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY. MOLOTOV INSISTED THAT THE CONFERENCE BE LIMITED TO THE 18 POWERS--OR 19 INCLUDING ALBANIA--NAMED IN NEW YORK, BESIDES THE INVITING POWERS.

MARSHALL SAID HE WAS PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS THAT "OUR SOUTH AMERICAN

ALLIES," SUCH AS MEXICO, BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE. HE ALSO CITED THE CANADIAN WAR EFFORT, SAYING THAT CANADA HAD HAD 1,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS, AND THAT 400,000 CANADIANS WERE FIGHTING BY 1941, WHEN RUSSIA ENTERED THE CONFLICT.

BEVIN SUPPORTED MARSHALL'S VIEW ON THIS SUBJECT, SAYING THAT BRITAIN COULD NEVER AGREE TO PLACE HER DOMINIONS IN A SECONDARY STATUS.

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT CAME UP ON WHETHER CHINA SHOULD JOIN WITH THE OTHER FOUR MAJOR ALLIES IN ISSUING INVITATIONS TO SMALLER NATIONS TO ATTEND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL, BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT SAID CHINA SHOULD BE AN "INVITING POWER." MOLOTOV WAS AGAINST IT. IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT CHINA MAY PARTICIPATE AS ONE OF THE "PRESIDING CHAIRMEN" OF THE CONFERENCE, BUT NOT AS AN "INVITING POWER."

A14

MAR 1947

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA CAME TO LIGHT WHEN MARSHALL REFERRED TO AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN MOLOTOV AND HIMSELF ON GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA.

MARSHALL SAID HIS NOTE, WHICH ASKED ABOUT THE RUSSIAN POSITION ON THESE ASSETS, HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO MOLOTOV TO SPEED THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

"BUT APPARENTLY THE PURPOSE FAILED SINCE THE SOVIET PROPOSAL IS IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES," THE SECRETARY SAID.

DETAILS OF THE RUSSIAN REPLY HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

STILL ANOTHER DISPUTE AROSE WHEN MOLOTOV SUGGESTED THAT THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO MOSCOW BE ALLOWED TO PRESENT ITS VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF TRIESTE, WHICH WILL BECOME A FREE CITY UNDER THE PROPOSED TREATY FOR ITALY.

THE THREE WESTERN MINISTERS REPLIED THAT IF YUGOSLAVIA IS HEARD ON THE SUBJECT, ITALY WOULD ALSO HAVE TO BE HEARD.

PRIOR TO THE COUNCIL MEETING, MOLOTOV INFORMED MARSHALL BY LETTER THAT HE WOULD AGREE RELUCTANTLY TO THE SECRETARY'S PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE WRITTEN INFORMATION ON THE CHINESE QUESTION. MOLOTOV SAID HE STILL THOUGHT THAT THE BEST WAY TO EXCHANGE SUCH INFORMATION WAS BY HOLDING INFORMAL CONFERENCES INVOLVING HIMSELF, MARSHALL AND BEVIN.

MOLOTOV PREVIOUSLY HAD SUGGESTED FORMAL DISCUSSIONS, BUT BEVIN AND MARSHALL HAD DECLINED TO PARTICIPATE UNLESS CHINA WAS INVITED TO ATTEND. MARSHALL THEN PROPOSED THE EXCHANGE OF WRITTEN INFORMATION AS AN ALTERNATIVE.

MARSHALL CIRCULATED A STATEMENT AMONG THE MINISTERS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD RECEIVED LESS THAN $275,000,000 IN REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY. THIS WAS IN ANSWER TO MOLOTOV'S ALLEGATIONS THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD TAKEN $10,000,000,000 OUT OF GERMANY.

FD513PES

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

MOSCOW, MARCH 26-(AP)-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV HAS REJECTED SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL'S APPEAL FOR A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT DEFINING GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT, AND THE RESULTING DEADLOCK MAY OBSTRUCT EFFORTS TO FINISH THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION PROBABLY WILL BE SHOWN TOMORROW WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO DISCUSS THE DEFINITION OF ASSETS ON THE BASIS OF AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN SECRETARY AND THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER.

MOSCOW--FIRST

AN AUSTRIAN DELEGATION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FOREIGN MINISTER KARL GRUBER ARRIVED EARLIER TODAY TO BE AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAD BEEN FAIRLY HOPEFUL OF PROGRESS ON THE AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT, WHICH IS REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL TO THE STABILITY OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

MAR 1947

DIPLOMATS SEE THE SOVIET POSITION AS NOT NECESSARILY AIMED AT DELAYING THE TREATY BUT AS BEING ABSOLUTELY FIRM ON THE KEY QUESTION REGARDING THE MAXIMUM ACQUISITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA AS A PART OF GERMAN REPARATIONS. THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH CONTEND THAT GERMAN INTERESTS ACQUIRED IN AUSTRIA UNDER FORCE AND DURESS AFTER THE NAZIS TOOK OVER THE COUNTRY CANNOT PROPERLY BE CONSIDERED GERMAN ASSETS FOR REPARATIONS PURPOSES.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES WORKING ON THE AUSTRIA TREATY HAVE NOT MADE ANY HEADWAY TOWARD A SOLUTION OF THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM DURING LENGTHY MEETINGS IN LONDON AND HERE.

FINALLY MARSHALL ASKED THE COUNCIL ITSELF TO TACKLE THE PROPOSITION AND IN AN APPEAL TO MOLOTOV ASKED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COME TO GRIPS AT ONCE WITH A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA AND ALSO THE PROBLEM OF SETTING UP AN ABIRRATION MECHANISM--SO THAT THEY COULD GET ON WITH OTHER ISSUES IN THE TREATY MAKING.

MOLOTOV'S REPLY, COPIES OF WHICH ALSO WERE SENT TO BRISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT, STATED THAT UNDER THE LAW OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN ON EXTERNAL ASSETS THE RUSSIANS HAVE THE FULL RIGHT IN THEIR ZONE TO DETERMINE ASSETS FOR THEMSELVES. THUS MOLOTOV GAVE A FLAT NO TO MARSHALL'S REQUEST FOR A NEW AGREED DEFINITION.

MOLOTOV ALSO SAID HE WOULD NOT AGREE ON THE ARBITRATION MACHINERY AND THAT ANY DISAGREEMENTS OVER GERMAN ASSETS IN SPECIFIC CASES SHOULD BE WORKED OUT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES INVOLVED.

THE UNITED STATES POSITION, AIMED AT PREVENTING WHAT OFFICIALS CALL THE INDUSTRIAL STRIPPING OF AUSTRIA, HOLDS THAT THE BIG FOUR MUST JOINTLY DETERMINE A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS APPLICABLE TO ALL ZONES.

PS739PES

30.24-8775

MOSCOW, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE TEXT OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV'S LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL TODAY CONCERNING THE CHINA QUESTION: (175)

DEAR MR. SECRETARY MARSHALL:

I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 15 ON THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGING INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO CARRYING OUT THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO CHINA.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO HOLD TO THE OPINION AS TO THE COMPLETE CONSISTENCY OF EXCHANGING INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE QUESTION IN AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF THE THREE MINISTERS IN BEHALF OF WHICH YOU AND MR. BEVIN SPOKE OUT IN THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

. I HAVE NO OBJECTION TO OFFER TO YOUR SUGGESTION THAT WE SHOULD BY APRIL 1 OF THIS YEAR KEEP EACH OTHER INFORMED RESPECTING FULFILLMENT OF OUR AGREEMENT WITH REGARD TO CHINA, AND THAT EACH OF US SEND A COPY OF THE TEXT OF SUCH INFORMATION TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH SUCH A WAY OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION DOES NOT SEEM TO ME TO BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

I ASK YOU, MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, TO ACCEPT MY HIGHEST ESTEEM.

SIGNED: V. M. MOLOTOV

MOSCOW MARCH 24.

(END TEXT)

FOREIGN MINISTERS SEPARATE
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE PRINCIPAL DELEGATES TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND MOST OF MOSCOW'S FOREIGN COLONY STRUGGLED WEARILY TODAY TO THROW OFF THE EFFECTS OF LAST NIGHT'S STRANGE MIXTURE OF CHAMPAGNE, VODKA, GREEK HOSPITALITY AND RUSSIAN BALLET.

IT WAS, DEFINITELY, A PLEASANT EVENING FOR ALL CONCERNED, BUT IT WAS, JUST AS DEFINITELY, A LONG ONE.

IT STARTED AT ABOUT 7:30 P.M., AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER, WHERE THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS SAT IN THE IMPERIAL BOX TO WITNESS AND ENJOY WHAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE DONE TO WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "ROMEO AND JULIET" IN BALLET FORM.

PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE FOREIGN COLONY WAS THERE--WITH THE NOTABLE EXCEPTION OF U.S.AMBASSADOR WALTER B.SMITH, WHO PASSED UPTHE TERPSICHOREAN TECHNIQUE OF BALLERINA GALINA ULANOVA BECAUSE OF HIS PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT AT THE GREEK EMBASSY.

THE WORD HAD GONE AROUND EARLIER IN THE WEEK THAT THE RUSSIANS STAGED THE BALLET COMMAND PERFORMANCE, KNOWING THE GREEKS PREVIOUSLY HAD ARRANGED A FETE IN HONOR OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE DAY, BUT THIS WAS DISCOUNTED IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN QUARTERS.

TO COMPLICATE MATTERS EVEN MORE FOR THE HOLDERS OF THE TWO INVITATIONS FOR THE SAME NIGHT, THE PRETTY WIFE OF THE GREEK AMBASSADOR ATHANASE POLITIS, IS A SOVIET CITIZEN AND SHE STOOD WITH HIM IN RECEIVING TOASTS.

NOTABLE AMONG THOSE WHO DID NOT GO FROM THE BOLSHOI THEATER TO THE GREEK EMBASSY WERE:

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.
DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY.
FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT.
YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR VLADIMIR POPOVICH.

MAR 1947

ONE OF THE FIRST TO ARRIVE AT THE GREEK EMBASSY WAS THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR, DESPITE THE FACT THE OCCASION WAS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DATE GREECE WON HER INDEPENDENCE FROM TURKEY. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ARRIVED SOON AFTER THE THEATER PERFORMANCE.

BEVIN, STANDING AT A TABLE LOADED WITH FOOD AND DRINK, COMMENTED: "I NEVER THOUGHT I COULD HAVE SUCH A GOOD TIME AT THE EMBASSY OF A SMALL NATION."

THE BEMEDALED POLITIS SMILINGLY, BUT NERVOUSLY, REPLIED:

"I HOPE YOU AND NO ONE ELSE GETS THE WRONG IMPRESSION. I PAID FOR THIS OUT OF POCKET."

"WHICH," ON OF HIS SECRETARIES ADDED, "IS TRUE."

MARSHALL AND BEVIN JOINED POLITIS IN TOASTING THE OCCASION, WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE QUITE A SUCCESS, MUCH TO POLITIS' OBVIOUS RELIEF. MARSHALL STAYED ABOUT AN HOUR--A LONG TIME FOR HIM AT A SOCIAL AFFAIR--AND BEVIN REMAINED A LITTLE LONGER.

A99

THE WORD HAD GONE THROUGH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATIONS EARLIER THAT POLITIS WAS WORRIED ABOUT HOW HIS AFFAIR WAS GOING TO TURN OUT AND THEN THE FURTHER WORD PASSED: "YOU CAN'T LET A PAL DOWN." AMBASSADOR SMITH WALKED IN SOON AFTER THE DOORS OPENED.

AT THE THEATER, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS GOT ALMOST AS MUCH APPLAUSE AS THE PERFORMERS. SPOTLIGHTS WERE TURNEDON THEIR BOX AT THE END OF THE FIRST ACT AND AGAIN AT THE END OF THE SECOND ACT. BOTH TIMES THEY GOT A GENEROUS ROUND OF APPLAUSE.

MARSHALL, WHO DESCRIBED THE PERFORMANCE AS "EXQUISITE" AND "BEAUTIFUL" STAYED TO THE END AND APPLAUDED UNTIL THE VERY LAST CURTAIN CALL AS DID ALL THE GUESTS.

RQ9AES

WITH GRUNER

LONDON, MARCH 26 (AP)-THE PRIVY COUNCIL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE'S RULING ON THE APPEAL OF DOV BELA GRUNER FROM A DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED IN PALESTINE, AS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LORD THANKERTON, FOLLOWS:

"THIS PETITION IS PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN COUNCIL BY THE UNCLE OF A MAN WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A MILITARY COURT AND ADMITTEDLY HAS REFUSED TO APPEAL.

"THE PETITIONERS CANNOT BE SAID TO BE PERSONALLY AFFECTED BY THE ORDER AND, IN THE OPINION OF THEIR LORDSHIPS, THE PETITION IS INCOMPETENT AND SHOULD BE DISMISSED."

MK830AES MAR 1947

PRECEDE LONDON GRUNER

JERUSALEM, MARCH 25-(AP)-ATTORNEY MAX SELIGMAN OF TEL AVIV SAID TODAY MRS. HELEN FRIEDMAN, SISTER OF THE CONDEMNED DOV BELA GRUNER, WOULD PETITION PALESTINE COURTS FOR PERMISSION TO APPEAL HER BROTHER'S CASE TO THE BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL. (more)

A SIMILAR PETITION ON BEHALF OF GRUNER, MEMBER OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI WHO WAS SENTENCED TO DIE FOR ANTI-BRITISH VIOLENCE, WAS REJECTED TODAY BY THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN LONDON. THE ORIGINAL PETITION WAS FILED BY GRUNER'S UNCLE, FRANK GRUNER OF NEW YORK.

MRS.FRIEDMAN FLEW TO PALESTINE LAST MONTH FROM LANCASTER, PA., TO PLEAD FOR HER BROTHER'S LIFE, AFTER HE HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF TAKING PART IN AN ATTACK ON POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT RAMAT GAN, NEAR HAIFA, APRIL 23, 1946.

THE ATTORNEY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE ABSENCE FROM JERUSALEM OF THE PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, WOULD DELAY GRUNER'S EXECUTION WHILE THE NEW PETITION WAS BEING PREPARED. CUNNINGHAM NOW IS IN LONDON.

MRS.FRIEDMAN, SINCE HER ARRIVAL HERE FEB. 13, HAS CONFERRED WITH JEWISH LEADERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON THE FATE OF HER BROTHER, AND HAS VISITED HIM IN HIS DEATH CELL.

RQ1120AES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-RUMORS THAT ERNEST BEVIN MIGHT RESIGN AS FOREIGN SECRETARY AFTER THE CURRENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE AND TAKE OVER THE JOB OF BRITAIN'S PRODUCTION CHIEF DREW A QUICK DENIAL TODAY FROM SOURCES CLOSE TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE.

THE RUMOR WAS GIVEN PROMINENCE THIS MORNING BY THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE, WHICH OBSERVED THAT BEVIN WOULD BE A GOOD MAN "FOR THE TITANIC JOB OF MOBILIZING THE COUNTRY FOR PEACE."

THE SOURCE CLOSE TO ATTLEE SAID THE PRIME MINISTER MIGHT "EVENTUALLY THOUGH NOT IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE," SHUFFLE THE CABINET BUT DECLARED THERE WAS NO LIKELIHOOD OF BEVIN LEAVING THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

IN ADDITION, THIS SOURCE SAID, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON IS AT PRESENT CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADING THE NATION'S RECOVERY DRIVE AND HE COULD BE EXPECTED TO RESIST ANY MOVE AIMED AT HIS DISPLACEMENT.

MORRISON LEFT A LONDON HOSPITAL YESTERDAY TO GO TO SOUTHERN FRANCE FOR A RECUPERATIVE VACATION. HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM THROMBOSIS OF THE LEG FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS.

LATEST ADVICE FROM HIS PHYSICIANS IS THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS DUTIES BY LATE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER. BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS HAS BEEN PINCH-HITTING FOR MORRISON LATELY.

POLITICAL SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT BEVIN AND MORRISON HAVE LONG BEEN KEEN RIVALS WITHIN THE LABOR PARTY AND THAT ATTLEE WOULD BE LOATH TO ADD TO THIS RIVALRY BY MOVING ONE MAN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHER.

A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE PRIME MINISTER SAID APPOINTMENT OF A PLANNING AND PRODUCTION CHIEF OUTSIDE THE CABINET WAS EXPECTED THIS WEEK. THE JOB WAS OFFERED SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR BUT SIR ROBERT, CHAIRMAN OF IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY, REPLIED HIS BUSINESSCOMMITMENTS WOULD MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO ACCEPT THE POST. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED ATTLEE TO FIND ANOTHER CANDIDATE, IF POSSIBLE.

TU1006AES

LONDON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD AGREED TO INVITE A YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO "EXPRESS ITS POINT OF VIEW" ON THE TREATY TO ESTABLISH A FREE AND INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA.

MAR 1947

A211

"THE QUESTION CONNECTED WITH THE CALLING OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS THEN DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF THE ALLIED STATES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY," THE BRIEF BROADCAST SAID.

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL PRESIDED AT THE COUNCIL SESSION.

RQ3PES

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-J. B. HYND, CHIEF BRITISH ADMINISTRATOR FOR OCCUPIED GERMANY, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT THAT HERMANN GOERING'S FORTUNE OF 4,000,000 REICHSMARKS HAD BEEN SEIZED IN THE BRITISH ZONE SINCE THE END OF THE WAR. (THE REICHSMARK HAD A VALUE OF 40 CENTS.)

REPLYING TO QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FORTUNES OF ADOLF HITLER AND GOERING, HYND SAID NO TRACE OF HITLER'S ASSETS HAD BEEN FOUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE GERMANY. GOERING'S ASSETS OF BANK BALANCES AND SECURITIES WERE FOUND INSIDE GERMANY, NONE OUTSIDE, HYND SAID.

HJ1027PES

LONDON, MARCH 26--(AP)--THE "POOR" OF THREE ANCIENT ENGLISH

PARISHES HAD A HALF-GALLON OF FLOUR EACH TODAY, SO THE 797-YEAR-OLD

DEATHBED CURSE OF LADY MABEL DE TICHBORNE HAS BEEN WARDED OFF FOR ANOTHER

YEAR.

FOOD RATIONING BEING WHAT IT IS, IT TOOK THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

AND THE TIMES OF LONDON TO AVERT THE DOOM THE OLD LADY THREATENED FOR HER

DESCENDANTS UNLESS EACH YEAR THEY GAVE BREAD OR FLOUR TO THE POOR.

THE TICHBORNE FAMILY, NOW HEADED BY SIR ANTHONY DOUGHTY-TICHBORNE

BARONET, DISTRIBUTED ITS LARGESS FROM THE STEPS OF THE MANOR HOUSE AT IN

HAMPSHIRE YESTERDAY, THE VILLAGERS COLLECTING IT IN PILLOW CASES, ACCORDING

30. 24- 8777

TO CUSTOM.

THE TIMES HAD REPORTED SIR ANTHONY'S PLIGHT IN PLENTY OF TIME--HE HAD PRACTICALLY RUN OUT OF RATION POINTS FOR HIMSELF--SO HUNDREDS OF READERS SENT HIM THEIR SPARE COUPONS. THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, WAIVING A TECHNICALITY, SAID IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT THIS TIME FOR THE BARONET TO USE SOMEONE ELSE'S POINTS.

MAR 1947

SO NOW, AS THE STORY GOES, SIR ANTHONY'S HOUSE WON'T FALL DOWN FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER YEAR.

ACCORDING TO THE CURSE LADY MABEL PRONOUNCED BACK IN 1150 A.D., IF THE FAMILY FAILED TO CARRY OUT HER WISH SEVEN SONS WOULD BE BORN TO THE HOUSE , FOLLOWED BY A GENERATION OF SEVEN DAUGHTERS, AND THEN THE [redacted] HOUSE WOULD FALL DOWN.

ALL THIS DID HAPPEN , TOO, ACCORDING TO THE FAMILY ARCHIVES, WHEN THE MAGISTRATES STOPPED THE DOLE IN 1794.

[redacted] ANXIOUS NOT TO TEMPT FATE, SIR ANTHONY [redacted] DREW NO SHARP LINE YESTERDAY BETWEEN THE "POOR" AND A FEW RINGERS WHO MIGHT HAVE SLIPPED IN.

APR JACKSMITH 1[redacted] SEC 2[redacted]

MAR 1947

berlin, march 26-(ap)-four-power discussions looking toward establishment of uniform food ration scales for all four occupation zones of germany now are under way, dr. john b. canning, deputy chief of the american military government's food and agriculture branch, said today.

at present the official ration for the normal consumer in the combined british-americanzone is 1,550 calories daily. This is believed to be somewhat higher than that of the russian zone, and the french zone generally has been the lowest of the four. The variance often has caused political friction among the germans.

Canning said a four-power working committee had agreed on a set of uniform caloric values of basic foodstuffs to be used in all zones

1947

Berlin, March 25-(AP)-Capt. Charles A. Wirt of Cookasville, Tenn., will become on Friday the first U.S. army officer to marry a German girl under [redacted] a recently relaxed policy permitting such unions.

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His bride will be [redacted] Jutta Elizabeth [redacted] Grunewald, 18, brunette daughter of a German structural engineer who lives at Bebra, Hesse. They met in Czechoslovakia at the end of the war and have been engaged for a year. She [redacted] speaks fluent English and has Two American uncles a Mr. Wiegand of New City, N.Y., and another, a Mr. Grunewald of Grosse Point, Mich.

Wirt WAS graduated from west Point in 1943 and won the bronze star, silver star and distinguished service cross for service in Africa, Sicily and Normandy.

Current army regulations permit an American to marry a German when the American is within a month of the end of his tour of duty in the European theater. The brides must first be screened carefully and the couple must leave for the United States.

Kasischke 1815 apr rm 1417

(220P)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MARCH [redacted] A GROUP OF 150 INDUSTRIAL [redacted] CALLED UPON PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY TODAY AND PROTESTED AGAINST PROPOSED ABOLITION OF COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY'S ALMOST CONTINUAL CONTEST BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND LEFT-WING POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND FOLLOWED A FIGHT SEVERAL DAYS AGO AT SZEGED IN WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, 38 STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED AND 17 BROUGHT TO THE POLITICAL POLICE PRISON IN BUDAPEST. HUNGARY IS PREDOMINANTLY CATHOLIC.

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FROM SZEGED, 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST, THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED AGAINST THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING AND ENCOUNTERED OPPOSITION FROM POLICE AND FACTORY WORKERS. SEVERAL PROFESSORS WERE REPORTED SUSPENDED.

MAR 1947

RECENTLY 120 MEMBERS OF NAGY'S OWN SMALLHOLDERS PARTY

30.24-8779

ASKED HIS RESIGNATION ON THE GROUNDS HE HAD AGREED WITH LEFTWING LEADERS TO

ABOLISH COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS TRAINING ##

APR QUINNS 1445 CCC 435P

MAR 1947

SOFIA, MARCH 26--(AP)--A GREEK LIAISON OFFICER CHARGED TODAY

BEFORE A UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING TEAM THAT ONE OF FOUR

INTERPRETERS SUPPLIED BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS A COLLABOR-

ATIONIST DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

AFTER THE OFFICER, ALEXIS KYROU, HAD MADE HIS CHARGE DURING

THE HEARING OF A BULGARIAN WITNESS, CHAIRMAN DAVID WINDLE OF [redacted]

GREAT BRITAIN REQUESTED THAT TWO OTHER INTERPRETERS LEAVE THE ROOM

[redacted] BECAUSE, HE SAID, THEY WERE INTERFERING WITH THE PROCEEDINGS.

[redacted] NIKOLAS TRAIKOV, THE INTERPRETER CRITICIZED BY

KYROU, DENIED THAT HE WAS A COLLABORATIONIST, AND THE SOVIET

REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMISSION, LAVRISHEV, [redacted] KYROU,

SAYING THAT IT WAS NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION'S

WORK TO CONSIDER CHARGES OF COLLABORATION.

MC 840PES MARCH 26

WITH WASHINGTON

WARSAW, MARCH 26-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DECLINED

TODAY TO COMMENT ON THE RESIGNATION OF U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR

BLISS LANE. HE INDICATED THAT AN ANSWER TO LANE'S CHARGE THAT

POLAND [redacted] DISREGARDED HER INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

WOULD BE FORTHCOMING SOON.

PRECEDE BERLIN

WARSAW, MARCH 26-(AP)-REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE HAROLD E. STASSEN ARRIVED BY AIR FROM BERLIN TODAY FOR A TWO-DAY STUDY OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS INSIDE POLAND.

THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR WAS GREETED AT THE AIRPORT BY AN OLD FRIEND, U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GERALD KEITH.

STASSEN WAS A GUEST AT LUNCHEON WITH KEITH AND HIS WIFE, MRS.HELEN WOODWARD KEITH, A NATIVE OF ST.PAUL, MINN. LATER THE VISITOR CONFERRED WITH THE U.S.EMBASSY'S COUNSELLOR, CLIFFORD TAYLOR, BEFORE TOURING RUINED WARSAW. HE WAS EXPECTED TO SEE PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT TOMORROW.

HP645PES

MAR 16

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 26-(AP)-A CONSTABULARY TROOPER FOUND DEAD WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEAD IN THE HOME OF A GREEK GIRL AT GIESSEN SUNDAY NIGHT WAS IDENTIFIED BY U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS TODAY AS PFC FRANK L.SQUIRE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.EDNA SQUIRE, LIVES AT 3444 MARVIN AVENUE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT THE GIRL, ILENE CARAMUZZI, AN ARMY STORE EMPLOYE, STILL WAS TOO HYSTERICAL TO MAKE A STATEMENT. SHE IS UNDER TREATMENT IN A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL.

JP233PES

PARIS, MARCH 26-(AP)-REAR ADM. ROSCOE H.HILLENKOETTER, UNITED STATES NAVAL ATTACHE, WAS DECORATED TODAY AS COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR "FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES TO FRANCE."

HILLENKOETTER, OF (2100 GREENLES PLACE), ST.LOUIS, MO., FORMERLY COMMANDED THE BATTLESHIP WEST VIRGINIA.

HP10PES

PARIS, MARCH 26-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, NOW A RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TODAY FACED THE PROSPECT OF A FIVE YEAR TERM IN PRISON SHOULD HE EVER RETURN TO HIS NATIVE FRANCE.

CHAUTEMPS WAS CONVICTED IN ABSENTIA BY A VERSAILLES PURGE COURT LAST NIGHT ON CHARGES OF COMMITTING ACTS HARMFUL TO HIS COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DIGNITY DURING AN ALLEGED "VICHY MISSION" TO THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWING THE FALL OF FRANCE IN 1940. IN ADDITION TO IMPOSING A PRISON SENTENCE THE COURT SENTENCED CHAUTEMPS TO LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND ORDERED HIS PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

THE VERDICT WAS REACHED DESPITE THE INTRODUCTION IN EVIDENCE OF A STATEMENT BY SUMNER WELLES IN WHICH THE FORMER U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DECLARED CHAUTEMPS "VIOLENTLY OPPOSED" COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS AND SOUGHT AT ALL TIMES TO BOLSTER RESISTANCE TO THE NAZIS IN HIS DEALINGS WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND WITH VICHY.

WELLES' TESTIMONY WAS INCLUDED IN A 50-PAGE STATEMENT WHICH CHAUTEMPS' SON, JEAN, BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO COUNTER THE CHARGES AGAINST HIS FATHER.

CHAUTEMPS, WHO HAS BEEN RESIDING IN CHEVY CHASE, MD., WAS SPECIFICALLY ACCUSED OF SABOTAGING FREE FRENCH MOVEMENTS THROUGH HIS INFLUENCE WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS. IN THE WRITTEN DOCUMENT PRESENTED TO THE COURT HE MADE A DETAILED DENIAL OF THE CHARGES AND MAINTAINED HE ALWAYS HAD WORKED TOWARD THE EVENTUAL LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

HE SAID LAST NIGHT IN WASHINGTON THAT THE VERDICT WAS JUST WHAT HE EXPECTED AND THAT IT COULD BE REGARDED ONLY "AS A FLAGRANT AND SCANDALOUS DENIAL OF JUSTICE." HE ADDED IN A STATEMENT:

"THE FIGHT FOR MY VINDICATION AND MY POLITICAL HONOR IS BY NO MEANS FINISHED. IT IS JUST BEGINNING, AND I AM CONFIDENT OF ITS OUTCOME."

CHAUTEMPS INSISTED THAT HE ACTED IN BEHALF OF FRANCE AND THE ALLIES DURING THE WAR "TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY AND IN FULL AGREEMENT" WITH THE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FR&SU905AES

MAR 1947

ROME, MARCH 26-(AP)-ITALIAN COMMUNISTS JOINED WITH THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY EARLY TODAY IN VOTING APPROVAL TO AN ARTICLE OF THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTION WHICH MAKES CATHOLICISM THE RECOGNIZED RELIGION OF ITALY.

ARTICLE 7 OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION CONTINUES THE VALIDITY OF THE LATERAN TREATY SIGNED BY ITALY, UNDER BENITO MUSSOLINI, WITH THE VATICAN.

THIS ARTICLE SAYS THE CHURCH AND STATE ARE, EACH IN ITS OWN SPHERE, INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN; THAT THEIR RELATIONS WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LATERAN PACT, AND THAT MODIFICATION OF THE PACT MAY BE NEGOTIATED BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE WITHOUT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, COMMUNIST LEADER, THREW THE SUPPORT OF HIS PARTY TO THE ARTICLE, WHICH WAS APPROVED 350 TO 149. THE COMMUNISTS ON PREVIOUS ISSUES FREQUENTLY HAD CRITICIZED THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AS SERVANTS OF THE CHURCH.

LEFT FOR LATER DEBATE WAS A PORTION OF THE ARTICLE WHICH GIVES OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS THE RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION UNDER THEIR OWN LAWS, SO LONG AS THEY DO NOT CONFLICT WITH ITALIAN LAW.

TRIESTE, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE TRIAL OF MARIA PASQUINELLI FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF BRITISH BRIG. R.W.M. DE WINTON AT POLA FEB. 10 WAS ADJOURNED TODAY UNTIL APRIL 8, AFTER THREE PSYCHIATRISTS APPOINTED TO REPORT ON HER SANITY SAID THEY NEEDED MORE TIME.

THE PSYCHIATRISTS WERE U.S. CAPT. PAUL J. LENAHAN OF (340 N. MAIN STREET) WILKES-BARRE, PA., A BRITON AND AN ITALIAN.

THE DEFENDANT, WHO HAS MAINTAINED THAT SHE KILLED DE WINTON DELIBERATELY TO FIX WORLD ATTENTION ON THE PLIGHT OF VENEZIA GIULIA ITALIANS UNDER THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY, TOOK THE POSTPONEMENT WITHOUT EMOTION.

TU938AES

BELGRADE, MARCH 26-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF A GROUP ACCUSED OF ORGANIZING TO SEPARATE THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (SOUTH SERBIA) FROM YUGOSLAVIA WERE PLACED ON TRIAL IN SKOLPJE TODAY ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

THE INDICTMENT SAID THE GROUP WAS BACKED "SOLELY BY FOREIGN AGENTS, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST POLITICAL SUPPORT AMONG THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE." THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ASSERTED THAT THE GROUP HOPED TO CREATE A "SOVEREIGN MACEDONIA."

(THE BULK OF MACEDONIA LIES IN NORTHERN GREECE, ADJOINING YUGOSLAVIA. A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION IS NOW INVESTIGATING BORDER TROUBLES OF GREECE AND HER NORTHERN NEIGHBORS, YUGOSLAVIA AMONG THEM.)

THE ACCUSED ORGANIZATION, KNOWN AS V.M.R.O., WAS HEADED BY KONSTANTIN HRISTOV-TERZIJEV, DR. BASIL IVANOV AND DR. KOSTA NIKOLOV-TRENCHEV.

TU1029AES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE PRESS CENSOR OF THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT HAS PROHIBITED THE IMPORTATION OR THE RENEWED LOCAL PUBLICATION OF THE PAMPHLET, "THE ARAB WAR EFFORT," BY DEAN ALFANGE.

THE PROHIBITION WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN THE OFFICIAL PALESTINE GAZETTE PUBLISHED BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT.

(ALFANGE'S PAMPHLET WAS PUBLISHED IN 1946 BY THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK).

OTHER BOOKS LISTED BY THE GAZETTE AS PROHIBITED BY THE CENSOR INCLUDE: "A FLAG IS BORN" BY BEN HECHT, "THE RAPE OF PALESTINE" BY WILLIAM B. ZIFF AND "MUFTI OVER THE MIDDLE EAST" BY M. P. VALTER. ALSO "THE FORGOTTEN ALLY," "DAYS OF OUR YEARS," "BATTLE FOR JERUSALEM" AND "THAT DAY ALONE," ALL BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN.

--DASH--

IN NEW YORK, ALFANGE SAID IN A STATEMENT: X X X "BRITAIN IS PREVENTING THE CIRCULATION OF AMERICAN OPINION IN PALESTINE FAVORING THE JEWISH CAUSE WHILE PERMITTING THE CIRCULATION OF AMERICAN OPINION FAVORING THE ARAB CAUSE.

"BRITAIN NOW IS PURSUING A POLICY OF COLLABORATION AND APPEASEMENT WITH MOSLEM LEADERS WHO DURING THE WAR SUPPORTED ADOLF HITLER."

ALFANGE SAID HE WAS SPEAKING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE.

HJ1025PES

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TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, MARCH 26-(AP)-DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, BECAME AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF RAMAT GAN TODAY AND COMPARED PALESTINE'S JEWS WITH "THE FREEDOM-SEEKING PIONEERS WHO RANG THE LIBERTY BELL IN PHILADELPHIA."

"WE JEWS ARE NOT THE FIRST TO FIGHT BEING SLAVES OF BRITISH POLICY," HE SAID AT A CEREMONY IN WHICH CITIZENSHIP WAS CONFERRED UPON HIM. "THE FIRST WAS A GROUP OF COLONISTS WHO RANG A LIBERTY BELL IN PHILADELPHIA."

WITH DR.SILVER ON HIS VISIT TO RAMAT GAN, A TEL AVIV SUBURB OF 14,000, WAS DANIEL FRISCH, ONE-TIME INDIANAPOLIS, IND., INDUSTRIALIST WHO NOW IS A NEW YORK CITY ZIONIST LEADER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION'S ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

DR.SILVER, A RESIDENT OF CLEVELAND, IS IN PALESTINE TO PLEAD FOR POLITICAL UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A JEWISH STATE. HE WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF CAIRO TOMORROW, AND WILL BEGIN PREPARATION OF A JEWISH CASE FOR PRESENTATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

JP307PES

MAR 1947

BOMBAY, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE TIMES OF INDIA REPORTED TODAY THAT VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN, NEW VICEROY OF INDIA, HAD INVITED MOHANDAS K. GANDHI TO NEW DELHI FOR TALKS ON THE INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

A DISPATCH FROM PATNA IN BIHAR PROVINCE, WHICH GANDHI IS NOW TOURING IN THE INTERESTS OF RESTORING HARMONY BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS, SAID THAT GANDHI HAD SENT A REPLY THROUGH THE BIHAR GOVERNOR, BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE ITS NATURE.

ANOTHER TIMES DISPATCH FROM PATNA REPORTED THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD FIRED ON DEMONSTRATING CIVIL POLICE STRIKERS IN THAT PROVINCIAL CAPITAL TODAY, KILLED ONE POLICEMAN AND TWO CIVILIAN BYSTANDERS.

THE POLICE STRUCK YESTERDAY FOLLOWING ATTEMPTS TO DISPERSE A MEETING OF POLICE, CALLED IN VIOLATION OF A LOCAL BAN ON PUBLIC GATHERINGS, TO PROTEST SUSPENSION OF A MEMBER OF THE FORCE.

BRITISH TROOPS TOOK OVER POLICE DUTIES IN THE CITY.

Peshawar, India, March 26-(AP)-The northwest Frontier government said tonight that six persons were stabbed to death in Mardan yesterday but that the situation was quiet today.

A 24-hour curfew was clamped on one small section of the old city of Delhi following a stabbing.

Waltmason 02115 apr rm 1443

"COMPLETE LEGAL EQUALITY OF ALL CITIZENS; COMPLETE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR ALL CITIZENS; NO SOCIAL DISQUALIFICATION OF ANY RACIAL GROUP; EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW OF PERSONS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN WHO HAVE SETTLED IN THE COUNTRY, AND FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES ON NON-RACIAL AND NON-COMMUNAL BASES."

HE SAID THERE WAS NEARLY UNANIMOUS RESENTMENT AMONG THE DELEGATES TO WHOM HE TALKED BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED THE ALLIED COMMAND HAD PREVENTED JAPANESE DELEGATES FROM ATTENDING. ABOUT 200 DELEGATES FROM 20 OTHER COUNTRIES ARE HERE FOR THE MEETINGS.

HOPKINS IS ASSOCIATE SECRETARY, DIVISION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, OF THE METHODIST CHURCH AND IS AN OBSERVER HERE FOR THE WORLD COUNCIL CHURCHES. ADD-NEW DELHI - INTER-ASIAN - XXX RELATIONS

HP659PES

SHANGHAI, MARCH 26 (AP)- JUAN MUNAZNEYES, FIRST BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, ARRIVED TUESDAY WITH MADAME MUNAZNEYES. THE ENVOY WILL PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN NANKING IN A FEW DAYS.

HH1057ACS

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-U.S. MARINE PLANES COMPLETED THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEARLY 1,000,000 POUNDS OF UNRRA CLOTHING AND MEDICINE IN COMMUNIST-HELD AREAS OF NORTH CHINA THIS WEEK, THE ORGANIZATION'S CHINA OFFICE SAID TODAY. IT WAS THE LARGEST RELIEF AIR DROP EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE ORIENT.

P1026PPS NM

NANKING AND WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO TURN OVER ADMINISTRATION OF DAIREN TO CHINA IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1945 SINO-SOVIET TREATY. CHANG SAID CHINA HOPED TO TAKE OVER IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS.

THE CHINESE PRESS SAID MORE THAN 70 FORMOSANS, ACCUSED AS INSTIGATORS OF RECENT RIOTING ON THEIR BIG ISLAND, WERE EXECUTED MONDAY BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. THE OFFICIAL CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY ADDED THAT A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE TAIWAN GARRISON SAID MORE THAN 100 OTHER FORMOSANS SUSPECTED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND THREE WERE EXECUTED. ADD-NANKING-(W)-DAIREN-XXX BY SEA

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SOURCES PREVIOUSLY SAID THERE WERE SOME 500 CASUALTIES IN THE FORMOSAN DISORDERS BUT A FORMOSAN DELEGATION THAT CAME HERE TO PROTEST CHARGED 3,000 TO 4,000 WERE MASSACRED.

GG254PGS

THERE ARE NO RELIABLE ESTIMATES OF COMMUNIST STRENGTH ON THE KWANTUNG PENINSULA SURROUNDING DAIREN. PRO-GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS RANGED FROM 50,000 TO 100,000 BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE FIGURES TOO HIGH. ADD-NANKING-(DAY)-DAIREN-XXX PORT

ALL ACCOUNTS HERE AGREE THAT RUSSIA, DURING MANY MONTHS OF THE OCCUPATION OF DAIREN, HAS STRIPPED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS -- MUCH AS IT DID IN MUKDEN AND ELSEWHERE IN MANCHURIA.

RECENT REPORTS IN THE PRO-GOVERNMENT CHINESE PRESS ALLEGE THAT RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN SHIPPING OUT LOCOMOTIVES AND OTHER ROLLING STOCK.

X353APS

NANKING,MARCH 26 (AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH PRAISED THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC TODAY.

"THE WISDOM AND STATESMANSHIP OF THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN LEATDHDVAMPSRIO

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"THE WISDOM AND STATESMANSHIP OF THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN LEADERS AS MANIFESTED BY THEIR AGREEMENT DESERVES OUR ADMIRATION," SAID WANG'S STATEMENT. "THE BENEFITS RESULTING FROM ITS FULL EXECUTION WILL NOT BE LIMITED TO PARTIES DIRECTLY CONCERNED. FUTURE HISTORY WILL TELL WHAT IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES IT WILL HAVE FOR OTHER NON-SELFGOVERNING PEOPLES. X X X "

GG1054ACS

CHINESE (130)

PEIPING, THURSDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-CHINESE NEWSPAPERS CARRIED AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT TODAY THAT GEN. CHOU EN-LAI, NO.2 COMMUNIST AND LONG THE LEADER OF HIS DELEGATION IN NANKING AND CHUNGKING, HAD FLED TO KOLAN, 200 MILES NORTHEAST OF YENAN.

THESE ACCOUNTS ADDED THAT THOUSANDS OF COMMUNISTS

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PS HAD MASSED AT KOLAN UNDER GEN. PENG TEH-HUAI, VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF COMMUNIST ARMIES IN CHINA.

(THERE HAVE BEEN REPEATED REPORTS THAT THE COMMUNISTS, FLEEING FROM THEIR FALLEN CAPITAL OF YENA , WERE HEADING FOR KOLAN, WHICH IS 80 MILES NORTHWEST OF TAIYUAN, GOV

THEIR FALLEN CAPITAL OF YENAN, WERE HEADING FOR KOLAN, WHICH IS 80 MILES NORTHWEST OF TAIYUAN, GOVERNMENT-HELD CAPITAL OF SHANSI.)

MEANWHILE, IN MANCHURIA, COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE REPORTED ATTACKING HAILUNG, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. THEY ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE PLUNGED MUKDEN INTO DARKNESS BY DESTROYING THE POWER PLANT AT PANSHIH, 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF THAT CITY.

P958PPS NM

THE SUPREME COMMANDER EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD IN OUTLINING HIS PROPOSALS AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK. HE CONDEMNED WHAT HE CALLED THE ALLIED "ECONOMIC BLOCKADE" OF JAPAN THROUGH RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE TRADE AND BY OTHER MEASURES.

HIGHEST AUTHORITIES HERE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT MILITARY OCCUPATION WOULD DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD INSOFAR AS JAPANESE REFORMATION IS CONCERNED IF THE TROOPS REMAINED LONGER THAN NEEDED TO CLEAN UP THEIR NECESSARY TASKS AFTER THE PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED. THE LONGER THE MILITARY REMAINS, THE LONGER THE JAPANESE WILL RELY UPON THEM TO SUPPLY THE INITIATIVE TO KEEP JAPAN GOING. ADD-TOKYO-MACARTHUR-REX TAXPAYER

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS SAID THAT THE CONSTRUCTIVE PHASE OF MILITARY OCCUPATION IS VIRTUALLY OVER NOW.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT WITHIN TWO YEARS THE JAPANESE WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT GRASP OF THEIR NEW POWERS TO COMBAT ANY EXPLOITATION BY PRESSURE GROUPS OF EITHER THE LEFT OR RIGHT AND THAT PERIODIC INSPECTIONS BY UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO ENSURE CONTINUATION OF DEMOCRATIZATION.

GG807ACS NM

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR APPEALED TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY TO HELP THE GOVERNMENT PURGE ULTRANATIONALISTS--EVEN IF IT MEANS INFORMING ON A NEIGHBOR.

C. P. MARCUM, CHIEF OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, TOLD JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMEN THEY SHOULD INFORM THEIR READERS OF METHODS FOR BRINGING PURGE VIOLATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION.

FJ1051PCS

B60KX

APW (120)

KURE,JAPAN,MARCH 26-(AP)-COOPERATION, TEAMWORK AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG NATIONS ARE AS IMPORTANT IN PEACE AS THEY WERE IN WAR, THE HON. FRANK JONES, NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF DEFENSE, SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS HERE THIS WEEK.

"OPERATION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE PRESENTS A FINE WORKING EXAMPLE OF THIS COOPERATION," HE SAID. THE MINISTER, WHO IS TOURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AREA, CALLED ON ALL NEW ZEALANDERS TO BE SURE THE COOPERATION WAS MAINTAINED.

"NEW ZEALAND HAS AN IMPORTANT PART TO PLAY ALONG WITH THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED NATIONS IN A PEACEFUL POSTWAR SETTLEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," HE SAID. "WE MUST NOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO FORGET THE VERY REAL THREAT WHICH FACED OUR COUNTRY ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO. IF WE ARE TO ENSURE PEACE WE MUST HELP ENFORCE THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE."

WP812ACS

B65KX

YOKOHAMA,MARCH 26 (AP)-CAPT.HARRY MITTENTHAL OF MANILA TODAY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL THAT CPL.KUZUTANO AIHARA AND EIGHT OTHER JAPANESE SHOT DOWN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM THE HOLDS OF A SINKING JAPANESE PRISON SHIP.

THE NINE ARE CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF MORE THAN 1300 PRISONERS OF WAR WHO DIED WHEN THE PRISON SHIP ORYOKU MARU WAS BOMBED IN SUBIC BAY.

GG829ACS NM

YOKOHAMA,MARCH 26 (AP)-CAPT.H.BOS OF (GRAVENSTRAAT NO.5) PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, WILL ASSIST IN THE PROSECUTION OF JAPANESE SGT.MASAKI MURAI, WHO IS CHARGED WITH EXTREME CRUELTY TO ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR, INCLUDING MANY FROM JAVA.

BOS IS THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE NETHERLANDS TO APPEAR BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL HERE.

MURAI PLEADED INNOCENT TO THE CHARGES TODAY. AFFIDAVITS ALLEGED THAT HE WAS KNOWN AS THE "MEANEST" GUARD BY THE PRISONERS AND USED SPLIT BAMBOO POLES, RUBBER HOSE AND BELTS TO BEAT THE ALLIED MEN.

GG827ACS

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B63KX

YOKOHAMA MARCH 26 (AP)-FIVE JAPANESE CONVICTED OF MISTREATING ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AT FUKUOKA WERE SENTENCED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY TO SERVE PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM 20 TO 40 YEARS.

CAPT.TAKATA SHUICHI, CAMP COMMANDER, AND TOSHIO GOTO, CIVILIAN WHO ACTED AS CAMP SERGEANT MAJOR, EACH WERE SENTENCED TO 40 YEARS. SHIGEKO ETO AND TSUZUO OTA, GUARDS, WERE SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS EACH, AND BENJI ITO, A CAMP EMPLOYE, TO 20 YEARS.

GG825ACS

A77

CANBERRA, MARCH 26-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FAVORED AN EARLY PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN BUT SAID IT WAS "NOT CONVINCED THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR AGGRESSION IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN JAPAN TODAY."

"WE CAN TAKE NO RISKS," EVATT TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WINDING UP A DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HE ADDED THAT THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT "INSISTS THAT THERE MUST BE NOT ONLY GUIDANCE BUT SUCH EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF JAPAN AS WILL LEAD TO THE EMERGENCE OF A GENUINELY PEACE-LOVING AND DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE."

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MAR 1947

MANILA, THURSDAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS ON TREATIES OF GENERAL RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND ITALY HAVE BEEN NEARLY COMPLETED AND THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT SOON WILL SIGN BOTH, IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY TODAY.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT ALSO WAS CONSIDERING ESTABLISHING FOREIGN MISSIONS IN BOTH LONDON AND ROME. BOTH TREATIES ARE PATTERNED ON THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, SENATE PRESIDENT JOSE AVELINO AND MINORITY SENATOR TOMAS CABILI, AN OPPONENT OF THE RECENTLY-APPROVED AMERICAN PARITY AMENDMENT, SPOKE UP FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CABILINI, COMMENTING ON PROTESTS FILED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, REMARKED: "SINCE BRITAIN'S WHOLE ECONOMY HAS BEEN BASED FOR MANY YEARS ON A SYSTEM OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW SHE CAN OPPOSE AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES WHICH IS ONLY TEMPORARY.

"THE PROTEST REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS EXACTLY WHAT THOSE OF US WHO OPPOSED THE (U. S.) TRADE RELATIONS ACT FEARED. THE ACT GIVES THE UNITED STATES PREFERENTIAL STATUS FOR A PERIOD OF TIME (28 YEARS) WHICH WE CANNOT EXTEND TO OTHER NATIONS. HOWEVER, IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT THE PREFERENCE IS OF A TRANSIENT CHARACTER."

AVELINO SAID THE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT AIMED AT BLOCKING TRADE WITH ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

"ITS SOLE PURPOSE," HE TOLD NEWSMEN, "IS TO GIVE THE PHILIPPINES A LIFT FOR A STATED PERIOD AFTER WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT WILL BE IN A MUCH BETTER BARGAINING POSITION TO NEGOTIATE PREFERENTIAL AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

EJ1001PCS NM

BY ROBERT RUNNELLE

OTTAWA, MARCH 26-(AP)-CANADA INDICATED OPPOSITION TODAY TO ANY UNDUE INTERNATIONAL RESTRICTIONS WHICH MIGHT BAR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD FROM WHAT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT DESCRIBED AS "THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE PEACEFUL APPLICATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY."

IN A 2,500-WORD STATEMENT TO THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS, ST. LAURENT GAVE A DETAILED RECAPITULATION OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

"THE ULTIMATE TREATY OR CONVENTION (ON ATOMIC CONTROL) SHOULD BE ONE WHICH THE GOVERNMENTS OT DEMOCRATIC STATES CAN READILY COMMEND TO THEIR PARLIAMENTS AND PEOPLES FOR ACCEPTANCE," HE SAID.

"IT IS ALSO HOPED," HE CONCLUDED, "THAT IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION A DUE PERSPECTIVE IS MAINTAINED, SO THAT THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL WHICH IS SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONS FOR APPROVAL GOES AS FAR AS IT IS NECESSARY IN THE MATTERS OF CONTROLS TO PROVIDE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, BUT GOES NO FURTHER."

ONE WELL INFORMED SOURCE EXPLAINED THAT WHILE CANADA IS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE NECESSITY OF AN ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE SAKE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, CANADA ALSO IS CONCERNED LEST CONTROLS BE OVEREMPHASIZED TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO BLOCK THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC POTENTIALITIES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

ST.LAURENT'S STATEMENT WAS VIEWED AS AIMING TO EMPHASIZE THIS POINT TO ALL GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

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B59

OTTAWA, MARCH 26-(AP)-CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MILLS ROLLED OUT AN ESTIMATED 4,143,392 TONS OF NEWSPRINT IN 1946 COMPARED WITH 3,324,033 IN 1945, IT WAS SHOWN IN A RETURN TABLED TODAY IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HP945PES

GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR, MARCH 26-(AP)-ORGANIZED SEARCH FOR A U.S. ARMY PLANE WHICH DISAPPEARED ALMOST TWO WEEKS AGO ON A 150-MILE FLIGHT FROM CAPE HARRISON TO GOOSE BAY HAS BEEN ABANDONED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT PLANES FLYING BETWEEN HERE AND CAPE HARRISON WOULD CONTINUE TO KEEP WATCH, HOWEVER, ON THE CHANCE OF SPOTTING THE MISSING AIRCRAFT, WHICH WAS CARRYING THREE MEN.

SINCE THE PLANE DISAPPEARED SEARCH PLANES HAVE COVERED HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF SNOW-COVERED TERRAIN WITHOUT FINDING A CLUE TO ITS WHEREABOUTS. GROUND PARTIES ALSO HAVE ASSISTED IN THE SEARCH.

FAILURE TO FIND ANY WRECKAGE HAS LED TO SPECULATION THAT THE MISSING PLANE MAY HAVE CRASHED THROUGH THE ICE ON ONE OF THE NUMEROUS LAKES IN THE AREA.

THE MEN ABOARD THE MISSING CRAFT WERE LT. EDWARD TEAGUE OF BOSSIER, LA.; LT. WILLIAM HAEMKER, LOWELL, IND., AND SGT. PATRICK HAYES, GREEN BAY, WIS.

M507AES

AT ANOTHER POINT HE DECLARED:

"A REALLY SUCCESSFUL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM WILL DEMONSTRATE TO THE WORLD AT LARGE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS CAPABLE OF DISCHARGING AN INTRICATE AND DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITY. IT WILL PROVIDE FURTHER PROOF OF THE FACT THAT THIS ORGANIZATION IS READY TO TRANSFORM ITS HIGH PRINCIPLES AND NOBLE OBJECTIVES INTO POSITIVE ACTION."

LIE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT FULL SUCCESS COULD NOT BE EXPECTED UNLESS THERE WAS "A WILLINGNESS AMONG NATIONS TO GIVE AND TAKE AND TO MAKE SACRIFICES, AN INSISTENT SEEKING AFTER AGREEMENT, A DETERMINATION TO FIND A MEETING OF MINDS, A READINESS TO RESORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS EVEN WHEN THE MOST VITAL NATIONAL INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE."

AFTER ENUMERATING THE EIGHT TRUST TERRITORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER THE COUNCIL'S JURISDICTION, LIE POINTED OUT THAT "CERTAIN OF THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE--NAURU, SOUTHWEST AFRICA, PALESTINE, AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORMERLY ADMINISTERED UNDER MANDATE BY JAPAN--HAVE NOT YET BEEN PLACED UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM."

HE SAID "IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE STATUS OF PALESTINE WILL COME BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS AT AN EARLY DATE."

AT THE SAME TIME, HE POINTED OUT THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS NOW DELIBERATING OVER A TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES ON THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. ADD-LAKE SUCCESS-(DAY)-XXX PEACE

"A SUCCESSFUL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM WILL AFFORD A REASSURING DEMONSTRATION THAT THERE IS A PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE DIFFICULT TRANSITION AND SUBJECT STATUS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE, TO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE," HE ASSERTED.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26).

JSR0945AES

MAR 1947

U.N.-ATOMIC

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 26-(AP)-AN EMPHATIC RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE SOVIET PLAN FOR HARNESSING THE ATOM CONFRONTED DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TODAY.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, PUT THE ISSUE UP TO THE DELEGATES DURING A CLOSED MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION LAST NIGHT. GROMYKO WARNED THAT HIS PROPOSALS COULD NOT BE "BY-PASSED" AND SAID THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN ATTEMPTS TO REACH AGREEMENT.

HE ADDED THAT ANY MOVES TO PASS OVER HIS PROPOSALS WOULD BE RESISTED.

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT MONDAY (3 P.M. EST) WITHOUT A DECISION ON ITS PLAN OF WORK. THE DELEGATES WERE EXPECTED TO CONFER FREQUENTLY AMONG THEMSELVES BEFORE THE NEXT SESSION.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS WERE PUT BEFORE THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL IN FEBRUARY AS IT WAS DISCUSSING THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WHICH WAS BASED PRINCIPALLY ON THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL. THE RUSSIAN AND UNITED STATES PLANS ARE FAR APART ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

GROMYKO TOLD THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THAT HIS PROPOSALS HAD NOT BEEN DISCUSSED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. NOW, HE SAID, SOME MEMBERS WANT TO TAKE UP THE PROBLEM WITHOUT DISCUSSING THEM.

HE SAID IT WOULD BE BETTER TO DISCUSS THE MAIN QUESTIONS NOW AND NOT SHELVE THEM.

THE UNITED STATES DEPUTY ON THE COMMISSION, FREDERICK H. OSBORN, HAD JOINED WITH PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN IN A REQUEST THAT THE COMMITTEE TAKE UP THE PROBLEM AS A WHOLE.

GROMYKO SAID THAT IF THIS PROCEDURE WERE ADOPTED IT WOULD BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SOVIET UNION DELEGATION--AND HE ASKED IF THAT WOULD MAKE AGREEMENT ANY EASIER.

HASLUCK AND OSBORN ASSURED GROMYKO THAT NO ATTEMPT WAS BEING MADE TO BY-PASS THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

U.N. OBSERVERS WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THE COMMISSION SINCE IT BEGAN WORK ON ATOMIC CONTROLS LAST JUNE RECALLED THAT THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION ATTENDED THE LAST FEW MEETINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION REPORT WAS APPROVED DEC. 30 BUT DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN DRAWING UP THE REPORT. THE REPORT WAS APPROVED BY A 10 TO 0 VOTE, WITH RUSSIA AND POLAND ABSTAINING.

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SEVERAL DELEGATES EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT REAL WORK WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WHEN THE MATTER WAS TAKEN UP BY INFORMAL COMMITTEES IN CLOSED SESSIONS, SIMILAR TO THOSE SCIENTIFIC PANELS WHICH PRODUCED A REPORT LAST SEPTEMBER SAYING THAT CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WAS SCIENTIFICALLY POSSIBLE BUT MAKING NO POLITICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

OSBORN PROPOSED THAT THE COMMITTEE INSTRUCT ITS POLITICAL COMMITTEE, MADE UP ALSO OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 12 NATIONS ON THE COMMISSION, TO BEGIN WORK ON FORMULATING SECTIONS OF A TREATY WITH AN EXAMINATION OF THE POWERS, CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLINED IN THE FIRST REPORT.

THE UNITED STATES PLAN CALLS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY TO HAVE SUPERVISION OVER ATOMIC MATTERS EVERYWHERE AND WAIVES ANY VETO ON PUNISHMENT FOR ATOMIC CRIMES.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE CONVENTION OUTLAWING THE ATOMIC BOMB AND ANOTHER CONVENTION SETTING UP CONTROLS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. RUSSIA HAS DEFENDED THE VETO RIGHT AND HAS REJECTED THE UNITED STATES PLAN.

JR332AES

U.N.

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, MARCH 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS FOR U.S. AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY ARE EXPECTED TO RECEIVE AN AIRING BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS FRIDAY WHEN WARREN R. AUSTIN MAKES A STATEMENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

THE WORLD PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION YESTERDAY REVISED ITS SCHEDULE ESPECIALLY IN ORDER TO HEAR WHAT THE AMERICAN U.N. REPRESENTATIVE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE PROPOSALS -- WHICH HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS SHOWING A LACK OF FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

AUSTIN TOLD REPORTERS IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY AFTER A CONFERENCE

30. 24- 8785

WITH MR. TRUMAN THAT HE WOULD "DEAL THOROUGHLY" WITH THE GREEK BORDER SITUATION AND ALSO THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HERE SAID IT WAS "SAFE TO ASSUME" THAT HE WOULD MENTION THE PRESIDENT'S PROJECTED PLANS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY FINANCIALLY. THE BASIC AIM OT THE AMERICAN PLANS IS TO SHORE UP THE TWO GOVERNMENTS AGAINST COMMUNISM.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER AUSTIN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL RELATING TO GREECE AND TURKEY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN DISCLOSED HE HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INITIAL U.N. MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES REPLEDGING FULL FAITH IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, MR. TRUMAN SAID:

"THE UNITED STATES IN ALL ITS ACTS, SEEKS TO ADD STRENGTH TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER."

MR. TRUMAN'S STATEMENT WAS CONSIDERED BY OBSERVERS HERE TO BE AIMED APPARENTLY AT QUIETING FEARS THAT THE NEW U.S. POLICY -- SPECIFICALLY REGARDING GREECE AND TURKEH -- WOUTD DAMAGE THE U.N.'S PRESTIGE. AMERICAN DELEGATION EXPERTS HERE HAVE ARGUED THAT THE U.;'9ACTION IN THEAST M

PRESTIGE. AMERICAN DELEGATION EXPERTS HERE HAVE ARGUED THAT THE U.S. ACTION IN THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN WILL STRENGTHEN RATHER THAN WEAKEN THE HAND OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW FAR AUSTIN WOULD GO IN HIS SPEECH, BUT U.N. OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES ANTICIPATED A "HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND PERHAPS FAR-REACHING STATEMENT."

MOST OBSERVERS AGREED THAT GREECE UNDOUBTEDLY WAS GIVING THE U.S. MORE CONCERN THAN TURKEY.

AS FAR AS THE U.S. PLANS FOR GREECE WERE CONCERNED, IT APPEARED THERE WERE TWO OBJECTIVES IN PREPARING AID FOR HER:

ONE, TO COMBAT COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, AND SECONDLY TO KEEP GREECE ALIVE WHILE RESTORING HER EARNING AND PRODUCTIVE POWER UNTIL THE COUNTRY CAN BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS PROPOSED THAT CONGRESS VOTE AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY TO THE EXTENT OF $400,000,000.

UNDER MR. TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR GREECE, 100,000 SOLDIERS WOULD BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED. IT WOULD BE A STEP TOWARD BUILDING UP A GREEK ARMY THAT COULD SUFFICIENTLY DEAL WITH ROVING LEFTIST BANDS IN THE COUNTRY.

ON THE ECONOMIC SIDE, GREECE MUST RESTORE HER TRANSPORT BEFORE SHE IS ABLE TO BEGIN PRODUCING SO THAT SHE CAN EARN.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST $50,000,000 WILL BE REQUIRED TO REHABILITATE THE COUNTRY'S RAILROADS, WHICH WERE SMASHED DURING THE WAR.

SOME OF THE PORTS HAVE BEEN CLEARED BY THE BRITISH NAVY. BUT IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SEVERAL YEARS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION.

AT PRESENT GREECE HAS 99 LIBERTY SHIPS WHICH SHE RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES. SHE IS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE 49 MORE THIS YEAR FROM AMERICA ON A CREDIT. ONCE THIS MERCHANT FLEET IS IN OPERATION, GREECE WILL HAVE ABOUT 1,700,000 GROSS TONS OF SHIPPING, ALMOST UP TO HER PRE-WAR STRENGTH.

BUT THE BIG PROBLEM IS TO GET GREEK SHIPOWNERS TO REINVEST THEIR PROFITS IN GREECE.

ONCE THE COUNTRY GETS TO PRODUCING AND IS ABLE TO IMPORT, SHE WILL FIND MARKETS IN EUROPE FOR TOBACCO, WINES, RAISING AND FIGS.

THERE IS ALSO THE LIKELIHOOD THAT MUCH OF HER TOBACCO WILL FIND ITS WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVE IT WILL TAKE CAREFUL PLANNING AND GOOD MANAGEMENT OVER A LONG PERIOD TO RESTORE GREECE'S ECONOMIC HEALTH.

BECAUSE OF THE TURBULENT POLITICAL SITUATION SINCE THE WAR, GREECE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO DEVOTE HER ENEGIES TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY AS BELGIUM, HOLLAND, NORWAY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE DONE.

TURKEY, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS NOT AS BADLYHOFF AS GREECE. HOWEVER, PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE IT CLEAR THAT HER ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IS IN GRAVE JEOPARDY.

AFRAID OF POSSIBLE RUSSIAN EXPANSION SOUTHWARD, TURKEY IS SPENDING MORE THAN 60 PER CENT OF HER NATIONAL INCOME TO MAINTAIN HER ARMED FORCES ON A WAR-TIME FOOTING. THIS OUTPUT HAS DRAINED HER FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO A GRAVE POINT.

MK618AES

MAR 1947

U.N.-GREEK (100)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 26-(AP)-SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT HE HAD SENT A MILD REPRIMAND TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AFTER A RUSSIAN COMPLAINT THAT GREEK AUTHORITIES HAD DELAYED SOVIET AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES ON THE UNITED NATIONS BALKANS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION AT TRIKALA.

IN A CABLE TO GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER KONSTANTIN TSALADARIS, LIE SAID HE HOPED THAT "NECESSARY STEPS" WOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT SIMILAR INCIDENTS IN THE FUTURE.

LIE'S ACTION CAME AFTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, RUSSIA'S U.N. DELEGATE, SAID THE SOVIET AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES, AND ALSO LIAISON OFFICERS OF ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, WERE DELAYED AT TRIKALA ENROUTE TO SALONIKA MARCH 12 WHEN GREEK AUTHORITIES SAID THEY COULD NOT GUARANTEE SAFE PASSAGE.

NJ1015PES

FIRST LEAD U.N. SITE

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-W.H.HARRISON, DIRECTOR OF UNITED NATIONS PLANNING, SAID TODAY THAT DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS ALONG NEW YORK CITY'S EAST SIDE FOR THE NEW WORLD PEACE CAPITOL WOULD BEGIN BEFORE JULY 1.

HARRISON MADE THIS DISCLOSURE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE EXPLAINED THAT BUILDING PLANS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS WERE IN THE "EXPERIMENTAL STAGE."

HOWEVER, HE SAID A FINAL PLAN WOULD BE MADE BY JUNE 1 AND

CIRCULATED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JULY 1 FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION. THE PLAN WILL THEN BE PLACED BEFORE THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER FOR APPROVAL OR MODIFICATION.

TENTATIVE PLANS CALL FOR AT LEAST THREE BUILDINGS OF MORE THAN 39 STORIES.

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CHARLES LE CORBUSIER, FRENCH ARCHITECT WHO IS WORKING WITH HARRISON, SAID HE ENVISAGED BUILDINGS UNLIKE ANY STRUCTURE IN NEW YORK. THEY WOULD BE MODERN BUT "EXTREMELY BEAUTIFUL," HE SAID.

HARRISON SAID SKETCHES PLANS ARE BEING FITTED TO AN "OUTLINE OF BASIC REQUIREMENTS" DRAWN UP BY U.N. SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS.

ACCORDING TO THESE REQUIREMENTS, THE NEW GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING WOULD SEAT A PUBLIC AUDIENCE OF 1,500 PERSONS, 800 PRESS AND 4,000 DELEGATES AND ADVISERS.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL CHAMBERS EACH SHOULD SEAT 250 PUBLIC AND 250 PRESS.

THE PLANNING IS BEING DONE ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ORGANIZATION WILL INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP FROM 55 TO 70 NATIONS.

PARKING SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 2,000 CARS ALSO IS BEING PLANNED. [illegible]

[illegible]

PARKING SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 2,000 CARS ALSO IS BEING PLANNED.

SECRETARY GENERAL

[illegible] PVM (DUE) AT START.

JEB-WPS

FIRST LEAD LIE

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAS REPORTED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TONIGHT TO HAVE BOOKED PASSAGE FOR A FLIGHT TO EUROPE TOMORROW, BUT A HIGH U.N. OFFICIAL SAID LIE HAD NOT YET DECIDED WHETHER TO MAKE THE TRIP.

INFORMATION FROM THE AIRPORT WAS THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL HAD SPACE ON A PLANE LEAVING FOR COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, AT 10:15 A.M.

THE U.N. OFFICIAL SAID LIE HAD BOOKED SUCH PASSAGE SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE WITH A VIEW TO GOING TO OSLO, NORWAY, TO TESTIFY, AS NORWAY'S WARTIME FOREIGN MINISTER, BEFORE A COMMISSION SET UP BY PARLIAMENT TO STUDY THE COUNTRY'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

ON EACH OCCASION, THIS SOURCE ADDED, LIE WAS FORCED TO CANCEL HIS RESERVATION BECUSE OF PRESSING U.N BUSINESS, AND TONIGHT THE SECRETARY GENERAL STILL DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE THE FLIGHT.

(NO PICKUP)

PS1241AES

MAR 1947

U.N.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, EXPRESSING APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LIE'S MESSAGE (ABOUT 75) FOLLOWS:

"ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS, I WISH TO EXPRESS DEEP APPRECIATION OF YOUR CORDIAL MESSAGE OF GREETING AND YOUR REAFFIRMATION OF SUPPORT, BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. I AND MY STAFF FEEL IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO LIVE AND WORK IN THIS GREAT COUNTRY AND ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE HOSPITALITY AND FRIENDLY COOPERATION THAT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO US."

LT1942ES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TODAY FORECAST CLEAR SAILING IN THEIR BRANCH OF CONGRESS FOR A SENATE-APPROVED BILL AUTHORIZING THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION.

THE MEASURE PROVIDES FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF $75,000,000 DURING THE YEAR STARTING JULY 1, FOR THE CARE OF 588,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

THIS WOULD COVER AMERICA'S SHARE OF THE COST OF THE IRO, WHICH WAS SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS LAST YEAR TO PROVIDE RELIEF FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE SENATE APPROVED THE BILL YESTERDAY ON A VOICE VOTE AFTER WRITING IN AN AMENDMENT DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN TIGHT CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OVER IMMIGRATION.

SENATOR REVERCOMB (R-WVA), WHO SPONSORED THE AMENDMENT ALONG WITH SENATOR MC CARRAN (D-NEV), TOLD THE SENATE THIS COUNTRY MUST TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION TO PREVENT IMMIGRATION OF COMMUNISTS TO THIS COUNTRY.

REVERCOMB SAID: "WE HEAR THE CRY THAT WE MUST PROTECT GREECE FROM COMMUNISM. I SAY WE HAVE A MORE IMMEDIATE DUTY, ONE THAT IS ON OUR DOORSTEP, TO PROTECT THIS COUNTRY FROM COMMUNISM, A COMMUNISM THAT IS DOUBTLESS LARGELY FED BY THOSE TO WHOM WE HAVE GIVEN HAVEN IN THIS COUNTRY."

THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE PROBABLY WILL TAKE UP THE IRO

30.24-8787

BILL AFTER THE HOUSE DISPOSES OF:

1. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE $400,000,000 FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.

2. A BILL AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF $350,000,000 IN POST-UNRRA RELIEF FOR FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND CHINA. UNRRA GOES OUT OF BUSINESS MARCH 31.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS APPROVED THE RELIEF BILL. THE GREEK-TURKEY MEASURE STILL IS BEFORE THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNIT.

GW332AES

MAR 1947

PLOT

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS THREE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE CALLED THIS COUNTRY'S ATTENTION TO THE SEIZURE OF UNAUTHORIZED ARMS SHIPMENTS IN MEXICO AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE AMBASSADORS OF COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS LEFT A MEMORANDUM WITH UNDERSECRETARY DEAN ACHESON REMARKING THE INCIDENTS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

ITS STATEMENT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE DEPARTMENT KNOWS OF NO PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE THREE COUNTRIES."

EARLIER A DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL WHO WITHHELD USE OF HIS NAME HAD TOLD REPORTERS THE DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN INFORMED OF SUCH A PLOT AND HAD BEEN GIVEN THE NAMES OF TWO OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS ALLEGED TO BE INVOLVED IN IT.

"THE MEMORANDUM DID NOT ATTACH RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH SHIPMENTS TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY," THE SUBSEQUENT STATEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

"ITS PURPOSE WAS MERELY TO BRING OFFICIALLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT THESE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED REPORTS."

THE REPORTS DESCRIBED THE SEIZURE OF A TRUCKLOAD OF SMALL ARMS IN MEXICO IN FEBRUARY TOGETHER WITH TWO MEN BELIEVED TO BE NICARAGUANS, AND OF TWO LST'S (LANDING SHIPS), CONTAINING ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN NEW ORLEANS MARCH 2.

MANY POLITICAL EXILES FROM COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS LIVE IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, WHERE THEY CAMPAIGN FOR A CHANGE IN GOVERNMENTS WHICH WOULD PERMIT THEIR RETURN.

THE UNNAMED DIPLOMAT WHO TOLD OF THE "PLOT" SAID THE ARMS SEIZED IN MEXICO WERE IN CHARGE OF A NICARAGUAN EXILE TRAVELING ON A DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT FROM ONE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES SUPPOSEDLY INVOLVED.

GW326AES

POLISH (250)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-ARTHUR BLISS LANE IS STEPPING OUT OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE SO HE CAN "SPEAK AND WRITE OPENLY" OF WHAT HE SAW DURING TWO YEARS AS AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET-DOMINATED POLAND.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, LANE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE CONSIDERING A SERIES OF LECTURE INVITATIONS WHICH WOULD ENABLE HIM TO DISCUSS AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN WHAT HE CALLED "THE PRESENT TRAGEDY OF POLAND."

LANE'S LETTER ASKING TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS POST DECLARED "COERCION" INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE" IN THE JANUARY ELECTIONS WHICH GAVE COMMUNISTS BIG MAJORITIES MADE A "FARCE" OF THE VOTING AND VIOLATED A PLEDGE BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT FOR FREE AND UNFETTERED BALLOTING.

HE ACCUSED THE POLISH REGIME OF "A CYNICAL DISREGARD OF ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS."

LANE IS A VETERAN OF 31 YEARS IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. HE WENT TO WARSAW IN 1945 AFTER A YEAR AS ENVOY TO THE WARTIME POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AT LONDON.

HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION SAID:

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES I FEEL THAT I CAN DO FAR MORE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND IF I SHOULD REVERT TO THE STATUS OF A PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THUS BE ENABLED TO SPEAK AND WRITE OPENLY, WITHOUT BEING HAMPERED BY DIPLOMATIC CONVENTION."

MR. TRUMAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE SAID:

"I AM WELL AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONTED YOU IN THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR MISSION TO POLAND AND APPRECIATE THE VIGOROUS EFFORTS WHICH YOU MADE TO PERSUADE THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO FULFILL ITS PLEDGES WITH RESPECT TO THE HOLDING OF FREE ELECTIONS IN POLAND.

"I REGRET THAT YOUR ABLE PRESENTATION OF THE VIEWS OF THIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT ACHIEVE ITS PURPOSE."

SU741AES

MAR 1947

BY HARRISON HUMPHRIES

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26-(AP)-JACK B. TENNEY, CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN STATE SENATOR, URGED CONGRESS TODAY TO "TAKE STRONG ACTION NOW" TO SUPPRESS COMMUNIST INFLUENCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

"IF YOU DON'T, AND IF ANYTHING HAPPENS INTERNATIONALLY, YOU'LL SEE THE GREATEST FIFTH COLUMN, THE MOST FANTASTIC TRAITORS, SABOTEURS, TERRORISTS AND ASSASSINS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN."

TENNEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE'S COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, RELATING FINDINGS OF HIS COMMITTEE, ESTIMATED THERE ARE 9,000 TO 12,000 COMMUNISTS IN CALIFORNIA. HE SAID THEY HAD INFILTRATED INTO THE MOTION PICTURE COLONY, LABOR UNIONS, FARM ORGANIZATIONS, THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND EVEN WOMENS CLUBS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, HE SAID, IS USED TO PUBLISH A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE EDITED BY JOHN HOWARD LAWSON.

"THIS MAN," HE SAID, "PULLS THE STRINGS AND TELLS THE COMMUNISTS WHEN TO JUMP IN HOLLYWOOD."

REP. MUNDT (R-SD) ASKED WHY THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL DID NOT TAKE ACTION TO STOP PUBLICATION OF THE MAGAZINE AT THE STATE-SUPPORTED SCHOOL.

"UNFORTUNATELY," TENNEY REPLIED, "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WAS BOB KENNY, WHO IS HEAD OF MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY, SO WE COULDN'T EXPECT TO DO ANYTHING THERE."

TENNEY SAID HIS COMMITTEE FOUND THAT MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND THE HOLLYWOOD CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, WERE "THE KEY COMMUNIST FRONTS IN CALIFORNIA."

TENNEY CHARGED THAT THE JURISDICTIONAL STRIKE IN THE HOLLYWOOD MOVIE STUDIOS OVER WHICH UNION WILL BUILD THE SETS "IS DIRECTED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN LOS ANGELES."

TENNEY SAID A NUMBER OF MOVIE STARS HAVE PERMITTED THEIR NAMES TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

THE NAME OF FREDRIC MARCH, THIS YEAR'S ACADEMY AWARD WINNER, REC-

ENTLY APPEARED, TENNEY SAID, AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

HE ALSO NAMED JOHN GARFIELD, CHARLIE CHAPLIN AND ROBINSON (FIRST NAME UNMENTIONED) AS "GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS."

FRANK SINATRA, HE SAID, IS LISTED AS A SPONSOR OF AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY.

TENNEY RECOMMENDED CONTINUED EFFORTS TO "MAKE DEMOCRACY AND OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM ATTRACTIVE AND MAKE IT WORK."

J840PES

MAR 1947

FOLO WASHINGTON COMMUNISM (120)

HOLLYWOOD, MARCH 26-(AP)-MOTION PICTURE ACTORS DECLARED BY STATE SENATOR JACK B.TENNEY IN WASHINGTON TESTIMONY TODAY TO "HAVE GIVEN AID AND COMFORT TO COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS" HEATEDLY DENIED HIS ASSERTION.

"SENATOR TENNEY IS BADLY ADVISED," SAID FRANK SINATRA. "I NEVER HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, I AM NOT A MEMBER, HAVE NEVER BEEN ITS SPONSOR AND DO NOT INTEND TO BE."

JOHN GARFIELD SAID HE "HAPPENED TO GO TO A FEW" OF THE MANY PARTIES GIVEN IN HOLLYWOOD FOR CONSTANTINE SIMONOV, A SOVIET WRITER HE SAID VISITED THE FILM COLONY AS THE GUEST OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT.

GARFIELD CALLED TENNEY'S TESTIMONY "RIDICULOUS" AND ADDED: "I ALWAYS HAVE BEEN FOR ROOSEVELT, IF THAT'S WHAT HE MEANS."

FJ834PCS

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER SAYS THAT MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN COULD GIVE THE WORD THAT WOULD LIFT "A LARGE PART OF THAT CHAOS AND MISERY" FROM WHICH GREECE NOW SUFFERS.

SPEAKING LAST NIGHT TO THE FEDERATION OF HELLENIC SOCIETIES OF GREATER NEW YORK AT AN OBSERVANCE OF THE 126TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE OF TURKEY, HOOVER SAID:

"AMERICA HAS SHOWN ITS CONSTANT SOLICITUDE AND HAS GIVEN GENEROUSLY BOTH PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT AID. WE PROPOSE TO CONTINUE TO DO SO.

"BUT A LARGE PART OF THAT CHAOS AND MISERY COULD BE LIFTED BY ONE MAN IN THE WORLD IF HE BE WILLING. THAT IS MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN.

"IT IS WITHIN HIS POWER TO STOP THE AGGRESSIVE WAR IN THE FORM OF GUERILLA RAIDS FROM YUGOSLAVIAN, BULGARIAN AND ALBANIAN TERRITORY.

"IT IS WITHIN HIS POWER TO SEE THAT THE COMMUNIST BANDS IN GREECE STOP KILLING AND ABIDE BY CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

"THAT WOULD BRING PEACE TO GREECE. THEN AMERICAN AID COULD BE DEVOTED TO RESTORING PRODUCTIVITY OF THE GREEK PEOPLE INSTEAD OF OUR WASTING OUR GENEROSITY ON MILITARY EQUIPMENT."

SUPPORTING THE $12,000,000 FUND DRIVE OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, HOOVER SAID SUCH PRIVATE AID WOULD NOT DUPLICATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE BUT WAS NEEDED FOR HEALTH AND CHILD CARE WORK.

THE PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR AIDING GREECE AND TURKEY WAS DISCUSSED AT TWO OTHER MEETINGS HERE.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ADVOCATING "ACTIVE AID TO THOSE PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS WHO SEEK TO ESTABLISH BASIC FREEDOMS."

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA ADOPTED AN INTERIM RESOLUTION STATING THAT "IN SUCH ISSUES AS THOSE PRESENTED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL WE SHOULD GIVE THE UNITED NATIONS FULL INFORMATION; WE SHOULD SEEK THE COUNSEL AND COOPERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS; AND WE SHOULD INVITE INSPECTION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF WHATEVER PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATION IN GREECE AND TURKEY MAY BE ADOPTED..."

MK628AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 26-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.RALPH N.TATE, ARRIVING TODAY FROM VIENNA WHERE HE SERVED AS DEPUTY TO GEN.MARK W.CLARK, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA, SAID "WE ARE STILL HOLDING THE FRONT LINES THERE AND WE ARE TRYING TO RECONSTRUCT THAT COUNTRY AS A FREE, INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC NATION."

HE SAID ONE PROBLEM WAS "RUSSIANS SEIZING GERMAN PROPERTY IN EASTERN AUSTRIA."

THAT PROBLEM WILL HAVE TO BE SETTLED BY TREATY, SAID GEN.TATE, WHO ARRIVED ON THE ARMY TRANSPORT E.B.ALEXANDER FROM BREMERHAVEN AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GEN.TATE SAID THAT AFTER A BRIEF STAY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HE WOULD RETURN HOME TO OWOSSO, MICH., AND WOULD RETIRE FROM MILITARY SERVICE. HIS WIFE, ONE OF THE PASSENGERS RESCUED AFTER A PLANE CRASH IN THE FRENCH ALPS LAST YEAR, RETURNED WITH HIM.

JP302PES

LOS ANGELES,MARCH 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE DEPENDENT ON SOUTH AMERICAN OIL IN THE EVENT OF ANOTHER WAR, ARTHUR CURTICE, NEW YORK CONSULTING ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST AND OIL CONSULTANT FOR LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.

THE UNITED STATES WOULD NEED 5,000,000 BARRELS OF PETROLEUM DAILY TO CONDUCT ANOTHER WAR, CURTICE SAID, AND THAT TOTAL COULD BE REACHED ONLY BY DRAWING ON SOUTH AMERICAN FIELDS.

HERE FOR MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS, THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC PALEONTOLOGISTS AND MINERALOGISTS AND THE SOCIETY OF EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICISTS, CURTICE ASSERTED OIL COMPANIES ARE READY TO SPEND $100,000,000 ON A TEN-YEAR PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION IN SOUTH AMERICA IF GOVERNMENTS PERMIT PROFITABLE OPERATION.

HE SAID A PIPELINE TO TRANSPORT OIL FROM PERU, ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA TO WESTERN VENEZUELA FOR SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES IS BEING "SERIOUSLY" CONTEMPLATED BY OIL INTERESTS. OBSERVERS BELIEVE MEXICO PROBABLY WILL PERMIT REENTRANCE OF AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES INTO THAT COUNTRY WITHIN TWO OR THREE YEARS, HE ADDED.

CURTICE SAID RUSSIAN REPORTS INDICATE DISCOVERY OF 42 NEW OIL FIELDS, MOSTLY EAST OF THE CASPIAN SEA, WITHIN THE FIVE YEARS FROM 1939 TO 1944, WHICH HE SAID COULD BE DEVELOPED TO FILL ALL RUSSIA'S WARTIME NEEDS.

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MOFFETT FIELD,CALIF.,MARCH 26-(AP)-A COMMISSION CHOSEN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO STUDY AND REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN THE MARIANAS, ESPECIALLY GUAM, AND IN AMERICAN SAMOA HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND WILL LEAVE TOMORROW NIGHT FOR WASHINGTON TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS SOME TIME NEXT WEEK.

WHILE RELUCTANT TO SPEAK ON MATTERS RELATED TO THE REPORT, ONE MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, DR. ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS, PRESIDENT-EMERITUS OF DARTMOUTH, SAID THINGS "LOOKED GOOD" IN THE MARIANAS DESPITE DAMAGE WROUGHT BY A TYPHOON AND THE EFFECTS OF DEMOBILIZATION.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE MAURICE J.TOBIN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND DR. KNOWLES K. RYERSON, DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT DAVIS. THEY LEFT BY PLANE IN FEBRUARY ON THE PACIFIC TOUR.

INCLUDED IN THEIR DIRECTIVE FROM SECRETARY JAMES FORRESTAL WAS A STUDY TO DETERMINE WHETHER RESIDENTS OF GUAM AND SAMOA SHOULD BE GRANTED CITIZENSHIP.

FJ832PCS

NIGHT-LEAD UNESCO (140)

PHILADELPHIA,MARCH 26-(AP)-A DEMAND THAT PRIORITY BE GIVEN A STUDY OF TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WAS MADE AT THE FINAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR UNESCO TODAY BUT IT DIDN'T RECEIVE MUCH SUPPORT FROM WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MRS. W.D.SPORBORG OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, CALLED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION TO INSTIGATE THE STUDY ALTHOUGH RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE BODY.

"UNESCO COULDN'T VERY WELL TAKE THE STEP WITHOUT THE CO-OPERATION OF RUSSIA AND RUSSIA ISN'T A MEMBER," SAID BENTON. "AFTER ALL SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND HIS STAFF OF 100 NOW IN MOSCOW ARE DOING A PRETTY GOOD JOB OF STUDYING SOVIET TENSIONS.

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UNESCO (330)

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 26-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS WILL SUCCEED IF ENOUGH PEOPLE "SPEND RESTLESS DAYS AND SLEEPLESS NIGHTS WORRYING ABOUT IT," SAUS SIR RAMISWAMI MUDALIAR, PRESIDENT OF THE U.N.ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

THE STATESMAN FROM MADRAS, INDIA, TOLD 1,000 DELEGATES TO THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNESCO (THE U.N.'S EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION) LAST NIGHT THAT PESSIMISTS FOREDOOM THE UNITE NATIONS TO THE SAME FAILURE AS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

IN DENOUNCING THIS STAND, SIR RAMISWAMI DECLARED "THERE ARE PERSONS WHO LIKE TO SAY WE'VE HAD ALL THIS BEFORE, WE'LL GO ON HAVING IT UNTIL THE END OF THE WORLD AND NOTHING WILL EVER COME OF IT."

"WHERE IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND," HE ASKED, "HAS A PESSIMIST BEEN ABLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING CONSTRUCTIVE?"

DELEGATES, MEANTIME, WOUND UP SEPARATE SECTION MEETINGS TODAY AS THE THREE-DAY CONFERENCE, CALLED TO CONSIDER HOW THE UNITED STATES CAN HELP BOLSTER WORLD EDUCATION IN THE WAYS OF PEACE, NEARED ITS CLOSE.

AMONG RECOMMENDATIONS EXPECTED TO BE HEARD BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ARE SEVERAL CONCERNED WITH THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES. OTHERS CALL FOR STUDIES OR ACTION FOR FIGHTING

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DEVASTATED COUNTRIES. OTHERS CALL FOR STUDIES OR ACTION FOR FIGHTING ILLITERACY, DISSEMINATING, EASING SOCIAL AND POPULATION STRAINS, PRESE ING THE FRUITSTOL YNGLP AND STIMU

DEVASTATED COUNTRIES. OTHERS CALL FOR STUDIES OR ACTION FOR FIGHTING ILLITERACY, DISSEMINATING, EASING SOCIAL AND POPULATION STRAINS, PRESE ING THE FRUITS OF SCHOLARSHIP AND STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CULTURES OF OTHER LANDS.

U.S.REP.KARL E.MUNDT (R-S.D.) LAST NIGHT URGED CREATION OF A NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE TO HANDLE AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN UNESCO. HE SAID HE WAS FLATLY OPPOSED TO A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE WHICH WAS PROPOSED BY MANY HIGH OFFICIALS.

MUNDT ASSERTED HE FAVORS APPOINTMENT OF A GREAT EDUCATOR TO THE POS ITION "CHARGED WITH THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF HANDLING AMERICA'S REPRESENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO."

BERNARD DRZEWIESKI OF POLAND, DIRECTOR OF UNESCO'S EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION SECTION, DECLARED THAT CONCEPTS OF PATRIOTISM WERE CHANGING IN THAT "TO BE A GOOD PATRIOT, ONE MUST AT THE SAME TIME BE A GOOD INTERNATIONALIST."

"IF YOU LOVE HONESTLY YOUR COUNTRY," HE SAID, "YOU HAVE TO LOVE AT THE SAME TIME AND UNDERSTAND OTHER NATIONS AND OTHER COUNTRIES. YOU MUST REALIZE THE HAPPINESS OF YOUR COUNTRY DEPENDS ON THE HAPPINESS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

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Big 4 Seek Compromise On Austria Assets

REDS GIVE GROUND ON KEY OBSTACLE TO AUSTRIAN PACT

Molotov Agrees to Discuss Definition of German Assets.

VICTORY FOR 'BIG 3'

Marshall Reported Greatly Displeased with Slow Progress of Parley.

O. GALLAGHER

MOSCOW, March 27—(AP) Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov gave ground tonight under pressure from the three western nations and agreed to discuss a definition of German assets in Austria, the key issue in the writing of the Austrian peace treaty.

He submitted to the foreign ministers council a compromise proposal which American authorities said unofficially was too vague to permit acceptance. Whether Molotov's retreat foreshadowed agreement on the Austria pact remained in doubt.

For two hours Molotov clung steadfastly to his argument that any German assets in the eastern zone of Austria belonged to Russia without question, and that no definition of what constituted German assets was necessary. The problem, he said, was covered adequately by the Potsdam agreement which Russia had interpreted as allowing her to take whatever she pleased.

Western Powers Insistent

Secretary of State Marshall, French Minister Georges Bidault and British Secretary Ernest Bevin had insisted that it was necessary to define what constitutes German assets in Austria. They maintained that the Germans had seized much Austrian and United Nations property without payment, and this could not be considered German although it was in German hands at the end of the war.

In partial acceptance of a French proposal, Molotov suggested that the deputy foreign ministers be instructed to "prepare a definition of German assets excluding property seized by the Germans by direct force, or as a measure of Aryanization without compensation from the United Nations or Austrians."

The French proposal would have the deputies prepare a "definition of German assets excluding all property taken by force or duress, and in general unduly taken by the Germans from the United Nations or Austria for religious, political and racial reasons."

Molotov's elimination of the phrase "by duress" would give the Russians a right to assets taken by the Nazis by the use of threats and other pressure. Likewise the phrase "as a measure of Aryanization" would apply only to assets taken from Jews, and would still permit the Russians to seize the former property of other religious and political victims.

Bevin, Marshall State Stand

Bevin and Marshall asserted they must have agreement that no property be taken from Austria as German assets if it had been acquired by force or duress after the Germans annexed Austria. They took the position that Austria must be left with sufficient assets in order to be able to survive as an independent nation.

American officials said privately that Molotov's definition was not sufficiently specific and that they would still permit removals of so-called German assets which in the British and American view were not properly classified as such and which would be detrimental to a fledgling Austrian republic.

Marshall said in the council that "I wish to repeat the U. S. delegation does not dispute the right of the U.S.S.R. to German assets in Austria, but we are concerned with the method of determining title in a country passing through the experience that Austria did."

Molotov's reversal on the question came as a complete surprise. Only last night he was reported to have rejected Marshall's appeal for such a definition after months-long Soviet stiffness on the issue.

Earlier Marshall had been reported greatly displeased at lack of progress thus far in the four-power deliberations.

While agreeing to a definition of German assets in Austria, Molotov rejected a French plan for setting up an arbitration board to settle any disputes between the Russians and others that might arise in connection with the issue.

Reads Harriman Letter

During the session Molotov read these paragraphs from a hitherto secret leter of the former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, W. Averell Harriman, to Molotov in September, 1945:

"The Soviet government will dispose of assets in Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania and assets in eastern Austria without reference to British, French or United States representation:

"British, French and United States representatives on the allied control council will dispose of all other German external assets without reference to soviet representatives."

Marshall replied that Molotov had left out a first clause in the excerpt which said "It is the view of the United States government that although the allied control council has control and power over the disposition of German external assets etc." Marshall added that it was still the United States view that the allied control council has control of German external assets.

Prior to the session Foreign Minister Karl Gruber of Austria spent 40 minutes with Molotov, and told newsmen afterward that he was encouraged over prospects of completing an Austria peace pact in Moscow.

Molotov Yields Point, Spurs Austria-Asset Compromise Hope

Moscow, March 27 (AP)—An official United States delegation statement today characterized as "completely baseless" a report published in London that Secretary of State Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were determined to leave Moscow about April 5 if nothing was accomplished by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

J. HIGHTOWER

Moscow, March 27 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov agreed tonight to consider, as a basis for discussion, a French proposal to define German assets in Austria. This raised hope that the Council of Foreign Ministers might untangle this major complication in the framing of Austria's treaty.

The Russians up to now have held that any German assets in the eastern zone of Austria belonged to them without question and that no definition of them was necessary.

No decision was reached today, but a compromise was thought likely on this most controversial point of the Austrian pact.

Compromise "Inacceptable"

However, Molotov submitted a compromise proposal American authorities said unofficially they considered inacceptable. The Americans and British have insisted there must be agreement that no property would be taken from Austria as German assets which in fact had been acquired by the Germans by force or duress in annexing the nation.

The British and Americans also took the position that Austria must be left with sufficient assets to be able to survive as an independent nation.

American officials said privately that Molotov's proposed definition was not sufficiently specific and would still allow extensive removals of so-called German assets which in the American and British view were not properly so classified, and the removal of which would be detrimental to Austria.

Rejects Arbitration

After a brief recess—the first in these Moscow sessions—Molotov agreed to two points in the French proposal and on one of the points suggested an amendment. He rejected a third point—an arbitration board to settle disputes as to what constituted German assets.

Molotov proposed that the deputies of the Foreign Ministers "prepare a definition of German assets excluding property seized by the Germans by direct force or as a measure of Aryanization without compensation from the United Nations or the Austrians."

The original French proposal called for preparation of "a definition of German assets, excluding all property taken by force or duress and in general unduly taken by the Germans from the United Nations or Austria, for religious, political and racial reasons."

Harriman Letter Quoted

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, said he would have to study Molotov's amendment, and the meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

Molotov brought up a heretofore secret letter of the former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, W. Averell Harriman, to Molotov in September, 1945. He quoted it as follows:

"The Soviet Government will dispose of assets in Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania and assets in eastern Austria without reference to British, French or United States representation; British, French and United States representatives on the Allied Control Council will dispose of all other German external assets without reference to Soviet representatives."

"First Clause Left Out"

Secretary of State Marshall said Molotov had left out the first clause: "It is the view of the United States Government that, although the Allied Control Council has control and power over the disposition of German external assets," and so forth, as Molotov read it.

Marshall said, furthermore, it was still the United States view that the Allied Control Council had control of German external assets. He pointed out that the situation in Austria is different from that in other satellite nations, since the Germans seized property there of United Nations and Austria over a long period.

Molotov repeated time and again that the Soviet Union could not stand for any questioning of its title to reparations.

Recess Then Called

Marshall replied: "I wish to repeat, the United States delegation does not dispute the right of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to German assets in Austria, but we are concerned in the method of determining title in a country passing through the experience that Austria did."

Just after this the recess was called and Molotov receded from his position that he would not even discuss defining Austrian assets.

Before today's session opened, Marshall was reported annoyed with the lack of progress on the German and Austrian treaties.

Marshall Used To Orderliness

Criticisms in the American delegation were aimed as much at the work of the four-power co-ordinating committee as at the tangle within the Council itself.

The committee was supposed to have completed listing Council agreements and disagreements Tuesday. American and British sources blame the failure to meet that deadline on deliberate efforts by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky to wring concessions from the Western powers even in this purely technical group.

Marshall, who is accustomed to getting things done in an orderly manner, was said by authoritative informants to feel strongly along the line of his comment that progress in the work here seemed "unfortunately remote."

Troops' Exit Is Argued

The Foreign Ministers' deputies working on the Austrian treaty, however, developed a disagreement today over arrangements for withdrawing Allied troops when the treaty became effective. Britain's deputy, Lord Hood, took the position that the Allied Control Council should be disbanded on the effective date of the treaty.

Soviet Deputy Feodor T. Gousev argued that the Control Council should remain active during the 90-day period allowed for troop withdrawals. The United States, backed by Britain, argued that occupation rights and immunities would be protected adequately with a clause in the treaty.

MARSHALL'S STATEMENT

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP) — The text of United States Secretary of State Marshall's statement to the Council of Foreign Ministers on German assets in Austria:

(1) Yesterday I indicated the United States delegation did not agree with the position Mr. Molotov has taken in his paper on German assets in Austria. We do not admit that title to German assets has already passed. However, as I already pointed out in the paper which the United States delegation circulated March 21 on this subject, we feel it is not essential that this question of title be decided now.

(2) Without prejudice to the ultimate decision by the Council on this question of title and in the interests of clearing the way for the Deputies to make some progress in the consideration of this all-important subject, let us assume for the sake of discussion that the question of title has been decided one way or the other. In either event, further clarification of the three points raised in my memorandum is essential:

(A) Definition.
(B) Arbitration.
(C) Application of Austrian law.

(3) Now let me discuss briefly

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what I mean by "definition." I don't mean definition under Article 10 of Law 5, but instead I am trying to make certain that we understand just what assets the Soviet Union thinks it should have title to as a result of the Potsdam decision on German assets. From our twenty months' experience in Austria we believe there is misunderstanding on this score and that, in some instances, there has been included in the definition of German assets property which is really Austrian and which was taken away from Austria by the Germans after the Anschluss by force or duress, and other property belonging to the United Nations and their nationals. In our view none of the Allies intended at Potsdam to transfer title to German assets which were taken from the victims of Nazi aggression and which justice and equity demanded be returned to them. I am sure you will admit that discussion of this subject by our Deputies will be extremely useful.

Sees Inconsistency in Actions

(4) By now, as to my second, point, "arbitration." Let us again take a hypothetical case in which not only the question of title but also the question of definition have been agreed to. Certainly, as we have provided for the settlement of disputes in satellite treaties, may we not likewise provide for such a settlement on this question of German assets in the Austrian treaty?

(5) My last point has to do with the status in Austria of German assets transferred as German reparations. Again we may assume that we have satisfactorily agreed to the other question enumerated above, that German assets to which the Soviet Union is entitled have been transferred. Certainly Austrian law applies to these properties. It never was intended at Potsdam that assets obtained as German reparations even in Germany would enjoy extraterritorial rights. Mr. Molotov, in his discussion of economic principles in Germany on March 19, 1947, stated as follows, and I quote:

"In accordance with the Berlin decisions, the Soviet Government took measures so that reparations would be obtained from the eastern zone of Germany, a proportion of which has been assigned to Poland. The reparations took the form of removals of capital equipment, deliveries from current production (though these have hardly been sufficient) and the taking of economic enterprises into Soviet possession. No extraterritorial rights are involved with respect to these Soviet-owned enterprises in Germany, since they all function under German law."

It would appear an inconsistency not to admit that this same principle would apply in Austria. If it does not, the United States delegation would feel very definitely that to remove a large segment of Austrian industry from the Austrian economy would nullify the pledge we have taken in the very first article of the treaty: namely, our unanimous agreement to re-establish a sovereign and independent state.

I ask my colleagues to agree to instruct our deputies to discuss and clarify this as well as the other vital questions enumerated above.

Austrian Hopeful After Conferring With Molotov

Moscow, March 27 (AP)—Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, conferred for 40 minutes today with Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and said afterward he was encouraged about the prospect of getting an Austrian peace treaty completed at the Moscow conference.

"I think the Soviet Government wants to get a treaty," he said. "The whole atmosphere of the conversation was very good."

Gruber said that his mission to Moscow, undertaken at the invitation of the Council of Foreign Ministers, was to get a treaty as soon as possible and make sure, as far as possible, that it was a fair treaty.

Effect, If No Treaty

He said he was ready to discuss fully with the Council points that Austria considered most important.

Asked the effect on Austria if the treaty should not be completed here, Gruber replied:

"The effect on Austria would be bad, very bad indeed, but the effect on the whole world would be worse. Such a failure would prove that four powers—the four greatest powers in the world—with all the great problems they have and all their responsibilities, were unable to agree on a matter which actually is not so complicated."

Two Primary Interests

Gruber was expected to receive a chance from the Council soon to present the Austrian viewpoint.

He said his primary interests were German assets and compensation by Austria to United Nations nationals.

Gruber said Austria wanted the Council to deal fairly on forced transfers, meaning German assets that Nazis acquired by force or duress and therefore were supposed not to be taken by the Allies.

Gruber said that in conflicts between Austria and one of the powers over a specific asset, Austria wanted mediation machinery to provide for a just settlement.

British-French Claims

Gruber noted that the major difficulty with compensation for property of Allied nationals destroyed in Austria was not with Russia, but with the British and French.

He said British and French claims for compensation at two thirds value would mean a terrible financial burden and would amount to reparations.

The United States and Russia are opposing the Franco-British formula. The Russians say simply that two thirds is too high; the United States says other nationals should be treated as equals with Austrians in determining compensation.

Friends With Everybody

Gruber said that, once Austria gets a treaty and begins to restore normal conditions, "we will have another difficult year and maybe the second year will be very hard, but we will be on the road upward."

Responding to a question about how Austrian foreign policy would be oriented in relation to the great powers, Gruber said he disliked the word oriented. He continued:

"We want to live in peace and have the friendship of everybody."

Russ 10 Billion Jab Renewed

Moscow, March 27 (AP)—The Communist organ *Pravda* reiterated today Russian assertions that the United States and Great Britain have received more than $10,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany.

Only yesterday United States Secretary of State Marshall circulated among the foreign ministers a statement saying that the United States thus far had received no more than $275,000,000 in reparations.

Plowden Chosen to Head Economic Battle of Britain

T. WILLIAMS

LONDON, March 27—(AP) The labor government picked a youthful steelmaker today to brain-trust the economic battle of Britain and armed him with wide powers to plan the nation's recovery from six of impoverishing war.

The $26,000-a-year job of mustering the national resources of men, machines and materials went to 40-year-old Sir Edwin Plowden who distinguished himself during the war as chief executive of the aircraft production ministry which kept the RAF in the air.

Heads Economic Battle

The appointment of Plowden to carry out the government's economic plan for 1947 and go forward with a four-year plan still in the making was announced in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Attlee who said the duties would be "to develop the long-term plan for the use of the country's manpower and resources."

Like army, navy and air chieftains during the war, Plowden will be under cabinet supervision and his main job will be to carry out long-term decisions on planning policy formulated by the cabinet.

The 1947 policy outlined in a recent white paper called for stringent economy in all imports, continuation of rationing, direction of manpower and materials into strategic industries for export production, repair and modernization of key industries, and the foregoing of increased leisure by workers.

That Sir Edwin will have a hard row ahead was indicated today when the white paper came under fire from the trade union Congress, backbone of the labor party.

The TUC's general council served notice in a statement that it would stick to its demands for a shorter work week despite the economic crisis.

The white paper had declared "the nation cannot afford shorter hours of work unless these can be shown to increase output per man hour."

The TUC statement declared "it would be unfair and impossible to expect work people in industries on a 48-hour week to abandon their claim to an improvement x x x nor would this encourage them in attempts to increase output."

In general, however, the council did not criticise the production targets set in the white paper.

Seek To Speed Recovery

At thet same time that he announced Plowden's appointment Attlee disclosed government decisions to speed the recovery program.

British householders must save more coal—at least 2,500,000 tons—during the summer, he said, and will be prohibited from using gas or electricity for heating during the frequently chilly summer months. Household use of electricity has been prohibited for daily five-hour periods since the start of the fuel crisis in early february, but there have been no restrictions on gas.

Restrictions on use of electricity for cooking and water heating will continue and will be extended to gas, he added.

The summer economy is necessary to build up a backlog, Attlee explained, or "other means, more drastic, will have to be taken."

Plowden, 40, a director of the chemical, iron and steel firm of C. Tennent and Sons, Lt., and a member of the British South American Airways Corporation, was knighted last year.

He will be directly under Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council and deputy prime minister, and will be assisted in a consultative capacity by Sir Robert Sinclair, 53-year-old vice chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

Plowden To Head Recovery Drive

London, March 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee today appointed Sir Edwin Plowden, chief executive officer of the Ministry of Aircraft Production during the war, to the post of chief planning officer to direct Britain's drive for economic recovery.

The appointment coincided with a Government decision to prohibit the use of gas and electricity for home heating during the summer. The restrictions will be the first applied to users of gas, although their supplies have been cut by reduced pressures.

Attlee, setting 2,500,000 tons of coal as the fuel-savings goal for nonindustrial consumers during the summer, warned that even more stringent economies may be necessary.

Sir Edwin will be called upon to ensure that the nation's maximum productive effort is directed where it is most needed.

However, "all decisions on planning policy will be made by the Cabinet and not by the chief planning officer," Attlee told the House of Commons.

Norwegian Ship Claims Settled

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Great Britain and Norway signed an agreement today disposing of all major outstanding claims resulting from the British war-time use of Norwegian merchant ships, Alfred Barnes, British Minister of Transport, said that Norway had placed at British disposal some 1,000 ships totaling 4,000,000 tons. About half were tankers, and Mr. Barnes said they transported about 40 per cent of the oil moved across the North Atlantic.

De La Borde Goes on Trial.

Versailles, March 27 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean De La Borde, home fleet commander under the Vichy Government, was called before the French High Court today for trial on charges of intelligence with the enemy and other offenses having to do with the scuttling of the fleet at Toulon in November, 1942. He is the seventh in a group of Vichy officials to face the court.

Bidault Interview With Stalin

Paris, March 27 (AP)—Well-informed French officials today described Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's recent meeting in Moscow with Prime Minister Stalin as "very unsatisfactory." J. DYNAN

At the same time a Foreign Ministry spokesman strongly denied reports abroad that Stalin had offered to make a "deal," proposing to support French claims to the Saar or more coal from the Ruhr, in return for French support for Russian efforts to centralize German administration, increase the Reich's steel production, or secure an equal voice in four-power control of Ruhr mines and mills.

Precluded By Differences

The spokesman said Bidault could not refuse such a "deal" because it never was offered, and indicated that differences in viewpoints in the conference precluded such an offer.

Other quarters said a wide divergence developed when the Russian leader emphasized that Germany should be centralized almost immediately, while Bidault insisted the various German states should be the foundation of the future German regime.

Prime Minister Paul Ramadier told a news conference that France would not make any concessions on her German viewpoint unless she received more coal from the Ruhr.

Not Prompted In Stand

Meantime, French officials emphasized that neither Russia nor any other country had prompted France in giving the United States until June 1 to turn over or remove two shortwave radio stations operated in Algeria by the State Department.

The spokesman said it was "not normal" for a foreign Government, even a friendly allied one, to broadcast from French territory.

The two stations send daily information programs to Central and Eastern Europe.

RETURN OF DE GAULLE TO POLITICS HINTED

PARIS, March 27.—(AP) Several Paris papers today predicted that a speech which Gen. Charles de Gaulle is to deliver at Bruneval, Normandy, on March 30, may be the signal for his return to active politics.

The left-wing liberation said de Gaulle had always made it clear that he would come back, should economic, financial, social and diplomatic difficulties threaten France.

"It's quite significant that the leaders of the republic as well as most of the party leaders do not rule de Gaulle's name from the list of possible chiefs of the government," the paper pointed out.

U.S. 'Taking Seriously' Reports Bormann Lives

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Reginald Mitchell, press officer of the State Department, said today American authorities have "taken seriously" reports that Martin Bormann, missing deputy of Adolf Hitler, may still be alive.

Mitchell said a new crop of reports to this effect are both official and unofficial in origin. Because of them, photographs and descriptions of the condemned Nazi leader are being sent to United States representatives in Europe and Latin America as well.

Bormann, tried *in absentia*, was condemned to death for war crimes by the International War Crimes Tribunal at Nuernberg.

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World Hunt On For Bormann

Berlin, March 27 (AP)—An intensified and widespread manhunt, backed by the United States State Department, is under way for the condemned Martin Bormann, missing deputy of Adolf Hitler, it was disclosed today.

Pictures of the shadowy Nazi bigwig have been produced and distributed by the State Department to its embassies and ministries in Europe, South America and elsewhere.

Bormann, missing since the end of the war and condemned to the gallows *in absentia* by the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg, has never been proven dead. On the contrary, he has frequently been reported seen alive at scattered places. None of these reports has been substantiated.

Want Good Likeness

To make the lookout for Bormann more systematic, the State Department requested T. J. Dunnigan, of the American Military Government's political administration here, to obtain a good likeness of him for reproduction and distribution from Washington.

"This action was taken," Dunnigan said, "because we have been receiving hundreds of reports that Bormann has been seen here or there throughout Europe. None of these reports has yet proved concrete and we may be looking for a dead man, but we wouldn't want to chance missing a bet if he is still alive.

"So we want people to know what he looks like, for he was less publicized than the other top Nazis and was a man who preferred to work powerfully behind the scenes rather than bask in the limelight."

Dunnigan chose for distribution a print of a portrait of Bormann done in 1939 at Hitler's suggestion that Bormann should have his likeness painted "for posterity." This portrait is now in United States Army hands and is to be given to a Library of Congress mission here.

He said the State Department also had asked the Army to supply a detailed physical description of Bormann for widespread distribution.

Dunnigan declared that most of the reports about Bormann being seen had come from southern Europe, especially Spain. The embassy in Madrid is to receive a particularly large consignment of Bormann's pictures.

Improve Reich Living, AMG Official Urges

Berlin, March 27 (AP)—Dwight P. Griswold, an American Military Government official, asserted today that, unless the German economy was revived and the standard of living improved, efforts to re-educate the Germans to democracy "will in all likelihood fail and Germany will once more fall into the ways of totalitarianism."

Griswold's statements criticized "people who are of the opinion that no further steps should be taken to rebuild the German economy until definite proof can be given that the German nation has been re-educated to democratic ways."

Griswold, former Governor of Nebraska, is director of the AMG's internal affairs and communications division. "Democratic re-education and a healthy economy must go hand in hand," he said.

Report Zeiss Works Starts Going Again

Berlin, March 27 (A. P.).—The Russian-controlled newspaper Nacht Express reported today from Jena that the famous Zeiss optical works has been restored to partial production with machinery left by the Russians after they had filled their reparations demands.

The Russians last December took many expert workers as well as machinery from Zeiss for transport to Russia. Zeiss was now employing 4,000 workers and hoped in the future to increase its payroll to 6,000.

German Exports $30,000,000

BERLIN, March 27 (AP) — The merged economy of the United States and British zones will produce more than $10,000,000 worth of German goods for export in March, bringing the value of export deliveries for the first quarter of the merged operations to $30,000,000, the Joint Export-Import Agency announced today. The United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and Denmark were the biggest buyers during January and February.

Heinrich Mann May Go Home

BERLIN, March 27 (AP). — The Soviet-controlled section of the Berlin press reported today that Heinrich Mann, German author who has been living in the United States since 1940, would return to Germany.

3,000 Diapers Reach Berlin

BERLIN, March 27 (AP).—More than 3,000 diapers arrived by air today from Philadelphia for delivery to two Berlin hospitals. The diapers were given by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in response to an urgent appeal from its representative here. American Overseas Airlines provided free transportation.

Hunger Demonstrations In Ruhr

Berlin, March 27 (AP)—Germans in the Ruhr staged demonstrations over a wide area today to protest against the shortage of food, and a mass demonstration was called for tomorrow in Duesseldorf, British authorities said tonight.

Blast Hits Nuernberg Anti-Persecution Office

Nuernberg, Germany, March 27 (AP)—A bomb explosion last night slightly damaged the Nuernberg office of the Bavarian Commissioner for Racial and Political Persecutees, a German official announced today.

At the same time other German officials in the American occupied state of Bavaria reported a wave of anti-Semitic rumors reminiscent of Nazi days.

Hans Dillinger, chief of the commission office for Middle Franconia, disclosed the bomb incident, adding that he "supposed the plot was laid by a Nazi underground movement as a warning to persecutees." American Army investigators withheld comment.

The building was damaged only to the extent of splintered wood and chipped brick, and was quickly repaired. No one was injured.

Dillinger's office is under the superyision of the Bavarian Commissioner for Racial and Political Persecutees, Dr. Philip Auerbach, who is of Jewish descent. The office handles problems arising with Germans who were persecuted either as Jews or as political opponents of the Nazis.

Conference Proposed

In Munich Dr. Auerbach has just announced that he was recommending a state-wide conference of religious, political and trade-union leaders on the new flood of rumors.

He said such a conference should "seek ways of curbing this anti-Semitism in order to prevent the injustices that result."

Army Captain Charged In Slaying Of Soldier

Heidelberg, Germany, March 27 (AP)—United States constabulary headquarters announced today Capt. Vincent Cochran, of Kent, Ohio, has been charged with manslaughter in the fatal shooting of an American soldier in a beer hall near Heilbronn.

The name of the soldier, a member of the constabulary squadron Cochran commanded, was withheld pending notification of relatives.

The headquarters announcement said Cochran, "apparently intoxicated," fired four shots "apparently intended" to go over the heads of four soldiers who were engaged in an argument with the beer-hall proprietor Wednesday.

One of the bullets, however, headquarters said, struck one of the soldiers in his right eye. He died eighteen hours later.

Ex-G. I. Takes Bride in Reich

Marriage of Hempstead Man Is the First Officially Approved in U. S. Zone.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, March 27 (AP) — Peter Rupeka, former United States Army sergeant from Hempstead, N. Y., married Fraulein Erika Schaefer today in the first officially approved American-German wedding in occupied Germany since the war.

The Army's ban on marriage between Americans and Germans was lifted last December. The 27-year-old Rupeka and his 21-year-old German bride were the first to complete the involved procedure still required for obtaining Military Government and State Department sanction for their nuptials.

Military Government officials in Berlin recently predicted that 6,000 other Americans would follow Rupeka's lead in marrying Germans within a year.

Rupeka, formerly in the 508th Parachute Battalion, has been overseas since April, 1945.

He met his attractive blue-eyed, brown-haired bride while sightseeing in Frankfort's bomb-damaged zoo in September, 1945. He stayed on in Germany as a War Department civilian employe after his Army discharge in the hope of some day being permitted to marry her.

They were married in a brief civil ceremony by the Frankfort city registrar, who repeated the rituals in both English and German.

They will honeymoon at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, famous Alpine resort.

In compliance with Military Government requirements that Americans must leave occupied Germany within a month after marrying Germans, the couple will fly to the United States on April 21, where they plan to live with Rupeka's mother at 217 Fenimore Avenue, Hempstead, or with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sophie Rupeka, at 359 Amboy Street, Brooklyn.

Army Seeks AWOLs in Europe

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 27 (AP).—The United States Army early today launched a forty-eight-hour drive to round up soldiers and War Department civilians absent without leave throughout the European Theater. Constabulary troopers, military police and Army investigating agents began checking border crossing points, messes, clubs, theaters and railway stations at reveille. No estimate was given of the number of personnel believed AWOL.

15 Croats Arrested In Rome College Raid

Rome, March 27 (A. P.).—Fifteen Croats were reported arrested by British Military and Italian police during the night in a raid on the Catholic Collegio di San Girolamo Degli Illirici in Rome.

Police declined comment on reasons for the raid. The Croats were reported to be refugees.

Greek Guerrillas Reported Repulsed

Athens, March 27 (A. P.).—The conservative newspaper Embros today reported that about eighty guerrillas had been killed or wounded out of a band of more than 400 in a 24-hour battle with Government forces at Marmara near the historic town of Delphi, about 100 miles northwest of Athens. Embros said that strafing aircraft killed thirty guerrillas and wounded many others after they had raided the village of Skopia near Phlorina in northern Greece.

The paper reported a military company stationed at Alyssos near Sparta drove back an attacking force with artillery and armored-car fire.

Goering's Brother Freed From Prison By Czechs

Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 27 (AP)—Albert Goering, younger brother of the late Reichmarshal Hermann Goering, was released from Pankrac Prison several days ago. The Czechs decided there was no basis for trying him for war crimes.

Goering, appointed by the Germans as general manager of the Skoda Munitions Works, was then taken into custody by Americans near Nuernberg, Germany, last spring and was turned over to Czech authorities.

LIDICE KILLERS ON TRIAL

16 Gestapo Men Charged With Massacre of Czechs

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 27 (AP)—Harold Wiesman, former Gestapo chief of Kladno, and fifteen of his henchmen went on trial today for the extermination of the village of Lidice.

The prosecutor, Karel Kotznek, charged them with having carried out the June, 1942, massacre on orders of the late Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler. He said the action had been based on the unfounded suspicion that members of the community had helped to hide the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, German "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia.

AUSTRIAN LEADER HELD BY RUSSIANS

VIENNA, March 27.—(AP) Informed Austrian government sources said today that Josef Mayer, 48, People's party member of Parliament from Linz, had been arrested by the Russians Sunday and had not been heard from since.

They reported that Mayer was on his way from Linz to his home in Urfahr, across the Danube river, when two Russian civilians took him into custody on the bridge and removed him in a Red army automobile. The Danube at that point is the boundary between the Russian and American zones.

Russian officials in Vienna said today that they knew nothing of the reported arrest.

Damaged Relief Ship Towed To Slav Harbor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 27 (AP)—The mine-damaged UNRRA relief ship St. Lawrence Victory, half submerged at the bow and in danger of sinking, was towed today into the Dalmatian harbor of Korcula.

It was hoped that the vessel's cargo of much-needed potatoes could be unloaded there.

DENIES GREEK CHARGE

Sofia, March 27 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian liaison officer attending the United Nations Balkan Investigating Commission today replied to an American request for a statement of Bulgaria's aims in Thrace by asserting that territorial questions were outside the scope of the commission's inquiry. This was the identical argument advanced previously by A. A. Lavrischev, the Soviet member of the commission, which is investigating the Greek border troubles.

The American delegate, Mark F. Ethridge, maintains that the Security Council authorized the commission to investigate the causes of the Greek guerrilla fighting and that the Greek allegations attributing territorial gains to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia could not be separated from the investigation. The Bulgarian officer, George Koulischev, said in a letter to Ethridge that Bulgaria denies the Greek accusations and that the "foreign policy of Bulgaria is clear-cut and well-known," but he did not meet Ethridge's request for a precise statement of Bulgaria's position with regard to Thrace.

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U.S. AND SOVIET GREECE CLASH

Probe Members Disagree On Macedonia Inquiries

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 27 (AP)—The United States and Russia clashed publicly today over whether statements of the official policy of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia toward Macedonia should be excluded in the report of the United Nations commission investigating Greek border strife.

Mark Ethridge, United States member of the commission, submitted a formal request that the commission ask for the attitude of the two Governments toward Macedonia, where much of the guerrilla warfare with Greek Government forces is being waged.

A. A. Lavrischev, Soviet member of the commission, opposed the request, contending the matter was territorial and not within the commission's scope.

Accusations Denied

The clash was touched off by the reading of a letter from George Koulischev, Bulgaria liaison officer with the commission, in reply to Ethridge's request for a statement on Bulgaria's aims toward Macedonia.

Koulischev's letter failed to clarify Bulgaria's precise position regarding Greek territory, but denied Greek accusations that she had "relaxed" her demands for part of Macedonia to support Yugoslav aspirations for the territory. In turn, the Greeks said, Yugoslavia would support Bulgarian demands for parts of Thrace.

Ethridge declared that the Security Council in setting up the commission gave it the right to inquire into official Bulgarian and Yugoslav policy on Greek territory.

Strife Encouraged

Ethridge said the Greeks charge that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia encouraged the strife because of territorial designs on Greece.

"This is one of the most serious charges and it is not a territorial question," he said. "I can see no reason why this commission should not take back to the Security Council the information it has requested."

Lavrischev asserted the Greeks had not proved their charges that forces outside Greece had been fomenting trouble "to gain these obscure aims."

He commented that "Macedonians should be considered as Macedonians and not as Greeks," but did not amplify the statement any further.

Palestine Terrorist Chiefs Interviewed in Their Hideout

By CARTER L. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, March 27 (AP)—I have just returned from a visit into the strongholds of the Jewish underground, where I was permitted to meet secretly with a group of confident young men who plot to carve with the sword a Hebrew republic on both sides of the Jordan river.

They are the leaders of Irgun Zvai Leumi (national military organization) and from their war chest have sprung most of the tactics which have turned the Holy Land into a battlefield, laced it with barbed wire, drenched it with blood on occasion and, at last, have apparently placed the unhappy country in the lap of United Nations peacemakers.

When I was invited to talk with the Irgun high command, I sent a list of written questions along with my acceptance, questions concerning the organization's performances and policy.

Preliminaries Waiting

The interview itself was so casual in its manner that it might have been a chance gathering of bank clerks or insurance salesmen talking shop had it not been conducted "somewhere in Palestine."

The preliminaries—waiting at a prearranged spot in a prescribed costume, changing from one taxi to another on a dark road, wearing blackout goggles and slumping low on the taxi seat, hearing terse passwords and instructions in Hebrew—were exciting, but the actual meeting was lacking in dramatics.

I was not permitted to see the Irgun commander, Menachim Beigin, "for security reasons." I was assured, however, that he had written the answers to my questions and that he would see me at a later date "when the situation eased."

My well-dressed informants could pass for members of a young businessmen's club in America. They spoke so calmly and matter-of-factly that it was a little difficult to realize they were speaking of their aim to wage "a state of constant warfare" to restore Palestine to the Hebrew people. They call the country Eretz-Israel and mean both Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Without emotion these men spoke of "an operation staff" and a "board of strategy" and calmly asserted that the Jews, who have not been a warring nation for 2,000 years, "are now turned to warfare and they have proved, at least, that Jewish minds, turned to the art of war as before they turned to the arts of science, music and others, will become proficient."

Campaign of Violence

The Irgun strategy is based on "a constant state of war" geared to "opportune moments." The spokesmen explained that the explosion on March 1 in the Jerusalem British officers' club which killed 16 persons and wounded 20 "might possibly be regarded as an answer to Foreign Minister Bevin's House of Commons speach in which he called us a mere religious sect."

"But generally," they added, "there is no question of limiting the struggle to reactions and retaliations. We strike when and where possible."

The staging of the officers' club attack on the Jewish Sabbath was not a change of policy, they stated. It was based on a precedent of "a war of duty." Such attacks on sabbaths occurred in the Maccabean wars before Christ. They further explained that the operation had been planned originally for after sunset on the sabbath, but had been moved up to the daylight hours because the danger to civilians is increased after dark.

"The requirements of war make essential a tactical coordination between Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, the so-called Stern Gang," they explained, "but there have been no actually combined operations recently."

Are Well Armed

The Irgun spokesmen said that while the organization's supplies of munitions were not unlimited, "they are sufficient so that no operation has ever been cancelled or delayed" for lack of weapons.

They added that in addition to the explosives and arms taken from the British in recurrent arsenal raids, the Irgunists now are manufacturing as a home product "an explosive more powerful and useful" that what had been appropriated from the British.

They denied any connection with recent robberies, such as that in which a gang of 10 Jews a few days ago took $12,000 from the Palestine Discount Bank.

GRUNER'S APPEAL TAKEN TO TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv, March 27 (A. P.).—Attorney Max Seligman said today a petition for an appeal from the death sentence of Dov Bela Gruner has been prepared on behalf of Mayor Israel Rokach of Tel Aviv. The filing was delayed, pending approval by the Municipal Council.

The petition would challenge the legality of emergency regulations under which Gruner was condemned for participating in the raid last year on the Ramat Gan police station. The Municipal Council was considering the proposal that Rokach enter the case as head of the community of which Gruner was a resident.

Seligman said the original plan was to file the petition on behalf of Mrs. Helen Friedmann of Lancaster, Pa., Gruner's sister, who is now here. London attorneys advised the change of plan.

Tel Aviv Bombing

Jerusalem, March 27 (AP)—A British constable was reported wounded in one leg today in a bomb attack on two police cars in front of the Tel Aviv divisional police headquarters.

An official announcement said the cars were just leaving the headquarters in the all-Jewish city on a morning patrol when they were the target of one bomb and a small-arms fusillade. The report added that three persons "believed to be Yemenite Jews" were seen escaping toward the water front.

Tel Aviv residents were roused by two explosions last night which seemed to come from the Hatikva quarter, Yemenite Jewish neighborhood.

Police, after ascertaining that no military installations had been under attack, offered the theory that the blasts might have occurred by accident in a mine factory of the Jewish underground.

Soviet 'Field Day' At Asian Parley

New Delhi, March 27 (AP)—A United States observer declared today that "Russian ideology is having a field day "at the Asian Relations Conference now in progress in New Delhi as delegates of six Soviet republics reported on made speeches."

Garland Hopkins, of Winchester Va., representing the World Council of Churches, said his preliminary report to the council's committee on international affairs would contain this statement.

But "Not Taking Over"

Hopkins, however, termed "preposterous" reports that the Russians were "taking over" the conference, which has attracted some 200 delegates from twenty countries.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading Minister of India's interim government and a conference sponsor, was quoted to the same effect by a reliable source.

J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, also called such reports preposterous.

Jap Absence "Understood"

Nehru said today he "felt no particular resentment" at the absence of a Japanese delegation from the conference. He expressed belief the delegates understood it was "policy in regard to Japanese nationals—and not this conference" which kept Japan from sending representatives.

Hopkins said yesterday he had cabled Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President Truman to urge that Japanese representatives be flown to the meeting. He reported "nearly unanimous resentment" at absence of the Japanese among delegates with whom he had talked.

6 DEAD, 46 INJURED IN CALCUTTA RIOTING

CALCUTTA, March 27 — (AP)—Rioting between Hindu and Moslem mobs who fought, with knives spears and brickbats killed six persons and injured 46 others here today as communal warfare spread over a wider area of the city.

The latest casualty figures, which were released by the Bengal government, brought the two-day toll to 15 killed and approximately 150 injured. At 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. curfew was extended to eight districts in the city, and police said the situation was quiet tonight.

Police opened fire on 18 occasions to disperse the rioters. The injured streamed into hospitals from north, east and central Calcutta.

More than 200 arrests have been made since the rioting started yesterday.

Chinese End Squatting Strike

SINGAPORE, March 27 (AP).—Four hundred survivors of a Chinese guerrilla organization who want three and one-half years' back pay ended a three-day squatting strike at the Chinese secretariat today.

Sentence Of Chinese Puppet Commuted

Shanghai, March 27 (AP)—The Government commuted to life imprisonment today the death sentence passed last year on Chow Fumai, former puppet Premier of China.

The mandate said commutation was granted because of Chow's efforts to maintain order in the Nanking and Shanghai areas when the Japanese surrendered, which resulted in "minimizing unnecessary loss of lives among the people."

UNRRA Completes North China Relief

Shanghai, March 27 (A. P.).—United States Marine planes completed the distribution of nearly 1,000,000 pounds of UNRRA clothing and medicine in Communist-held areas of North China this week. The organization's China office said today. It was the largest relief air drop ever undertaken in the Orient.

M. P.'S QUIT PEIPING

Peiping, March 28 (A. P.).—A United States Marine detachment escorted a departing military police convoy today along the Peiping-Tientsin highway. The heavily armed convoy, one of the largest ever sent out on the road through Communist-dominated territory, carried three officers and fifty-three enlisted men of the 701st Military Police Battalion.

The military police, the only armed unit of the American branch of the now-disbanded truce headquarters, are going to Taku, near Tientsin, where they will board a tank landing ship for Shanghai. They took with them fifty vehicles, including armored cars, trucks and jeeps under the command of Capt. Frederick M. Drain of Mobile, Ala. Marine observation planes flew overhead. Two Marine tanks were in the escort force.

Marine convoys now are scheduled to run twice weekly over the highway. The Communists were notified that the convoy was coming.

CHINESE RACE TO BLOCK REDS

3 Armies Reported Trying To Cut Off Yenan Retreat

Nanking, March 27 (AP)—Three Chinese Government armies were reported racing today to shut off the retreat toward Manchuria of the Communists fleeing northeastward from fallen Yenan.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi was described in pro-Government dispatches as the man in the key role, thrusting his North China Army rapidly westward across northern Shansi province in the region of the Great Wall.

Field observers said a junction between Fu's army and another Government force on the Suiyuan province border would close the door on the Communists, leaving

one group in the northwest provinces of China proper and another in Manchuria, mutually isolated.

Rested Since Kalgan Capture

Fu's army, well-rested since its lightning capture of Kalgan last October 11, was reported to have captured Tsoyun, 275 miles northeast of Yenan, and to have pushed on toward Yuyu, 25 miles farther west, on the Suiyuan border.

Whereabouts of the Suiyuan Government force was not disclosed, but cavalry was reported raiding along the Suiyuan-Shensi border some 100 miles northwest of Yenan.

The Government forces which took Yenan on March 19 were last reported at Tsingkien, 48 miles northeast of Yenan, following the route of the Communist retreat.

Unconfirmed pro-Government press reports have placed the Communist headquarters at Kolan, in Shansi province 180 miles northeast of Yenan and 95 miles southwest of Tsoyun.

Fu Army Drives West To Join Nationalists

Nanking, March 27 (AP)—Gen. Fu Tso-yi's North China army pushed westward today, apparently toward a junction with Nationalist units in Suiyan province which would seal North China Communists off from Red forces in Manchuria.

Fu's troops, well-rested after months of comparative inactivity which followed their capture of Kalgan, Chahar province, were reported to have taken Tsoyun, 130 miles to the west in northern Shansi province. Late reports said the army was advancing toward Yuyu, 25 miles northwest of Tsoyun.

While Fu attacked Communist towns in Shansi, other Government forces continued to fan out from Yenan, fallen Red capital city in neighboring Shensi province. A dispatch from Siking (Sian) said Nationalist cavalry under Ma Hung-kwei, posted along the border of northwestern Shensi, made a surprise assault on Tingpien, 117 miles northwest of Yenan.

Main Force Nears Yenan

The main Nationalist force had driven 48 miles northeast from Yenan, this report said.

An unconfirmed report in Chinese newspapers said Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist and the Reds' chief negotiator, had fled to Kolan, 200 miles northeast of Yenan. Thousands of Communist troops were said to be massed at Kolan.

Fighting flared again in Manchuria, where Communists were reported attacking Hailung, 50 miles southeast of Changchun, capital of Manchuria. Another report said the power plant at Panshin, 40 miles northeast of Mukden, had been destroyed by Communists, leaving Mukden without electricity.

Food Shortage In Dairen

The Chinese press meanwhile reported a serious shortage of food in Dairen, Manchurian seaport which the Russians are expected to turn over to Chinese control shortly. The situation was aggravated, these reports said, by Russian shipment of salt to Soviet-occupied North Korea and their buying of large quantities of gold.

The newspaper *Hsin Min Pao*, quoting "authoritative circles," said today that Chiang Kai-shek would visit Washington and London next month. The Generalissimo's office declined to comment and other Government sources reported such a visit was unlikely.

In Washington, Presidential Press Secretary Charles Ross said the report was "news to me."

In Nanking, Chiang's Government made plans for floating internal loans amounting to $400,000,000 (United States) in another move to strengthen the nation's economy. The loans were approved today by the legislative Yuan.

Japanese Volcano Smoking

TOKYO, March 27 (AP).—A column of smoke is pouring from the volcano Kyunvunkaku in central Hokkaido, and four Japanese scientists have been sent to investigate. The United States 8th Army said today. In 1926, the volcano Maetotokachi, a sister peak, erupted. Within twenty-five minutes the lava flow had struck a near-by town, killing 172 persons. The 8th Army said no American troops are stationed in the vicinity of Kyunvunkaku.

2 G. I.s Sentenced in Japan

YOKOHAMA, March 27 (AP).—Privates Mammon Green, of Greenwood, Miss., and William Kent, of Philadelphia, were sentenced by General Court Martial today to five years at hard labor after conviction of robbing a Japanese, the United States 8th Army announced. Forfeiture of pay and dishonorable discharges also were ordered.

Japanese Hoarder Out To Profit by Publicity

TOKYO, March 27 (AP).—Shigeyoshi Kezuka, farmer, has decided to capitalize on all the publicity he has received lately and run for the House of Representatives.

"My name has appeared in all papers of the country, so I think I'll make it," said Kezuka—the first farmer forced by the Japanese government to surrender a concealed rice harvest.

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8th Army Smashes Chinese Drug Ring

Yokohama, March 27 (AP)—The United States 8th Army provost marshal announced today that Criminal Investigation Department agents had smashed a Chinese black-market drug ring.

The provost marshal said three men were arrested, including two crew members of the British destroyer H.M.S. Bermuda, docked in Yokohama harbor.

The roundup began with apprehension of Lai Pong-lee, alleged black-market broker, found in possession of 135 vials of penicillin, quantities of sulfadiazine and morphine, the announcement said.

Agents then arrested Hui Wo and Kwong Wing-chee, crew members of the destroyer, as they purportedly attempted to deliver more penicillin to Lee's home. Investigation aboard the Bermuda, the announcement said, uncovered 194 vials of penicillin, 27 bottles of saccharin and a large quantity of other drugs.

Jap Guard Pleads Innocent

Yokohama, March 27 (AP)—Masafumi Sugi, one-time prison camp guard, pleaded innocent before a United States Eighth Army military tribunal today to charges involving mistreatment of Allied war prisoners.

Graves Commision in Iceland.

Reykjavik, Iceland, March 27 (A. P.).—An American graves registration mission arrived here today to arrange for taking home the bodies of 220 American soldiers buried here during the war. The mission, consisting of three officers and twenty enlisted men, is expected to remain here about four months.

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Building Boom Seen In Manila

Manila, March 27 (AP)—A building boom is in the making in war-wrecked Manila.

The Bureau of Census and Statistics announced today that building permits reached a record high of $23,500,000 last year—a 1,000 per cent increase over 1941. However, the supply of materials continues critical, although more cement and lumber are being produced locally.

Building prices, and rents as well, are sky-high. The average foreign family pays $250 to $300 dollars rent monthly.

Meat Rationing Ends in Canada

Ottawa—(AP)—Meat rationing to Canadian householders ended today.

Meat price controls, slaughtering quotas and meatless Tuesdays and Fridays in restaurants remained in effect, however.

Douglas C. Abbott, national defense minister, told the House of Commons that the government in this way hoped to avoid reducing meat exports, "particularly to the United Kingdom, where food shortages are still acute."

In announcing the end of rationing of meat to consumers — who have been limited to about two pounds a week, depending upon the cut—Abbott said: "Rationing of any commodity at the consumer level is a difficult and expensive proposition."

U.N. Delegates Given Copies Of Austin's Speech

Lake Success, N.Y., March 27 (AP). The United States tonight gave Russia and other Security Council members advance copies of Warren R. Austin's major American policy address on the Greek-Turkish aid question.

The preview texts were handed to Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and the others nearly 24 hours ahead of Austin's speech scheduled for delivery in the Security Council at 3 P.M. tomorrow.

Advance distribution emphasized the importance the United States attaches to Austin's remarks. Under previous procedure, foreign delegates were often advised of the general content of an American speech and on a few other occasions were handed textual copies some hours in advance of actual delivery.

To Clarify Whole Position

The 3,000-word address was drafted after extended consultations within the Administration in keeping with the bipartisan American foreign policy and after talks with top United Nations officials.

The speech was expected to clarify the whole broad American position toward Greece and Turkey and attendant United States relations with the United Nations.

Delegates will convene to hear Austin's speech shortly after a meeting of the eleven-nation Commission on Conventional Armaments, which has identical membership with the Security Council. Austin himself was not expected to sit for the arms session, planning to spend his time making final preparations for the major address.

Balkan Probe Link Forecast

Sources close to Austin said he would peg the speech on the Greek problem as it stands before the Security Council itself, which now has an eleven-nation investigating commission operating in the Balkans.

While Gromyko hardly would have the Austin text far enough ahead for communication with Moscow, there was the possibility that he would seize on the opportunity to deliver another speech against the Greek Government.

Lie Sounds Out Capitol

Before leaving by plane for Norway this morning, United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie, dispatched Andrew Cordier, his executive assistant, to Washington for talks with Austin, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich) and other personages on Capitol Hill. Lie was reported to have taken this action to ascertain the feeling of Government leaders about the United Nations and be informed in advance of what Austin would say.

Lie's decision to go ahead with his trip was interpreted as meaning he personally was convinced that Austin's remarks would not bring any immediate crisis to American relations with the United Nations.

Austin Speech May Set Off Wrangle

Lake Success, N.Y., March 27 (AP)—The possibility arose today that Warren R. Austin's major American policy speech in the United Nations Security Council tomorrow might touch off a bitter wrangle on an official level with Russia over President Truman's plans to aid Greece and Turkey.

An informed source said the set-up for the speech would certainly not preclude a Russian reply, although it might not come immediately. Some observers believed Russia would use this opportunity to launch another attack here against Greece.

One source speculated that any decision to break Russia's top-level silence on the American aid program, designed to halt the spread of Communism, would be made in Moscow only after careful examination of Austin's statement.

May Reply In U.N.

However, this source did not exclude the possibility of a Soviet reply in the Security Council, possibly after an initial statement is made in Moscow by the Russian Government.

Moscow newspapers have already attacked the American plans, virtually accusing President Truman of bypassing the United Nations and acting contrary to the principles of the world charter.

Austin returns to New York today from a week-long round of conferences in Washington. There the American representative of United Nations talked with Mr. Truman and others on a concealed effort to soothe disappointment in some United Nations quarters over the fact that President acted without prior reference to the world peace-keeping agency.

25-Minute Speech

Austin's statement, described by President Truman in Washington yesterday as a document that would cover the whole Greek-Turkish situation, was expected to require about 25 minutes in delivery. It will then be translated into French. Thereafter, under standard Council procedure, other delegates would be free to speak immediately to reserve comment while awaiting instructions from their home governments.

In assessing possible Russian reaction to Austin's speech, observers drew attention to Andrei A. Gromyko's action Tuesday in invoking the veto to kill Britain's complaint against Albania.

This veto—the tenth cast by Russia but the first in more than six months—was seen in some quarters as an indication of a new hardening of Russian policy and a sign that Moscow would not countenance Security Council action against states in the Soviet orbit.

Lie To Norway

New York, March 27 (AP)—Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, left today by plane for Norway.

He said he expected to return to this country "by Tuesday or Wednesday" after making a report to the Norwegian Parliament. He was Norway's Foreign Minister before joining the United Nations.

During Lie's absence, his duties at the United Nations will be handled by Victor Hoo, of China, assistant secretary general in charge of trusteeship affairs.

Atomic Group Members Seek Compromise On Russ Demand

Lake Success, N.Y., March 27 (AP). United Nations atomic delegates sought today some compromise which would satisfy Andrei A. Gromyko's demand that they take up his thirteen atomic proposals now, point by point.

Atomic authorities predicted a compromise would be offered when the delegates meet again in closed session here next Monday. But the American conferences have not jelled sufficiently to give any concrete shape to the plan now, these sources added.

Study Informal Work Sheet

Meanwhile, experts of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission studied an informal work sheet said to have come from the Americans. It was reported to list ideas for the first draft of a treaty on atomic controls, which the Security Council has requested.

Gromyko, the Russian delegate and chairman of the commission, told its working committee Tuesday that the proposals for atomic control which he made in the Security Council February 18 must be considered. He proposed that they be taken up immediately.

Frederick H. Osborn, of the

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'30-20' Income Tax Cut, Retroactive to Jan. 1, Passes House, 273-137

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G.O.P. BEATS DOWN DEMOCRATS' MOVE TO DELAY ACTION

Measure Expected to Meet Stiff Opposition in Senate.

VETO ALSO LOOMS

Taft Favors Making Slash Effective July 1 in Order to Boost Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) Republicans rammed their "30-20" income tax slash through the House on schedule today, 273 to 137, and sent it to a less enthusiastic Senate.

The final roll call found 233 Republicans joined by 40 Democrats for the bill. Against it were 133 Democrats and Reps. Engel (R.-Mich.), Buffett (R.-Neb.), H. Carl Anderson (R.-Minn.) and Marcantonio (Al.-N. Y.).

The bill would trim 30 per cent off the taxes of persons with taxable income up to $1,000; and give 20 per cent reductions to most other taxpayers, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Bill's Future Uncertain

Several "ifs" make the future of the bill uncertain.

One is the position of G.O.P. senate leaders that the tax cut should be effective July 1, instead of for the full year of 1947. Another is the opposition of President Truman to any tax cuts now; he may veto the bill. Today's vote was one short of the two thirds necessary to override a veto.

The Senate probably will not act until late in April or later.

Before the final House vote, the Republicans beat down, 237 to 172, a Democratic motion that would have shelved the bill. The motion, by Rep. Doughton (D.-N. C.), proposed:

"To recommit the bill, H.R. 1 to the committee on ways and means for further study with instructions not to report a tax reduction bill until the committee has passed the supply appropriation bills and to consider individual income tax reduction as a part of our over-all post-war tax program and providing for more equitable relief in the lower income brackets."

The bill passed by the House stipulates that withholdings from wages and salaries drop to lower levels on June 1, with all taxpayers getting refunds on overpayments under the old rates from Jan. 1 to June 1.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said this retroactive treatment would cost the Treasury $5,700,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1—almost as much as House Republicans expect to cut President Truman's $37,500,000,000 budget.

Climaxes Bitter Debate

The House vote came after two days of bitter debate. Near the end, Rep. Engel of Michigan, only Republican to speak against the bill, shouted that it "gives a man who made the biggest profits during the war the biggest tax relief."

He asked to whom the campaign promise to reduce taxes was made by the Republicans — "was it to those in the low-income group, including farmers and workers, or was it to the wealthier persons who were best able to kick into the political campaign fund?"

He said several wealthy persons had threatened to attempt his defeat for election next year unless he changes his views.

Republican Leader Halleck, of Indiana, closed the debate for the Republicans, shouting that the C.I.O. Political Action Committee "is not writing this tax bill." He said Republicans are going to cut taxes, balance the budget and pay something on the debt besides.

Democratic Leader Rayburn, of Texas, said the people "want a sound dollar," and that the Republican tax-cutting bill violated previous G.O.P. pledges for "a 100-cent dollar and a balanced budget."

Halleck said the way to have a sound dollar "is to have a sound economy," and that is the objective of the tax bill.

Republican sponsors of the bill contended it would help those hardest hit by increased living costs, encourage risks by businessmen to develop new industries, and end New Deal "punitive taxes."

Democrats said it is a bill to pay off on a Republican campaign pledge without regard to the needs of the Treasury, that it gives a "windfall" to high income persons, and that it is "a discriminatory patchwork of political expedience—neither equitable, timely, nor sound."

Provisions of Measures

The measure, as passed by the House, would work like this:

1. Cut 30 per cent off the tax liability this year for persons with taxable income of $1,000 or less (taxable income—income after personal exemptions and deductions). This means a 30 per cent reduction for: single persons earning up to $1,650; married couples with gross income up to $2,200; married couples with one child to $2,750; and married couples with two children, with gross income up to $3,300.

2. Cut 20 per cent off the taxes of persons with taxable incomes above $1,396, until income reaches $302,-00. On any income above $302,000 the cut would be 10.5 per cent. The 30 per cent cut is not applicable to the first $1,000 of taxable income of persons with incomes larger than that figure.

3. Persons with taxable incomes between $1,000 and $1,396 would get a graduated scale of relief running from $57 for the $1,001 man to $53 for the $1,395 man.

4. An extra $500 personal exemption for persons over 65, bringing their exemption to $1,000. However, the elderly persons must choose between this extra exemption and the exemptions on certain annuities already in the tax law. They could not take both.

5. A new 75.5 per cent ceiling on the amount any income could be taxed, no matter how high it gets. The present ceiling is 86 per cent.

Buffett, one of the three Republicans to vote against the bill, issued a statement saying the tax cut is premature—that the most important goal for every American now is "much lower federal expenditures, a balanced budget and a genuine payment on the debt."

Patterson Says Greek Aid Will Tend to Avert War

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No Place Where Money Could Be Used to Better Advantage, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) Secretary of War Patterson said today that spending $400,000,000 of U. S. funds to help Greece and Turkey against Communism "is the course least likely to result in war."

Further, he told the House Foreign Affairs committee, there is no place in the world where the money could be used to better advantage.

Patterson carried along the administration's arguments for President Truman's proposal as another group of opposition witnesses told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that the plan carries the risk of war.

Takes Opposite View

Mark R. Shaw of the National Council for the Prevention of War, said the program means this:

"We propose to stop Russia all over the world—by force if necessary—and it will lead to disaster."

Under the plan, this country would aid Greece and Turkey with food, war materials and limited military guidance.

In the House committee session, Rep. Merrow (R-N.H.) remarked that Russia maintains the world's largest standing land army and inquired:

"Would it not be wise in view of the world situation to increase our armed forces, particularly the air force, so that our diplomats would have more backing?"

Secretary Patterson contented himself with replying, "I am a strong believer in a strong air force."

Rep. Jackson (R-Calif.) said a lot of people are worrying over this question: "Will this program lead to war?"

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Patterson Means War

Patterson took his time about replying, then said firmly:

"I believe that this will not result in war. It is the course least likely to result in war."

The secretary of war told the questioning Rep. Mundt (R-S.D.) that he would have no objection to an amendment limiting the proposed military missions to 100 men for Greece and 100 for Turkey.

In fact, he said, War Department thinking has been along the lines of missions of 10 to 40 each. He said this is based on the assumption that Great Britain's military mission in Greece "will continue for the time being at least."

One of the strongest-supported ideas in Congress is that the United States, in helping the Greek and Turkish governments otherwise, should not send troops there.

Before the Senate committee, Allen D. Fields of Nation Associates, New York, said the President's plan is "a declaration of political war against Russia."

Mrs. S. J. Moore, a Virginia housewife from Arlington, said that if the plan is carried out "there will be very little difference between Americanism and Naziism."

Clark Eichelberger, representing the American Association for United Nations, told the senators that "I think this program of immediate unilateral (lone-handed) aid is necessary, but the United Nations should be kept fully informed."

Patterson Says Aid Plan Leads 'Away From War'

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Washington, March 27 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson asserted today that the Administration's $400,000,000 measure to bulwark Greece and Turkey against Communism "is not in the direction of war—but away from it."

His opinion was expressed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee which is conducting hearings on the proposal to send "limited" military missions, as well as money, to the two Mediterranean countries.

Representative Jackson (R., Cal.) told Patterson that "a lot of midnight oil is being burned over the question: 'Will this program lead to war?'

"I believe," said Patterson slowly but firmly, "that it will not result in war. It is the course least likely to result in war."

Meaning Of "Limited"

Patterson was asked by Representative Vorys (R., Ohio) what the term "limited" meant in numbers.

"Anywhere from 10 to 40," Patterson replied. "That is our present estimate. It is based on the assumption that the British military mission will continue (in Greece) for the time being at least."

"And Turkey?" Vorys asked.

"Comparable," Patterson replied.

Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) observed:

"It would be very comfortable to the American people if we could spell that out because this legislation is sort of blank-checkish."

Limit To 100

Mundt added that he "had in mind" offering an amendment limiting the military missions to 100 in each country. He asked:

"Would you have any objection?"

"No, sir," Patterson replied.

Mundt's suggestion is one of a growing crop of proposals in Congress to write limitations into the bill. As prepared by the Administration, the measure would give President Truman broad general authority to lend or give up to $400,000,000 to the Turks and Greeks and send American military men and civilian Government employés to help those countries.

George's Proposal

Senator George (D., Ga.) told reporters he will demand that the whole program be directed by an American commission and that the Senate pass on Mr. Truman's choice of the men to head the commission.

George is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also currently conducting hearings on the measure.

That group received from Clark Eichelberger, representing the American Association for the United Nations, a suggestion today that the international organization be asked to establish a permanent mission on Greece's frontiers to prevent military encroachment from without.

Eichelberger indorsed Mr. Truman's proposal, saying:

"I think this program of immediate unilateral aid is necessary, but the United Nations should be kept fully informed of developments."

Opposition Testimony

Mark R. Shaw, representing the National Council for the Prevention of War, opposed the President's program in testimony to the Senate group.

"We propose to stop Russia all over the world—by force, if necessary—and it will lead to disaster," Shaw asserted.

At one point in the House committee's hearings, Mundt suggested that this country might save money by turning over captured German war material to Greece and Turkey.

Patterson disagreed.

He said that the United States is now in the process of destroying German armament, and giving it to the Greeks and Turks would be

unwise because it would force them to rely upon Germany for duplications of their weapons once they had worn out.

Question On Spain

Representative Jonkman (R., Mich.) asked Patterson how the Administration "justifies its position" of criticism of the anti-Communist government of Spain with its stand in Greece. He said that Spain conceivably could block American forces from entry to the Mediterranean.

Patterson replied that he was not posted on this country's foreign policy in Spain.

Observing that the measure will "cost the taxpayers a lot of money" Representative Richards (D., S.C.) asked Patterson:

"Assuming that we are going to try to stop aggression in Europe—to be perfectly frank, by Russia—is there any place where we could spend the money more advantageously" other than Greece and Turkey.

"Of Great Importance"

Patterson: "My opinion is that the area is of great importance. The money spent there will not be misdirected." Later he gave a flat "No" answer.

George said that when the Senate committee begins closed-door consideration of the measure he will formally advance his proposal for a Senate checkrein on a commission to administer the program.

Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced three amendments. They would:

1. Require any governments requesting aid to agree not to use any part for payment of a loan it may have received from another government.

2. Require any government receiving assistance to set up a taxation program to support its own national reconstruction.

3. Provide for appointment of an administrator of Greek and Turkish aid. He would be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

George may offer his amendment tomorrow.

LaGuardia Statement

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former head of UNRRA, said yesterday the program might involve the United States in the Balkans "for a generation."

LaGuardia painted a dark picture of conditions in Greece in urging the foreign relations committee to draft a substitute for the President's plan. He suggested that instead of the pending aid program Congress simply authorize American patricipation in any United Nations "mandate" for action that might be issued after President Truman had reported conditions to the United Nations.

Any American attempt to intervene alone in Greece and Turkey, LaGuardia said, may involve this country in Balkan politics for a generation to come.

"Conditions in the Balkans can't be corrected overnight or in ten years—it will take a generation," the former New York mayor declared. "If we go into Greece, it must be remembered that we are going in there for a good, long time. It we are going to train and equip the Turkish Army, we are certainly going to have a job on our hands."

SENATE VOTES, 46-34, TO END SUGAR CONTROL

Bill, Returned To House, Would Kill Rationing October 31

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Amid bitter charges by Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) that it was opening the way for "a national scandal," the Senate approved and sent back to the House tonight a bill to kill rationing and price control of sugar next October 31.

It stamped final approval on the bill by a 46-to-34 vote after a stormy session in which Tobey shouted that his own party, the Republicans, must shoulder the "blame" for failure to extend controls for a full year.

He said profiteering and gambling in sugar will create the scandal he foresees.

Speculation Feared

Senator Donnell (R., Mo.) remarked that he had "no fear of any great national scandal" and asked Tobey why he made the charge.

Tobey replied that the October 31 deadline would put speculators "on notice when they can make the kill" whereas the longer control period would "make speculators blind."

"The speculators are not blind tonight," Tobey yelled.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) scoffed at the thought that there would be hoarding of sugar before October 31, end of controls.

"Who can hoard when inventory controls and rationing are in effect and he can't get any more sugar than he needs?" he asked.

Word On Sugar Belt

Senator Butler (R., Neb.) issued a statement with passage of the measure asserting that "farmers should plant sugar beets to the limit, now that they know price controls will come off of sugar next October and they will get a good price."

The House previously had voted for the October 31 date, so that portion of the bill will not be open to changes when attempts are made to compromise other differences between Senate and House versions.

The Senate would put sugar handling in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture with authority to wipe out controls any time he finds supplies warrant it.

35-Pound Allotment

The vote to wind up the rationing program at the end of October was 45 to 35 on an amendment by Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.).

Earlier, the Senate voted to provide that this year's allotment should be at least 35 pounds per person for home use. Last year's figure was 25. The prewar figure was about 50.

Also, the bill provides that any additional sugar be given the housewife until the individual allotment reaches 50 pounds.

"Gambling And Hoarding"

Supporters of a year's extension of rationing beyond March 31 argued angrily that passage with an October termination date would result in gambling, hoarding and profiteering.

"It would be much better to end rationing today than to continue it for this short period," said Senator Russell (D., Ga.). He added that the bill would lead to "confusion and profiteering."

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.) agreed, saying the result will be "gambling and hoarding."

Fixing The Blame

But Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) said there will be "no more scandal or rise in prices" by ending rationing next October than there would be in cutting it off a year from now.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) said the bill as it stands "lays the foundation for a serious sugar shortage and plays into the hands of sugar profiteers."

"The Sugar Is Here"

Tobey declared that Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, told him today that he would "stand unqualifiedly behind the 35 pounds and there is no more sugar available for home consumption. . . . If any more does come across the horizon we will allot it to the housewife."

McCarthy retorted "I do not give a tinker's dam what Secretary Anderson says. The sugar is here."

The Senate rejected, 47 to 32, a proposal by McCarthy to set up a ration of at least 45 pounds of sugar per person for the first ten months of this year.

HOUSE SCRAPS WAR CONTROLS ON MOST ITEMS

Government Controls And Rationing Will End On Many Things Monday

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The House voted overwhelmingly today to scrap almost all rationing and Government controls over use of materials.

Its action, by voice vote, came in passage of a bill extending in skeleton form the Second War Powers Act which expires next Monday midnight.

The measure retains until next June 30 controls on building materials and extends until December 31 domestic allocation controls on cinchona bark and alkaloids, tin and tin products, antimony and streptomycin.

Boxcar Allocations Retained

Also retained until the latter date are controls over tractors for export, materials and equipment for expanding foreign production of materials needed in this country, and equipment needed to meet international obligations.

Domestic allocations of transportation equipment, notably boxcars, also was retained until December 31.

Eliminated from controls as of next Monday midnight are grain and grain products, rice, edible molasses, fertilizer, manila fiber and cordage, imports on fats and oils, meat and meat products, peas, beans, canned fish and protein foods.

Sugar Still Controlled

Separate legislation passed earlier this month dealt with controls on sugar and rubber.

Earlier today, the Senate voted to continue until June 30 controls on manila fiber and cordage, cinchona bark, streptomycin, antimony, tin, steel, rice, protein feeds, fats and oils.

The House action, which came on the Senate bill, means the two chambers will have to try to work out a compromise.

SENATE GROUP APPROVES NEW RENT CONTROL BILL

WASHINGTON, March 27—(AP) A Senate Banking sub-committee today unimanimously approved new rent control legislation and sent it to the full committee.

The bill would continue rent controls until Feb. 29 with Housing Expediter Frank Creedon as administrator. Local advisory boards named by Creedon would have authority to recommend decontrol and rent adjustments with Creedon having final say-so.

The bill would decontrol all hotels and motor courts, dwellings now renting for $225 or more, housing accommodations not rented as such since Jan. 1, 1945, and new construction after Feb. 1, 1947.

REALTY MEN CALL HOUSING BILL RED

Nelson Tells Senate Committee Danger Lies in Proposal of Wagner, Ellender, Taft

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Real estate spokesmen assailed the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill today as "dangerous" and "Communist."

Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told the Senate Banking Committee that the long-range housing measure was "dangerous, misleading and fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was presented." The association is "violently opposed" to it, he said.

Morgan L. Fitch, president of the association, said to a meeting of 150 presidents of local real estate boards that "the spearhead of the Communist front is rent control and public housing."

By rent control, he said in his address, "we destroy private property ownership" and by public housing "we expand public property ownership."

"By the two we work to the ultimate goal of the all-powerful state, with man a subject rather than a master," Mr. Fitch added.

Another opponent of public housing, Earl Teckmeyer of Indianapolis, started a mild exchange with Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate committee, by testifying that "it is unfair to tax one group of people to provide housing for another."

Mr. Tobey interjected that the principle of the strong helping the weak was "pretty well accepted."

Mr. Teckmeyer retorted: "The real estate people feel that the Government is going into business right across the street from them."

Other witnesses objected to provisions which would require a down payment of only 5 per cent on new homes costing less than $5,000, by authorizing insured private loans, over a thirty-year period, covering 95 per cent of the total cost.

Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Building Products Institute, suggested that this would create "a new and hazardous basis for extending credit, wherein need rather than ability to pay is made the criterion of a loan."

Abner H. Ferguson, counsel for the United States Savings and Loan League, said the terms of the bill "seem to violate all the provisions of sound lending."

Before the House Banking Committee Ann Berenson, Washington representative of the CIO Housing Committee, asked that Congress give more encouragement to the pre-fabricated home industry. She declared that "failure to push this program has lost more houses for us this year than any other one thing that has happened."

The committee also heard from James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and received a statement from R. J. Thomas, vice president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee. Both urged retention of controls with "effective enforcement" of rental ceilings.

Meanwhile, a Senate banking subcommittee unanimously approved a new rent control bill and sent it to the full committee.

The bill would continue rent controls through next February with the Housing Expediter, Frank Creedon, as administrator. Local advisory boards named by Mr. Creedon would have authority to recommend decontrol and rent adjustments, and Mr. Creedon would have the final say-so.

The bill would decontrol all hotels and motor courts, dwellings now renting for $225 or more, housing accommodations not rented as such since Jan. 1, 1945, and new construction after Feb. 1, 1947.

OPA Set To Fire 2,000 More

Washington, March 27 (AP)—OPA prepared dismissal notices for more than 2,000 additional employés today as it sought to bring operating expenses into line with budget reductions ordered by Congress.

Officials of the agency, which is to end activities by June 30, told newsmen OPA personnel will be cut from 13,000 to approximately 10,900 by May 1.

Hoping For Transfers

"By that time," officials said, "we hope that Congress will have decided upon a program for extending the controls over rents, sugar and rice and that plans will have been completed for transferring a number of employés to the agencies that will carry on the programs."

Congress now is considering proposals to transfer rent controls to the Federal housing expediter, and sugar and rice controls to the Agriculture Department.

How Staff Is Divided

OPA said 6,404 employés now are engaged in handling rent controls in 649 rental areas throughout the country, 1,949 are working on sugar rationing and sugar and rice price controls, and 2,615 are working on enforcement. The remainder of the 13,000 employés are doing administrative, clerical and other work.

The new personnel cuts will bring to nearly 23,000 the number of employés terminated since most price controls were scrapped last November. About 3,000 have been released since January 1.

Military A-Bomb Control Urged By VFW Head

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars asked Congress today to restore atomic-energy control to military authorities, interpreting President Truman's proposal to halt communism in Greece and Turkey as an admission of international difficulties.

Louis E. Starr, V.F.W. commander in chief, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the proposal to aid Greece and Turkey

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is a "frank admission that all is not well on the international scene and that a challenge to democracy and freedom again reared its ugly head."

He urged military control of atomic power "to warn the challengers of democracy everywhere that we mean business."

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) and Representative McDowell (R., Pa.) agreed enthusiastically with Starr on control of atomic power.

"I am with you 100 per cent," Thomas said.

"If we put the atomic bomb in the hands of a group of milquetoasts, we can be certain we will just hurry the day when the bomb will be used against us."

Pending Bill Provides Change

Starr's suggestion is in line with views of some members of Congress. Representative Landis (R., Ind.) has introduced a bill to give direction of atomic power development back to military officials.

The committee is considering legislation to outlaw the Communist party. Starr presented two prepared statements, one dealing with international phases of communism and one with domestic.

The V.F.W. head differed with demands by the American Legion and Amvets that the Communist party in this country be erased.

He said the V.F.W. voted in 1946 for exclusion of Communists from the ballot by law. He said the V.F.W. staff since has weighed the implications that this might violate the Constitution or drive communism under ground.

Urges Public Education

So he suggested for the present an "offensive campaign" of public education directed at communism.

Starr said the V.F.W. is throwing Communists out of its meeting places and organizations bodily. He said it is not "Red baiting"—that there is not enough time for that.

"Surely, it is no secret at this late date," the commander said, "that the Communist party members and their spineless, brainless stooges and fellow travelers have penetrated into our social, educational, religious, industrial, labor and governmental structures."

He said a well-directed and well-conceived "plot is in progress to destroy our present form of government," and questioned whether Congress is playing politics instead of meeting the challenge.

His Suggestions

Starr made these four suggestions for striking at communism:

1. That all kinds of organizations, industry and state and local governments apply the same loyalty tests President Truman has ordered for Federal workers.

2. That laws be strengthened to forbid use of funds coming directly or indirectly from a foreign government for influencing political activity.

3. That a thorough screening of textbooks and courses in schools be required by law.

4. That a Government authority representing all phases of American life draw up a program to expose subversive activities and reinstill basic American ideals in the people.

Starr was not clear in his prepared statement on the subject of bills to outlaw the Communist party. Under questioning, however, he said the VFW favors two measures for that purpose now being considered by the committee.

Likened To Felonies

Representative Vail (R., Ill.) asked about the argument that outlawing the Communist party will drive members underground.

"May we not say the same thing," Starr replied, "about some of our felonies—let us not legislate against robbery or felony because it might drive some of the criminals underground?"

He said Communist activities are "just as much a crime as some of the felonies are."

Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) asked whether there is anything significant about Communist growth on the West Coast. Nixon pointed out that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testified yesterday that California, Oregon and Washington are among the first five states with respect to number of enrolled Communists.

Cites Shipping Volume

Starr said:

"Yes, I think it is significant. Much shipping is done from the West Coast, and much raw materials are there. Certainly if this nation is embroiled in another international situation Communists in the northwest and on the Pacific Coast can do much to sabotage our efforts. There is another reason. Alaska is the key to the peace of the world. And it's only a step from Alaska to our West Coast."

Decision Seen Nearly Clinched

Hoover's "grave doubts" of the wisdom of outlawing the Communist party had all but clinched a congressional committee decision on that red-hot issue.

"I would hate," Hoover said, "to see a group not deserving the category of martyrs made martyrs by some law which might later be declared unconstitutional."

Nixon said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities must "give a great deal of weight" to Hoover's ideas. Nixon said legislation to outlaw the Communist party "won't be approved as presently written."

And he implied that no bill to outlaw the party will be approv

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Bomb Custodianship Proposed

Physicist Szilard Would Set Up Agencies Functioning as a World Government.

San Francisco, March 27 (A. P.).—Creation of a series of agencies to which the United States would contribute one-tenth of its national income and which would function as a world government within sharply restricted spheres of activity was suggested today by Dr. Leo Szilard, atom bomb physicist, as a possible means of preserving the peace.

As Szilard envisioned his scheme, the United States would be expected to furnish most of the money and goods with which these agencies would carry on their duties. It would act in the spirit of the crusader, paying a relatively heavy price to set an example of good faith before other nations.

Agreat movement of this kind might convince Russia and other countries that an America of such generosity could not be a menace to them, and might pave the way for world government, Szilard said.

Szilard outlined his idea to reporters at a conference on atomic energy control. He told the conference that even if Russia agreed to some form of atomic control such as the Baruch plan, the Soviet Union and the United States eventually could not resolve their differences as long as "relative military strength" governed their relationship.

How Secrecy Delayed Bomb.

His personal proposal, visualizing a "world community," was not presented before the conference. He said it would be published in detail in the near future.

Szilard, Chicago University physicist, who aided in the development of the atomic bomb, testifying before a special Senate committee in Washington investigating atomic energy in December, 1945, declared that unnecessary military secrecy had delayed production of the atomic bomb at least eighteen months.

A chairman of a congressional committee on atomic energy noted that without Szilard's contributions there would be no atomic bomb. Back in 1939, when the Hahn fission of uranium was discovered, Szilard borrowed $2,000, rented a gram of radium and brought to this country from England apparatus he had built there. He was described as a violent anti-Nazi.

A native of Hungary, Szilard became a United States citizen in 1943. He is 49 years old and as a young man wanted to became an engineer, but he took up physics and studied in Berlin, where Einstein and others had constructed a great research center. He moved to England when Germany began to embrace Hitlerism.

Cain Says 12 Of 16 Are Anti-Lilienthal

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Senator Cain (R., Wash.) claimed today that at least twelve of the sixteen first-term Republican senators are against confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Cain is one of them.

The Washington lawmaker gave his estimate of the lineup, while another of Lilienthal's opponents, Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) was expressing confidence that the nomination will be rejected.

Two Confident Of Confirmation

However, both of Alabama's Democratic senators, Lister Hill and John Sparkman, said they believe the Senate is certain to approve Lilienthal. Both belittled possibility of a last-minute switch in voting by senators who already have announced their intentions.

Forty-nine members, more than a majority of the Senate, have said they are supporting Lilienthal. Twenty-seven say they oppose him and nineteen are uncommitted.

Would Surprise Supporters

If Cain's estimate of the freshmen vote division stands up on the final roll call, it will surprise Lilienthal's supporters. They have been figuring on an even break among the new Republicans.

McKellar has been counting noses himself and said he knows of more than 40 who oppose the nominee. He added this is more than his private poll shows will support Lilienthal.

YUGOSLAVS TO GET POTATOES FROM U.S.

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The United States has decided to try to make available an undetermined quantity of surplus potatoes to meet part of Yugoslavia's immediate food needs, the State Department announced today. Ambassador Sava Kosanovic appealed yesterday for 50,000 tons of potatoes and 200,000 tons of grain in the next four months.

In today's announcement, the State Department reiterated that Yugoslavia can expect no grain from the United States before May or June, and then only upon assurances that it would be distributed "efficiently and without discrimination."

Roger Tubby, press officer, said some potatoes will be sold either directly to the Yugoslav Government or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for distribution by UNRRA. A shortage of freight cars in the United States, he said, is considered the primary bottleneck in supplying the potatoes.

Communist Party Secretary Is Labeled A Draft-Dodger

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the United States Communist party, was labeled by members of the House Un-American Activities Committee today a draft-dodger and bail jumper.

Representative McDowell (R., Pa.) said Dennis, described by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, as a man of many aliases, was the son of Francis Xavier Waldon, Sr. He said the father died in a state hospital for the insane in 1928.

Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) told the committee he had been informed by the Los Angeles police department that "if Frank Waldon, or Eugene Dennis, as he now calls himself, returns to Los Angeles jurisdiction he will be apprehended and jailed."

Change In Dates Noted

Dennis appeared before the committee yesterday, but was ejected amid shouts of "take him out!" after he refused to say where he was born and what other names he had used. A subpoena was issued for his return on April 9.

Nixon, a committee member, said Dennis is wanted by Los Angeles police on a bench warrant issued after he jumped bail on an appeal bond following his conviction for "attempt to riot" in 1930. He had been sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined $500, Nixon said.

McDowell said Dennis registered for selective service in New York stating that he was born August 10, 1904, at Seattle, Wash., whereas school records show he was born August 10, 1905.

Called "Draft Dodger"

McDowell cited a selective service regulation requiring persons born on or after October 17, 1904 to register by October 16, 1940. He said the date is "vital" with reference to selective service, and declared:

"I think it would be applicable to call this man a draft dodger."

Dennis was not available for comment, but in New York a spokesman at Communist headquarters announced tonight that the New York State Communist party had called a meeting for 2 P.M. Sunday at which Dennis "will answer charges made against him."

The spotlight on Dennis's past was shared by continued lively testimony before the committee, which is considering bills to outlaw the Communist party.

Points To "A Pet Hate"

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association, defended Hollywood films as the "No. 1 hate" of Communists and told the committee that if the Communists have set out to capture the movie industry "they have suffered an overwhelming defeat."

He said Hollywood Communists have failed to "poison American films" and declared that the industry will "undoubtedly" produce movies showing the evils of communism.

"American films are the target for bitter, organized attack by Communists all over the world," he told the committee.

"The Communists hate and fear American motion pictures."

Before Johnston's testimony, the committee heard Louis E. Starr, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, voice support for a bill to outlaw the Communist party and demand that control of United States atomic secrets be turned back to the hands of the military, where it was during the war. Control is now exercised by a civilian commission.

"Mission To Moscow" Cited

Johnston said his defense of the movie colony was motivated by FBI Director Hoover's testimony yesterday that the Communists have sought to infiltrate Hollywood. Among other things, Hoover cited the picture "Mission to Moscow" as "a prostitution of historical facts" in commenting on a statement by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) that the Communists have succeeded in barring anti-Communist propaganda from the movies.

Without mentioning any films by name, Johnston declared that most Communist-dominated countries have almost a complete ban on United States movies.

"American films give the lie by visual evidence to totalitarian propaganda," he said.

Allegiance To Whom?

"The old tale about the breakdown of capitalism in America becomes pretty flimsy stuff after people have had a chance to see our pictures and draw their own conclusions."

Johnston opposed pending bills to outlaw the Communist party but said "the important thing" is to decide whether Communists are foreign agents owing their loyalties and allegiance to Russia.

"I think they do," he said.

Johnston declared that if the Government decides the Com-

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munist party is in fact a fifth column, as testified by Hoover. then they should be "dealt with as conspirators," tagged and barred from holding office in any corporation, union or co-operative.

The evidence is conclusive, he said, that Communists are "a disruptive force in American industry and labor."

Some Prominent Names

Representative Vail (R., Ill.) said testimony before the committee indicated that "several prominent figures in Hollywood" have supported Communist activities. He said he had in mind "March, Robinson, Sinatra, Cagney." He asked Johnston if he they are supporting communism in any way.

Johnston said: "I have no knowledge to that effect."

Vale asked: "If it became known, would you recommend their eliminations?"

Johnston: "If they held offices in their unions and guilds I think they should be prohibited from those offices. If they were Communists, and if proven to be Communists by trial, they should be published."

"Should Be Exposed"

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) told Johnston: "The man who makes a picture to poison the mind of children is just as dangerous as the man who plants dynamite under a defense plant in time of war."

"I think Communists should be exposed and prevented from holding office," Johnston replied. "But I don't think we are ready for concentration camps yet in America."

"Yet you say you wouldn't prevent them from working in the moving picture industry," Rankin went on.

Johnston said only directors or persons who cut film have any great influence.

"Unless you purge the industry," Rankin declared, "we in Congress are going to have to do it."

"Doing Everything We Can"

"We are doing everything we can," Johnston replied.

"I'm surprised at your attitude," Rankin snapped. "I think you are going to have to revise it and join in this crusade. You can't wink at them in the motion-picture industry."

"We are not winking at them, Mr. Rankin," Johnston returned. "I want to tell you right now there is no more American group in America than in Hollywood."

Rankin: "I know some things perhaps you don't know and I can tell you they need a housecleaning. And I think you're the man to start it."

Later Rankin suggested again that there be a housecleaning or the movies will be discredited.

"How would you suggest we do it, Mr. Rankin?" the witness inquired.

Thought Of Veterans Group

"I suggest you get as busy as the FBI does."

Starr proposed as a "security recommendation" the repeal of the act which vests control over atomic energy in the civilian commission appointed by the President, and two committee members agreed with him.

Starr said the Veterans of Foreign Wars favors the two bills now before the House committee which would outlaw the Communist party, either by prohibiting its political activities or making membership illegal.

He said one of the significant things about Communist growth on the West Coast is that "Alaska is the key to the peace of the world and Alaska is only a step from our West Coast."

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Italy a Member Of World Bank, Its 42d Nation

First Ex-Enemy Country's Share Is $360,000,000; Plea for Loan Expected

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Italy formally joined the International Bank and Monetary Fund today, thus becoming the first former enemy country to be accepted into the twin multi-billion-dollar institutions.

Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani signed the articles of agreement on behalf of his country at a ceremony at the bank and fund headquarters.

The Italian government's application for membership was approved at the first annual meeting of the bank and fund's board of governors in Washington in October.

Italy's quota in the fund and bank will be $360,000,000.

By signing the articles, Italy becomes the forty-second country to join the fund and bank. Syria and Lebanon, whose applications for membership were approved at the same time, must join by April 15.

Although no announcement was made, Italy is expected to apply for a substantial loan from the bank soon.

Federal Reserve Gives Space For World Bank

New York, March 27 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank has set aside space on the fifth floor of its building at 33 Liberty street for the new World Bank office, scheduled to open April 15, it was learned today.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development yesterday named E. Fleetwood Dunstan, vice president of Bankers Trust Company of New York, to head the new office. Announcement of the appointment was made by John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, at Washington.

Dunstan, as director of marketing, will have charge of arrangements relating to the sale of forthcoming debentures.

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Hungary Gets Added $15,000,000 In Credit

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The Foreign Liquidation Commission announced today signing of an agreement giving Hungary an additional $15,000,000 credit which it may use in buying United States surplus property. With a previous $15,000,000 loan, Hungary has now received a total of $30,000,000 in credits.

The Commission is the agency to sell surplus property abroad. Its credits allow the buyer to get the goods now and pay for them in installments.

Swedish Business Deals Freed From Restrictions

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Business transactions with Sweden were freed from Government restrictions today.

The Treasury announced also that the way had been opened to Swedish residents to recover some $366,200,000 of their assets frozen in this country since 1941. The owners must get certificates from the Swedish foreign exchange office.

Bank Considers Cotton Export Loan

Washington, March 27 (A. P.).—The Export-Import Bank is considering a $20,000,000 loan to finance purchase of raw American cotton for the British and American zones in Germany.

Government officials reported today that a group of American cotton exporters has applied to the bank for $19,000,000 in credit to enable them to ship cotton. The exporters are willing to add $1,000,000 in credit themselves, these officials said.

ONLY 3 ALLIES GIVE SHIPS BACK TO NAVY

WASHINGTON, March 27 (U.P.)—The Navy said tonight that Great Britain, Mexico and Panama were the only countries to return any of the 4,795 naval units turned over to the allies under the lend-lease program during the war.

Russia and France are the two countries with the heaviest outstanding loans, while sixteen other nations retain the naval craft leased to them by the Navy.

According to Feb. 1 figures, 2,216 units have been returned, 643 were lost in the war and 1,943 remain to be returned "prior to termination of World War II."

Great Britain received 3,656 naval units. This included thirty-seven escort carriers, seventy-eight destroyer escorts and numerous landing craft, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels.

Of these, two carriers were sunk and thirty-five returned; seven D-E's were sunk, seventy were returned and one still remains in British possession.

In all, the British lost 635 lend-lease craft, returned 2,207 and owe another 814.

Mexico received seven units and Panama two. These were returned.

Russia leased 580 small craft, the Navy reported, and as of Feb. 1 had returned none. Three P-T boats lent to Russia were lost.

France, which leased 247 vessels including six D-E's, lost four small units and returned none.

U.S. Residents Sent 296 Million Abroad

125 Million in Gift Parcels Also Mailed Last Year

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—Residents of the United States sent $296,900,000 to friends and relatives in other countries in 1946, the Commerce Department estimated today. In addition, gift parcels valued at $125,500,000 were sent abroad.

The money sent was $10,500,000 more than in 1945 and $100,000,000 more than in 1944, the department said. Nearly half of the 1946 money, or $143,800,000, went to Europe, while $86,500,000 went to people of Canada, Mexico and Latin America; $1,900,000 to Africa, $60,000,000 to Asia and $4,700,000 to Australia and other Pacific Ocean Islands.

Among individual countries, Mexico got the largest sum, $44,000,000. Much of this represented money earned in this country by Mexican workers—largely engaged in farm work—and sent home to their families.

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Other large sums went out as follows: Italy, $26,000,000; China, $20,200,000; Hongkong, $24,600,000; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, $17,400,000; Bermuda and other British dependencies in the Caribbean, $12,200,000; Canada, $11,700,000.

Persons in Greece, for which Congress is now considering loan aid, got $11,000,000 from people in this country. A total of $10,800,000 went to Switzerland, $10,700,000 to Sweden, $10,300,000 to Spain and $4,300,000 to Palestine.

United States residents sent $600,000 to Russia and the same amount to Egypt, the smallest sums recorded for any place listed in the report.

UNESCO GROUP DIVIDED

National Commission Unable to Agree on New Members

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (AP)—A three-hour debate over the selection of ten new groups to receive representation marked the closing session of the National Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today.

The meeting was closed, but spokesmen said it involved a heated argument with one group favoring more representation by youth groups and another urging the admittance o° older organizations.

When it became apparent that no agreement could be reached, the spokesman said, the matter was referred back to the executive committee of the commission for further action.

Full membership of the commission is set at 100 but at present only ninety are serving.

Milton G. Eisenhower, Commission chairman, presided at today's session. The next meeting will be held in Chicago Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

Clay Made Full General

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, United States commander in Europe, won Senate confirmation tonight to the full rank of general. A long list of other military promotions and appointments also won Senate approval without objection.

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Vet Paid In Canada Denied GI Jobless Pay

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The Veterans Administration has ruled that Americans who accepted veterans out-of-work benefits from foreign governments are out of luck when it comes to collecting unemployment pay under the GI bill.

The administration laid down this rule in denying the appeal of a United States citizen who served in the Royal Canadian Navy and accepted about $170 from Canada as a "rehabilitation allowance."

The veteran received the Canadian benefits in amounts ranging from $13 to $9 a week while attempting to operate a poultry farm.

Applied On Return To U.S.

Returning to the United States, he applied for GI-bill unemployment pay. The United States benefits amount to as much as $20 a week for 52 weeks, compared with Canada's maximum of $50 a month for twelve months. The official United States and Canadian terms for the payments are readjustment allowance and rehabilitation allowance, respectively.

The Veterans Administration ruled that the Canadian payments are similar to the American, even though the amounts are smaller. It held that a veteran who might have been able to collect as much as $1,040 in a year in the United States forfeits his entire United States claim when he accepts even as little as one weekly payment in Canada.

Horses End Trip From Arabia

OAKLAND, Calif., March 26 (AP)—Two pure-bred Arabian horses, gifts of King Ibn Saud and Finance Minister Sheik Abdullah Sulieman of Saudi Arabia to Barbara Bechtel, 19 years old, sniffed California air today at Cupertino Ranch after a 10,000-mile aerial and train journey from their homeland. Miss Bechtel, a student at the University of California, is a daughter of Stephen D. Bechtel, whose San Francisco engineering firm is constructing oil pipelines in the Middle East.

Airport Awaits 9 Men Saved By Helicopter

Westover Field, Mass., March 27 (AP)—This army airport prepared today to receive nine crewmen of a United States C-54 who were rescued by helicopter from a 1,500-foot plateau near Stephenville, Newfoundland, after a pancake landing Sunday.

An army spokesman said that the men, including one injured, would arrive today or tomorrow.

The men were held at a hospital for rest and observation after the helicopter took them off the plateau.

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Churchill's Son at Fulton, Sees Father 'Vindicated'

FULTON, Mo. March 27 (AP).—Randolph Churchill said today that "seldom has any one been so vindicated in so short a time" as his father, Winston Churchill, Great Britain's war-time Prime Minister.

The younger Churchill spoke today at Westminster College from the same platform where his father a year ago issued a blunt warning of what he termed the desire of the Soviet Union for "indefinite expansion of its power and doctrines."

The speaker recalled the "shock and horror" with which his father's Fulton speech was received in many quarters, and added: "It is amusing to contrast it with what is going on today. . . . It seems tame by comparison. . . . Every danger he warned of has become more obvious."

Mr. Churchill was invited to address the student body after he had expressed a desire to Dr. Franc L. McCluer, the college president, to speak from the same platform from which the elder Churchill spoke.

Production And Jobs Stay At Peace Peak

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Industrial output and employment kept at record peacetime levels through February and the first half of March, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

Its index of industrial production, which takes into account seasonal factors, remained in February at the peak rate reached in January—88 per cent above the prewar average.

Production of durable goods during February and early March was slightly above the January rate, due principally to a new postwar peak in output of automobiles and trucks and a greater-than-seasonal gain in production of lumber and other building materials.

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House Passes Bill To Keep Draft Records

Washington, March 27 (AP)—The House passed a bill today to preserve draft records and liquidate the Selective Service System by March 31, 1948.

The bill, returned to the Senate for concurrence in amendments, would establish an office of selective service records with no authority to make inductions after Monday, when the draft law expires.

The House amendments require that the 12,000 selective service employés be reduced to 5,000 by June 1 and to 1,200 by November 1. The records of draft boards in each state would be assembled at a state headquarters, instead of retained in each county as provided in the Senate bill.

Retiring Ambassador To Act As Consultant

Washington, March 27 (AP)—Richard C. Patterson, Jr., retiring Ambassador to Yugoslavia, agreed today to continue to aid the State Department pending the appointment of a successor. Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, making public Patterson's formal resignation and President Truman's acceptance, announced:

"At the request of the State Department, Ambassador Patterson has agreed to continue to act in a consultative capacity with the department pending the appointment and qualification of his successor."

Patterson's resignation was first disclosed by President Truman at a news conference yesterday.

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GRUBER SAID HE WAS ANXIOUS THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING GERMAN ASSETS. HE SAID AUSTRIA WOULD LIKE TO SEE CREATION OF MEDIATION MACHINERY TO TAKE CARE OF ANY CONFLICTS THAT ARISE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER.

MEANWHILE THE CONFERENCE RECEIVED A REPORT THAT THE FREE STATE OF TRIESTE WAS IN NEED OF $5,000,000 TO BOLSTER ITS SAGGING ECONOMY.

TRIESTE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION WAS DISCLOSED IN A DISCUSSION BY THE MINISTERS IN WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES REJECTED A YUGOSLAV PLEA THAT IT BE HEARD ON THE SUBJECT DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. MARSHALL SAID THAT IF YUGOSLAVIA WERE INVITED THEN ITALY SHOULD ALSO BE REPRESENTED.

BEVIN SAID THE COUNCIL'S COMMISSION ON TRIESTE FINANCES WAS DIVIDED ON THE RECOMMENDATION THAT TRIESTE BE GIVEN $5,000,000, WHICH PRESUMABLY WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM THE UNITED STATES SINCE OTHER COUNTRIES WERE NOT IN A FINANCIAL POSITION TO HELP.

TU434PES ADD-MOSCOW-(N-REDS GIVE GROUND)-XYX MOSCOW

NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THIS POINT, AND IT BECAME ONE OF THE MANY UNDECIDED ISSUES WHICH WILL BE REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL.

THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, DID AGREE TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL -- SUPPORTED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE -- THAT THE EXCESS OF WAR MATERIAL OF NON-ALLIED ORIGIN IN AUSTRIA, AND ALSO SPECIAL WAR PRODUCTION PLANTS, SHALL BE "RENDERED UNUSEABLE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES OR DESTROYED." THE RUSSIANS HAVE INSISTED THAT THE MATERIAL BE TURNED OVER TO THE OCCUPYING POWERS. ADD-MOSCOW-(DAY-MOLOTOV YIELDS-)XYX TREATY

ONE SOURCE SAID ALL THE MILITARY CLAUSES NOW HAD BEEN PUT IN A FORM READY FOR A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL.

TODAY'S SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENCED AT 4 P.M. (8 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

PROSPECTS FOR COMPLETING A PEACE PACT FOR AUSTRIA--WHICH HAD APPEARED BRIGHT--HIT A SNAG LATE LAST NIGHT WHEN IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIA HAD REJECTED AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO TACKLE IMMEDIATELY THE KEY LOG IN THE JAM: DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES TALKED FOR NEARLY FIVE HOURS YESTERDAY WITHOUT REACHING A SINGLE DECISIVE AGREEMENT ON THE GERMAN OR THE AUSTRIAN TREATY AND SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL SOMBERLY DECLARED THAT THE COUNCIL WAS BECOMING SO "ENSNARLED" THAT "REASONABLE PROGRESS IS UNFORTUNATELY REMOTE."

THIS SITUATION WAS PARALLELED IN A SPECIAL BIG FOUR COORDINATING COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN WORKING OVERTIME SINCE LAST WEEK SIMPLY TO LIST THE ITEMS OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT ON GERMAN ISSUES THUS FAR DISCUSSED WITHOUT YET APPROACHING THE END OF ITS TASK.

ACTUALLY, DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAID, GRIM CONFLICTS OF IMPORTANT POWER INTERESTS--AMONG THEM CONTROL OF ANY FUTURE GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE--LIE BENEATH THE SURFACE DISAGREEMENTS.

ON THE PRIME QUESTION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV TOLD MARSHALL IN A NOTE LAST NIGHT THAT THIS DEFINITION ALREADY HAS BEEN ENUNCIATED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN AND THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO TAKE SUCH ASSETS FROM AUSTRIA AS THEY HAVE BEEN DOING TO PAY GERMAN REPARATIONS.

THE AMERICAN POSITION IS THAT A SPECIAL DEFINITION IS NEEDED TO

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BE APPLICABLE TO ALL ZONES OF AUSTRIA TO PREVENT INDUSTRIAL STRIPPING OF THE COUNTRY. THEY HOLD THAT GERMAN INTERESTS ACQUIRED IN AUSTRIA UNDER FORCE AND DURESS AFTER ANSCHLUSS CANNOT PROPERLY BE CONSIDERED GERMAN ASSETS FOR REPARATIONS PURPOSES. IN GENERAL, THE BRITISH ARE IN AGREEMENT.

MOLOTOV'S NOTE, HOWEVER, LEFT LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE STANDING FIRM ON THEIR RIGHT TO KEEP WHAT THEY ALREADY HAVE TAKEN AND TO TAKE WHATEVER ELSE FALLS UNDER THE PRESENT DEFINITION. IT ALSO DEMONSTRATED HOW SQUARELY OPPOSED WERE THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS ON THIS VITAL PROBLEM.

WHAT MANY AUTHORITIES VIEW AS A STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE COMING GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE REVOLVES AROUND THE QUESTION OF HOW MANY ALLIED STATES WILL PARTICIPATE WITH THE BIG FOUR AND CHINA.

MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ARE URGING THE LARGEST POSSIBLE ASSEMBLAGE, TO INCLUDE EVERY NATION WHICH WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY; WHILE MOLOTOV WANTS ONLY THOSE NATIONS WHICH ACTUALLY FOUGHT AGAINST THE NAZIS TO BE REPRESENTED.

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THE CONTROVERSY RECALLS THAT FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES CONTENDED THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE LAST SUMMER WAS A GREAT HELP TO THE WESTERN POWERS IN SETTLING THE FIVE SATELITE PEACE TREATIES BECAUSE IT TESTED EAST-WEST CONFLICTS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF WHAT HE CALLED WORLD OPINION.

CERTAINLY, ON STRAIGHT EAST VS. WEST ISSUES OVER GERMANY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN CAN COUNT ON PEACE CONFERENCE VOTE SUPPORT IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF STATES THEY CAN GET INTO THE CONFERENCE.

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Moscow, March 27-(AP)-The Text of Secretary Marshall's statement on the Yugoslav request to be heard on the Trieste financial question (200):

The United States delegation does not believe it necessary to invite the Yugoslav government to sent representatives to present their views concerning the report of the commission on the financial situation in the free territory of Trieste. If Yugoslavia should be given a hearing, obviously the Italian government should also be invited to present its view. ~~I~~ am informed that in accordance with its terms of reference, which provided for consultation with Yugoslav and Italian authorities in Trieste, the commission during its work there in January and February was in constant consultation with these authorities. It is therefore to be assumed that both the Italian and Yugoslav governments are fully informed concerning the work of this commission.

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The report is of a technical nature and deals with financial assistance which the free territory of Trieste, when established, will require. It is for these reasons that the United States delegation does not see the necessity for inviting representatives of Yugoslavia to come to Moscow to present views on this question to the council of foreign ministers.#

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with foreign ministers

Moscow, March 27-(ap)-The council of foreign ministers [illegible] tonight that the free state of Trieste needs $5,000,000 to bolster its sagging economy.

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This was revealed in a discussion [illegible] during which Britain and the united states rejected a Yugoslav request that [illegible] be heard on this matter during the current conference.

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WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (450)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE SPRING THAW WAS IN FULL SWING IN MOSCOW TODAY BUT THERE WERE NO SIGNS THAT THE WARM SUN WOULD TEND TO BREAK THE FREEZE-UP IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL.

THE SUN, BREAKING THROUGH LEADEN CLOUDS SPASMODICALLY, FILLED MOSCOW'S SIDE STREETS WITH SLUSH, AND, COUPLED WITH A SAD SPRING WIND OFF THE MUSCOVITE PLAIN, CAUSED SOME DELEGATES TO GLANCE LONGINGLY AT THEIR LUGGAGE AND WHISPER ABOUT HOME.

IT REALLY WASN'T SPRING FEVER, BUT LACK OF CONFERENCE PROGRESS, AND WORD WAS BRUITED ABOUT IN SOME QUARTERS THAT CERTAIN HIGH PERSONAGES WOULDN'T BE HANGING AROUND MOSCOW FOR LONG IF THERE WASN'T A LITTLE PROGRESS SOON IN THE COUNCIL.

SUCH DEPARTURES WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD FOLD UP, SINCE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MIGHT BE ASSIGNED TO GO AHEAD WITH THE JOB ON THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN PEACE TREATIES, BUT BY NOW PRETTY NEARLY EVERYONE HAS AN OPINION OF HOW THIS WOULD WORK OUT.

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THE VISITING FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO HAS NOT HAD SUCH AN AUDIENCE.

WHETHER PROPERLY OR IMPROPERLY, MOST OBSERVERS HERE ARE INTERPRETING THAT FACT AS AN INDICATION OF THE KREMLIN'S DISPLEASURE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR U.S. AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY, ALTHOUGH MANY SUSPECT THAT RUSSIA STILL IS MAKING MEDICINE AND IS NOT QUITE READY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH MARSHALL.

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, WHO HAD HIGH HOPES FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE WHEN IT CONVENED, HAVE GROWN PESSIMISTIC SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON GREECE AND TURKEY MARCH 12. ONE RUSSIAN EVEN ASKED THIS CORRESPONDENT IF THE UNITED STATES WAS THINKING OF ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION.

IN PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAID, ANY LACK OF PROGRESS HAS SEEMED TO MILITATE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, SINCE HER REPRESENTATIVES SEEMED TO THINK IT IMPERATIVE THAT THEY TAKE HOME SOME KIND OF AGREEMENT, AND COMPROMISED AT THE LAST MINUTE TO GET SOME.

THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN OUTLOOK SEEMS TO HAVE CHANGED AND THE DELEGATION HERE NOW FEELS IT CAN QUITE CONCEIVABLY GO HOME WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENTS IF NONE ARE POSSIBLE WITHOUT UNPROFITABLE COMPROMISES.

JR752AES

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MOSCOW, MARCH 27-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

AGREED TO CONSIDER A FRENCH PROPOSAL ON THE DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

RECEIVED FROM V.M.MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA COMPROMISE PROPOSAL WHICH AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAID UNOFFICIALLY THEY CONSIDERED INACCEPTABLE, ON THE GROUND IT WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC.

TOUCHED UPON A SECRET LETTER OF W.AVERELL HARRIMAN TO MOLOTOV IN 1945 UPON THE DISPOSAL OF GERMAN ASSETS.

TOOK A MID-SESSION RECESS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

GH238PES

MAR 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 27-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAS ADVISED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL THAT BRITAIN PLANS TO DISSOLVE THE GERMAN LABOR CORPS IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY BY THIS YEAR'S END OR EARLY 1948.

HE REMINDED THE MINISTERS OF H

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END OR EARLY 1948.

HE REMINDED THE MINISTERS OF HIS EARLIER ASSERTIONS THAT THE PLAN TO DISBAND THE CORPS--WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER SOVIET ATTACK--WOULD BE CARRIED OUT AS SOON AS THE CLEARING OF LAND MINES AND OTHER DANGEROUS WORK HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

SN934PES

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-RUSSIAN OPPOSITION TO THE FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT GERMANY'S POPULATION BE REDUCED BY EMIGRATION WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS IN A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW.

TASS SAID DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY TOLD THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES COORDINATING COMMITTEE THAT "IDEAS OF REVENGE AND CHAUVINISM WOULD FIND FERTILE SOIL" AMONG GERMANS IF THEY WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR HOMELAND.

SN1002PES

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON (1%)

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-LABORITE FOES OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY INSISTED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL HAVE TO SHUFFLE FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TO SOME OTHER JOB TO AVOID A MAJOR RIFT IN THE PARTY.

INFORMANTS CLOSE TO ATTLEE SAID THEY AGREED THERE MIGHT BE AN "EARLY" RESHUFFLE IN THE CABINET BUT DISCOUNTED THE RUMORS THAT BEVIN WOULD BE DISPLACED.

LABOR LEGISLATORS WHO PRECIPITATED A REBELLION AGAINST BEVIN'S POLICIES LAST FALL SAID GOVERNMENT DENIALS OF A CHANGE IN BEVIN'S STATUS COULD BE EXPECTED INASMUCH AS THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT WISH TO WEAKEN HIS POSITION IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AT MOSCOW.

BUT, THEY SAID, BEVIN WILL HAVE TO GO SOONER OR LATER BECAUSE "THE CRISIS IN BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY THREATENS THE EXISTENCE OF SOCIALISM."

THESE LEGISLATORS SAID NEARLY 200 LABORITE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE READY TO FORCE THE FOREIGN POLICY ISSUE, CONTENDING THE GOVERNMENT NEWS TOO CLOSE TO AMERICAN POLICY AND THREATENS ULTIMATE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

THEY SAID THE GOVERNMENT IN FOLLOWING THIS LINE EXPECTED TARIFF CONCESSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE AT GENEVA NEXT MONTH AND IF THEY WERE NOT FORTHCOMING THE CABINET'S HOPE OF AN "ANGLO-AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP" WOULD FOUNDER AND A REVISION OF POLICY WOULD BE FORCED.

SN925PES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN REPORTED TONIGHT THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD ASKED FOOD-SHORT BRITAIN FOR $60,800,000 WORTH OF FOOD AND FOR HELP IN OBTAINING AN IMMEDIATE ALLOTMENT OF 200,000 TONS OF FOOD THROUGH UNRRA.

THE REQUEST, WHICH TIGHTLY RATIONED BRITAIN CONSIDERED SURPRISING, CAME ON THE HEELS OF A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD RENEWED ITS REJECTED PLEA FOR 250,000 TONS OF GRAIN AND POTATOES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BRITAIN, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS ANXIOUS TO HELP COUNTRIES IN DIFFICULTIES AND TO "ADHERE TO A POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION" BUT BRITAIN HERSELF "IS A FOOD IMPORTING COUNTRY WITH LIMITED RESOURCES."

THE YUGOSLAV REQUESTS WERE CONTAINED IN TWO SEPARATE NOTES. THE FIRST ASKED BRITAIN TO "TAKE STEPS" TO PROVIDE THE $60,800,000 OF FOOD AND OTHER MATERIAL. THE SECOND ASKED THAT THE IMMEDIATE REQUEST FOR 200,000 TONS OF FOOD BE PASSED ON TO UNRRA, WHICH IS BUSILY LIQUIDATING ITS OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

SN901PES

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LONDON, MARCH 27-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE OPERATION AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE BRITISH PRESS WAS WELCOMED TODAY BY LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE 17 MEMBER INVESTIGATING COMMISSION CREATED YESTERDAY BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RANGED FROM A STATEMENT BY LORD CAMROSE'S CONSERVATIVE DAILY TELEGRAPH THAT "THE PRESS HAS NOTHING TO HIDE" TO THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER'S ASSERTION THAT "THE PRESS TODAY IS A MENACE TO DEMOCRATIC METHODS OF GOVERNMENT."

THE INDEPENDENT TIMES SAID "IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OR PARLIAMENT CAN DO, WITHOUT IMPOSING UNJUSTIFIABLE RESTRAINTS UPON 'THE

THE INDEPENDENT TIMES SAID "IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO SEE WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OR PARLIAMENT CAN DO, WITHOUT IMPOSING UNJUSTIFIABLE RESTRAINTS UPON 'THE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION', TO REVERSE IN THE PRESS THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS BIG BUSINESS AND COMBINATION WHICH IS COMMON TO MOST CONTEMPORARY INDUSTRIES."

HOWEVER, THE TIMES ADDED, "THE COMMISSION'S REPORT MAY EXPOSE AND REMOVE MANY OF THE FALLACIOUS OPINIONS ABOUT THE PRESS WHICH HAVE LED TO ITS OWN APPOINTMENT, AND IF THERE ARE USEFUL REMEDIES WHICH CAN BE APPLIED, IT MAY ENCOURAGE THE PRESS ITSELF TO APPLY THEM"

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CONSERVATIVE DAILY EXPRESS, WHOSE 3,500,000 CIRCULATION IS THE LARGEST OF ANY BRITISH DAILY NEWSPAPER, SAID "THE PROBE IS NEEDED."

"WHEN THE PROJECT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION WAS FIRST PUT FORWARD IT SEEMED TO BE A SMOKESCREEN TO COVER THE DEFECTS OF A GOVERNMENT OVER-SENSITIVE TO CRITICISM." THE EXPRESS EDITORIAL ADDED.

"SINCE THEN THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED. CHARGES HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN FAILS IN ITS DUTIES TO THE PUBLIC; THAT ITS POWERS AND PRIVILEGES, WHICH SHOULD BE THE VERY BASTION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH, HAVE BEEN USED TO DESTROY THAT FREEDOM; THAT IT MANIPULATES THE NEWS TO FURTHER THE PRIVATE ENDS OF PROPRIETORS AND ADVERTISERS.

"THE ACCUSATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE. LET THEM BE INVESTIGATED."

B33 (CSEG)

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE COMMENTED: "THE PRESS AS A WHOLE CAN BE RELIED UPON TO ASSIST THE COMMISSION IN EVERY WAY X X X MEANWHILE WE SIH THE COMMISSION WELL, AND HOPE THAT IT WILL REMEMBER THE POSITIVE SIDE OF ITS TASK IN 'FURTHERING THE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.'"

"HOWEVER SUPERFLUOUS SUCH AN INQUIRY MAY BE THOUGHT TO BE, IT CANNOT DO HARM. THE PRESS HAS NOTHING TO HIDE X X X."

THE DAILY WORKER, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SAID "THE SETTING UP OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PRESS WILL BE WIDELY WELCOMED AS AN EARNEST OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO RESPOND TO THE POPULAR DESIRE THAT THE OWNERSHIP AND METHODS OF THE NEWSPAPERS SHOULD BE FULLY INVESTIGATED AND ADEQUATE REFORMS CARRIED OUT."

"NEWSPAPERS HAVE BECOME THE PLAYTHINGS OF MILLIONAIRES AND INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNALS HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY CHAIN-STORE GRAMOPHONES CONTROLLED FROM LONDON," THE PAPER ADDED.

MAR 1947

Paris, March 27-(AP)-The French government today gave the United States until June 1 to remove or otherwise dispose of two short wave radio stations in Algeria, operated by the state department.

This [redacted] "absolute last" time limit was placed on American foreign language broadcasts from Algeria after several delays while France was trying to buy the stations, a foreign ministry spokesman said. He added that the negotiations were continuing.

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The spokesman said it was "not normal" for a foreign government, even a friendly allied one, to broadcast from French territory. He denied emphatically that third countries, such as Russia, had protested against the American programs.

The stations have been sending daily information programs to central and Eastern Europe.

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Dynan 1750 apr rm 1411

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30 24 - 8803

PARIS, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE LAST 13 AMERICAN WACS LEFT IN FRANCE BOARDED AN OUTWARD BOUND TRAIN IN PARIS TONIGHT, ENDING A WAC "INVASION" THAT STARTED SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION AND BY MID-1945 BROUGHT 3,0

"INVASION" THAT STARTED SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION AND BY MID-1945 BROUGHT 3,000 TO PARIS ALONE.

TWO OFFICERS AND 13 ENLISTED WACS COMPRISED THE FINAL DETACHMENT. THEY WERE A CLEANUP FORCE HANDLING THE CLOSE-OUT OF THE ARMY'S WESTERN BASE SECTION. FOUR OF THEM WERE HEADED FOR REASSIGNMENT IN THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AND SEVEN WERE BOUND FOR THE UNITED STATES AND DISCHARGE.

THE OFFICERS WERE CAPT. CLARA N. TENNISON OF GUTHRIE, OKLA., AND LT. BETTIE LOU HADLEY OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL CONSISTED OF S/SGT YETTA G.DAVIS, PHILADELPHIA; S/SGT EVELYN G.GATES, MINNEAPOLIS; S/SGT VIRGINIA T.GOTEY, OLYMPIA, WASH.; S/SGT LUCILLE ROBERTSON, MAYWOOD, ILL., SGT. FLORENCE J.NEWPORT, YUMA, COLO., SGT. BEUDAH N. MACKAY, CORNAN, N.Y.; T/5 CHRISTINA E.LEONARDO, ORANGE, N.J.; SGT. ELIZABETH S.MCKENNA, LEWISTON, ME.; AND T/4 MARJORIE F.SCHMIDT, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

TAGSSPES

MAR 1947

GRENOBLE, FRANCE, MARCH 27-(AP)-ROBERT W.BEGHTOL, U.S. VICE CONSUL IN MUNICH WHO WAS INJURED IN A JEEP ACCIDEN WEEK

IN MUNICH WHO WAS INJURED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT NEAR HERE A WEEK AGO, WAS RECOVERED TODAY AND ON HIS WAY TO NICE FOR THE REMAINDER OF HIS VACATION.

BEGHTOL SPENT SIX DAYS IN A HOSPITAL AT GAP, SMALL COMMUNITY IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE.

RQ152PES

BERLIN, MARCH 27-(AP)-BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO CLOSE THEIR ZONES TO ANY FURTHER TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS BY ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ON MAY 15, A JOINT RELEASE OF THE THREE WESTERN ALLIES SAID TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE "CURRENT GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE WESTERN ZONES" AND "INCREASING DIFFICULTIES OF PROVIDING ACCOMMODATIONS," WERE THE REASONS FOR ENDING THE INVESTIGATIONS.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS, SINCE JUNE, 1945, [illegible]

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS, SINCE JUNE, 1945, HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO SEND INVESTIGATING TEAMS INT THESE ZONES TO STUDY THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

SM931PES

MAR 1947

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MARCH 27-(AP)-WILHELM VONDERBEY, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF I.G.FARBEN, WILL BE EXPELLED FROM SWITZERLAND APRIL 15 AS AN "UNDESIRABLE FOREIGNER," THE POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY. VONDERBEY, 56, A GERMAN CITIZEN, HAS BEEN IN BASEL SIX MONTHS AS A CONSULTANT TO A CHEMICAL CONCERN.

RQ1112AES

ROME, MARCH 27-(AP)-ITALY'S DEFENSE MINISTER, LUIGI GASPAROTTO, SAID TODAY THAT 70,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR DIED IN RUSSIAN CAMPS, A FIGURE HE BLAMED "FIRST [illegible] THE DEATH OF ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS IN RUSSIA WAS FIRST OF ALL THE FAULT OF THE GERMANS, WHO IN THE DON TRAP IMPEDED THEM FROM WITHDRAWING, AND SECONDLY THE HORRID CLIMATE, HARDSHIPS AND DISEASE."

HE REPORTED TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

MAR 1947

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 27-(AP)-GUNNAR MYRDAL, SWEDISH MINISTER OF TRADE, SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN AGENCIES IN TWO CASES HAD STIPULATED PAYMENT IN DOLLARS FOR RUSSIAN GOODS EXPORTED TO SWEDEN UNDER A TRADE AGREEMENT STIPULATING PAYMENT IN SWEDISH CURRENCY.

IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT, MYRDAL SAID INSERTION OF SUCH CONTRACT CLAUSES BY THE RUSSIANS WAS IN CONTINUANCE OF A PRACTICE "ACCEPTED DURING THE WAR." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, HE BELIEVED "IT ONLY A QUESTION OF A MISTAKE ON THE PART OF SOME RUSSIAN EXPORT AGENCIES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN QUICK ENOUGH TO CHANGE THE PRACTICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT" BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWEDEN. HE SAID THE QUESTION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP WITH THE RUSSIAN TRADE MISSION.

MYRDAL DECLARED THAT THERE WAS "NO REASON TO CONNECT THE INCIDENTS WITH THE IMPORT BAN" WHICH SWEDEN IMPOSED ON ALL BUT ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES MARCH 15 NOR TO PRESUME "RUSSIAN NONCONFIDENCE IN THE SWEDISH CROWN," INFLATED LATELY.

JR756AES

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JERUSALEM, MARCH 27-(AP)-TEL AVIV, THE WORLD'S LARGEST ALL JEWISH CITY, APPROVED TODAY THE FILING OF A PETITION IN THE JERUSALEM HIGH COURT IN BEHALF OF DOV BELA GRUNER, A JEW CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ANTI-BRITISH VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST TRIBUNAL, DISMISSED IN LONDON YESTERDAY A PETITION ASKING LEAVE TO APPEAL FROM THE DEATH SENTENCE.

THE NEW PETITION WHICH MAYOR ISRAEL ROKACH OF TEL AVIV AGREED TO SIGN WILL ATTACK THE LEGALITY OF MILITARY COURT PROCEDURE UNDER WHICH GRUNER WAS SENTENCED.

SM815PES

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THE IRGUN SPOKESMAN DODGED ANSWERING WHEN I ASKED THE ORGANIZATION'S NUMERICAL STRENGTH. THEY WOULD SAY ONLY THAT "RECRUITMENT IS IN PROGRESS IN SATISFACTORY NUMBERS."

SH705PESADD-JERUSALEM-IRGUN ZVAI-KXX BANK

NIGHT LEAD ASIAN

NEW DELHI, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE ACCEPTED TODAY A REPORT RECOMMENDING THE SETTING UP OF A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION WITH A PERMANENT SECRETARIAT TO "EXPLORE ALL PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES OF COLLABORATION AMONGST SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL WORKERS AND INSTITUTIONS."

THE REPORT, WHICH CONSIDERED THE CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ASIA, SAID SUCH A CENTRAL AGENCY SHOULD FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND BOOKS.

SOME 200 DELEGATES FROM 20 COUNTRIES ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

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TA850PES

BOMBAY, MARCH 27-(AP)-M.A. JINNAH, MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADER, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAD ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO CONFER WITH VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN ON THE INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION AND WOULD LEAVE SHORTLY FOR NEW DELHI, WHERE THE TALKS WILL BE HELD.

MOUNTBATTEN ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD INVITED JINNAH AND MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, TO A THREE-CORNERED CONFERENCE IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MOSLEMS AMD HINDUS BEFORE THE BRITISH QUIT INDIA.

BD657AES

TOKYO, MARCH 27-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TOLD THE HEAD OF A KOREAN NEWS AGENCY TODAY THAT KOREA SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE FOR JAPAN.

KIM DONG SUNG, PRESIDENT OF KOREAN PACIFIC PRESS, SAID MACARTHUR OBSERVED THAT KOREANS WERE CONCERNED DIRECTLY WITH SOME OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROBLEMS.

"MACARTHUR IS SYMPATHETIC TOWARD KOREANS AND HAS AN EXCELLENT GRASP OF OUR PROBLEMS," KIM SAID. "HE BELIEVES THAT AFTER THE AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS PULL OUT OF KOREA, THE KOREANS WILL BE CAPABLE OF MAINTAINING THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."

VR530ACS

MAR 1947

TOKYO, MARCH 27-(AP)-AMERICAN ATTORNEYS DEFENDING 26 JAPANESE WAR-TIME LEADERS ON TRIAL BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SAID TODAY AT LEAST 27 MORE JAPANESE WITNESSES WERE EXPECTED TO TESTIFY IN THE MANCHURIAN PHASE OF THE DEFENSE.

THE TRIAL WILL RESUME APRIL 2 AFTER A WEEK'S RECESS. SPOKESMEN SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE RECESS WILL ENABLE THE DEFENSE TO CONTINUE PRESENTATION OF ITS CASE UNTIL MID-JUNE WITHOUT ANOTHER BREAK. THEY ADDED THAT THEY DID NOT EXPECT GENERAL PHASES OF THE DEFENSE CASE TO BE COMPLETED BY THAT DATE.

VR421ACS

MAR 1947

TOKYO, MARCH 27-(AP)-ALVA C. CARPENTER, CHIEF OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION, TODAY SIGNED CHARGES AGAINST TWO FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS ACCUSED OF MASSACRING 16 FILIPINO CIVILIANS.

THE ACCUSED, EIITSHURO UEMURA AND HATSUYASHI ARAI, ARE NOW IN MANILA, WHERE THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD.

PROSECUTOR WILL BE MURRAY SPRUNG OF 225 WEST 86TH ST., NEW YORK.

VR603ACS NM

MAR 1947

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE BODY OF PFC RALPH W. KOCH, A MILITARY POLICEMAN WHO DISAPPEARED WHILE STATIONED AS A GUARD INSIDE A SKYMASTER PLANE THAT CRASHED IN TOKYO BAY, HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM BENEATH A PIER NEAR THE HANEDA ARMY AIR BASE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ARMY HAD BEEN SEARCHING FOR KOCH SINCE MARCH 3, WHEN ANOTHER GUARD WHO WENT OUT TO THE PLANE TO RELIEVE HIM REPORTED HIM MISSING. JAPANESE FISHERMEN FOUND THE BODY MONDAY APPROXIMATELY 300 FEET FROM THE CRASH SITE.

KOCH'S ADDRESS WAS GIVEN AS 54 OCEAN AVE., HAMILTON BEACH, QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY. THE SKYMASTER PLANE OVERSHOT THE HANEDA RUNWAY EARLIER THIS MONTH AND NOSED OVER INTO THE BAY. NONE WAS INJURED.

FJ926PCS

TOKYO, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE 645-TON BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP EDITH MOLLER, SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE NAVY IN SOUTH CHINA WATERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, WILL SAIL FOR HONG KONG VIA SHANGHAI WITHIN A FEW DAYS. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ORDERED ITS RETURN TO THE BRITISH.

VR531ACS

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SAID TODAY THAT CPL.WILLIE L.FLOWERS OF FAIRFIELD, ALA., CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING AND ROBBING A JAPANESE, HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR, FORFEITURE OF PAY AND DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

VR535ACS

KURE, JAPAN, MARCH 27-(AP)-TWO AUSTRALIANS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED AND 13 OTHERS SLIGHTLY INJURED WHEN FIRE DESTROYED A TWO-STORY BARRACKS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN 34TH BRIGADE TUESDAY NIGHT.

SERIOUSLY HURT WERE CPL.E.J.SULLIVAN OF BENNETT ST., VICTORIA, N.S.W., AND PVT.J.HORRELL OF DARLING ST., BALMAIN, N.S.W.

VR532ACS

MAR 1947

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE REV. EUSEBIO ZAPPATERRENI, A FRANCISCAN PRIEST WHO DESCRBIED HIMSELF AS MUSSOLINI'S CONFESSOR, TOLD REPORTERS ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE FROM GENOA TODAY THAT HE HAD COME TO ARGENTINA "IN SEARCH OF PEACE."

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HE ARRIVED ON THE PANAMANIAN FLAGSHIP "ARGENTINA." (more)

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father eusebio said he had been sentenced to 20 years in prison, but had been permitted to leave italy under the republic's AMNESTY [redacted] he denied having been a politician and said his post had been that of chaplain with an alpine division of the italian army.

the charge against him in a milan court where he was convicted, the priest said, was "uplifting the spirit of [redacted] soldiers of the fascist republic."

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he declined to answer questions about mussolini's last days, the period in which he said he was associated with the duce.

mp/baires/1812

GENERALLY."

SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER P.MOROZOV ARGUED THAT AN ORGANIZATION CREATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS WAS NOT COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES.

BRITISH DELEGATE J.MAYHEW POINTED OUT THAT IT ALREADY HAD BEEN AGREED THAT THE COMMISSION COULD TAKE NO ACTION WITH RESPECT TO ANY COUNTRY WITHOUT THAT COUNTRY'S CONSENT.

SN1906PES

LILIENTHAL-TVA--170

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-SENATOR AIKEN (R-VT) TODAY TOSSED INTO THE SENATE'S CONTROVERSY OVER DAVID E.LILIENTHAL AN AUDIT SUMMARY OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY PRAISING TVA MANAGEMENT UNDER LILIENTHAL.

BUT FROM SENATOR MCKELLAR (D-TENN), LEADING THE FIGHT AGAINST CONFIRMING LILIENTHAL AS ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF, CAME ADVICE TO THE SENATE TO WAIT FOR PRINTING OF THE FULL TVA REPORT.

MCKELLAR, WHO HAS ASSAILED LILIENTHAL'S TVA METHODS AND CONTENDED HE HAD PERMITTED COMMUNISTS TO FILTER INTO THE ORGANIZATION, DECLARED HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT "CULLED-OUT PARTS SHOULD BE PRINTED."

THE REPORT, SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL LINDSAY C.WARREN, HEAD OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, COVERED THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1945 (CQ). LILIENTHAL WAS TVA BOARD CHAIRMAN DURING THE PERIOD COVERED.. THE SUMMARY SAID:

"TVA ACCOUNTS GENERALLY ARE WELL CONCEIVED, SUPERVISED AND MAINTAINED, AND THE AUTHORITY IS TO BE COMMENDED AS ONE OF THE FOREMOST GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS IN THE USE OF ACCOUNTING IN MANAGEMENT, COMPARING QUITE FAVORABLY IN THIS RESPECT WITH WELL MANAGED PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

J948PES

CHARLESTON, W.VA., MARCH 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.LESLIE R.GROVES, WAR-TIME DIRECTOR OF THE ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, SAID TODAY HE ATTACHES LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE TO REPORTS RUSSIA AND FRANCE ARE CLOSE TO A SOLUTION OF THE BOMB SECRET.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MAKING A ATOMIC BOMBS, HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO THE WEST VIRGINIA SAFETY CONFERENCE, IS INDUSTRIAL "KNOW HOW"--INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND LABOR SKILL WHICH OTHER COUNTRIES DO NOT HAVE.

HE EXPRESSED A BELIEF IT WILL BE YEARS BEFORE ANY OTHER NATION CAN PRODUCE AN ATOMIC EXPLOSIVE UNLESS IT FINDS A SHORTCUT.

GENERAL GROVES DECLARED THERE CAN BE NO VICTORY IN ATOMIC WARFARE IF OPPONENTS BOTH POSSESS THE ATOM BOMB.

"IF BOTH SIDES USE IT IN QUANTITY," HE SAID, "BOTH SIDES WILL FIND THEMSELVES IN A STATE OF DESTRUCTION THAT WILLMAKE PRESENT DAY GERMANY SEEM LIKE A THRIVING NATION.

"IT WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO OUTLAW THE BOMB. WE MUST OUTLAW WAR ITSELF, AND IN A MANNER WHICH WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY NATION EVEN TO CONSIDER IMPOSING ITS WILL ON ANOTHER NATION BY MEANS OF FORCE."

GENERAL GROVES SAID HE FAVORS THE BARUCH PLAN FOR UNITED NATIONS CONTROL OF ATOMIC POWER BECAUSE IT "IS FAIR TO EVERY NATION".

JP/W1053PES NM

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THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA STAND FOR STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THEY DIFFER ON THE METHOD OF CONTROL.

THE UNITED STATES WANTS AN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AUTHORITY TO SUPERVISE ATOMIC MATTERS EVERYWHERE, WITH FULL AND FREE RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND WITH ITS DECISIONS ON ATOMIC PUNISHMENTS FREE OF THE VETO POWER IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED SETTING UP CONTROL ORGANS OPERATING WITHIN THE FRAME OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. RUSSIA ALSO STANDS SQUARELY FOR RETENTION OF THE VETO WITHOUT ANY CHANGE.

TU348PES

ADD-LAKE SUCCESS (CARPENTER)-XXX 3/MAR BUTLER 1947

U.N.-ECONOMIC (140)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 27-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA FAILED TODAY IN A NEW EFFORT TO EXCLUDE GERMANY FROM THE SCOPE OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION NOW BEING SET UP TO AID IN THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL PROVIDED THAT THE COMMISSION BE ALLOWED TO SPONSOR STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ONLY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED WHEN IT RECEIVED ONLY THREE AFFIRMATIVE VOTES. THE COUNCIL THEN APPROVED AN ORIGINAL DRAFT WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE COMMISSION COULD LOOK INTO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS "WITHIN EUROPE

TAX TABLE

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-HERE IS A COMPARISON OF THE INCOME TAXES PAID NOW BY A MARRIED COUPLE UNDER 65 WITH NO CHILDREN AND THE TAX WHICH WOULD BE PAID UNDER THE BILL PASSED TODAY BY THE HOUSE. THE INCOME FIGURES MEAN NET INCOME BEFORE PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS.

INCOME	PRESENT TAX	NEW BILL
$ 1,200	$38.00	26.60
1,500	95.00	66.50
1,800	152.00	106.40
2,000	190.00	133.00
2,500	285.00	228.00
3,000	380.00	304.0
4,000	589.00	471.20
5,000	798.00	638.40
6,000	1,045.00	836.00
7,000	1,292.00	1,033.60
8,000	1,577.00	1,261.60
9,000	1,862.00	1,489.60
10,000	2,185.00	1,748.00
11,000	2,508.00	2,006.40
12,000	2,869.00	2,295.20
13,000	3,230.00	2,584.00
14,000	3,638.50	2,910.80
15,000	4,047.00	3,237.60
20,000	6,393.50	5,114.80
25,000	9,082.00	7,265.60
30,000	11,970.00	9,576.00
40,000	18,097.50	14,478.00
50,000	24,795.00	19,836.00
60,000	31,891.50	25,513.20
70,000	39,273.00	31,418.40
80,000	39,273.00	31,418.40
80,000	46,939.50	37,551.60
90,000		
IPMPPP		
80,000	46,939.50	37,551.60
90,000	54,891.00	43,912.80
100,000	63,127.50	50,502.00
150,000	105,383.50	84,306.80
200,000	148,124.00	118,499.20
250,000	191,339.50	153,071.60
300,000	234,564.50	187,651.60
400,000	321,014.50	256,725.50
500,000	407,464.50	342,073.50
750,000	623,589.50	535,446.50
1,000,000	839,714.50	728,823.50
2,000,000	1,784,214.50	1,582,323.50
5,000,000	4,275,000.00	3,822,823.50.

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70,000	39,273.00	31,418.40
80,000	46,939.50	37,551.60.

90,00 ETC ETC.

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(110) ARMY-COMMUNISTS?

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID TODAY THE ARMY HAS BEEN REFUSING FOR MORE THAN A YEAR TO MAKE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF ANYONE "WITH COMMUNIST TENDENCIES."

HE MADE THAT STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DURING TESTIMONY ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S $400,000,000 GREEK-TURKISH AID BILL. REP. JUDD (R-MINN) HAD ASKED ABOUT ARMY POLICY TOWARD COMMUNISTS.

JUDD THEN INQUIRED WHETHER THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALSO HAD A POLICY OF WITHDRAWING COMMISSIONS FROM OFFICERS WHO ARE DISCOVERED TO BE COMMUNISTS.

PATTERSON REPLIED THAT HE KNEW OF NO ONE IN A KEY POSITION WHOSE LOYALTY IS DOUBTED.

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(110) WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A C-54 PLANE, MAKING A SURVEY FLIGHT BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND TOKYO OVER THE GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE, HAD LANDED AT ADAK, ALASKA AT 7:08 P.M. E.S.T.

THE TENTATIVE ROUTE BETWEEN FAIRFIELD, CALIF. AND TOKYO, VIA ALASKA IS APPROXIMATELY 2,000 MILES SHORTER THAN THE PRESENT 8,072-MILE ROUTE ACROSS THE MID-PACIFIC, VIA HAWAII, THE ATC SAID.

FROM ADAK, THE C-54, A FOUR-ENGINED PLANE, WILL MAKE A 2,450-MILE DIRECT HOP TO TOKYO.

BRIG. GEN. ARCHIE J. OLD, OF THE EASTERN PACIFIC WING OF THE ATC, BASED AT FAIRFIELD, IS IN COMMAND OF THE SURVEY PLANE, WHICH IS CARRYING A 16-MAN CREW.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 27-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA HAS REJECTED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROTESTS AGAINST THE SEIZURE OF NINE WAR-WRECKED ITALIAN SHIPS IN THE ADRIATIC, THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY. THE SHIPS INCLUDE THE BOMBED 51,000-TON LINER REX.

THE YUGOSLAV REPLY TO PROTEST NOTES SENT LAST MONTH SAID MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT DISAGREED WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONTENTION THAT THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS ASSIGNED THE SHIPS TO ALLIED CONTROL.

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UNESCO (200)

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27-(AP)-IN AN ADMITTED "BOLD AND PRACTICAL CHALLENGE," A WOMAN DELEGATE DEMANDS THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) GIVE PRIORITY STUDY TO THE "TENSIONS" CONDUCIVE TO WAR" BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Dup Friday

MRS. W.D. SPORBORG OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNESCO AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, FLATLY ASSERTED YESTERDAY AT THE GROUP'S FINAL MEETING THAT "THERE'S NO SENSE IN OUR NOT FACING THE SITUATION REALISTICALLY."

"I'M NOT TALKING ABOUT ANY ONE INCIDENT OR EVEN A SERIES OF INCIDE

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UNESCO AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, FLATLY ASSERTED YESTERDAY AT THE GROUP'S FINAL MEETING THAT "THERE'S NO SENSE IN OUR NOT FACING THE SITUATION REALISTICALLY."

"I'M NOT TALKING ABOUT ANY ONE INCIDENT OR EVEN A SERIES OF INCIDENTS. FOR EVERYONE OF US KNOWS THAT ALTHOUGH THE SHOOTING WAR IS

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OVER. THE BATTLE OF THE PEACE IS GOING ON APART IN OUR WORLD.

"I BELIEVE THAT IF THE UNESCO SET UP SUCH A COMMISSION WITH THE PROPER SURVEYORS TO HONESTLY AND OBJECTIVELY STUDY THE TENSIONS BETWEEN THESE TWO NATIONS, RUSSIA WOULD JOIN UNESCO."

HOWEVER, WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MILTON S. EISENHOWER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, LATER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE PROPOSAL WAS PREMATURE.

"UNESCO COULDN'T VERY WELL TAKE THE STEP WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF RUSSIA, AND RUSSIA ISN'T A MEMBER," BENTON ASSERTED. "AFTER ALL SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND HIS STAFF OF 100 NOW IN MOSCOW ARE DOING A PRETTY GOOD JOB OF STUDYING SOVIET TENSIONS."

EISENHOWER DECLARED THAT "BY NO MEANS IS THE NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION ONLY BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES, SUCH AS RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. IT IS BETWEEN ALL COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES."

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WAR BRIDES

SEATTLE, MARCH 27-(AP)-THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AND THEIR RESPECTIVE MOTHERS-IN-LAW WERE THE U. S. SIGHTS MOST EAGERLY ANTICIPATED BY 43 FILIPINO WAR BRIDES WHO DEBARKED FROM THE ARMY TRANSPORT DAVID C. SHANKS HERE TODAY.

WITH THEIR MOTHERS WERE 18 CHILDREN, THE YOUNGEST THE THREE MONTHS OLD DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. CASSELL BRANNER, BOUND FOR MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE VESSEL ALSO CARRIED 368 SOLDIERS, SOME OF THEM HUSBANDS OF THE BRIDES; 79 WAR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 32 WAR DEPARTMENT CIVILIANS, 15 USO PERSONNEL AND TWO AMERICAN RED CROSS PERSONNEL.

FILIPINO DEPENDENTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS INCLUDED WIVES OF: SANDRO A. BARONE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.; ROBERT E. BELTON, PALTKA, FLA.; CASSELL BRANNER, MEMPHIS, TENN.; ARTHUR T. BROWN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.; JAMES E. CARMACK, PITTSBURGH, PA.; SOLITA CAMBLISS, ST. PETERSBURG, VA.; DIONISIO C. DULAY, CHICAGO, ILL.; BUFORD EVERS, MILLSBOROUGH, MISS.; ALBERT FENNELL, ESHILL, S. C.; DAVID FORTSON, BALTIMORE, MD.; WILLIAM HILL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; CLARENCE HUGHES, ST. ALTEA, ILL.; WHITNEY HYMEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; JAMES O. JOHNSON, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.; AUGUSTUS B. JOHNSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; WILLARD KRAMER, MILLVILLE, N. J.; RICHARD I. LEWIS, WESTFIELD, ALA.; ANGELO P. SANDASAN, CHICAGO, ILL.; JAMES C. PAGE, MULLINS, S. C.; WARREN A. PROUD, BALTIMORE, MD.; GRADY ROBINSON, JR., ST. LOUIS, MO.; JOHN L. RODDY, CHICAGO, ILL.; LAWRENCE J. SEARLES, ITHACA, MICH.; PAUL STEWART, JEFFERSON, LA.; WILMER TODD, CLARENDON, S. C.; LAVAUGHN VARNER, HADLEY, TENN., AND JOHN B. WOODLEY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Truman's Policy on Greece Is Stop-Gap, Austin Assures UN Security Body

Russia Declares She Will Have Reply Ready in Ten Days

LINAUER (N)

LAKE SUCCESS, March 28 (AP)—Warren R. Austin told the security council today that President Truman's proposal to bolster Greece and Turkey was a stop-gap peace-keeping measure intended to serve only until the United Nations could take over.

Russia to Reply

Russia promptly gave notice that she would have a reply ready for the council in 10 days.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said that it was a "very important" question and that he needed time for study. Presumably the Austin text already was en route to the Kremlin.

Gromyko had held up the start of Austin's major policy speech to the council for 10 minutes in a wrangle over procedure.

The Russian delegate insisted the address opened up a whole new issue distinct from the Greek border incidents which led to creation of the council's investigating commission now in the Bankans.

Overruled by the chairman, Gromyko said that he, at least, would consider it an entirely new question. He did not oppose Austin speaking.

Off the floor Gromyko said: "I have no comment (on Austin's speech) for the time being. My comment will be later."

Oscar Lange, Polish delegate who consistently votes with Gromyko on major issues, called the speech "a great victory for the United Nations."

Power Of Public Opinion

"It shows the power of public opinion, the power of the American people," Lange added.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, retiring chairman, saw the United States policy as "the best way to co-operate with the United Nations."

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, who picks up the gavel next week and will be presiding when the subject is debated April 7, said the American stand was "in harmony with the purposes of the United Nations and was intended to strengthen rather than weaken" the peace agency.

Many Spectators

Austin delivered his keenly-awaited speech against a backdrop of movie cameras in a chamber overflowing with more than 400 spectators.

He contended that the administration's plan to provide $400,000,000 aid for Greece and Turkey actually would strengthen the UN and said the UN must put down threats of aggression anywhere in the world.

After Poland, Australia and France joined Gromyko in asking for time in which to study Austin's speech, the council set Easter Monday for hearing reaction.

The delegates then turned to resumption of debate on the United States proposal to take over the Japanese-Mandated islands under a strategic area trusteeship.

Canada, India, Australia, the Netherlands and the Philippines indorsed the American trusteeship proposal. New Zealand indicated it still wanted to wait for signing of the Japanese peace treaties. The council adjourned until next Wednesday when it will resume discussions on the case.

Of Emergency Nature

Laying Washington's policy before the council for the first time, the American delegate made it clear that the United States hoped the UN soon would be able to solve the problems contributing to the "tragedy of Greece."

"The program of economic assistance contemplated by the United States is of an emergency and temporay character," Austin emphasized as he carefully read a 3,000-word address drafted with approval of President Truman.

"The United States believes that the United Nations and its related agencies should assume the principal responsibility, within their capabilities, for the long-range tasks of assistance required for the reconstruction of Greece."

Specifically, Austin called upon the council to keep a border commission in northern Greece where he said "the danger of border violations obviously is increasing." He also asked that the council's temporary 11-nation commission now in the Balkans speed its report here for action.

In Milder Terms

Couched in milder terms than President Truman used in his recent appeal to congress for aid to Greece and Turkey, Austin's speech made no reference to assignment of military advisers to the two countries nor did he mention totalitarian threats. In the latter point

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he said pointedly that "armed bands are defying authority in northern Greece and threatening the integrity of the state."

However, Austin spared no words in calling upon the UN to prevent aggression anywhere in the world as he said firmly:

"It is important that the United Nations take an active interest in all that is required for the re-establishment of stability, to discourage and prevent threats of aggression of any kind, or threats to the independence of a fellow member, and to afford opportunity to her people to enhance their welfare and dignity."

In defining the clear support of the United States for such a policy, Austin declared that "President Truman's message to congress comprehended more than Greece and Turkey when he spoke of conditions in the world affecting the security of the United States through the insecurity of the world. He then added:

"The United States does not desire to dominate, intimidate or threaten the security of any nation, large or small.

"The United States respects, of course, the right of all members of the United Nations to follow whatever way of life or system of government they choose, so long as the choice is freely made without intimidation and so long as such nations do not interfere with the rights of other countries or the liberties of other peoples."

In linking the American program to the UN, Austin said he anxiously awaited the report of the council's Balkan commission, and declared:

"It is apparent that the security council may wish to consider after receipt of the report such further action as recommending that Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania agree on a system of border control regulations and that a continuing commission made up of representatives of members of the security council be established. Under this commission neutral observers could be employed to keep constant watch against violations of the border regulations agreed upon."

Austin made little reference to Turkey in the address, pointing out that she had asked for financial help and noting that the United States already had provided $95,000,000 in lend-lease. In the case of Greece, he said the American government had provided the Athens government with $442,140,000 through contributions to UNRRA or direct aid.

Discussing the economic plight of Greece, Austin said the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development "soon will be ready to begin its loan program" and that the "emergency and temporary economic assistance" contemplated by the United States might eventually qualify the Athens government for loans.

Other UN developments included:

1. Great Britain was expected to toss the Palestine case to the UN within 24 hours, with a suggestion for a special session of the 55-nation general assembly to set up machinery for tackling that explosive issue. This development came after the United States was reported to have advised London that it had no objection to such a session.

2. China laid before the commission on conventional armaments a working plan calling for simultaneous action by sub-committees on world arms reduction and creation of a system of safeguards.

Col. W. R Hodgson, Australian minister to Paris, took over the chairmanship of the arms commission following the resignation of Paul Hasluck from government service. Hodgson later sat in for Australia to hear Austin's security council speech and also will represent his country on the atomic energy commission and the commission on human rights. Norman J. O. Makin, ambassador to Washington, took the Australian seat on the trusteeship council formerly held by Hodgson.

3. In Washington, Rep. Judd (R-Minn) suggested at a house hearing that United Nations officials be invited to "observe" operation of American aid to Greece and Turkey.

Austin To Explain U.S. Aid Plan To U.N.

MAR (?) 1947

Lake Success, N.Y., March 28 (AP)—Warren R. Austin was expected to tell the Security Council today that President Truman's program to help Greece and Turkey resist totalitarian pressure would strengthen the United Nations.

The United States representative to the United Nations was scheduled to deliver a major American policy speech to the Council late today.

Austin's speech was interpreted as representing the top-level bipartisan view of the United States on foreign policy.

It was drafted after consultations with President Truman, Senators Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Tom Connally (D., Texas), present and past chairmen, respectively, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and others.

Copies To Russia

Copies of the speech were given in advance last night to Russia and other members of the Security Council. The advance distribution emphasized the importance the United States attaches to Austin's remarks.

The 3,000-word address, which will probably take 25 minutes to deliver, was expected to clarify the whole broad American position toward Greece and Turkey and United States relations with the United Nations.

Sources close to Austin said he would peg the speech on the Greek problem as it stands before the Council itself, which now has an eleven-nation investigating commission operating in the Balkans.

Gromyko May Talk

While Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and delegate to the United Nations, hardly had the Austin text far enough ahead for communication with Moscow, there was the possibility that he would seize on the opportunity to deliver another attack against the Greek Government.

It was understood that Austin would not present any complaints of Russian-inspired pressure along the borders of Greece, but would, however, make it clear that the United States—as President Truman said in his speech to Congress — intends to combat the spread of communism.

Austin was expected further to explain that America's projected $400,000,000 aid program for Greece and Turkey was aimed at strengthening the United Nations, and not, as some of Mr. Truman's critics have complained, designed to bypass the world organization.

Not An Apology

Sources close to Austin emphasized that his speech would be anything but a defense of or an apology for the new American policy, which Moscow newspapers have already charged is contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

It was understood that he would devote almost all of his speech to the Greek problem, with little more than passing reference to Turkey.

Although President Truman gave a detailed announcement of the new American policy, Austin was expected to touch on some "new angles."

Balkan Commission

Authoritative sources reported at the time of President Truman's speech to Congress that the United States delegation was considering a proposal that the United Nations establish a permanent Balkan commission to watch over the frontiers of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Whether Austin would touch on this was not known.

Although the United States is at present taking a lone hand regarding aid to Greece and Turkey, Senators Vandenberg and Connally hinted yesterday in Washington that America would leave the door open for future United Nations participation in the proposed assistance program.

Thus, it was expected that Austin would explain what American spokesman have contended all along—that the United States is acting in an emergency at a time when the United Nations is not in a position to handle such a burden.

The text of Austin's speech follows:

Mr. President, I greatly appreciate the kindness of my colleagues in having permitted a short postponement of our consideration of today's business in order that I might have a few days in Washington.

Mr. President, the United States asked that Item No. 7 of the March 21 summary statement on matters of which the Security Council is seized, the Greek question, be placed on the agenda of this meeting in order that I might make a statement on behalf of the United States concerning this question.

Complaint By Greece

The United States believes that the Security Council should assure itself that we are agreed as to the manner in which the commission now investigating disturbances along the northern Greek border can most effectively assist the Council in our further consideration of the complaint brought by the Greek Government.

My principal concern is that the commission continues its work, including its investigation along the northern Greek border, until the Security Council itself has disposed of the Greek case.

It is also necessary that the commission members, following the preparation of its first report, come to the seat of the United Nations and be available to the Security Council until the termination of our consideration of the Greek complaint. The commission should be available to prepare such supplementary reports as we may need. It should be ready to undertake additional investigations if those are required.

Report Of Facts

The commission has already been directed, in the resolution of the Security Council of 19 December, 1946, to "submit to the Security Council at the earliest possible date a report of the facts disclosed by its investigation."

The United States hopes that the first report of the commission will be prepared and forwarded with all possible speed following the completion of its present schedule of investigations. Under the commission's present schedule it will start preparation of this report in Geneva on April 7.

The snows in northern Greece are melting and winter is giving way to spring. We may expect an intensification of the activities of guerrilla bands operating in this area. In this situation the danger of border violations obviously is increased.

Leave Representation

In these circumstances the United States believes that it is of the utmost importance that the commission leave representation in the border area during the time both of the preparation of its report in Geneva and the Security Council's consideration of its report here in New York.

Such representatives would be able to report immediately any violations of the border and to furnish the commission and the Security Council with any additional information which might come to light or be needed in dealing with the case. The presence of representatives of the United Nations on the spot would also inevitably have the effect of stabilizing the situation pending Security Council action.

The United States understands the resolution creating the commission of investigation as giving the commission full authority to leave representation in Greece during the next few weeks.

Implicit In Resolution

It is implicit in the resolution and its purpose that the commission would continue in existence until the Security Council either disposes of the Greek case or acts to terminate the commission's existence.

The Government of the United States has a special and pressing interest in effective action by the Security Council in the Greek case.

I do not need to recall to the Security Council the desperate plight of Greece and of the Greek people or the great concern of the United States in preventing her collapse.

Three times the story of her tragedy and her danger has been heard by this Council. One aspect of the tragedy that threatens to destroy her freedom and independence is now under active investigation by the Security Council's commission of investigation in northern Greece.

Destruction—By Germans

Another aspect of the tragedy of Greece—the destruction wrought by the Germans to her economy and her society—has also received the attention of members and agencies of the United Nations.

Without the assistance of UNRRA, Great Britain and the United States, the people of Greece would not have been able to survive at all since the day of her liberation more than two years ago.

UNRRA has furnished Greece $362,000,000 of food and other relief and rehabilitation assistance. Of this amount the United States, upon whose initiative UNRRA was in the first place brought into existence in November, 1943, supplied 72 per cent of $260,640,000.

In addition, the United States has authorized since liberation $181,500,000 in other economic and financial assistance, including lend-lease, surplus property and Export-Import Bank loans and ships and shipping services by the United States Maritime Commission. Most of this amount has been spent or committed.

Shipments End This Month

UNRRA is going out of existence and will make no more shipments after March 31. Last month the British Government informed the United States that it would be obliged to discontinue on March 31 its financial, economic and advisory assistance to both Greece and Turkey.

The aid that Greece has received until now has kept the Greek people alive and little more. Greece is still prostrate because the damage to her economy, her system of law and order and her whole society wrought by the Nazi occupation was so great, and because of the operations of guerrilla bands and other factors.

On March 3 the Government of Greece addressed to the Government of the United States an urgent appeal for immediate additional economic, financial and expert assistance. It declared Greece could not survive without this aid.

Destruction Complete

It declared "the determination of the Greek people to do all in their power to restore Greece as a self-supporting, self-respecting democracy," but that "the destruction in Greece had been so complete as to rob the Greek people of the power to meet the situation by themselves."

Turkey had asked the United States for financial assistance at various times during the months preceding the notification by Great Britain that she would be forced to discontinue her economic and advisory assistance on March 31. The United States provided Turkey with $95,000,000 in lend-lease assistance during and immediately after the war, but had been unable to act upon her recent requests.

On March 12, 1947, the President of the United States proposed to the Congress a program of assistance which he believed would result in meeting the immediate requirements of Greece and would materially contribute to that country's economic and political recovery. It would also permit the extension of financial and advisory assistance to help meet the needs of Turkey.

Legislation Introduced

On March 18, 1947, legislation was introduced into the Congress of the United States which, if approved, may give legislative sanction to specific proposals based upon the recommendations of the President.

The Congress of the United States now has the proposed legislation under active consideration. The Government of the United States, as the President and Congress have fully demonstrated, believes that the whole world should be fully informed of the acts, the motives and the purposes of the United States.

The proposed program has been presented in public. The committees of Congress are holding hearings in public during which the proposals are being submitted to the most close and careful examination. The program will have been fully and exhaustively debated by the Congress and the whole American people before the Congress takes final action. Congress must make the decision.

Article 102 Of Charter

In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter, the United States will immediately register with the United Nations for publication by the secretary general copies of agreements connected with the execution of this program which may be entered into between Greece and the United States or between Turkey and the United States.

The proposed program of assistance has a specific and direct bearing upon the central objectives of United States foreign policy—to strengthen the United Nations and to advance the building of collective security under the United Nations. It would, in fact, be a most essential act in support of this policy of the United States in and toward the United Nations. As the President said:

"In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the Char-

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ter of the United Nations."

Related To Commission

The proposed program of assistance by the United States is directly related to the act of the United Nations in creating a commission of investigation.

Armed bands are defying authority in northern Greece and threatening the integrity of the state. On the one hand, the activities of these bands have helped to make the threat of economic chaos and political anarchy throughout Greece so grevious and imminent that Greece has found it necessary to call upon the United States for immediate economic and advisory assistance in order to maintain the very existence of the Greek state. On the other hand, the situation on the frontiers itself is made far more dangerous by the economic paralysis and weakness inside Greece.

Highest Importance

The United States believes that it is of the highest importance that the United Nations take further action toward meeting the urgent problems confronting Greece as it should for any other country that may be in similar circumstances.

I have already indicated certain methods of operation which, in our opinion, would make the work of the commission of investigation more effective.

I do not anticipate in any way the substance of the report of the commission. Yet it is apparent that the Security Council may wish to consider after receipt of the report such further action as recommending that Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania agree on a system of border control regulations and that a continuing commission made up of representatives of members of the Security Council be established.

Under this commission neutral observers could be employed to keep constant watch against violations of the border regulations agreed upon. The commission could be authorized to act under Article 33 as an agency for the peaceful settlement of those disputes among the four countries arising from border difficulties.

Action along these lines by the Security Council, combined with the proposed emergency program of assistance by the United States, would advance the prospects of peace and security in that part of the world. Neither action would be of as much effect if taken without the other, for these are complementary, not conflicting proposals —one to watch areas where actual disturbances occur—the other to strengthen Greece sufficiently to maintain internal order, and to restore to her people hope and confidence in their future as a free people.

Might Deteriorate

Without such measures, each supplementing the other, there is grave danger that the situation which is now before the Security Council might deteriorate.

It is partly to prevent such a development that the United States took the initiative in proposing establishment of the commission of investigation in the first place and is now considering its response to the Greek request for aid.

The United States regards it as an obligation under the Charter, as well as a matter of elementary self-interest, for every member of the United Nations to do its utmost to bring about the peaceful adjustment of any international situation before it becomes a threat to the peace.

Peace And Equality

It is my belief that the proposed United States program of assistance to Greece and Turkey, together with effective action by the Security Council in the case of northern Greek frontiers, would materially advance the cause of peace.

The United States desires to collaborate in peace and equality with all nations. It does not desire to dominate, intimidate or threaten the security of any nation, large or small. The United States will support collective security for all nations—large as well as small. The United States respects, of course, the right of all members of the United Nations to follow whatever way of life or system of government they choose, so long as the choice is freely made without intimidation and so long as such nations do not interfere with the rights of other countries or the liberties of other peoples.

Principal Responsibility

The foregoing aspects of the situation of Greece and its bearing on collective security are of especial interest to the Security Council. There are other aspects of the situation of equal importance to the maintenance of peace in this area which are the special concern of other organs of the United Nations and its related specialized agencies.

The program of economic assistance contemplated by the United States is of an emergency and temporary character. The United States believes that the United Nations and its related agencies should assume the principal responsibility within their capabilities, for the long-range tasks of assistance required for the reconstruction of Greece.

The United States gave its full support to the emergency relief program conducted by UNRRA to which I have already referred. United States officials also participated fully in drawing up the recommendations for long-range assistance to Greece made by the mission to Greece of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Among the recommendations made by the FAO was the following:

"Recommendation 3:

"Maintaining essential imports after UNRRA ends.

"It is recommended that the Greek Government request the Economic and Social Council, and the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, to aid in securing funds for the continuation of essential food and other imports to cover the period after UNRRA's withdrawal until expanding exports, international development loans, and expanding production enable Greece to balance its international accounts without special aid."

International Bank

A further recommendation is that the Greek Government apply to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or to other public financial agencies for a loan of at least $100,000,000 for reconstruction and development purposes.

The International Bank is not yet ready to begin its loan program, but it soon will be. Greece has not yet appealed to the United Nations for financial assistance. There is a reason for this. Greece may now be in such bad financial and economic condition that she could not qualify as a good credit risk for bank loans.

Emergency and temporary economic assistance of the kind the United States is considering may improve the economic and financial condition of Greece sufficiently to qualify Greece for reconstruction and development loans such as that recommended in the FAO report.

Development Projects

These loans could be for the financing of such projects as irrigation and power development, the rehabilitation of transport and the modernization and development of agriculture and the reconstruction and development of industry.

The United States strongly supports the use of United Nations machinery for such purposes.

The FAO report also suggests that the Greek Government request the Economic and Social Council to arrange for a continuing United Nations advisory mission to Greece in connection with such a long-range program. Such a mission, if requested by the Greek Government, would be a constructive step for the United Nations to undertake.

The United States attaches particular importance to the establishment this week by the Economic and Social Council of the Economic Commission for Europe. The United States has given the fullest support to the establishment of such a commission from the time it was first considered last summer by the subcommission on devastated areas.

The United States is convinced that the economy of Greece, as well as that of other European nations, will be benefited by this international action to co-ordinate the efforts of all European countries in their common struggle to recover from the ravages of war. As the only non-European member of this commission, the United States pledges the fullest possible participation in its activities.

Long-Range Programs

These, however, are long-range programs. They cannot meet the present emergency. It is by combining national and international action of both immediate and long-range character and aimed both at the security and economic aspects of the problem that the members of the United Nations can advance the cause of collective security.

President Truman's message to Congress comprehended more than Greece and Turkey when he spoke of conditions in the world affecting the security of the United States through the insecurity of the world. He declared the situation in Greece and Turkey to be one of the factors of insecurity and pointed out the various requirements for restoration of stability.

The United States is giving momentum to the United Nations by its present policy and it desires and welcomes corresponding interest and support from other members of the United Nations.

Active Interest

We look forward to the time when such burdens may be carried through the United Nations. Therefore, it is important that the United Nations take an active interest in all that is required for the re-establishment of stability, to discourage and prevent threats of aggression of any kind or threats to the independence of a fellow member, and to afford opportunity to her people to enhance their welfare and dignity.

I have discussed the matter in the broadest terms, Mr. President, because of the deep interest which the American Government and the American people have shown in the Greek problem. Since you live among us you are, of course, aware of the intensity of our democratic debate and the keen desire of our people to see the United Nations grow in authority and confidence.

We now have directly before us in the Security Council one aspect of the problem. I am certain that my colleagues will agree that it is of the greatest importance that we make proper use of our commission of investigation and take the steps most likely to result in a rapid and impartial consideration of its findings and recommendations.

In conclusion, therefore, Mr. President, the United States believes that special efforts should be made to expedite the report of the commission, that the commission should come to the seat of the United Nations as soon as its report is ready and be available to the Security Council throughout our consideration of this case, and that it should leave representatives in Greece during the preparation of the commission's report and during the Security Council's consideration of the problem.

My colleagues may prefer to study the views I have expressed before further discussion of the Greek question. I am willing that we resume consideration of the item on trusteeship at this time. However, a meeting for discussion relating to the work of the Council's commission of investigation in northern Greece ought to be held at an early date.

Palestine British Move M. HARRISON Expected

Lake Success, N.Y., March 28 (AP)—A British spokesman said late today that the Palestine problem probably would be turned over to the United Nations within 24 hours along with a request for a special session of the General Assembly to start work on it.

This development came as it was learned the United States had sent a note to the British Foreign Office declaring this country had no objections to a special session on Palestine.

The spokesman said the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, was prepared to act as soon as he received a go-ahead from London. He said such instructions could be expected immediately unless the United States note contained some qualifications which early reports had not mentioned.

28 Nations' Approval

United Nations officials indicated they would canvass the 55 member nations as soon as the British request was received. Approval by a 28-nation majority is necessary before a special session can be called.

The only major opposition was expected to come from the five Arab states in the United Nations. Faris Bey El Khoury, Syrian delegate to the Security Council and leading Arab spokesman here, said the Arab countries would vote against a special session unless the British request was accompanied by a recommendation for a solution of the Palestine problem.

British sources said Britain contemplated no such action. It was explained that Cadogan planned to send a brief communication to Victor Hoo, acting secretary general, asking the United Nations to work out a solution.

Special-Session Request

The note also would contain a request for a special session to set up machinery for presentation of the case to the regular September meeting of the Assembly.

Under present plans, it was said, debate on the substance of the Palestine question would not take place until September. The task of the special session would be merely to set up a commission or committee to investigate the problem and draft a recommendation.

Informed quarters said Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, had sent the American note to the British Embassy in Washington around noontime and that Cadogan has the case ready to file here. The American delegation to the United Nations declared recently that it could take no position on the Palestine question until Britain offered "a concrete formulation of the problem" to the United Nations.

Major Power Approval

Trygve Lie, Secretary- General, in the interest of conomy, had sought to get the prior approval of the five major powers for establishment of an informal interim fact-finding commission, without calling a special session. He dropped that idea, however, after the United States refused to give approval in the absence of any case to act upon.

Before Lie left for Norway yesterday, he estimated that a special session would cost a minimum of $500,000. United Nations officials estimated that the special session might last anywhere from a few days to two or three weeks, depending upon the ability of the delegates to agree on machinery for handling the Palestine inquiry. Much of the spadework of assembling information already has been done by the secretariat.

Lie said the meeting would have to be held at the temporary assembly hall at Flushing Meadow. In view of the time required for canvassing the members and sending out the official call, it appeared that the session probably could not be held before May 1.

Bard Slated for UN Arms Unit

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard of Chicago, former U. S. under-secretary of the navy, will be appointed deputy to Warren R. Austin on the United Nations arms commission, an authoritative source disclosed tonight.

American delegation sources would neither deny nor confirm the appointment.

Molotov Blocks Progress Of 'Big Four' Conference, Opens Tirade On Turkey

Hopes for Treaty Agreements Fade in Face of Red Opposition.

MOSCOW, March 27—(AP) V. M. Molotov, Russia's "no" man, tonight threw a handful of monkey wrenches into the machinery of the Foreign Ministers' Council, blocking all agreements, and went out of his way to deliver a severe attack on Turkey, now being considered for a United States loan.

Despite a drive by Secretary Marshall to speed up the work of the flagging conference, hopes for an Austrian treaty, let alone agreement on much more difficult German questions, appeared dim in the face of the stubborn Soviet opposition.

Molotov Slows Program

The entire controversial question of defining German assets in Austria was dumped back on the deputy foreign ministers when Molotov rejected proposals by the other three powers and refused to discuss Austria again until the end of the current session, when Austria comes up on the agenda.

The question of what nations should participate in a peace conference was also dropped back into the lap of the deputies, who had been unable to resolve the issue, when Molotov declined to retreat an inch from his stand that only the 18 nations named in New York should take part.

The Soviet foreign minister's adamant position came a few minutes after Prince Mozaffar Firouz, the Iranian ambassador to Russia, claimed that Molotov had assured him of Russian support of Iran's participation in a peace conference.

It was during a discussion of this question that Molotov launched into a sudden tirade against Turkey, asserting that the Turks had aided the Germans during the war and had profited in so doing.

Assails Turkey

He said that Turkey had entered the war only in its last moments, and that it was "incomprehensible" that Turkey, Paraguay and the Philippines be invited to the peace conference on the same basis as the other 18 nations.

Marshall proposed a drastic three-point program to the ministers for streamlining their work, and setting an April 2 deadline for completing their consideration of German problems, "wind and weather permitting."

The response from the other ministers was generally favorable, and indications were that Marshall's plan would be adopted.

He suggested that the ministers refer all current German problems arising out of the report by the Allied Control Council to a special committee, with the exception of these three points which he said was the crux of the entire German problem:

Crux of German Problem

1. Treatment of Germany as an economic unit. Under questioning by Molotov the American secretary agreed that this would also take in the matter of reparations.

2. A review of the German level of industry and resumption of reparations, presumably referring to starting reparations shipments from the western zones to Russia again.

3. The form and scope of the German provisional government.

Molotov suggested that demilitarization be added as a fourth point and this along with a final decision on Marshall's proposal will come before the ministers tomorrow.

An indication that the Russians expect little to come out of four-power discussions here on the U. S. proposal for a 40-year treaty against Germany was seen when Molotov declared that demilitarization was a pressing question, but that a 40-year treaty was something for the distant future.

MAR 1947

Secretary Urges 3-Point Speedup Proposal for Current Issues (D)

IT GETS FAVORABLE RESPONSE

Lists Treating of Reich as Economic Unit, Reparations and New Regime as Items.

Moscow, March 28 (A. P.).—United States Secretary of State Marshall proposed to the Council of Foreign Ministers tonight a drastic three-point streamlining of its work on current German peace treaty problems with an April 2 deadline for completing the job.

The speedup proposal met a generally favorable response from the other three ministers.

The council, meanwhile, failed completely to break the deadlock on German assets in Austria, thus dimming the prospects for completing an Austrian treaty here.

A final decision was expected tomorrow on Marshall's plan. Indications were that, in general at least, it probably would be followed.

Crux of Problem.

Marshall proposed that the council refer all current German problems arising from the report of the Allied Control Council to a special committee except the points which he described as the crux of the whole problem. These points were:

1. Treatment of Germany as an economic unit. Under questioning by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov he also agreed that this would include the problem of reparations.

2. A review of the German level-of-industry and resumption of reparations, presumably meaning reparations shipments, from the Western zones to the Soviets.

3. The form and scope of the German provisional government.

Marshall said all other matters raised by the Allied Control Council report should be referred to a special committee.

Molotov's Suggestion.

Molotov suggested that demilitarization should be added as a fourth point and this, along with final decisions on Marshall's three points, remained open for conclusion by the Council tomorrow.

The American Secretary said his April 2 deadline was suggested as a target date, "wind and weather permitting."

The issue of German assets opened today's session, which lasted four hours. British Foreign Secretary Bevin was chairman. The argument revolved about a French proposal that assets be defined to exclude property taken over by the Germans in Austria under force or duress, and Molotov's counter-proposal that the property excluded be that taken by "direct forcible action" or "without compensation."

Bevin carried the ball for the opposition to Molotov's suggested amendment, and Marshall agreed with the Briton's objection that the Molotov proposal would be detrimental to Austria. The argument went on and on over the same ground covered before, until finally Marshall said he seemed to have failed in his efforts to speed work on the Austrian treaty. Bevin said an impasse had been reached.

New Report by Deputies.

Molotov took the position that the ministers either must accept his proposition or drop discussion of the whole subject until the Austrian treaty comes up, virtually at the end of the conference here. Finally, it was agreed that the ministers' deputies on Austria should make a final report tomorrow—accepting the definition of German assets, which is the key to the whole treaty. On that issue they will continue working, with instructions to report if and when they can reach some agreement.

It was also decided to send back to the German deputies the argument over the composition of the future German peace conference. The issue is whether that conference will be composed of the Big Four, China and States which actually fought Germany, or all States which were at war with Germany. Molotov favors the former and Marshall the latter.

Molotov attacks Turkey during this discussion, saying that Turkey had declared war only in the last days of the conflict and that she had helped the Germans during the war.

On Marshall's streamlining proposal, French Foreign Minister Bidault said he thought it was all right. Bevin said he would give it immediate consideration and express his reaction tomorrow, but in general he agreed. Molotov, along with raising questions about reparations under Marshall's first point, and the proposed point four, said he was anxious to get on with the work.

Yet, Molotov added, "As hosts we feel we must not hasten our guests on their way."

—The Russians have begun a bargaining drive in the Foreign Ministers' Conference to get reparations from current German production, it was learned today, but thus far the United States and Great Britain are standing firm against a proposed compromise.

While Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov has made clear from the start that continuing reparations are the most important Russian requirement in any German economic settlement, the situation has developed more and more into one of demand and counterdemand.

An all-night session of the Big Four Council's co-ordinating committee last night caused all the powers to begin playing some of their highest cards.

Progress By Deputies

The ministers' deputies, meanwhile, made some slight progress toward clearing up disputed provisions of the Austrian treaty. The deputies agreed on five technical and relatively minor points; decided they could not agree on four others, and received an Austrian political committee report on displaced persons.

The report showed there was four-power agreement in the committee that the Austrian displaced persons question should be solved if possible by the removal of more than 400,000 persons to Germany prior to the effective date of the Austrian treaty.

Virtually All Points Argued

The co-ordinating committee, which was supposed to have finished its job of listing agreements and disagreements last Tuesday, actually completed the task at 5.30 A.M. today and then recessed until this afternoon to review the final draft.

Informants said this would show that in exchanges to date on German political and economic problems there are disagreements of some kind on virtually every important issue.

On economic unity all four powers were said to have declared their agreement in principle, but each had reservations about practical application.

Vishinsky Formula

The Soviets insist on continuing reparations, the French on coal and the British and Americans on an assurance that exports would be made to pay for imports.

A responsible source said that at one stage of the all-night session Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky began talking about a compromise and proposed a formula, which seemed to suggest that German exports should be used initially to equalize imports as the United States and Britain suggested, but that a portion of the imports so acquired be assigned for reparations purposes.

Past Costs Brought Up

The British and Americans declined, this informant added, to make any agreement for current reparations at this time.

The overnight session also discussed British and American demands that German exports be used to pay for past financial costs of those two nations in Germany, but the Russians disagreed, saying that exports should not be used except for future occupation costs.

A series of arguments, which produced the customary sharp exchanges between Vishinsky and American General Lucius D. Clay, also produced a discussion on the Soviet demand for a hand in control of the Ruhr, and a French demand that the Ruhr be separated from Germany. The committee made no progress toward agreement on this issue.

Not Its Assigned Job

The committee's assignment was not to make any agreements but to simplify the mechanical job of listing the agreements and disagreements that developed in the Foreign Ministers Council in the first two weeks of discussion on German issues.

Vishinsky, however, insisted on talking about the real issues in connection with preparing the list, and the resulting arguments delayed the work from Tuesday until today.

American sources said there was no certainty that the committee's report would be ready even for today's Council session, at which the Foreign Ministers seemed headed into a showdown on another reparations question—Soviet withdrawals of industrial equipment from Austria as German reparations.

Marshall Sees Gruber

Dr. Carl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, visited Spasso House, home of United States Ambassador W. B. Smith, where Secretary of State Marshall is staying. American officials said Gruber conferred with Gen. Mark W. Clark, United States deputy on the Austrian treaty, and with Marshall himself.

Considerable interest was aroused by the agreement on Austrian displaced persons, in view of the French insistence upon reduction of the German population and stoppage of immigration into Germany.

Points agreed upon included a provision that Austrian treaty clauses concerning restitution of United Nations property and general economic relations should apply to Allied and associated powers and to members of the United Nations as of May 8, 1945, who had broken diplomatic relations with Germany between September, 1939, and January, 1945.

Other Agreements

The other four points agreed upon by the deputies concerned the force of annexes of the treaty; the facilitation of rail travel through Austria; the elimination of a French proposal to allow free transit of United Nations property being restored from a third country, and elimination of a British proposal to detail Austrian property rights and interests.

The disagreements included those over a French proposal to deny Austria scientific laboratories for patent examinations; a British-American proposal for reciprocal return of railway equipment between Austria and other countries; an American proposal to write into the German treaty later a provision for free Austrian transit over German territory between Salzburg and the Tyrol, and a British-American proposal for the return to Austrian owners of Austrian property and interests in United Nations territory.

Considered Important

American officials considered the latter point important and were glad it had not been rejected finally.

The big snarl, however, was still German assets in Austria and their definition.

Settlement of this question—hinging upon an agreed definition of what constitutes German assets in Austria—would eliminate the major snag standing in the way of a completed Austrian peace treaty.

Moscow, March 28 (AP)—Iran served notice today that she would claim reparations at the peace conference from Germany for war damages listed at $955,000,000.

[illegible]. Firouz said at the same time that he had received personal assurances from all the four-Power Foreign Ministers that they will support Iran's request that she be allowed to participate in the peace conference.

Find Marshall Sympathetic.

The Iranian said he had found Marshall "very sympathetic." He listed as Iran's major war losses:

Depreciation and damage to railroads carrying supplies, $502,000,000; losses to Iran's National Bank in issuing currency to the Allies, $136,000,000; losses in equipment and damage to the Iranian army, $159,000,000; money owed to Iran by Germany, $125,000,000.

Stassen in Moscow; Will See Marshall

Moscow, March 28 (A. P.).—Harold E. Stassen, Republican presidential aspirant, arrived today from Warsaw. He said he would call on Secretary of State Marshall. The Russian Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries is his host for a ten-day tour of the U. S. S. R.

30. 24- 8811

Delegates' Nostalgia Seen As Parley Spur

E. GILMORE

Moscow, March 28 (AP)—Up and down the corridors of the Moskva Hotel, the official hotel for foreign delegates to the Foreign Ministers Conference, such words as "boring" and "monotonous" wafted through the potted palms today.

An Englishman said this conference displayed a "ponderous lack of progress."

A Frenchman described it as "elephantine" progress.

An American said: "I want to go home and plant my garden."

The Russians drank tea.

Log Jam Seen Loosening

Despite the nostalgia for the hills of home, evident particularly among the Americans and British, there were some indications that the log-jam of issues might loosen soon. It was being said—but softly—that the Russians were showing some indications of giving.

There is something in the air besides spring, for the Russians definitely do not want this conference to fold up any time soon. Before the conference, most Russians were of the opinion that the Americans scorned going home without decisions having been made.

But now they have sensed a mood within the United States delegation, and they are pretty well convinced it will go home unless decisions are reached which it can consider beneficial to the United States and not just agreement for agreement's sake.

The Russian man in the street, too, is a weary individual these days. He has to look right and left to escape foreign newsmen looking for men in the street to interview.

"If you are in a hurry," one Russian said, "don't take a route leading anywhere near the Hotel Moskva or you'll have a collision with a foreign correspondent looking for a man in the street."

New Russian "Experts"

A number of newsmen are frankly not paying much attention to the conference, and are concentrating on "discovering" Russia.

"There is going to be a great increase in Russian experts," said a diplomat who has been here for a long time. "You know the definition of a Russian expert—a person who has been here two months or twenty years. Nothing in between really counts."

Big 4 Just a Pretext, For 'Russian Experts'

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—A number of foreign correspondents who came here to cover the meeting of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers are frankly not paying much attention to the conference and are concentrating on "discovering" the Soviet Union.

"There is going to be a great increase in Russian experts," said a diplomat who has been here for a long time. "You know the definition of a Russian expert—a person who has been here two months or twenty years. Nothing in between really counts.

ZHUKOV CITED ANEW

Moscow, March 28 (A. P.).—Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov's name was among those signed to a testimonial to the late Tank Marshal Y. N. Fedorenko, whose death on March 26 after a long illness was announced today.

Marshal Zhukov's present status in Russia haas been something of a mystery outside the U. S. S. R. for nearly a year and his name has been mentioned only infrequently by the Russian press. The army newspaper, Red Star, announced on November 21, 1946, that Marshal Ivan S. Konev had become head of Russia's ground forces(a post formerly held by Zhukov, but did not say what had happened to the latter.

Last February 4, however, Red Star, in an article on the Soviet Union's armed forces, singled out Zhukov for special praise and on February 21 Marshal Zhukov was among the delegates attending the opening session of the Supreme Soviet.

Molotov Charges Turkey Aided Germans in War

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov made an attack on Turkey today during a Foreign Ministers' Council discussion of which countries should participate in framing the German peace treaty.

Mr. Molotov said Turkey had declared war only in the last days of the conflict, and had helped the Germans during the war.

Replying to the American contention that all United Nations members should be included in the peace conference, Mr. Molotov said it was "incomprehensible" to him that such nations as Paraguay and the Philippines should be considered in the same category as the countries which actually fought Germany. He sought to limit participation to eighteen nations.

MAR 1947

Showdown On Bevin Seen

London, March 28 (AP)—Labor members of Parliament opposed to Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's policies say that Prime Minister Attlee must either replace Bevin or risk a split in the party.

Some of the group asserted yesterday that almost 200 Laborites in Parliament supported their view that Britain follows the United States too closely in foreign affairs and that this is moving her toward war with Russia. They said they were ready to force the issue.

Meanwhile, two newspapers—the Liberal *News Chronicle* and Conservative *Evening Standard*—speculated that Bevin might be moved to Cabinet Chief of Reconstruction, a job now held by Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison.

Shuffle Predicted

Sources close to the Prime Minister agreed that a Cabinet reshuffle might take place soon. They denied, however, that the Foreign Affairs portfolio would be taken away from Bevin.

Bevin's critics replied that the Government could not afford to say anything else now—with Bevin negotiating in the Foreign Ministers Council in Moscow and needful of full backing at home.

Morrison and Board of Trade President Sir Stafford Cripps were mentioned in the press and among the Labor insurgents as possible replacements for Bevin.

British Request Action On Greek Border Issue

London, March 28 (AP)—Britain called today for "international action of some kind" to prevent trouble on the Greek-Bulgarian border.

"His Majesty's Government fervently hopes that the United Nations commission will make some recommendation toward that end," said Hector McNeil, Minister of States, in the House of Commons. A United Nations inquiry commission is now in the Balkans investigating the border troubles and is to wind up his report in a few weeks.

McNeil spoke in a debate on a bill to ratify the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Hungary and Finland.

The House approved the bill in principle without a vote. Final passage was expected to be only a formality, although the debate showed moderate but widespread dissatisfaction with a variety of features of the treaties.

ARGENTINA WON'T JOIN WHEAT PACT

MAR 1947

London, March 28. — The Argentine delegation has informed the International Wheat Conference that its Government is unable to join the international wheat agreement for the time being, Sir Gerard Clauson, chairman of the conference, told the press. But he made clear that regardless of Argentina's action the conference would go ahead with the drafting of an agreement which will remain open for the signature of ratifying countries until July, 1947, under present plans. The agreement which is still in process of being drafted would become effective August 1.

Russia has not yet agreed to come to the conference or participate in the agreement, but Clauson did not rule the possibility out entirely.

Clauson refused to discuss the price element details of the agreement except to say that the lowest price mentioned was 85 cents a bushel and the highest $1.80. He said that all thirty-nine countries attending the conference except Argentina are in favor of the international wheat agreement.

Starvation Threatens Yugoslavs, Envoy Says

London, March 28 (AP)—Dr. L. Leontic, Yugoslav Ambassador, said today 2,500,000 persons in his country face starvation in the next 60 days unless Yugoslavia receives immediate outside food aid.

The United States has turned down a Yugoslav request for grain, but has promised to send potatoes. The British Foreign Office said last night Yugoslavia had asked $60,000,000 food aid from Britain, but Leontic denied this. He said Marshal Tito's regime merely sought support from Britain for obtaining 200,000 tons of wheat through international organizations.

Leontic said Yugoslavia had sent wheat to Albania and Romania because she "could not reconcile herself to the starvation of human beings in her neighborhood, despite her own limited reserves."

Pole Cabinet Member Slain

Moscow Reports Assassination of Deputy Defense Minister

LONDON, Saturday, March 29 (AP).—The Moscow radio reported tonight that the Polish Deputy Minister of National Defense, Colonel General Karl Swerczewski, was assassinated today.

Quoting a Tass dispatch from Warsaw, the broadcast said the Polish Ministry of Defense announced in a statement: "On March 28, 1947, Colonel General Swerczewski, Deputy Minister of National Defense, was treacherously killed by Ukrainian Fascists near the town of Sanok."

British Buy U. S. Tobacco

Third of Loan Money in Last Half of 1946 Went up in Smoke

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—About a third of the money from the American loan to Britain which was spent in the last six months of 1946 went up in smoke.

Harold Wilson, secretary for overseas trade, told the House of Commons today that 32 per cent of expenditures from the loan went for tobacco in that period. He said Britain regarded these expenditures "with some concern," but the government had no intention of rationing tobacco this year.

All the tobacco bought with American dollars comes from the United States.

Famine Strikes 4 Areas, Word 1947 In Paris

MAR

R. JAMES

Paris, March 28 (AP)—A highly responsible informant with an intimate personal knowledge of 1947 conditions in Russia said today that starvation had killed thousands of peasants in four separate regions of the Soviet Union recently.

The source listed these regions as the Ukraine, the lower Volga, the upper Volga and western Siberia.

Famine conditions were created by severe droughts in European Russia's wheat-growing regions last year and by excessive rains that destroyed much of the Siberian wheat crop, the informant said.

Official Statements

The report on Russian conditions by this highly placed person in Paris was given after dispatches from Moscow quoted official statements of an extremely serious food situation in the country, due to the drought.

The dispatches said A. A. Andreyev told the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist party that "if there had not been a collective farm regime, and if it were not for the Soviet power, such a drought would have meant a serious famine in the country."

[The dispatches referred to were of March 7, when Andreyev was quoted in Moscow newspapers as crediting the collective farm system with saving Russia from famine.

Pigs As Coins

[Andreyev was also quoted at that time as reporting that potato production in the Soviet Union was below prewar levels, that there was a general shortage of cows, that pigs were being used as "coins for exchange"—Andreyev called it "a practice of embezzling that should be stopped"—and that individuals and groups had embezzled or "improperly appropriated" land from collective farms.]

The Paris source said that at Christmas time, when the food situation grew worse in Russia, the Government began slaughtering unprecedented numbers of cattle.

"There were two reasons," he said. "The first was that the cattle were about to die from lack of forage. The second was to have their meat for human consumption.

Cities Have Meat

"As a result, there is more meat to eat in the cities of Russia now than in many years. But the country's cattle population—far below normal as a result of the war—has been reduced enormously. It is estimated that one third of Russia's cattle has been butchered this winter."

Another factor contributing to the situation was the fact that UNRRA food shipments, a major source of supplies for the Donets basin industrial workers and cities in the Ukraine, ceased this winter.

"This forced the authorities to take food from other sources," the informant said.

"Can't Ask For Help"

"Russia simply did not have enough food for her people this winter.

"One thing that makes it worse is that Russia cannot tell the outside world the situation. Her leaders believe it would be ruinous to their plans in the present tense international situation to disclose any weakness at home.

"So she cannot even ask for help."

"Worst Lies Ahead"

[An Assoicated Press dispatch from Moscow on February 13 said:

["Residents of some regions of the Soviet Union—apparently because of last summer's drought, the continued effects of the German invasion and the end of UNRRA supplies—are beginning to feel a pinch in their diets, particularly bread and potatoes.

[This does not mean that people are starving, but some definitely are not getting what they have been accustomed to in a number of sections, especially in the cities of the Volga basin, southern Russia and the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic. . . . The Russians believe that the worst period lies ahead, the period between now and the latter part of April or May."

[Another Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, this one dated February 28, said: "The Central Committee of the Communist party, recognizing the serious situation faced by Russian agriculture because of war damage and last year's drought, called on the nation's farmers for an increase of almost 30,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in the next two years. . . .

["Most of the increase was slated for collective farms, which make up the backbone of the Soviet agricultural economy."

(more)

"One thing that makes it worse," the informant commented, "is that Russia cannot tell the outside world the situation. Her leaders believe it would be ruinous to their plans in the present tense international situation to disclose any weakness at home. So she cannot even ask for help."

French Fleet Scuttler to Die

VERSAILLES, France, March 28 (AP) — Adm. Jean De Laborde, chraged with responsibility for scuttling the French fleet at Toulon in November, 1942, was condemned to death today. His property was ordered confiscated.

The verdict was returned by a 25-man jury of French parliamentarians after an hour's deliberation ending a two-day trial. The former Vichy admiral was accused of intelligence with the enemy and destruction of the naval vessels.

British Army Cars Stoned In Ruhr Food Protests

DUESSELDORF, March 28—(AP) Angry Germans protesting food shortages overturned and stoned British military vehicles today in Ruhr-wide mass demonstrations which were the largest seen here since the days of Adolf Hitler.

German sources declared Communists were behind the apparently well-organized demonstrations, but that trade union leaders handled the details. A senior British military government officer said they were timed to influence the Moscow talks on Germany, but added "we have no direct evidence that the Communists or any other party was behind them."

Mass Demonstration

In the Rhineland capital of Duesseldorf 100,000 persons chanted slogans, waved banners and paraded through the streets. The demonstrators overturned two British military cars and threw one into a lake, stoned another military car carrying British and American newsmen and smashed windows in three British-occupied buildings. Fifty-nine windows were broken in the British military telephone exchange.

Another 30,000 persons took part in demonstrations at Solingen, in Hagen, and villages in the Arnsberg area. All work ceased in factories and all but essential services were halted. No one was injured in the demonstrations, and quiet had been restored by nightfall.

British officials admitted that they had been unable for some weeks to meet the daily ration of 1,550 calories, with some places receiving as little as 800. They emphasized, however, the food distribution was now in the hands of the Germans. The demonstrators aimed at least part of their protests at the German officials.

Banners carried by the demonstrators contained such slogans as "We are Hungry," "Don't Let our Children Starve," "We Want Bread." Some called for the resignation of Schlange Schoenigen, German food chief in the British zone.

The crowds in Duesseldorf dispersed at noon after milling around in the park for two hours listening to speeches by trade union leaders. Some marched away in columns, while others streamed down the streets like spectators leaving a football game.

British uniforms were absent from the scene. A public safety official said police reinforcements had been standing by, out of sight.

In support of his belief that the demonstrations were planned to coincide with the Moscow talks the British officer declared "it is extraordinary that they should come just at this time. They are not entirely due to the food situation."

He said, however, the gatherings "will act as a safety valve," and added:

"These unfortunate people—whatever you may think of the Germans—have had a lot to put up with and are losing heart. If they choose to show disapproval by marching about the streets I don't blame them."

The officer said that the Germans had turned down an offer by the British six weeks ago to aid with the transport of food in the Ruhr. The British said they could not make long hauls from Bremen and Hamburg to the Ruhr for "technical reasons" but could make short lifts in the Ruhr and Rhineland.

100,000 Protest Reich Food Lack

Duesseldorf, Germany, March 28 (AP)—Germans in a crowd of about 100,000 stoned British-occupied buildings and attacked British military cars today in a two-hour demonstration over food shortages. It was the most violent manifestation of unrest in the Ruhr since the occupation began, and the biggest rally since Hitler.

Two military cars were overturned and one was thrown in a park lake; another, carrying British and American correspondents, was stoned by demonstrators; windows in the three British buildings were smashed.

Traffic was paralyzed as the crowd milled through the public park in the center of the city, listening to speeches by trade union leaders.

Extra Police Hidden

British public safety officials said police reinforcements were standing by, but had been kept hidden from the view of the demonstrators. Police had advised Allied vehicles to avoid the area during the demonstration.

The crowd dispersed at noon, some marching away in columns, others streaming down the streets like a football crowd going home.

British officials say the 1,550-calorie ration scale has not been met for the past few weeks and that some places received only 800 calories daily.

Workers abandoned factories, shops and offices to parade to the park, carrying banners with such slogans as "We are hungry," "Don't let our children starve" and "We want bread."

Food Chief's Ouster Asked

Some banners called for the resignation of Schlange Schoenigen, German food chief in the British zone of occupation.

Two British volkswagons (jeeps), khaki-painted and bearing military insignia, were upset by the crowds and left with wheels in the air. A military staff car carrying a uniformed correspondent was stoned twice, but no one was injured.

The whole demonstration had earmarks of systematic organization and British officials said it was political, but declined to name the party they believed responsible. German sources said Communists were responsible for the demonstration, but said trade unionists did the detailed organizing work.

Virtually all but essential activities ceased in this Rhineland capital, which has a population of half a million.

Uniformed Marchers

Prominent among the demonstrators were uniformed transport employés, who marched in solid ranks hundreds strong.

The union leaders addressed the crowd through loudspeakers. All roads to the park were blocked by persons whose passive resistance and refusal to give way stopped traffic.

Other demonstrations involving about 30,000 persons were scheduled in various Ruhr towns, including Hagen, where 10,000 were expected to participate; Solingen, where some 3,000 may parade, and villages in the Arnsberg area, where many Germans are scheduled to evacuate their homes to make room for families of Belgian occupation forces.

'38 Nazi Plot to Kill Niemoeller Is Told

Voted for Party Since '24, Pastor Said at Trial

NUERNBERG, March 28 (AP).—An American prosecutor said today that the files of Alfred Rosenberg, executed Nazi ideologist, disclosed the Nazis considered killing the Rev. Martin Niemoeller in 1938, but decided it would be too dangerous from a propaganda viewpoint.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, United States prosecutor of Nazi ministries, revealed the plot was outlined in a memorandum to Rosenberg by one of his aids. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, was reported to favor the idea after the pastor had attacked the Nazis' policy toward the Church from his pulpit in Dahlem, a suburb of Berlin.

The prosecutor said that wiser heads prevailed and that, instead of being killed, Pastor Niemoeller was called to trial secretly in Berlin Feb. 7 and 8, 1938. "Surprisingly," Dr. Kempner said, "he was acquitted."

Dr. Kempner said the memorandum showed that Pastor Niemoeller's story of his life impressed the judges. The document said the clergyman told the court that he and eight other members of his family had been German naval officers, that he had voted for the Nazis since 1924 although not a member of the party, and that his sermons had nothing to do with politics but only criticized Nazi mistreatment of the Church.

However, after his acquittal, Pastor Niemoeller was seized by the Gestapo and placed in Buchenwald, from which he was liberated by United States troops seven

HANFSTAENGL ASKS AID AS PERSECUTEE

MUNICH, Germany, March 28—(AP) Dr. Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, the Harvard man who once served as Hitler's foreign press chief, filed today a claim for compensation as a victim of Nazi political persecution, German officials announced.

Hanfstaengl, asking a total of $16,150, said in his application to the Bavarian state commission for persecutees that he had been marked for murder by the Nazis after he was discharged from his propagandist post in 1937. He said he escaped death only by fleeing to Switzerland, and that he spent the war years in England and the United States.

Hanfstaengl said he "collaborated" with American diplomatic officials during the war and was personally invited by the late President Roosevelt to help reconstruct the German press after the war.

Hanfstaengl, about 50 years old, now lives in Buffing, Upper Bavaria.

He said he was asking 3,000 British pounds to pay debts incurred while he lived in exile in England and 41,500 German marks for other compensation.

U.S. Soldier Punished For Hitting German, 75

Heidelberg, Germany, March 28 (AP)—"Mistreatment of German civilians brings strict punishment to the offenders," United States constabulary headquarters said in announcing a court-martial sentence against an American soldier convicted of striking a 75-year-old man with his fists.

The soldier, Private Byron S. Backman, of Belgrade, Mont., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $264 according to announcement, which said he also was convicted of being drunk and disorderly.

Observes 'Moral Sag'

Pastor Says Americans in Europe's Occupation Zones Avoid Church

BERLIN, March 28 (AP).—Dr. Arthur Robert Siebens, of Minonk, Ill., pastor of the American (Protestant) Church of Berlin, said today he has observed a "moral sag" among Americans in the occupation zones of Europe. He attributed the decline to a "sense of freedom" from the restraints imposed by society back home, and an attitude of "tentativeness" about living conditions here in general and morality in particular.

The minister, who has served the American community of this city more than four months, said only deeply religious persons attend church regularly here and remain faithful to the institutions of religion. He added that "half-religious" people, or those who would attend church more because of social pressure than from fundamental conviction, stray away in Europe.

Seized Only Six, Russ Say

Berlin, March 28 (AP)—Replying to published charges that they had arrested "numerous" students at the University of Berlin, Russian authorities here announced today that they had seized only six persons, including four students, and charged that these were guilty of "secret fascist activities." The statement as distributed through the official Soviet News Bureau.

German Cardinal Returns

Berlin, March 28 (AP)—Cardinal Count Konrad von Preysing, returning from a month's visit to the United States, said today he had been assured that American churches would increase their relief work for Germany.

Lynching Reported In Italian Outbreak

Rome, March 28 (A. P.).—Demonstrators burned the headquarters of the Rightist Uomo Qualunque (Common Man) movement at Gioia Del Colle near Bari today, press dispatches said. The Rome newspaper Momento-Sera said one man was lynched by the crowd. The Italian news agency ANSA, however, reported the only casualty was one wounded.

GREEK 'MOP-UP' IN SOUTH

Athens Reports Action Against Guerrillas in Peloponnesus

ATHENS, March 28 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Public Order announced tonight that large-scale, successful mopping up operations against Greek guerrilla forces had started in the southern Peloponnesus.

"The clearing of Mount Parnon started at noon today and the whole area where guerrillas were settled for many months was occupied," the Ministry said.

"Operations also started on Mounts Tayghetus and Langhada with satisfactory results. Guerrillas avoided giving battle, but wherever engaged suffered heavily."

British Give Army Stores to Greeks

ATHENS, March 28 (AP)—The British Embassy here announced today that $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth of British Army and Royal Air Force surplus stores had been given to Greece under an agreement signed by the two countries.

Four United States Army officers arrived here from Germany today to serve with the American military attaché.

Belgian Senate Backs Spaak

BRUSSELS, March 28 (AP)—The Belgian senate expressed its confidence by 125 votes to seven today in Paul-Henri Spaak's new two-party cabinet. There were 17 abstentions.

The Socialists and Social-Christians approved the cabinet program. Liberals voted against the government and the Communists abstained.

The house of deputies voted confidence in Spaak's government last Wednesday by 148 votes to 13, with 22 abstentions.

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Spanish Considering Decree To Declare Nation Monarchy

Madrid, March 28 (AP)—A decree declaring Spain a "traditional monarchy" and, in effect, recognizing the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as merely a temporary one, was discussed tonight by the Franco Cabinet, an authoritative source disclosed.

The source said it was probable that the decree would not be announced until April 1, Spain's "victory day."

The decree declaring Spain a monarchy would designate Franco "chief of state" and provide that in case he were removed from power by death or incapacity a council of regency would take over the Government, the source said.

Council's First Task

The regency would be headed by the president of the Cortes (Parliament), the Archbishop of Toledo and the lieutenant general of the army, assisted by deputies of the Cortes and other representatives of the people, the council to have twenty members in all.

The council's first task would be to examine the qualifications of claimants of the Spanish throne, Don Juan, the present "pretender" and son of Spain's last king, being the principal claimant.

The source of this information pointed out that the decree, when and if announced and put into effect, would be the first recognition by Franco and his regime of the "temporary nature of the present government."

Want To Avoid War Steps

He stated that its effect would be recognition of Franco's Government as simply administrator of the Government as a result of his forces' victory in the Spanish civil war.

This position for Franco's regime has been advocated by many leading supporters of the Generalissimo, who want to avoid any step which might lead to another civil war but who, at the same time, are concerned over Spain's exclusion from the United Nations.

The source predicted that the customary weekly communiqué of the Government, expected to be released early tomorrow, might make a vague reference to the Cabinet's consideration of the decree without giving any inkling of its real nature.

Soviet Objection Futile On Macedonia Question

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 28 (AP)—Chairman David Windle of Britain ruled today that the United Nations Balkan Inquiry Commission was competent to inquire into the Macedonian autonomist movement, allegedly encouraged by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, thus overriding strong Soviet objections.

Windle pointed out that in the lengthy debate at two public sessions and one private meeting only the Russian and Polish representatives had opposed the commission's taking up the Macedonian question on the ground it was a "territorial matter."

Australia, Britain, China, France, Syria, Belgium and Brazil sided with Mark Ethridge of the United States in demanding that the commission inquiry into Greek charges that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had designs on Macedonia, a part of which is now incorporated in Greek territory. Ethridge contended this was an important question in the border disorder which the commission was sent to investigate.

Ethridge had proposed that the commission send formal letters to the liaison officers representing Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the inquiry, asking them to give the precise attitude of their governments toward the alleged autonomous movement.

Poles of Underground Split on Amnesty Offer

WARSAW, March 28 (AP).—The underground National Armed Forces (NSZ), which the Polish government says has been financed largely through Lieutenant General Wladyslaw Anders, war-time commander of Polish forces under the exiled Polish government at London, now is battling an internal revolt over whether its members should accept government amnesty, an official spokesman said today.

The government spokesman said, in part, "Part of the NSZ still is boycotting the government's amnesty and is now applying acts of terror to those in the underground desiring to surrender their arms, come out of the forest and other hideouts and return to normal civilian life."

He asserted that despite the NSZ opposition, 16,800 members of underground bands have laid down their arms under the amnesty. Another 22,000 have been released from prisons where they were serving terms for criminal and political offenses.

Government figures indicate that the strength of the underground probably was far larger than the frequently estimated total of 15,000 armed persons. The spokesman said he could not estimate how many remained in the underground.

Blast Rips Iraq Oil Firm At Haifa

Jerusalem, March 28 (AP)—Five explosions ripped the Haifa installations of the Iraq Petroleum Company today, setting fires which raged for an hour and again disrupting the flow of oil from Iraq fields to the Mediterranean port.

Police said five Jews dressed as Arabs and armed with revolvers penetrated the heavily guarded Haifa oil dock area and set the explosives which started fires and burned out extensive oil and benzine stocks.

The Jews then tried to escape in a small truck, but were forced to abandon the vehicle. Police rounded up several suspects.

The attack was the second on the Haifa oil shipping area in the past fortnight. The previous attack was admitted by Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground resistance organization.

Other events in the troubled Holy Land today included the death of a Tel Aviv Jewish police corporal who was beaten while en route to work. The policeman, Mottele Berger, was picked up and taken to a hospital where he died. Police said the veteran of sixteen years police service apparently had been set upon by members of the Stern Gang which he had been investigating.

Welcomed Refugees

The British ship Empire Comford arrived at Haifa from Cyprus with 76 more Palestinian citizens who had become mixed with 800 immigrants from the beached immigrant ship Susannah and deported. Previously 300 other Palestinians had been returned from Cyprus.

The Palestinians had gathered to welcome the immigrants near Gaza several weeks ago and were caught in the same military net as some of the refugees. They were not sorted out until they reached Cyprus.

To Tighten Blockade

(Authoritative sources in London said the British cabinet has approved a series of far-reaching plans to tighten the Palestine land, air and sea blockade during the next few months when it is believed the "biggest ever" rush of would-be immigrants will be made. Informants said they knew of "dozens" of immigrant ships waiting for a favorable opportunity to run the blockade. British naval units will be augmented, air patrols expanded and other precautions taken the British said, and the internment camps on Cyprus have been expanded from 11,000 to 22,000 capacity.)

Jerusalem's Jewry cleared the streets for the 17th night of the 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew and armored cars began their nightly prowl as rumors spread that an underground attempt might be made to spring Dov Bela Gruner from his prison.

Bomb-set Fires Rage in Haifa

British Blame Extremists for Blowing Up Oil Pipeline—Jewish Policeman Slain.

Jerusalem, March 28 (A. P.).—Bomb-set fires raged today through oil and benzine installations in the Haifa dock district and a Jewish policeman was fatally beaten in downtown Tel Aviv. British officials said a Haifa pipeline was blown up by five Jews who slipped into the area disguised as Arabs.

Policeman Mottele Berger, who was found beaten on a Tel Aviv street, died in a hospital at the all-Jewish city. His death was attributed to a skull fracture. Police said they had no clews to the identity of his assailants, but "assumed" they were members of the Stern gang which Berger had been investigating.

Blasts Start Fires.

Two blasts which wrecked the pipeline shook the entire Haifa port area and were immediately followed by the fire.

The announcement said the disguised Jews, armed with revolvers, forced their way through heavy defenses of the oil dock area at 9:05 A. M. and placed small charges of explosives under the pipeline in several places.

They tried to flee in a small truck, the report said, but were turned back and then attempted to scatter and escape afoot. Several suspects were rounded up for questioning, but police declined to say whether any were connected with the blasts.

Inhabitants of Haifa, a major Palestine port on the Mediterranean northwest of Jerusalem, told of hearing the heavy explosions.

The fires spread to nearby oil and benzene tanks of the Shell Oil Company and engulfed the contents. Police, Navy and oil company fire brigades struggled for more than an hour to bring the blaze under control.

A smoke pall spread over the city. The sight of this and the sound of the explosions and of vehicles racing through the streets spread excitement through Haifa, but no curfew was imposed.

The force of the blasts, which occurred about 9:15 A. M., shook windows of buildings high on Mount Carmel, far removed from the water front.

Haifa is the terminus of the Iraq Petroleum Company's 800-mile pipeline which carries oil from the Kirkuk fields in northeastern Iraq.

On February 20 members of the Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi blasted the pipeline at two places near Haifa in attacks which underground spokesmen said were intended as retaliation for the deportation of uncertified Jewish immigrants to Palestine.

Jewish Policeman Wounded

Jewish Policeman Mottele Berger was found severely wounded today on busy Ben Yehuda street in the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. Police said he apparently was the victim of what they termed "Jewish underground gangsters."

In 1937 and 1939, Berger was the target of physical attacks attributed to the Jewish underground. After the latter attack, he was transferred from the criminal investigation division to traffic duty.

British Plan New Blockade

London, March 28 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources reported today the British Cabinet had approved far-reaching plans to seal off Palestine from an expected summer rush to that country by Europe's displaced Jews. These plans were taken back to Jerusalem today by Gens. Sir Alan Cunningham and G. H. A. McMillan, high commissioner and military commander for Palestine.

The informants gave this picture: British authorities believe Jews in Palestine, Europe and the United States are preparing for the "biggest-ever" rush to the Holy Land. Small ships are believed to be nosing their way toward various European ports where thousands of Jewish men, women and children soon will gather. At an appropriate moment, when sailing conditions are most favorable, organizers of the movement will give the signal for the exodus.

British naval units in the Mediterranean soon will be augmented.

Hebrew Republic Held Main Aim Of Irgun

By Carter L. Davidson

Jerusalem, March 28 (AP)—A Hebrew republic made up of both Palestine and Trans-Jordan, possibly with an Arab vice president, is the ultimate aim of Irgun Zvai Leumi under the battle strategy outlined by two leaders of the organization.

"Naturally our struggle for the reintegration of Trans-Jordan within the frontiers of the future Hebrew republic is a question of long-range policy which current preoccupations prevent us from threshing out," said one. "But nothing can change the fact that the Jordan River flows through Eretz-Israel (Palestine) instead of past it."

[Britain seperated Trans-Jordan from the original League of Nations mandate in 1922 in a White Paper issued by Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, and later granted independence to the predominately Arab desert country east of the Jordan under King Abdullah.]

"Room For All Arabs"

The Irgun spokesmen hastened to add, however:

"There is no reason for displacing a single Arab on either side of the Jordan. We believe absolutely that there is room for all Arabs who are here and for possibly an Arab vice president of the future Hebrew republic."

I was not permitted to see the Irgun commander, Menachim Beigin, "for security reasons." I was assured, however, that he would answer my written questions and that he would see me later "when the situation eased."

Strategy, Political Aims

In his place were men of the organization's "high command," who spoke of Irguns strategy and political aims.

Regarding partition, they said the following answer was written by Beigin himself:

"We cannot accept any carving up of our national territory. We are not fighting for bargaining positions but for the restoration of our homeland—all our homeland—and the liberation of our people from homelessness.

"Politics And Intrigue"

Moreover, all those proposed plans of partition, federalization or cantonization are consequences of power politics and intrigue, not even of an imaginary necessity measured against the unprecedented necessity of the Hebrew people.

"If the United Nations should succumb to the pressure of injustice and immorality, we would be compelled to fight on, certain, moreover, of the sympathy of the civilized world."

Irgun leaders said they did not believe there was any anti-terrorist co-operation between the British and either Hagana, the Jewish Defense Organization or Yishuv (the Jewish community in Palestine).

Bergson Group Praised

The Irgunists praised the "Peter H. Bergson group" for the "great work of enlightenment carried out in bringing home to the public of the United States and elsewhere the true character of our struggle for liberation."

[Peter H. Bergson, a native of Lithuania, is chairman of the "Hebrew Committee of National Liberation." He has been fighting in Europe and the United States for the last ten years for the admittance of additional Jews to Palestine. The executive committee of Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council in Palestine, declared last December that the H.C.N.L. was "wholly outside the organized Jewish community" and "consists of persons who are self-appointed and who represent no one except themselves."]

and had been formulated because of committments by the United States and because of heroic service by Filipinos during the war.

McNutt will leave tonight by plane for Baghdad.

Iranians Battle Tribe Encircling Battalion

Tehran, March 28 (AP)—Fighting continued today between the Iranian Army and Barzani tribesmen in the mountains northwest of Oshnoo, 14 miles fro mthe Iraq border, where the tribesmen have encircled a battalion of the army.

A high diplomatic source said about 4,500 Iranian troops of six different units were engaged in the campaign to relieve the encircled battalion.

He added that Molla Mustafa, a Barzani leader, and Zero Beig Behadori, leader of approximately 1,000 armed outlaws, Armenians, Assyrians and Kurds, who also have been fighting Iranian Government troops farther north of Oshnoo, "have re-established their relations with the Soviet consulate in Rezahieh," capital of western Azerbaijan.

Indians' Philippines View

New Delhi, March 28 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt said here today he was "amazed and disheartened" to be told unofficially in India that "some circles believe the United States still has an imperialistic interest in the Philippines and that American policy is resented by the Filipino people."

McNutt, retiring United States Ambassador to Manila, told a news conference that this attitude was an "unbelievable distortion of the truth, a distortion compounded of a lack of information and some small element of deliberate misrepresentation."

"If there is one area of American policy that has been disinterested and idealistic," he continued, "it has been America's policy in the Philippines."

Indian reporters—who questioned McNutt closely about the status of American capital in the Philippines, the Filipino franchise and whether the Philippines were free to make trade agreements with other countries—several times broke into laughter at his noncommittal answers.

"There is great interest in the Philippines in the mighty events taking place in India," McNutt said. "News from India is avidly followed. As an individual, I should like to see closer intercourse between India and the Philippines, the two great exponents of democracy, human dignity and liberty in the Far East."

He withheld specific answers to several questions, including one as to whether the United States would approve trade agreements by England and other countries with the Philippines similar to the pact with the United States. He declared the American agreement was unique

Chinese Claim Big Red Force Still In Darien

Nanking, March 28 (AP)—Russia still has 100,000 troops in Dairen and Port Arthur, upsetting hopes that China would occupy the big Manchurian port of Dairen in the next few days, it was reported on high authority today.

The disclosure the Russians still were in Dairen in force was made by Gen. Chen Cheng, chief of staff, at a closed session of the resident committee of the People's Political Council, the Associated Press learned.

In addition, Chen reported that there were 30,000 Chinese Communist soldiers at Pulantien, barring the way for Government troops waiting to move into Darien from the north.

Committeemen said Chen told them that a considerable number of Koreans were fighting in the Communist Army along the Manchurian-Korean border.

In rugged northwest China, meanwhile, troops pressed into northern Shensi and northwestern Shansi provinces from three directions, seeking to close in for the kill before the beaten defenders of Yenan consolidate.

From the northeast, Gen. Fu Tso-yi's troops struck out from the Shansi province rail junction city of Tatung to take Yuyu, 25 miles west of Tsoyun, already in Nationalist hands.

JAPAN TAKES STEPS TO BOLSTER ECONOMY

TOKYO, Saturday, March 29—(AP) The Japanese government took three steps today to overhaul Japan's economy after General MacArthur warned the beaten nation must help itself in order to get outside aid.

Agriculture Minister Kozaemon Kimura announced the ration system would be revised to assure early delivery of rice rations, now lagging from three to 20 days behind schedule.

As a second measure, he said, plans will be undertaken at once to develop major industries in rural areas in order to speed up production for domestic use and for export.

The economic stabilization board then called for immediate passage in the diet of a bill similar to the United States Sherman anti-trust law as a means of eliminating monopolistic practices.

Pointing out that food was sent last year to ward off starvation in Japan and that more food was scheduled to be sent this year, General MacArthur wrote: "The Allied powers, of course, are under no obligation to maintain or to have maintained any particular standard of living in Japan, nor is there any responsibility to import foodstuffs to meet deficits arising from the failure of Japan to assure the just and efficient distribution of its own food supplies."

General MacArthur said that while the food problem was basic, it was tied up with production, wage and price stabilization and public finance. He wrote: "What is required is an integrated approach across the entire economic front. Accordingly, it is essential that the Japanese government, through the Economic Stabilization Board which was created for this purpose, take early and vigorous steps to develop and implement the integrated series of economic and financial controls which the current situation demands."

General MacArthur pointed out that two weeks after the Japanese surrender on Sept. 2, 1945, he placed upon the Japanese government the responsibility for maintaining firm control over wages and prices and for initiating a strict rationing program which would insure equitable distribution.

Premier Yoshida sent a long reply, saying that in the collecting of food "force as well as persuasion is being used" and "the government will do everything possible to ensure 100 per cent collection and will see to the efficiency of the control of distribution."

He said the battle against the black market was continuing, production and sound financing were being encouraged and the economic stabilization board "will be expanded and strengthened," to do a more effective job.

Mr. Yoshida concluded with the "earnest wish" that General MacArthur "will continue the assistance and advice which you have been kind enough to give us."

MacArthur Tells Japs To Tighten Up Economy

Tokyo, March 28 (AP)—General MacArthur has instructed Premier Shigeru Yoshida to take "early and vigorous steps" to control Japan's floundering economy, warning that foreign aid will be dependent upon Japanese efforts to feed themselves.

The supreme commander addressed his remarks to Yoshida in a letter dated March 22, the Government revealed, and Yoshida, replying today, promised to take "necessary measures with expedition and efficiency."

MacArthur's letter specifically ordered controls to curb black markets and rampant inflation and urged increased industrial and agricultural production.

Given The Responsibility

"Aid to Japan cannot be expected upon a scale sufficiently great to overcome maldistribution and inflation within Japan," the letter said. "Outside assistance is contingent upon full utilization of indigenous resources, which is entirely a responsibility of the Japanese Government."

MacArthur pointed out that two weeks after the surrender he placed upon the Japanese Government the responsibility for maintaining firm control over wages and prices and for initiating a strict rationing program that would insure equitable distribution.

However, he said, the black-marketing of food and the Government's failure to collect rice quotas are two indications of a "general maldistribution" of essentials.

Economic Stabilization Board

"Accordingly," his letter said, "it is essential that the Japanese Government through the Economic Stabilization Board, which was created for this purpose, take early and vigorous steps to develop and implement the integrated series of economic and financial controls which the current situation demands. . . .

"Unless determined measures are undertaken at once by the Government, the inflationary condition of the economy, together with its attendant maldistribution of food and other necessities, will become increasingly serious, industrial recovery will be further retarded and achievement of social and political objectives toward which the Japanese people have made such an encouraging start will be endangered."

MacArthur added that the "social and economic welfare of Japan will depend largely upon Japan's own efforts in redirection of its human and natural resources to peaceful living and upon competent public administration of democratic and effective economic controls."

"No Objection" By Allies

He reminded the Premier that "the Allied powers, of course, are under no obligation to maintain or to have maintained any particular standard of living in Japan, nor is there any responsibility to import foodstuffs to meet deficits arising from failure of Japan to assure the just and efficient distribution of its own food supplies."

The warning came as the official rice-distribution program fell at least ten days behind in Tokyo and other large cities. This was blamed principally on transportation difficulties and maladministration.

Yoshida replied that "force as well as persuasion" were being used by authorities to collect foodstuffs. He promised the Government will "do everything possible" to insure collections exceeding quotas and "will see to efficiency of control of distribution."

'Japs Pulled' 3 House Of David Beards

Yokohama, March 28 (AP)—Fistfuls of hair were pulled from the beards of three American brothers, all members of the House of David, while they were prisoners of war, a witness testified today at the war-crime trial of three Japanese before an 8th Army commission.

Those tortured were John S. Zivic, of Boise, Idaho, and his brothers Michael and Thomas, whose addresses were not available.

Accused of the beard-pulling were defendants Sergt. Kyusho Masaki, Sergt. Matsusaburo Shirakawa and Capt. Masashi Sato, commandant at Hanaoka camp.

Major Arthur C. Biedenstein, of St. Louis, testified that he saw Masaki and Sato pulling hair from the beard of one of the brothers.

DUTCH COURT GETS SEIZED SHIP CASE

U.S. Operators Willing to Abide by Netherlands-Indonesian Commission's Division

BATAVIA, Java, March 28 (AP)—A petition was filed in a Dutch court today asking that the confiscated cargo of the United States Liberty ship Martin Behrman be placed in the hands of a joint Dutch-Indonesian Committee on Economic Affairs.

The action, filed for Capt. Rudy Gray by Attorney James W. Ryan, representing the Isbrandtsen Company of New York, said the company, operators of the vessel, was willing to abide by the decision of such a committee.

Clause 14 of the recently signed agreement of the Dutch and the Indonesian Republic provides for the restoration of property belonging to non-Indonesians, through a joint commission.

Mr. Ryan announced that the Isbrandtsen ship Flying Cloud would arrive here Saturday with a cargo destined for the Indonesian Republic. Indonesian sources said the ship was carrying a cargo that in part could not enter under Dutch regulations, and this would raise the possibility of a new confiscation order.

The Martin Behrman's cargo was confiscated by the Dutch after having been loaded at the Indonesian port of Cheribon. The Dutch contended it included property of estates taken over by the Indonesians.

PORTER URGES STRONG ENOUGH AID FOR GREECE

U. S. Should Demonstrate Democracy's Aims Excel Any Other System's.

ENVOY BACK FROM SURVEY

Senate Hopes to Get Measure to Floor April 7—Drive On to Bar Turkish Loan.

Washington, March 28 (A. P.).—Paul Porter, special American envoy to Greece, asserted today that proposed United States aid for others should be strong enough to "demonstrate to the world that the objectives and policies of democracy are superior to those of any other system."

His arguments, as he reviewed the Greeks' needs in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, obviously were calculated to offset the contention in some Capitol Hill quarters that American assistance to the southern European country should be limited strictly to relief.

Across the Capitol, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to end its public hearings on Monday and aim at getting legislation to the Senate floor by April 7. Mr. Truman has sought a congressional decision on his proposal by March 31—date when British aid to Greece will end.

The Senate group heard behind closed doors from Ambassadors Lincoln MacVeagh and Edwin C. Wilson on conditions in Greece and Turkey, respectively. Chairman Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) said that the committee got a "very illuminating report," but declined to give details.

Moves also have developed in Congress to bar any aid for Turkey rather than giving Mr. Truman a free hand, as he asked, to send $400,000,000 and limited military missions to help Greece

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and Turkey resist Communist aggression.

Made Two-month Survey.

Just back from Athens after a two-month survey of the Greek situation, Porter declared flatly that "it is obvious to all that Greece cannot work out her own destiny alone."

A suggestion that United Nations officials be invited to "observe" operation of American aid to Greece and Turkey was put up to Porter. Representative Judd (R.-Minn.) asked him whether he saw any objection to writing such a provision into the proposed legislation.

Porter said he did not.

Judd commented that it would help eliminate criticism that the plan was motivated by "imperialistic ambitions."

Porter, as have other administration witnesses, told the committee that he did not believe the Greco-Turkish aid program would lead to war with Russia.

Representative Fulton (R.-Pa.) asked and got the reply: "It is my personal opinion that it will not."

Navy Official Heard.

Another witness was Under-Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan, who said the United States Navy would be "glad" to use its advice to help free peoples throughout the world "maintain their independence against aggressive forces seeking to impose their will."

He made this statement as members pressed him for the reasons behind the Navy's plan to send a task force cruising through the Mediterranean next month to the Dardanelles, Russia's southern gateway.

Sullivan denied flatly the maneuvers were designed as a "show of force," saying that such a definition implied a "threat."

"There is nothing of that kind in the minds of the Navy," he testified.

Porter, former head of the Office of Price Administration, told the committee that it was apparent that the proposed program of American financial aid to Greece would do no more than place Greece on an "austerity basis, and lay the basis for reconstruction."

State Department officials have advised Congress that if the President's plan is approved about $150,000,000 will be used to help Turkey—almost all of it military aid—and the remainder of the $400,000,000 will go to help Greece.

Talks Only of Greece.

Porter talked only of Greece and, describing conditions there, said: "In a sense, Greece is living on borrowed time—on the hope of prompt American assistance.

"It is obvious that outside assistance is required for the survival of a Democratic Greek State.

"But we must do more than that if we are to go further than merely postponing collapse. We must make available funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation. While Greece has done some restoration of ports and railroads since liberation, in general the country has made little progress in rebuilding.

"Hence, it will still be necessary for the Greek Government to use all effective measures to mobilize her own resources."

Faces Inflation Threat.

Included in his recommendations was the point that the Greek Army should be used for reconstruction work "as much as possible."

Advising that Greece faces a "new and immediate threat of inflation of disastrous proportions," Porter listed these principal elements:

The Government's budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1 indicates a deficit of $287,000,000, which is more than three times the currency in circulation.

The imminent end of UNRRA shipments "would cause an immediate and substantial increase in the internal price level which is already out of line with general world prices."

A new series of wage demands and increasing signs of labor unrest.

Disagrees With Wallace.

Representative Mundt (R.-S. D.), after asking Porter to discuss the present Greek government, said: "Then you disagree with the left-handed Mr. Henry Wallace when he says we can't work with such a government in Greece?"

Porter—"I disagree with Mr. Wallace on this and other issues."

Mundt—"All of which is to your credit, Mr. Porter."

Mundt asked Porter what type of man he thinks should be sent to Greece in connection with a program of assistance—whether "hard working bureaucrats, hard-headed businessmen, or who?"

Porter replied: "The best I could get from anywhere."

Mundt asked if he had any one in mind. The witness said: "No, except to say that I am not a candidate."

Mundt asked his opinion of barring all personnel who had previously been with UNRRA and the OPA.

Porter replied: "I don't consider service with any wartime agency as a disqualification for this."

Senator Proposes Greeks Give Up King

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) proposed an amendment today to the Greek-Turkey aid program to require that Greece give up the present king and agree to a democratic form of government as a condition to getting United States help.

Other Johnson amendments would:

1. Eliminate military aid from the program.
2. Eliminate Turkey from any aid.
3. Require Greece to repay the United States ahead of any other creditor, including England.
4. Make clear that the United States "is not abandoning its traditional policy of avoiding interference with the internal or domestic affairs of other nations."

A-BOMB MENACES U.S., SAYS EARLE

Ex-Diplomat Warns Congress Against Russia

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Washington, March 28 (AP)—George H. Earle, former diplomat, told Congress today, "I don't believe there is better than an even chance that ten per cent of us Americans will be alive five years from now."

The reason for his pessimism, he said, is that Americans are so "charitable" that they won't use the atom bomb first.

Earle called Russia the "terrible menace."

He gave his testimony under oath to the House Committee on un-American Activities at hearings on bills to outlaw the Communist party.

"People Oppose It"

He recommended that America "immediately use the atomic bomb" against any nation that refuses to permit inspection of atomic plants. But he said "the American people wouldn't stand for it."

So, the one-time Governor of Pennsylvania said, the United States should "try to hold the Russians" by perfecting and hiding "the most terrible weapons of destruction."

Then, he said, America should "let them know that the first atom bomb that explodes here, we will destroy every city in Russia."

State Department Silent

The State Department, asked for its reaction to Earle's statements, declined to comment. So did Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Connally (D., Texas), ranking Democratic member of the committee.

Earle has been United States Minister to Austria and to Bulgaria, a naval officer, and an undercover agent for the President in Turkey during the war.

He began:

"This is a day of exaggeration for the sake of emphasis, of overstatement for dramatic effect. What I am about to say now is not for dramatic purposes.

Calls Situation Desperate

"I think the situation in the United States today is completely desperate, the reason being that the super A-bomb is here or nearly here and the country that uses it first is almost sure to win.

"The American people are so naive and charitable. I fear that they never will use it first.

"As a result, I say in all solemnity, I don't believe today there is a better than even chance that ten per cent of us Americans will be alive five years from now."

Earle said the only safeguard against complete obliteration is "complete world inspection to prevent the production of atomic weapons."

Predicts Russian A-Bomb

Russia, he said, certainly will have the A-bomb "very soon." And Russians, he said, "have a fanatical determination to dominate the world by violence and infiltration."

Earle said the Russians feel America is "the only stumbling block between them and world domination."

He pictured his idea of how Russia might use super-atomic bombs against the United States—exploding them in ships sent into ports, launching them from giant submarines, sending a fleet of jet-propelled planes from the Kurile islands (north of Japan) to pattern-bomb all of America.

He said there is no defense against the atom bomb and never will be.

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) cut in to ask what this had to do with bills to outlaw the Communist party.

"There is not the slighest question in my mind," Earle replied, "that Communists and fellow travelers in this country should be considered as the agents of ruthless enemies bent upon our destruction."

"U. N. Is Helpless"

Earle said he is unfamiliar with the bills, that he would be guided by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director. Hoover has recommended that the committee use relentless exposure of communism instead of erasing the party.

Earle hurried back to Russia and A-bombs.

"The United Nations is completely helpless in this situation," he said, "because of the Russian veto. We must absolutely forget the United Nations as far as action in this is concerned."

If America didn't have the atomic bomb, he said, Soviet armies already would have spread over Europe and most of Asia, with "islands of resistance in Sweden, Switzerland and Spain."

Before Earle went on, Gov. Kim Sigler of Michigan told the committee Communists had gained "absolute control of certain unions" in his State and that three officials of the big auto workers' union are "captives of the Communist party."

Three Are Named

He named the three, in testimony before the House committee, as R. J. Thomas, vice president; George Addes, secretary-treasurer, and Richard T. Leonard, national director of the union's Ford department.

Sigler said Thomas, Addes and Leonard follow "party lines in union activities."

Spokesmen for the three said there would be no comment until further study can be given the Governor's testimony.

Sigler testified that the Communist party should be outlawed. In backing proposed bills to outlaw the Communist party, he said that it strives for "revolution," that it is "underground anyway," and that it is moving into unions, schools, churches and Government.

He referred to Stanley Novak, Michigan State senator, as a man who has been "a Communist worker and sympathizer for a considerable period of time."

Committee Has File

Chairman Thomas advised Sigler that the committee has "quite a file" on Novak.

Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) asked whether Sigler thinks Communists will "win the current fight in Michigan to gain control of certain unions."

"I don't believe they will," Sigler said.

Labor leaders combating communism in their unions need help badly, he said, "and I, as Governor of the State, propose to give it to them."

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Sigler Terms 3 U.A.W. Chiefs Red 'Captives'

Michigan Governor Tells House Body Communists Control 'Certain' Unions

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Governor Kim Sigler, of Michigan, testified today that Communists have gained "absolute control of certain unions" in his state and that three officials of the big Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers are "captives of the Communist party."

He named the three, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as R. J. Thomas, vice-president; George Addes, secretary-treasurer, and Richard T. Leonard, national director of the union's Ford department, who, the Governor said, follow "party lines in union activities."

Governor Sigler said he believed the Communist party should be outlawed. Former Governor George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, took the view that exposure of Communist party activities would be the wiser course.

Mr. Earle also trem Soviet Russia the "terrbile menace" of this atomic age, and said: "I don't believe there is better than an even chance that 10 per cent of us Americans will be alive five years from now," because Americans are so "charitable" they won't use the atom bomb first.

Mr. Earle has been American Minister to Austria and to Bulgaria, a naval officer and an undercover agent for the President in Turkey during the war.

Cacchione Cancels Visit

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman of New York City, canceled his appearance before the committee today and sen a message denouncing what he called the "disgraceful manner" oft he committee. He sent a representatve, Norman Schrank, who identified himself as secretary of the Comunist party in Brooklyn, and read a message from Mr. Cacchione attacking the manner "in which this committee recently refused to permit the expression of the Communist party's viewpoint on the two proposed bills for outlawing the Communist party."

Two days ago the committee ousted Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the party, from the witness stand because he would not give any other name by Eugene Dennis.

Before the message was read Reuresentative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, committee chairman, insisted that Mr. Schrank take the oath as a witness. After objecting, he finally did so.

Governor Sigler, in backing proposed bills to outlaw the Communist party, said that it strives for "revolution," that it is "underground anyway," and that it is moving into unions, schools, churches and government. He said there are 15,000 Communists in Michigan.

He referred to Michigan State Senator Stanley Novak as a man who has been "a Communist worker and sympathizer for a considerable period of time." Representative Thomas advised Governor Sigler that the commitee has "quite a file" on Mr. Novak.

Representative Richard M. Nixon, Republican, of California, asked whether Governor Sigler thought the Communists would "win the current fight in Michigan to gain control of certain unions."

"I don't believe they will," Governor Sigler said. Labor leaders combatting Communism i ntheir unions need help badly, he said, "and I, as Governor of the state propose to give it to them."

Reuther Assails Charge

DETROIT, March 28 (AP).—The testimony of Governor Sigler before the House committee was assailed today by Walter P. Reuther as part of a "drive" by "organized reaction" against labor and liberals.

Mr. Reuther, president of the U. A. W. said here that Governor Sigler had "performed a valuable service to the Communists" in affording them the opportunity of "hiding behind genuinely liberal and progressive forces."

Mr. Reuther did not specifically mention Governor Sigler's testimony about Messrs. Thomas, Leonard and Addes—with whom he himself has been described as frequently at odds—but said the Governor"s remarks were "an attack upon the U. A. W. and the American labor movement." The three themselves said they would reply to Governor Sigler tomor-

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row.

The union president, an avowed foe of Communists, assailed Governor Sigler before the U. A. W.'s national Ford conference, in session here.

BRICKER DEMANDS LILIENTHAL PROBE

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) today demanded a special FBI investigation of David E. Lilienthal and the other five nominees for the Atomic Energy Commission and moved that the senate delay confirmation until it is made.

His motion then became the pending business before the senate. The vote on it, expected next week, probably will furnish a test for the final showdown.

Bricker, who voted against Lilienthal in committee, said President Truman declined to order an FBI investigation when the Senate Atomic Energy Committee requested it last session.

Reads Truman Letter

The senator read a letter from Mr. Truman to the committee saying that records of the FBI and other government investigating agencies were checked at the time of the appointments and "no derogatory information was contained in any report" that might already have been made.

Bricker commented that of course the President felt there was nothing derogatory in the records of the six—"otherwise it would have been a crime to appoint them."

"But in this important responsibility, the senate should not be required to rely upon the judgment of the President," he declared.

"Before we vote, we should have available to us these records in order that we can decide for ourselves if they contain any derogatory information."

The first-term Republican, only member of the nine-man committee to vote against Lilienthal's confirmation, said he had been advised that neither the FBI, the Department of Justice, nor any other division of government made an investigation of the five commissioners and the nominee for general manager, "and that the President did not ask for any."

In addition to Lilienthal, who was designated chairman, Mr. Truman appointed W. W. Waymack, L. L. Strauss, Sumner T. Pike and Robert F. Bacher as commissioners, and Carroll L. Wilson as general manager.

The President's letter was dated March 1, 1947, and addressed to committee Chairman Hickenlooper (R-Iowa).

It said that it had been "long established policy" that all investigative reports are confidential documents of the executive department and that to give congress or the public access to them would not be in the public interest.

"I believe that it would be unwise to change this established policy and to set a precedent that would seriously prejudice the future usefulness of these investigating agencies," the President wrote.

Would Check All Employes

In connection with his motion to return the nominations to the atomic committee, Bricker also asked that the committee be directed to investigate the records of all officers and employes hired by the commission to date, and to hold hearings to find out whether the commission has "acted in an improper or incompetent manner" in appointing them.

In a two-hour speech which preceded his motion, Bricker had read a memorandum from Fred B. Rhodes, Jr., executive director of the senate-house atomic energy committee, containing what Rhodes described as a "summary of the derogatory information" on five employes of the Washington headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission. Rhodes' report said:

That John Lancaster Burling, a member of the commission's legal staff, was "reported to have given to an unauthorized individual information from government files concerning an enemy alien."

That Herbert S. Marks, the commission's general counsel, "is a strong advocate of 'state socialism" and was refused a commission in the navy because he "did not possess the requisite qualifications of appointment."

That Richard O. Niehoff, a training specialist, "attended Communist meeting in the Knoxville area while employed at TVA."

That James Thomas Ramey altered a passport application.

That Joseph Volpe, deputy general counsel, has a brother, Edward who joined a Communist party affiliate in 1944. Rhodes said that a check by the FBI on Joseph Volpe failed to find any derogatory information on him.

Investigate Arabian Oil Profits From Naval Sales?

Oil Man Moffett Tells Senate Group Company Profited $68,000,000 But Navy at Once Denies

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The senate war investigating committee was told today that an American oil company made a $68,000,000 profit from the sale of Arabian oil to the U.S. navy but the navy denied it.

Moffett Makes Charge

James A. Moffett, oil man and former government official, gave the testimony. He said he used his own figures on production and refining costs to calculate the profit to the Arabian-American Oil Co. and its predecessor, the California Arabian Oil Co., which obtained concessions in the Persian gulf area.

The navy department issued a statement, however, saying that its total oil purchases on a three-year period covered by Moffett's estimates amounted to $59,881,594, and commented:

"It is difficult to understand how purchases totalling $59,881,594 could have yielded a profit of $68,000,000."

The statement added that "the prices paid by the navy for Persian gulf oil products are substantially lower than those paid for similar products by the navy to any other producer in the world."

Navy Records Demanded

The committee called upon the navy to produce its records at a hearing tomorrow.

On the basis of Moffett's testimony, Senator Brewster (R-Me), the committee chairman, commented that the government is "paying what seems excessive profits" on Persian gulf oil although the United States is "clearly moving into the Middle East to secure" the American concessions.

Asked whether the hearing is connected with President Truman's proposal for aid to Greece and Turkey against communism, Brewster told newsmen to "draw your own conclusions."

Moffett told of unsuccessful negotiations he undertook in 1941 to get this government to advance $30,000,000 against Arabian oil to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Moffett, former chairman of the board of the Bahrein Petroleum Co., and its distributing subsidiary, the California Texas Oil Co., testified that he acted in behalf of the California Arabian Oil Co.

Prices to Roosevelt

Moffett read a letter to President Roosevelt on April 6, 1941, pricing the oil and petroleum products on the contingency that this country would send Ibn Saud the $30,000,000.

Brewster interpreted Moffett's pricing estimate as meaning that the oil company now holding the concession, if it used that price structure, would have made a profit of "a little more than $11,000,000 rather than the $68,000,000."

Brewster told reporters that although the $30,000,000 deal fell through, the navy four years later contracted for oil from the Persian gulf area at a price two or three times greater than it would have been.

The senator added that the government tried to buy 50 per cent of the concession but the private corporation refused and "went ahead and got the concession and the government is holding the bag."

Moffett testified that Ibn Saud was in financial difficulties when he sought the $30,000,000 advance. The witness said the British were paying the king 400,000 pounds sterling a year and that the American oil company paid or obligated to the king, some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in advance royalties. However, he added, the king still needed $6,000,000 a year for five years.

Moffett said he took the proposition to Mr. Roosevelt on April 9, 1941, after conferring with Fred Davies, then president of California Arabian, and the late Lloyd Hamilton, whom he identified as the "real head" of that company.

The witness quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying he could not lend money against oil still in the ground.

Then, Moffett related, he went to the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox with the proposal but Knox said he had no appropriations to buy the oil for a naval reserve.

Brewster said the executors of Mr. Roosevelt's estate will be asked for copies of Moffett's letters for the records.

Russian Occupation Zones Are Called Police States

Top U. S. Policy Makers Testify Soviet Has Big 'Impressed' Army in Korea—Ask Fund to Compete With Communism.

Washington, March 28 (A. P.).—Accusations by top administration policy makers that Russia is running "police" States in Soviet occupation zones and maintaining a half-million-man "impressed" army in northern Korea were made public today.

The assertions—lending emphasis to this country's broadening program for pitting American dollars against Russian communism—are contained in a bulky document representing testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

They stemmed from the War Department's request for an immediate $300,000,000 emergency appropriation for relief in United States occupation zones. The committee approved the appropriation.

In the document, Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen is quoted as cautioning Congress that failure to approve the funds would "bankrupt" the nation's foreign policy.

"The position of world leadership," Petersen said, "has certain responsibilities. They cost money."

Other Outlays.

The $300,000,000 sum would be in addition to:

1. A previously voted $425,000,000 appropriation for relief costs in the occupied zones for the twelve-month period ending June 30.

2. A request for $725,000,000 for the same purpose in the War Department's budget for the twelve months beginning July 1.

3. A pending measure to authorize the expenditure of $350,000,000 for relief in five European countries — Italy, Greece, Hungary, Austria and Poland — and China.

4. President Truman's request for $400,000,000 to bolster Greece and Turkey against encroaching Communism.

5. United States contributions to UNRRA, amounting to about $350,000,000, in the form of goods allocated but not shipped by the first of this year.

In addition to Petersen's, the document includes testimony by former President Herbert Hoover, Secretary of War Patterson, Assistant Secretary of State John H. Hilldring and Lieut.-Gen. John B. Hodge, commanding general of the United States forces in Korea.

Of the requested $300,000,000, a total of $67,000,000 would be allocated for Germany; $18,000,000 for Austria; $74,000—"an inconsequential amount"—for Italy; $144,000,000 for Japan, and $68,000,000 for Korea.

Hodge's Testimony on Korea.

Hodge told the committee that an absolute curtain" divides southern Korea and the Soviet-occupied northern half of the country, and declared: "Why the Russians take the attitude they do I do not know."

Basing a question on information apparently supplied the committee members privately, Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) inquired: "Do I understand this army that has been referred to of a half million men presumably is an impressed army?"

Hodge: "The information we have from the sources of information we get indicates that it is by and large an impressed army."

[The general went further in his testimony before the committee than he did at a news conference on his return from Seoul last month. At that time he said only that there appears to be "something to" reports that the Russians are organizing and training Korean troops.]

Competing With Communism.

On the broader issue of the relief program in all occupied zones, Petersen told the committee:

"If you do not feed these people, there is bound to be unrest and disorder and that is the best breeding ground for Communism. Remember, we are in competition and very real competition with communistic ideology all over the world."

At one point, Representative Cannon (D.-Mo.) inquired: "To what extent is Russia winning over the support and allegiance and co-operation of European peoples which would make them Russian allies in the event of another war with the United States?"

"In the occupied areas," replied Petersen, "I would say they are not making much progress outside of their own zones where they have, as usual, a police state."

Cannon: "You think, then, that we, in making this appropriation, and extending this relief, are advancing the day when it will be self-supporting, we are offsetting any potential enemy which might develop in Europe, and we are combating Communism?"

Petersen: "I do think that; yes, sir."

Secretary of War Patterson reviewed the plan for joint economic operation of the British-American occupation zones in Germany, drawing from Keefe the query: "Ultimately, the whole job is going to fall on this country, is it not?"

Patterson: "I have heard people say that they thought so, but I cannot say. I just do not know."

Admiral Hoover Named

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, of Great Falls, Mont., will become the senior naval member of the joint Army-Navy Petroleum Board early next month, the Navy announced today. He will relieve Admiral Frederick J. Horne, who is retiring to inactive duty.

JACKSON URGES SPEEDY REVISION OF RULES OF WAR

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson said today that a revision of the international rules of war is "urgently needed."

Noting that the code was last revised in 1929, a decade before World War II, Jackson told a reporter that the need for modernization is dictated not only by the development of new and fearsome weapons but also by the changed balances of military power.

Says Rules Obsolete

The rules "are obsolete as they stand," he said.

Jackson cited the fact that Russia is not a party to the 1929 Geneva Convention which governs the treatment of war prisoners. When the 35-nation treaty was signed, Russia was of lesser military rank. Today, as one of the three most powerful nations, her adherence to such treaties becomes of prime importance.

After discussing the background of the present code—particularly in connection with testimony at the Nuernberg trials of Nazi war criminals—Jackson said:

"The whole thing adds up to the fact that I think the rules need reconsideration in the light of modern conditions."

Stressing that he spoke only as a citizen, not as a diplomatic or military expert, Jackson suggested the calling of a new convention to consider suggestions for revision.

But the United States, he said, should decide what it wants before going to an international conference.

The justice gave his views in discussing aspects of the Nuernberg trial, where he served as chief of the U. S. prosecution staff, and in connection with an address he made to a group of American military officers concerning the trial.

Nuernberg's Lesson

In the address, published in the forthcoming issue of the magazine "Military Affairs," Jackson took issue with assertions that the Nazi war crimes trial set a precedent for shooting generals who lose wars.

"The precedent we have set is not that fallen enemies may be killed—that is old. The precedent is that they shall not be killed without proof of crime and without fair hearing," he told the officers.

"Instead of fearing the fact that you might have a trial if you lose a war—and I hope to God you never will—I think the military profession ought to feel grateful that hereafter if this precedent is followed, men will not be shot merely because they have lost a war."

The Nazi defendants at Nuernberg, he said, "had what they never gave anybody else—they had a chance to be heard."

There was no intention on the part of the allied tribunal "to convict or brand as criminal the entire profession of arms," but only to convict those officers who planned and waged aggressive warfare, he said.

Senate Tax-Cut Action Not Likely For Weeks

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee reserved a cold-storage spot today for the House-approved tax-cutting bill until members can find out more about Government costs next year.

Chairman Millikin (R., Col.) said that hearings on the measure to lop nearly $4,000,000,000 off this year's tax bills of 46,000,000 citizens "probably won't be started for several weeks." These hearings are necessary before the full Senate can act.

With the aid of 40 Democrats, 233 Republicans pushed the bill through the House yesterday on a 273-to-137 vote. This was one short of the two thirds that would be required to override a veto and indicated that some compromising may be in order if GOP leaders hope to get such a bill enacted over White House opposition.

Changes Expected

Millikin left little doubt that some changes are likely in the measure which provides 30 per cent slashes in taxes for 25,000,000 in the lower income brackets and 20 per cent off for most of the remainder.

"Personally, I want to wait until there is some decision on the budget before we determine what we are going to do about cutting taxes," Millikin said. "It remains to be seen whether the Senate committee will want to cut as deeply as the House."

He noted that conferees haven't been able to reach a compromise on the House move to pledge a $6,000,000,000 cut in President Truman's budget and the Senate's decision not only to hold this reduction to $4,500,000,000 but to apply $2,600,000,000 in surplus revenues to debt payments.

Taft States Stand

Senator Taft, of Ohio, the GOP policy committee chairman, announced that while he considered the House measure "a good bill" in the main, he was opposed to carrying tax reductions back to last January 1, as the measure does.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), a Finance Committee member, said he was willing to vote for cuts in the lower income brackets but would not go along with the twenty per cent reduction given to most of the remainder.

Senator George (D., Ga.) said he was siding with Millikin.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) assailed yesterday's House action as "a very fine example of putting the cart before the horse." Byrd charged that the proposed reduction would cause a revenue loss to the Government of nearly $6,000,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1. He said the House thus far has voted only an actual cut in expenses of $100,000,000.

Private Builders Hit 'Long' Housing Plan

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The National Association of Home Builders declared today that a proposed public housing program "constitutes the most serious threat" to the private construction industry.

Edward R. Carr, president of the association, said in a statement prepared for the Senate Banking Committee that if the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill is passed "it will largely prevent" private builders "from getting further into the low-cost housing field."

Carr did not confine his criticism to the public housing features of the measure, which is intended to encourage construction of 15,000,000 homes during the next ten years.

Urges Separate Bills

He said:

"We believe its slum clearance provisions, its plan to co-ordinate Government agencies, its aids to private enterprise,' and its public housing proposals should be broken into separate bills and each of these acted upon indivdually."

The public housing section of the omnibus W-E-T bill, sponsored by Senators Wagner (D., N.Y.), Ellender (D., La.) and Taft (R., Ohio), provides for Federal subsidies to states and communities for the construction of 500,000 dwelling units over a four-year period.

These subsidies would begin with $26,400,000 the first year, adding a like amount at the start of each of the next three years. Thus during the fourth year the grant would total $105,600,000.

Grand Total Of Four Billion

The balance of the Government's share of the cost would be paid at this annual rate over the subsequent 41 years, a grand total of more than $4,000,000,000.

Other aid provisions of the bill, including slum clearance and subsidies for rural housing, would raise the cost to about $7,000,000,000.

"We feel," Carr told the committee, "that in view of the unknown foreign commitments which we may be called upon to meet, that such a domestic expenditure is highly inadvisable."

Carr said studies by his association "make it clear that with a high volume of production the problem of slum clearance, as well as the problem of housing the lower-income groups, will be entirely possible of solution by private enterprise methods."

SUGAR RATION OF 3 POUNDS A MONTH SEEN

Boost Of 50% Over 1946 Amount Agreed On By House-Senate Group

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Prospects now are that each person in the country will be allotted sugar at the rate of three pounds a month until rationing ends on October 31.

This amount, roughly 50 per cent more than the ration in 1946, was agreed on today by a Senate-House committee adjusting Senate and House versions of sugar legislation.

Basis Of 35 Pounds A Year

The three-pound-per-month figure is on the basis of 35 pounds for a full year. Provision is made for an increase up to a rate of 50 pounds a year, or slightly more than four pounds a month, should supplies permit it.

Both House and Senate must approve the bill in its adjusted form.

Then it will go to President Truman, who is expected to sign it Monday. Otherwise sugar controls would die on that day. With his signature, handling of sugar will pass from the OPA to the Agriculture Department.

Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) said the department will pass on to the housewife all sugar available in the following ways:

1. By increasing the sugar value of outstanding ration stamps.

2. By future stamps or by declaring an individual stamp due earlier than scheduled.

Industrial Users Affected

The conferees also agreed to allot 25,000 tons to new industrial users, including hardship cases, between April 1 and October 31.

The conference to iron out differences between the House and Senate sugar measures was held at request of the House. Both chambers had agreed on the October 31 expiration date for controls.

The legislation also allows Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, to lift controls earlier if conditions warrant.

TWO-YEAR LIFTING OF COPPER IMPORT DUTIES IS URGED

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP)—A two-year suspension of copper import excise duties, to alleviate domestic shortages of the metal, was urged before a Senate committee today by representatives of the copper and brass fabricating industry.

Senators and representatives of copper producing states, however, told the Senate finance committee that the two-year extension approved by the House is unnecessarily long and favored instead a Senate amendment for one year of free entry and an import quota of 400,000 short tons during that period.

Patterson Bill Considered

Under consideration was the House-endorsed measure by Rep. Patterson (R-Conn). It originally proposed a three-year extension and was unanimously approved by the House Ways and Means Committee in that form. The House, however, accepted an amendment by Rep. Rockwell (D-Colo) reducing the suspension to two years.

Senator McFarland (D-Ariz) expressed fear today that lifting the $80-a-ton duty for two years might jeopardize the domestic mining industry. He conceded that domestic production cannot now supply the demand. He suggested that a one-year duty suspension be granted and that Congress then extend the duty-free period if it were found necessary.

Senator McMahon (D-Conn), supported by Senator Hawkes (R-NJ), expressed doubt that copper would begin to flow to this country with just one-year suspension. Hawkes said foreign producers would hardly want to divert supplies from their other customers for such a short period.

McMahon In Warning

McMahon testified that "unless we get more copper in Connecticut wer are going to be in a very precarious situation. Layoffs already are being made by the fabricators." He said consumption now exceeds by 500,000 tons a year the domestic production.

"I am concerned about 75,000 workers in Connecticut tomorrow," McMahon said. "Senator McFarland is concerned with possible unemployment of miners a year from now. We contend that if all the available copper is brought in duty-free that it will not affect the mining industry for years to come."

Senator Johnson (D-Colo) said he thought one year would be enough for a trial, but McMahon urged:

"I don't think the time limit need worry the copper producing country. There is a world shortage and even if more copper comes in than is needed in industry our stockpile is depleted and will have to be built up as a defense measure. We would like more than a year in order to induce foreign producers to come into the market."

Needed for Economy, Defense

Former Senator John A. Danaher (R-Conn), representing Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., told his former committee colleagues that all of the witnesses testifying today appeared before the house committee with the same arguments and the house group unanimously voted for a three-year suspension.

"Much as we regret it," Danaher said, "we must, in face of the world sistuation, be prepared to go to war if necessary in behalf of our principles. It would be a serious thing indeed if that became necessary at a time when domestic copper production cannot meet even domestic civilian needs, let alone the building of a stockpile of this strategic metal.

"This suspension, for two years at least, must be made both for our economy and defense. Copper is an essential in almost every item of our economy"

The 1947 production outside this country, he said, already is largely contracted for and a suspension of duties only until March 31, 1948, as suggested by the senate amendment, would give domestic importers too short a time to get going.

He warned of legislative delays should the senate amend the house bill—requiring that the bill return to the house for concurrence in the amendment and possible conferences between the house and senate—and urged this be avoided by passage of the Patterson bill unchanged.

"We cannot afford," Danaher insisted, "to play fast and loose with our economy, with an ingredient as vital as copper."

Chairman Millikin assured Danaher "that the fact we are sitting here in all-day session is indication that we want to help your industry. The only question remaining is how long the duty should be suspended."

Cuban Molasses Allocated

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The International Food Emergency Council today allocated 165,000,000 gallons of Cuban blackstrap molasses among nine countries. The biggest share, 73,100,000 gallons, will go to the United States. The United Kingdom is next with 72,400,000 gallons.

U.S. REVENUE EXPECTED TO TOP 41 BILLION

Balanced Budget Foreseen With Billion Applied On Debt

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Administration fiscal analysts foresaw today not only a balanced Federal budget this year but the possibility of a billion-dollar payment on the nation's $260,000,000,000 debt.

Federal revenues, they said, may top $41,000,000,000—almost $10,000,000,000 more than expected.

Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) immediately said the figures justify the Republican-backed bill, passed by the House yesterday and now pending in the Senate, to slash taxes by $3,840,000,000 this year.

"The figures show definitely," Martin said, "that we can balance the budget, pay on the debt and cut taxes."

Current Surplus 3 Billion

Treasury records disclosed today that the Government's current budget surplus for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, has gone above the $3,000,000,000 mark, highest point in the nation's history. Two reasons were assigned:

1. The Government, in less than nine months, has taken in more money than President Truman estimated originally, fifteen months ago, it would get for the full twelve-month period.

2. Government spending has been running below budget estimates.

The Treasury has collected from taxes, duties and surplus property sales $3,037,264,056 more than it has spent since last July 1, the beginning of the fiscal period.

Truman Revised Estimates

Mr. Truman's initial estimate in January, 1946, was that receipts for fiscal 1947 would be $31,500,000,000. That figure was surpassed Wednesday, when receipts for eight months and 27 days went to $31,770,954,000.

The President twice revised his estimates upward. His latest prediction of Treasury receipts this year, made in January, was $40,200,000,000. Now the analysts say the figure may be $1,000,000,000 higher.

When the year's business is closed June 30, they estimated, the budget will be balanced. And there is a possibility of a $1,000,000,000 surplus.

Tax Deductions Over 7 Billion

Income-tax deductions from wages and salaries alone have brought the Government $7,401,370,000 in less than nine months. Other income-tax payments by persons and corporations have yielded another $14,934,795,000.

Before the second World War the Treasury never got more than $2,640,000,000 from all income taxes in one year. The highest total Government receipts in any pre-war year were $8,269,000,000.

HOUSE GETS BELATED BILL

$1,751,894,500 Listed As Still Due For World War II

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Congress got a belated $1,751,894,500 bill today for World War II.

It was part of a $2,471,498,548 deficiency appropriation sent to the House floor by the Appropriations Committee for action Monday. The measure provides extra funds for various agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30.

With the bill went an additional reminder that the cost of the war did not stop with the shooting—a statement by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans administrator, that the cost of providing for 18,000,000 veterans of World Wars I and II will continue at a high rate unless Congress wants to curtail the services.

Cut Taken From Pension Fund

With it, also, was a caution from War Department experts that if the United States does not help prevent starvation in occupied countries, it had better remove its troops.

The Veterans Administration was allotted $1,451,894,500 of the bill's total, $551,020,000 below budget estimates. Almost the entire cut was taken from the pension fund and the fund for benefit payments under the GI Bill of Rights.

The committee said estimates of expenditures for these items were excessive and the amounts approved were more than adequate.

Didn't Ask For The Job

Bradley, obviously irked by intimations of committee members that the VA was not watching its overhead closely, declared during closed committee hearings:

"I did not ask for this job. I only took it because I was asked to do so and I am trying to do the best I can until I can be replaced, which I hope will be as soon as possible."

A second chunk of money directly attributable to the war was $300,000,000 for the Army's relief program in occupied areas. This was the amount requested by the President. It is to last until September or October, with additional funds expected to be supplied in the meantime.

NLRB Request Rejected

The committee rejected a National Labor Relations Board request for an additional $695,700, ordered a reduction of 181 in the number of Veterans Administration public relations employés.

The committee approved $35,000 for new furniture for House members and an additional stationery allowance of $300 for each representative.

Goes To White House

Meanwhile, the Senate needed less than a minute today to approve and send to the White House a $243,255,607 deficiency appropriation bill passed earlier this week by the House.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, explained that the funds were required by numerous Government agencies during the balance of the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, to meet pay increases voted by the last Congress.

The biggest share, $176,642,400, went to the Post Office Department but Congress also shared with a $3,977,711 for odd-lot legislative expenses.

Court Rules On Gem Taken From Goering

Chicago, March 28 (AP)—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan today ordered that a diamond encrusted locket and a German field marshal's baton, taken from the former summer home of Hermann Goering by an American Army officer be turned over to the War Department.

The articles, valued at $1,500 each, were seized by customs officials early this year after the locket was found in a Loop jewelry store. Warren H. Eckberg, Chicago, former Army lieutenant who said he sent the articles to his mother-in June, 1945, did not contest the forfeiture.

N. Y. BANKER IS SLATED AS envoy TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP) The White House announced today that President Truman will nominate Stanton Griffis, New York investment banker, to be ambassador to Poland succeeding Arthur Bliss Lane, resigned.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters the nomination probably will go to the senate Monday.

Griffis, 59, is a partner in Hemphill Noyes and Co., investment banking concern, chairman of the executive committee of Paramount Pictures, and chairman of the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

Lane's resignation is effective today. He returned to this country for consultations shortly after the disputed Polish elections and announced last week that he would not return.

TESTIFY FOR DURANT

Washington, March 28 (A. P.).—Three Army officers, including a major-general and a chaplain, testified at Col. Jack W. Durant's military trial today that Durant had a good reputation for honesty, integrity and ability. He is charged with stealing the $1,500,000 to $7,000,000 Hesse family jewels from a German castle formerly used as an Army rest camp.

Prior to their testimony, a War Department clerk, Miss Artie Burke, testified that she had protested "You can't do that," when Durant signed Maylon's name to papers approving Durant's separation from the Army in May, 1946.

She said that she thought this an "unusual event," but added that Durant's separation papers went through despite a message sent earlier from his former commander in Europe forbidding his release from the Army.

Draft System's Knell Sounded By Senate Action

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The Senate today completed legislative action on a bill liquidating the Selective Service System except for offices which will preserve draft records.

In sending the legislation to the White House, the Senate adopted these House amendments:

1. Selective service employment will be reduced from about 12,000 to 1,200 by November 1.

2. Records of draft boards in each state will be assembled at a state headquarters instead of being kept in each county as the Senate originally provided.

The measure calls for an end of the Selective Service System as soon as possible after next Monday, and in no event later than March 31, 1948. The authority to draft registrants ends Monday.

Schools To Get Partial Advance On GI Tuition

Washington, March 28 (AP)—The Veterans Administration said today well-established nonprofit colleges and universities will receive partial advance payments on veterans tuition fees.

The agency said that hereafter it will pay 75 per cent of the estimated tuition, book and supply costs for veterans studying under the GI bill as soon as a semester's registration is completed. It will pay the remaining costs at the semester's end or at the end of the period for refunding money for veterans who have withdrawn from school.

The Veterans Administration heretofore has deferred payments to colleges until the end of the refund period, usually six weeks or more after the semester begins. Schools complained of difficulty in meeting current expenses under the deferred payments.

Pride Nominated Head Of Navy Materiel Unit

Washington, March 28 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Rear Admiral Alfred M. Pride to be chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics for a four year term.

Now on duty in the Navy Department's materiel division here, Pride is an admiral who rose from the ranks. He enlisted in the reserve 30 years ago after graduating from engineering school at Tuft's College, Medford, Mass.

He commanded the U.S.S. Belleau Wood, a carrier, in many major fighting engagements in the Pacific during the war and commanded the Air Supporting Control Unit, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet, from April to October, 1945.

Yank, Reich Wife Face Room Fight

Hempstead, N.Y., March 28 (AP)—Convenience clashed with principles today as a domestic servant and her invalid mother prepared to fight eviction from their home to make room for a veteran and his German bride.

Mrs. Helen Rupeka said she wanted her son, Peter, and Erika Schaefer, the German girl he married in Frankfurt yesterday in the first officially approved marriage in the American zone of Germany, to move into her home when they return next month.

The rooms are now occupied by Mrs. Stella Sebeski, 28, and her invalid mother.

Viewing the matter as a question of principle, she asked: "What will happen if hundreds and hundreds marry German girls and bring them over here, where there isn't room to squeeze one in?"

But Mrs. Rupeka viewed it as a matter of principle, too, feeling it a mother's right to offer her home to her son.

Dr. Rhee to Return to Asia

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—Dr. Syngman Rhee, Korean independence leader who has been in the United States for three months in his country's cause, said tonight he will return to Asia April 1.

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SECOND LEAD AUSTIN
BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 28--(AP)--WARREN R. AUSTIN, AFTER A 10-
MINUTE PROCEDURAL WRANGLE SET OFF BY SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.
GROMYKO, TOLD THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S
PLANS TO HELP GREECE AND TURKEY ENVISAGED A POLICY OF USING AMERICAN
POWER TO BOLSTER THE UNITED NATIONS.
BEFORE AN OVERFLOW CROWD, THE AMERICAN DELEGATE MADE IT CLEAR
THAT THE UNITED STATES RESPECTS THE RIGHTS OF ALL NATIONS TO FOLLOW
THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THEY CHOOSE SO LONG AS THE CHOICE IS MADE
FREELY AND WITHOUT INTIMIDATION.
GROMYKO HELD UP THE SPEECH IN A BRISK EXCHANGE WITH COUNCIL CHAIRMAN
OSWALDO ARANHA OF BRAZIL OVER ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.
THE SOVIET DELEGATE DECLARED FIRMLY THAT AUSTIN'S SPEECH, WHICH
HAD BEEN HANDED TO GROMYKO AND OTHER DELEGATES LAST NIGHT, WAS A NEW
QUESTION BEFORE THE COUNCIL AND COULD NOT BE LINKED WITH THE OLD

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PROBLEM OF GREEK BORDER INCIDENTS.
GROMYKO WAS UNABLE TO MUSTER ANY SUPPORT AND ARANHA FINALLY TOLD AUSTIN TO BEGIN SPEAKING.

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AUSTIN THEN GOT TO THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM QUICKLY, INSISTING THAT THE PROPOSED $400,000,000 AID PROGRAM FOR GREECE AND TURKEY HAD A SPECIFIC AND DIRECT BEARING UPON THE CENTRAL OBJECTIVES OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY.

FOREIGN POLICY.
AT THE CLOSE OF AUSTIN'S SPEECH, GROMYKO SAID BRIEFLY THAT THIS WAS A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION AND HE WANTED TIME TO STUDY THE TEXT. HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD BE READY TO COMMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF AMERICAN POLICY AS OUTLINED BY AUSTIN AT THE COUNCIL'S NEXT MEETING.

THAT POLICY, AUSTIN SAID, IS "TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO ADVANCE THE BUILDING OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY" UNDER THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.
THUS, THE PROPOSED GREEK-TURKISH AID PROGRAM WOULD, IN FACT, HE ASSERTED, "BE A MOST ESSENTIAL ACT IN SUPPORT OF THIS POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS. AS THE PRESIDENT SAID: 'IN HELPING FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS TO MAINTAIN THEIR FREEDOM, THE UNITED STATES WILL BE GIVING EFFECT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.'"
AUSTIN DECLARED THAT AID TO THE TWO COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH EFFECTIVE ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE CASE OF THE NORTHERN GREEK FRONTIERS, WOULD "MATERIALLY ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

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"PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS COMPREHENDED MORE THAN GREECE AND TURKEY WHEN HE SPOKE OF CONDITIONS IN THE WORLD AFFECTING THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE INSECURITY OF THE WORLD," AUSTIN EXPLAINED. "HE DECLARED THE SITUATION IN GREECE AND TURKEY TO BE ONE OF THE FACTORS OF INSECURITY AND POINTED OUT THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS FOR RESTORATION OF STABILITY.
"THE UNITED STATES IS GIVING MOMENTUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY ITS PRESENT POLICY AND IT DESIRES AND WELCOMES CORRESPONDING INTEREST AND SUPPORT FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."
IN POINTING OUT THAT GREECE AND TURKEY PRESENT AN "EMERGENCY," AUSTIN SAID THAT "WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN SUCH BURDENS MAY BE CARRIED THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS."
"THEREFORE," HE ADDED, "IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TAKE AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN ALL THAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF STABILITY, TO DISCOURAGE AND PREVENT THREATS OF AGRESSION OF ANY KIND, OR THREATS TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF A FELLOW MEMBER, AND TO AFFORD OPPORTUNITY TO HER PEOPLE TO ENHANCE THEIR WELFARE AND DIGNITY."
DECLARING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS A "SPECIAL AND PRESSING INTEREST IN EFFECTIVE ACTION" BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE GREEK CASE NOW BEFORE THE COUNCIL, AUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT THE U.N. BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION REMAIN ON THE SPOT UNTIL THE ISSUE HAS BEEN SETTLED.
HE SAID THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT RECOMMEND THAT GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA AGREE ON A SYSTEM OF BORDER CONTROL REGULATIONS AND THAT A CONTINUING COMMISSION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL BE ESTABLISHED.
UNDER THIS PERMANENT COMMISSION NEUTRAL OBSERVERS COULD BE EMPLOYED TO KEEP CONSTANT WATCH AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF THE AGREED BORDER REGULATIONS, AUSTIN SAID.

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HE SAID THAT THE COMMISSION, UNDER THE CHARTER, COULD BE AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS AN AGENCY FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THOSE DISPUTES AMONG THE FOUR COUNTRIES ARISING FROM BORDER DIFFICULTIES.
"ACTION ALONG THESE LINES BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL, COMBINED WITH THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE BY THE UNITED STATES," AUSTIN ADDED, "WOULD ADVANCE THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD.
"NEITHER ACTION WOULD BE OF AS MCUH EFFECT IF TAKEN WITHOUT THE OTHER, FOR THESE ARE COMPLEMENTARY, NOT CONFLICTING PROPOSALS--ONE TO WATCH THE AREAS WHERE ACTUAL DISTURBANCES OCCUR, THE OTHER TO STRENGTHEN GREECE SUFFICIENTLY TO MAINTAIN INTERNAL ORDER, AND TO RESTORE TO HER PEOPLE HOPE AND CONFIDENCE IN THEIR FUTURE AS A FREE PEOPLE."
HE DECLARED THAT WITHOUT SUCH MEASURES, EACH SUPPLEMENTING THE OTHER, "THERE IS GRAVE DANGER THAT THE SITUATION WHICH IS NOW BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT DETERIORATE."
THE PRESENT COMMISSION WAS SENT INTO THE BALKANS AFTER GREECE COMPLAINED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT GUERRILLA BANDS FROM ACROSS HER NORTHERN BORDERS WERE INFILTRATING THE COUNTRY AND AIDING GREEK LEFTIST FORCES BATTLING GOVERNMENT TROOPS.
IN URGING THAT THE PRESENT COMMISSION KEEP REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SPOT UNTIL THE SECURITY COUNCIL DISPOSES OF THE GREEK CASE, AUSTIN WARNED THAT WITH GOOD WEATHER COMING ON IN GREECE "WE MAY EXPECT AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF GUERRILLA BANDS OPERATING IN THIS AREA."
"IN THIS SITUATION," HE SAID, "THE DANGER OF BORDER VIOLATIONS OBVIOUSLY IS INCREASED...THE PRESENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE SPOT WOULD ALSO INEVITABLY HAVE THE EFFECT OF STABILIZING THE SITUATION PENDING SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION."

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AUSTIN SAID THAT IT WAS PARTLY TO PREVENT A DETERIORATION OF THE GREEK SITUATION THAT THE U.S. TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN PROPOSING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BALKAN COMMISSION AND IS NOW CONSIDERING ITS RESPONSE TO THE GREEK REQUEST FOR ID.
HE ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES "DESIRES TO COLLABORATE IN PEACE AND EQUALITY WITH ALL NATIONS."
"IT DOES NOT DESIRE TO DOMINATE, INTIMIDATE OR THREATEN THE SECURITY OF ANY NATION, LARGE OR SMALL," AUSTIN DECLARED. "THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPORT COLLECTIVE SECURITY FOR ALL NATIONS--LARGE AS WELL AS SMALL."
HE THEN EXPLAINED THAT THE PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE CONTEMPLATED BY THE UNITED STATES IS OF "AN EMERGENCY AND TEMPORARY CHARACTER."
"THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS RELATED AGENCIES SHOULD ASSUME THE PRINCIPLA RESPONSIBILITY, WITHIN THEIR

CAPABILITIES, FOR THE LONG-RANGE TASKS OF ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GREECE," AUSTIN SAID.

UNDER THE LONG-RANGE POSSIBILITIES TO AID GREECE, AUSTIN SAID THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION HAD RECOMMENDED THAT GREECE APPLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR A LOAN OF AT LEAST $100,000,000 FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

HE EXPLAINED THAT ALTHOUGH THE BANK IS NOT YET READY TO BEGIN ITS LOAN PROGRAM, IT SOON WILL BE, BUT THAT GREECE HAS NOT YET APPEALED TO U.N. FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. HE SAID THE REASON FOR THIS MAY BE THAT GREECE IS NOW IN SUCH BAD FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION THAT SHE COULD NOT QUALIFY AS A GOOD CREDIT RISK FOR BANK LOANS.

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THE FAO ALSO SUGGESTED, AUSTIN SAID, THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT REQUEST THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO ARRANGE FOR A CONTINUING UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COMMISSION TO GREECE IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM.

"THESE, HOWEVER, ARE LONG-RANGE PROGRAMS," AUSTIN SAID. "THEY CANNOT MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY. IT IS BY COMBINING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION OF BOTH IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE CHARACTER AND AIMED BOTH AT THE SECURITY AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

AUSTIN REFERRED ONLY BRIEFLY TO THE SITUATION IN TURKEY, RECALLING THAT THAT COUNTRY HAD "ASKED THE UNITED STATES FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING THE MONTHS PRECEDING THE NOTIFICATION BY GREAT BRITAIN THAT SHE WOULD BE FORCED TO DISCONTINUE HER ECONOMIC AND ADVISORY ASSISTANCE ON MARCH 31."

HE OBSERVED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD "PROVIDED TURKEY WITH $95,000,000 IN LEND-LEASE ASSISTANCE DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR, BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO ACT UPON HER RECENT REQUESTS."

HE TOLD MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD IMMEDIATELY REGISTER WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR PUBLICATION BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL, COPIES OF AGREEMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE AID PROGRAM WHICH MAY BE ENTERED INTO BETWEEN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES OR BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

(NO PICKUP)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:15 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME FRIDAY, MARCH 28)

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U.N.-ECONOMIC

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 28-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TODAY GAVE ITS FINAL APPROVAL TO THE CREATION OF MACHINERY TO AID IN THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS OF EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST.

THIS ACTION, GENERALLY CONCEDED TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL, PROVIDES FOR TWO COMMISSIONS, ONE TO WORK EXCLUSIVELY IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST.

SOME DELEGATES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THESE TWO BODIES, WHILE PLANNED PRIMARILY AS RECONSTRUCTION AGENCIES, WOULD EVENTUALLY BECOME PERMANENT COMMISSIONS ENGAGED IN LONG-RANGE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

A SHADOW WAS CAST OVER THE COUNCIL'S ACHIEVEMENT BY RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO APPROVE EITHER OF THE COMMISSIONS ON THE FINAL VOTE.

SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER P.MOROZOV HAD SOUGHT IN VAIN TO PUSH THROUGH NINE AMENDMENTS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE WOULD HAVE EXCLUDED ALL NON-MEMBERS OF THE U.N., INCLUDING GERMANY, FROM THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION.

AFTER FAILING TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION, THE SOVIET DELEGATE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WANTED TO BE RECORDED AS ABSTAINING. RUSSIA ALSO ABSTAINED ON THE COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST. SOME DELEGATES, AWARE THAT RUSSIA ALREADY HAD REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN MOST OF THE U.N. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, FEARED THE SOVIET ABSTENTION MIGHT FORESHADOW RUSSIAN NON-PARTICIPATION.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION WILL CONSIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION WILL INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, CHINA, FRANCE, INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS, THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, SIAM, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

BOTH BODIES WILL MEET AS SOON AS SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE CAN MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS. THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION WILL ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS AT GENEVA AND THE FAR EASTERN BODY AT SHANGHAI.

OTHER MEASURES APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AS IT DROVE TOWARD ADJOURNMENT, NOW SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW, INCLUDED:

FINAL APPROVAL OF A SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND A SUBCOMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES. RUSSIA ABSTAINED ON THIS ACTION BECAUSE SHE OBJECTED TO THE PROVISION UNDER WHICH MEMBERS ARE CHOSEN AS INDIVIDUAL EXPERTS RATHER THAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

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U.N.-ARMS (SEPARATE) (200)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 28-(AP)-CHINA TODAY LAID BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS A WORKING PLAN CALLING FOR SIMULTANEOUS ACTION ON WORLD ARMS REDUCTION AND CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS.

CHINESE DELEGATE DR.QUO TAI-CHI, OPENING DEBATE ON THE ARMS REDUCTION QUESTION, PROPOSED SPECIFICALLY THAT THE COMMISSION SET UP IMMEDIATELY TWO MAJOR COMMITTEES, ONE TO WORK EXCLUSIVELY ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND THE OTHER ON SAFEGUARDS.

THIS WAS THE FIRST SUGGESTED PLAN OF WORK TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE 11-NATION COMMISSION SINCE IT BEGAN WORK LAST WEEK.

DR. QUO EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT BY MAY 13, THE DEADLINE FOR THE COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED "AT LEAST IN PRINCIPLE" BOTH ON SUBSTANTIAL SLASHES IN ARMAMENTS AND ON THE "BASIC MECHANISM" OF A SYSTEM OF SAFEGUARDS.

MEANWHILE, COL. W.R. HODGSON, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO PARIS, TOOK OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE ARMS COMMISSION.

HODGSON REPLACED PAUL HASLUCK, DEPUTY AND ACTING DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHOSE RESIGNATION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY BY DR. H.V. EVATT, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. NO REASON WAS GIVEN BY EVATT.

DR.EVATT RETAINS THE POST OF CHIEF DELEGATE HERE BUT HAS BEEN ABSENT SINCE LAST SUMMER.

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MAR 1947 30.24-8821

U.N.--ATOMIC (300)
BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 28-(AP)-A LONG CHECK-LIST OF PROBLEMS THAT MUST BE COVERED IN CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR ATOMIC CONTROL, SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, CIRCULATED INFORMALLY TODAY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE SUBJECT "JUST WHAT IS AN AUTHORITY?" IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED, SEVERAL DELEGATES ACKNOWLEDGED. THE COMMISSION, THROUGH ITS WORKING COMMITTEE, IS EXPECTED TO TACKLE THE WHOLE QUESTION AS SOON AS IT MAKES A DECISION ON A RUSSIAN DEMAND THAT IT TAKE UP SPECIFIC SOVIET PROPOSALS IMMEDIATELY.

A COMPROMISE INTENDED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF ANDREI A. GROMYKO, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN AND SOVIET DELEGATE, MAY BE INTRODUCED AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON MONDAY (3 P.M. E.S.T.). DELEGATES SERIOUSLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM HAVE BEEN WORKING OVER-TIME TRYING TO SOLVE IT.

GROMYKO TOLD THE COMMITTEE LAST TUESDAY THAT RUSSIA WANTED HER ATOMIC PROPOSALS CONSIDERED POINT BY POINT. THEY WERE OFFERED AS AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION, WHICH WAS BASED ON THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROLS.

SEVERAL DELEGATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, OBJECTED, SAYING THEY DESIRED TO TAKE UP THE PROBLEM AS A WHOLE. FREDERICK H. OSBORN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD HAVE THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION BEGIN WORK ON THE "DETAILED POWERS, CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AGENCY."

THE DELEGATES NOW ARE TRYING TO RECONCILE THIS DIFFERENCE ON PROCEDURE. ONCE THAT IS OVER, SOME DELEGATES SAID THEY EXPECTED THAT THE CONTROL AGENCY SUBJECT WOULD COME UP.

THE UNITED STATES IDEAS ON THIS SUBJECT WERE REPRESENTED AS DEALING WITH EVERY PHASE FROM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MINES AND ORES, ON UP TO THE CRITICAL QUESTION OF HOW THE EXPENSES OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION MAY BE DISTRIBUTED AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT ENFORCING ITS DECISION.

THE FIRST PART OF THE CHECK-LIST, IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY, DEALS WITH THE OPERATING AND DEVELOPMENT TASKS OF THE AGENCY. THEN, IT WAS SAID, THE LIST TAKES UP THE RELATION OF ANY CONTROL AGENCY TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANS AND TO THE MEMBER STATES.

M741AES

MAR 1947

ADD-MOSCOW-(NITE-MOLOTOV BLOCKS ACTION)-
AS YYY FUTURE

MAR 1947

IT WAS FINALLY AGREED THAT THE DEPUTIES ON AUSTRIA SHOULD MAKE A FINAL REPORT TOMORROW EXCEPT ON DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS UPON WHICH THEY SHOULD CONTINUE TO WORK IN AN EFFORT TO REACH SOME KIND OF AGREEMENT.

THE DEPUTIES ON GERMANY WERE HANDED THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING WHETHER A FUTURE CONFERENCE ON A GERMAN PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF THE BIG FOUR AND CHINA AND ALL THE STATES WHICH ACTUALLY FOUGHT GERMANY, OR ALL THE STATES THAT WERE AT WAR WITH THE NAZIS BUT MAY NOT HAVE PUT FORCES INTO THE FIELD.

MARSHALL WANTS ALL THE NATIONS THERE, IN OPPOSITION TO MOLOTOV'S STAND.

THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR DECLARED THAT IRAN WOULD ASK $955,000,000 REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY FOR ALLEGED DAMAGE SUFFERED DURING THE WAR.

HE CITED "SECRET DOCUMENTS" IN SUPPORT OF IRAN'S CLAIM FOR TAKING PART IN PEACE CONFERENCE. HE LISTED IRAN'S "LOSSES" AS: $502,000,000 IN DEPRECIATION AND DAMAGE TO RAILROADS; $136,000,000 FOR LOSSES TO IRAN'S NATIONAL BANK IN ISSUING CURRENCY TO THE ALLIES; $159,000,000 IN LOSSES IN EQUIPMENT AND DAMAGE TO THE IRANIAN ARMY; $125,000,000 IN MONEY OWED IRAN BY GERMANY; $1,000,000 FOR "ASSORTED" DAMAGE.

THE DEPUTIES ON THE AUSTRIAN TREATY REACHED AGREEMENT ON FIVE RELATIVELY MINOR POINTS AND DECIDED THEY COULD NOT REACH AGREEMENT ON FOUR OTHERS.

MAR 1947

THEY RECEIVED A REPORT FROM A COMMITTEE SHOWING FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT THAT THE QUESTION OF AUSTRIAN DISPLACED PERSONS SHOULD BE SOLVED IF POSSIBLE BY REMOVING MORE THAN 400,000 PERSONS TO GERMANY PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE AUSTRIAN PACT.

VS455PES

THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ALSO WAS SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE TODAY A REPORT FROM A COORDINATING COMMITTEE WHICH GOT ITSELF THOROUGHLY TANGLED IN THE PROCESS OF TRYING TO LIST THE AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS THUS FAR IN THE BIG FOUR DISCUSSIONS OF GERMAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

CONSIDERATION OF THIS REPORT MIGHT SWING THE COUNCIL BACK INTO DISCUSSION OF THE MOST VITAL TASK FACING IT HERE--WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE PRESENT STATE OF ECONOMIC DISORDER IN GERMANY. JRS

HERVE ALPHAND, THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE, OFFERED A PLAN LAST NIGHT WHICH WOULD HALT THE FORCED EMIGRATION OF A MILLION TO A MILLION AND A HALF GERMANS FROM POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA TO THEIR HOMELAND.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY PROMPTLY OPPOSED IT, BUT GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, FOR BRITAIN, PROMISED TO CONSIDER IT.

ALPHAND SAID THE FRENCH FEEL THE RETURN OF THAT MANY GERMANS WOULD INCREASE THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL, BUT VISHINSKY COUNTERED WITH A DECLARATION THAT THOSE GERMANS HAVE TO HAVE SOMEWHERE TO LIVE AND THAT ANYWAY THE HOPED-FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY SHOULD BE THE BEST GUARANTEE AGAINST A WARLIKE GERMANY.

TODAY'S FOUR-HOUR SESSION OPENED WITH THE ISSUE OF DEFINING GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. THE ARGUMENT WAS OVER THE FRENCH COMPROMISE PROPOSAL THAT SUCH ASSETS BE DEFINED TO EXCLUDE PROPERTY TAKEN OVER BY THE GERMANS IN AUSTRIA UNDER FORCE OR DURESS, AND MOLOTOV'S COUNTER-PROPOSAL THAT PROPERTY BE EXCLUDED WHICH WAS TAKEN BY "DIRECT FORCIBLE ACTION" OR "WITHOUT COMPENSATION."

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN OPPOSED MOLOTOV'S DEFINITION AND WAS SUPPORTED BY MARSHALL.

MOLOTOV ASSERTED FLATLY THAT THE MINISTERS MUST EITHER ACCEPT HIS PROPOSITION OR DROP DISCUSSION OF THE ENTIRE SUBJECT UNTIL THE AUSTRIAN TREATY COMES BEFORE THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WOULD BE VIRTUALLY AT THE SESSION'S END.

THE FIRST BREAK ON THE AUSTRIAN NEGOTIATIONS CAME LAST NIGHT WHEN FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT SUBMITTED A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL FOR DEFINING THE PHRASE--GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. HIS PROPOSAL ROUGHLY PARALLELED BRITISH AND AMERICAN VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT AND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV PROMPTLY CAME UP WITH A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

MOLOTOV'S SUGGESTION, WHILE UNACCEPTABLE TO THE OTHER THREE POWERS, CONSTITUTED A RETREAT FROM HIS PREVIOUS REFUSAL TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT AND THE HOPE IN WESTERN POWER DELEGATIONS WAS THAT NOW HE MIGHT AGREE TO MODIFICATIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT ACCEPTABLE.

THE SITUATION, ESSENTIALLY, IS THIS:

THE ALLIES ALL AGREED TO TAKE UP GERMAN ASSETS OUTSIDE GERMANY AS PART OF THEIR WAR REPARATIONS.

THE RUSSIANS WERE GIVEN EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO SUCH ASSETS IN THE EASTERN ZONE OF AUSTRIA.

MAR 1947

ADD - MOSCOW - (DAY - MARSHALL PLAN) - XXX TREATY.

A14

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS MAINTAIN THAT THE RUSSIANS TOOK PROPERTY WHICH WAS NOT TRULY GERMAN PROPERTY BUT ACTUALLY AUSTRIAN PROPERTY STOLEN BY THE GERMANS AFTER THE ANSCHLUSS OF 1938.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS CONTEND THAT THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE DEFINED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO PREVENT THE INDUSTRIAL STRIPPING OF AUSTRIA.

BIDAULT'S SUGGESTION WAS THAT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS PREPARE A "DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS EXCLUDING ALL PROPERTY TAKEN BY FORCE OR DURESS AND IN GENERAL UNDULY TAKEN BY THE GERMANS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OR AUSTRIA FOR RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL AND RACIAL REASONS."

MOLOTOV'S COUNTER-PROPOSAL WAS THAT THE DEPUTIES "PREPARE A DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS EXCLUDING PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE GERMANS BY DIRECT FORCE, OR AS A MEASURE OF ARYANIZATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION FROM THE UNITED NATIONS OR AUSTRIANS."

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL THOUGHT THAT WAS TOO VAGUE.

MAR 1947

MK325AES

FIRST LEAD UNDATED RUSSIAN-AMERICAN (230)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SECRETARY MARSHALL PROPOSED IN MOSCOW TONIGHT A DRASTIC STREAMLINING OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' WORK ON CURRENT GERMAN PROBLEMS WITH APRIL 2 AS A TARGET DATE FOR THE CLEANUP, "WIND AND WEATHER PERMITTING." THE MINISTERS MAY MAKE THE DECISION TOMORROW.

TENSION OVER RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WAS REFLECTED IN BOTH MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON.

GEORGE H.EARLE, FORMER DIPLOMAT AND GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, TESTIFIED BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE THAT IF THE UNITED STATES DID NOT HAVE THE ATOM BOMB, "RUSSIAN ARMIES WOULD HAVE FANNED OUT ALL OVER EUROPE AND OVER MOST OF ASIA."

REP. JUDD (R-MINN) SUGGESTED AT ANOTHER HEARING THAT UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS BE INVITED TO OBSERVE THE OPERATION OF AMERICAN AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY, COMMENTING THAT THIS WOULD HELP ELIMINATE CRITICISM THAT "IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS" MOTIVATED THE PLAN.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, V.M.MOLOTOV, ATTACKED TURKEY BEFORE THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL, SAYING SHE SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY BECAUSE SHE HELPED THE GERMANS DURING THE FIGHTING AND DECLARED WAR ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE FALL OF THE THIRD REICH. THIS IS A SOVIET CHARGE WHICH THE TURKS PREVIOUSLY HAVE DENIED.

MARSHALL'S STREAMLINING PLAN WOULD SHUNT TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE CURRENT GERMAN PROBLEMS ASIDE FROM THREE MAIN POINTS:

TREATMENT OF GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT;

LEVEL-OF-INDUSTRY AND REPARATIONS; AND

THE FORM AND SCOPE OF THE GERMAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WHILE THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS REMAINED BOGGED DOWN BY DISAGREEMENTS IN MOSCOW, GREECE HELD THE SPOTLIGHT IN LONDON, WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MCNEIL TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON THAT "INTERNATIONAL ACTION OF SOME KIND" WAS NEEDED TO AVOID TROUBLE ON GREECE'S BORDER WITH BULGARIA. HE SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOPED THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION NOW INVESTIGATING GREECE'S TROUBLES "WOULD MAKE SOME RECOMMENDATION TOWARD THAT END."

MAR 1947

IN WASHINGTON, CONGRESSIONAL CRITICS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AID PROGRAM FOR GREECE CENTERED FIRE ON TURKEY'S SHARE OF THE PROPOSED $400,000,000 LOAN IN AN EFFORT TO SLASH IF NOT ELIMINATE IT.

AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., WARREN R.AUSTIN, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS EXPECTED TO SAY IN A SPEECH THIS AFTERNOON TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE PRESIDENT'S AID PROGRAM FOR GREECE AND TURKEY ULTIMATELY WOULD STRENGTHEN THE U.N.

PAUL PORTER, SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY TO GREECE, TOLD THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON THAT THE PROPOSED AID TO GREECE SHOULD BE STRONG ENOUGH TO "DEMONSTRATE TO THE WORLD THAT THE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF DEMOCRACY ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF ANY OTHER SYSTEM."

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES CONTINUED.

GOV. KIM SIGLER OF MICHIGAN TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE THAT THREE HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION (CIO) WERE "CAPTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES." HE SAID THE OFFICIALS WERE FORMER PRESIDENT R.J.THOMAS, NOW THE UNION'S VICE PRESIDENT; GEORGE ADDES, UNION SECRETARY-TREASURER, AND RICHARD P.LEONARD, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE FORD DEPARTMENT, AND HE ADDED THAT "THEY FOLLOW THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINES IN UNION ACTIVITIES."

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CHAIRMAN REP. J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ) SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF SPREADING COMMUNISM IN HOLLYWOOD.

IN MOSCOW, FOREIGN DELEGATES TO THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE WERE BEGINNING TO USE SUCH WORDS AS "MONTONOUS" AND "BORING" TO DESCRIBE THE SESSIONS. THE RUSSIANS WERE SET FOR A BARGAINING DRIVE TO GET REPARATIONS FOR CURRENT PRODUCTION, AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS STILL WERE AT ODDS ON THE KEY ISSUE OF THE AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT, THE DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA.

GH1140AES

MAR 1947

MAR 1947

30.24-8823

MINISTERS SEPARATE

MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' COORDINATING COMMITTEE'S HITHERTO SECRET FINDINGS ON THE DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE MINISTERS REVEALED TONIGHT THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS SET A PRICE FOR AGREEING TO THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY--AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE THAT RUSSIA WILL RECEIVE REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION.

REPARATIONS HAVE DEADLOCKED THE ENTIRE GERMAN QUESTION AND A KEY MUST BE FOUND BEFORE A SETTLEMENT CAN BE REACHED ON OTHER PROBLEMS. THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OPPOSE THE DELIVERY OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION.

THE FRENCH DECLARED THAT BEFORE AGREEING TO REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION THEY MUST BE CERTAIN THERE IS ENOUGH COAL TO PROVIDE FOR THESE REPARATIONS AND, FURTHERMORE, THEY WILL NOT AGREE TO ECONOMIC UNITY UNTIL THE BRITISH ARE COMMITTED TO DELIVER CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF COAL FROM THE RUHR TO FRANCE.

THE BRITISH REFUSED TO BE COMMITTED TO ANY DEFINITE COAL DELIVERIES UNTIL GERMAN PRODUCTION IS RAISED AND INTERNAL GERMAN NEEDS ARE MET.

JS729PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 28-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH-SOVIET TRADE WAS AMONG THE TOPICS WHICH PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN DISCUSSED MONDAY NIGHT.

THIS SOURCE SAID THERE WAS NO TRUTH TO A REPORT THAT STALIN HAD OFFERED BEVIN ECONOMIC AID FOR BRITAIN.

THE INFORMANT SAID IT WAS FELT SOME PROGRESS WAS INDICATED IN THE DISCUSSION ON TRADE.

GH216PES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-MINISTER OF STATE HECTOR MCNEIL SAID TODAY THAT "INTERNATIONAL ACTION OF SOME KIND" WAS NEEDED TO AVOID TROUBLE ON GREECE'S BORDER WITH ALBANIA. BULGARIA

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FERVENTLY HOPE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION (NOW INVESTIGATING BORDER TROUBLES) WILL MAKE SOME RECOMMENDATION TOWARD THAT END," MCNEIL SAID IN HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON A BILL TO IMPLEMENT PEACE TREATIES WITH THE SATELLITE STATES.

THE HOUSE APPROVED THE BILL IN PRINCIPLE WITHOUT A VOTE AFTER A DEBATE WHICH CROSSED PARTY LINES AND SHOWED WIDESPREAD DISAPPROVAL OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS IN NEARLY EVERY TREATY.

MCNEIL, REPLYING TO CHARGES THAT ITALIAN REPARATIONS WOULD BE EXCESSIVE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT "SOUGHT AT EVERY STAGE TO MODIFY REPARATIONS" BUT "FELT THEY HAD BETTER PROCEED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TOWARD THE MOST SATISFACTORY TREATY THEY COULD GET."

REPLYING TO HEATED LABORITE STATEMENTS THAT BRITAIN SHOULD NOT HAVE WAIVED HER OWN REPARATIONS CLAIMS ON ITALY, THE MINISTER DECLARED THAT:

"FOR VARIOUS REASONS--FOR SECURITY REASONS--WE MUST SECURE THE RESTORATION OF SOUND ECONOMIES AND THEN WE COULD SEEK TO DO THOSE THINGS WHICH FROM NECESSITY WILL ARISE.

"I THINK SOME OF THE REPARATIONS CLAUSES WILL PROVE PRETTY EMPTY SATISFACTION TO SOME OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED."

EW1102AES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REJECTED TODAY A PROPOSAL IN PARLIAMENT TO SET UP A GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AGENCY AS "A PART OF OUR DAILY NEWS SERVICE."

"IT CAN NOT BE STRESSED TOO MUCH," DECLARED GLENVILL HALL, FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, "THAT PROPAGANDA IS NOT THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT."

HALL WAS REPLYING TO LABORITE H.BOARDMAN IN A DEBATE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESS AND GOVERNMENT. BOARDMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HIRE THE NATION'S BEST JOURNALISTS, REPARE WELL-WRITTEN RELEASES, THEN "INVITE THE PRESS TO PRINT WHAT HAD BEEN WRITTEN BY THOSE JOURNALISTS."

"THE GOVERNMENT'S JOB IS NOT, IN MY VIEW, TO USE THE MACHINE AT ITS DISPOSAL TO PUT OVER ITS OWN MERELY PARTY POINT OF VIEW," HALL DECLARED. "IT SHOULD USE ALL THE FACILITIES IT HAS TO GET TO THE PUBLIC THE FACTS OF ANY GIVEN SITUATION SO THAT THE PUBLIC CAN BE FULLY INFORMED AND THEIR MORALE KEPT AT THE HIGHEST PITCH."

INDEPENDENT WILSON HARRIS, OPPOSING BOARDMAN'S CALL FOR A GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AGENCY, INSISTED UPON FREE ACCESS TO THE NEWS.

"THE GOVERNMENT MUST GIVE THE PRESS ALL THE NEWS WHICH IT CAN DISCLOSE CONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST," HE SAID, "BUT IT MUST BE PLAIN, UNVARNISHED NEWS. THE PRESS MUST HAVE THE NAKED FACTS."

DY523PES

MAR 1947

LONDON, MARCH 28-(AP)-A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF BRITAIN'S INLAND REVENUE VERIFIED TODAY AN IMPRESSION ALREADY EVIDENT TO THE WEALTHY HERE-- BIG INCOMES AREN'T SO BIG AS THEY USED TO BE.

ONLY FIFTY PERSONS, THE COMMISSIONERS REPORTED, ENJOYED AN INCOME OF MORE THAN £100,000 ($400,000) IN 1945. THIS SELECT GROUP OF TAX PAYERS HAS BEEN DECLINING SINCE 1942, WHEN THERE WERE 75.

AN UNMARRIED PERSON EARNING £100,000 ($400,000) IS TAXED £94,175 ($376,700). FOR EVERY DOLLAR HE EARNS HE MAY KEEP ABOUT 9 1/2 CENTS FOR HIMSELF.

JT1050AES

MAR 1947

PARIS, MARCH 28-(AP)-FISTS FLEW AGAIN IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY AND THE INCIDENT LED TO A CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

THE PARTICIPANTS WERE GASTON DEFERRE, SOCIALIST AND FORMER INFORMATION MINISTER, AND PAUL BASTID, RADICAL SOCIALIST AND POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER L'AURORE.

DURING DEBATE ON LEGISLATION GOVERNING NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION, DEFERRE TOOK EXCEPTION TO AN ARTICLE IN BASTID'S NEWSPAPER AND SLAPPED THE EDITOR.

DEFERRE DECLARED AFTERWARDS, "I TOLD BASTID I WAS AT HIS DISPOSITION ON THE FIELD. BASTID REPLIED THAT HE WAS NOT AT MY DISPOSITION. HE DOES NOT WANT TO FIGHT."

JS928PES

MAR 1947

VERSAILLES, FRANCE--FIRST ADD DE LABORDE (A22) X X X NAVAL VESSELS.

THE TRIAL OF THE 69-YEAR-OLB ADMIRAL WAS THE SEVENTH TO BE HEARD BY THE SPECIAL COURT.

THE BALD-HEADED, MUSTACHIOED FIVE STAR ADMIRAL ARGUED THAT DISCIPLINE AND DUTY TO HIS LEGAL GOVERNMENT GUIDED HIS ACTIONS, AND CITED HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE ESCAPE OF THE FRENCH FLEET FROM THE GERMANS FROM BREST IN JUNE, 1940.

THE PROSECUTION CONTENDED THAT DE LABORDE WAS WIDELY KNOWN AS A HATER OF THE BRITISH AND THAT HE FAILED TO RECOGNIZE HIS OBLIGATIONS TO NATIONAL HONOR. HE ALSO WAS ACCUSED OF MAINTAINING NUMEROUS CONTACTS WITH GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION YEARS AND OF SPONSORING AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO ENROLL 20,000 FRENCHMEN IN THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FREE FRENCH FORCES, THEN CONCENTRATED AT FREETOWN, FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

NINETEEN VESSELS OF THE FRENCH HIGH SEAS FLEET, INCLUDING THE MODERN BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG AND FIVE CRUISERS, AMLOTHER NA

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NINETEEN VESSELS OF THE FRENCH HIGH SEAS FLEET, INCLUDING THE MODERN BATTLESHIP STRASBOURG AND FIVE CRUISERS, AND 135 OTHER NAVAL VESSELS WERE SCUTTLED AT TOULON ON NOV. 27, 1942, AS GERMAN FORCES APPROACHED THE PORT. SIX NAVAL PERSONNEL DIED AND 27 WERE WOUNDED IN THE OPERATION.

DE LABORDE, WHO HAD HIS FLAG ABOARD THE STRASBOURG, SAID HE HAD WRITTEN ORDERS FROM VICHY TO DESTROY THE FLEET RATHER THAN ALLOW IT TO FALL INTO FOREIGN HANDS.

HIS EXECUTION, UNDER FRENCH LAW, WOULD BE BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

JS733PES

WITH DUESSELDORF

ESSEN, MARCH 28-(AP)-HUNGER MARCHES AND STRIKES IN THE RUHR IN THE LAST TWO DAYS, IN WHICH IT IS UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED 500,000 PERSONS TOOK PART, WERE INTERPRETED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS TODAY AS AN OUTBURST OF PENT-UP FEELING AMONG GERMANS OVER FOOD SHORTAGES AND GENERAL HARD LIVING CONDITIONS.

"THESE STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS APPEAR TO SPRING FROM THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. THEY WANT TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR PLIGHT IN THE HOPE THAT SOMETHING MORE WILL BE DONE BY THE OCCUPYING POWERS," SAID ONE BRITISH OFFICIAL.

HE SAID MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTIES, AS WELL AS COMMUNISTS, PARTICIPATED IN VARIOUS STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH BEGAN AT COLOGNE, AACHEN AND OTHER PLACES YESTERDAY AND REACHED A PEAK IN OTHER PARTS OF THE RUHR TODAY.

SOME OFFICIALS INSISTED THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE COMMUNIST-INSPIRED EITHER TO IMPRESS THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH FOR THE APRIL 20 STATE ELECTIONS IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

BUT OTHER OFFICIALS EXPRESSED DOUBT AND POINTED OUT THAT DEMONSTRATORS AT HAGEN DEMANDED THAT SURPLUS FROM GERMANY'S CURRENT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BE EXPORTED TO PAY FOR MORE FOOD. THEY SAID THIS WAS A VIEW AT VARIANCE WITH THE MOSCOW DEMAND FOR REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. IF

MAR 1947

THE BRITISH RENEWED THEIR OFFER A WEEK AGO AND WARNED THE GERMANS THEY WOULD BE CRITICIZED SEVERELY IF THEY REJECTED THE PLAN AGAIN. LATE TODAY BRITISH AND GERMAN OFFICIALS WERE BUSY WORKING OUT DETAILS FOR USING HUNDREDS OF ARMY VEHICLES TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD.

THE BRITISH OFFICER SAID INVESTIGATIONS WERE BEING MADE INTO THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF GRAIN IN TRANSIT FROM NORTHERN PORTS TO THE RUHR.

"ACCORDING TO GERMAN FIGURES 5,000 TO 6,000 TONS OF GRAIN DAILY ARE BEING DISPATCHED FROM BREMEN AND HAMBURG TO THE RUHR, BUT ONLY 4,000 TO 5,000 ARE ARRIVING," HE SAID.

"I CANNOT CHECK THOSE FIGURES AS THE WHOLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IS NOW IN GERMAN HANDS, BUT IF THOSE FIGURES ARE CORRECT 30,000 TONS MONTHLY ARE DISAPPEARING. IT'S INCREDIBLE."

GH255PES

MAR 1947

ADD--DUESSELDORF--(NITE-) XXX RHINELAND

BERLIN, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS HAVE AGREED TO EXPAND THEIR JOINT INVESTIGATION OF LIQUIDATION OF THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL IN ALL OCCUPATION ZONES TO INCLUDE "PRACTICALLY ANY FACTORY THAT ANYONE WANTS TO INSPECT," AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE SAID TODAY.

WHEN THE FIRST OF THE FOUR-POWER INSPECTION TOURS WAS CONDUCTED IN JANUARY, THE TEAMS VISITED ONLY FACTORIES ON LISTS PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE FOUR ZONE COMMANDERS.

FOR THE NEXT TRIP, EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN APRIL, EACH POWER HAS SUBMITTED A LONG SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PLANTS IT WANTS INSPECTED IN OTHER ZONES. THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY REFUSED THE REQUEST OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO VISIT CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL CITIES ON A CONDUCTED TOUR OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

JS1104PES

A107

BERLIN, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMANDATURA ADVISED THE BERLIN CITY COUNCIL TODAY THAT IT WAS "OUT OF ORDER" IN DRAFTING A LETTER TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL PROTESTING AGAINST FURTHER DISMANTLING OF BERLIN INDUSTRIES FOR REPARATIONS. THE COMMANDATURA ADVISED THE CITY COUNCIL THAT IT WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO APPEAL BEYOND THE COMMANDATURA.

JS1106PES

MAR 1947

DACHAU, GERMANY, MARCH 28-(AP)-A FORMER NAZI OFFICIAL WHO ADMITTED "I PERSONALLY NEVER CONCERNED MYSELF WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTION" GOVERNING TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO BE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF AN UNARMED AMERICAN FLIER CAPTURED IN MARCH, 1945.

THE NAZI, CHRISTIAN MENRATH, SAID HE WAS ORDERED BY A MAJOR IN THE VOLKSSTURM OR "PEOPLE'S ARMY" TO SHOOT THE FLIER.

HIS ACCOMPLICE, OTTO KNOPP, A NAZI SINCE 1933, ALSO WAS GIVEN THE DEATH PENALTY BY THE AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT.

THE PROSECUTOR WAS CAPT. E.LLOYD MEYER OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

JK927AES

MAR 1947

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30.24-8825

HE SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT SOME FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DECREE WOULD BE MADE ON APRIL 1, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT WILL OBSERVE THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCO'S CIVIL WAR VICTORY AND ASSUMPTION OF COMPLETE POWER. ADD-MADRID-XYX NATURE.

THE DAY IS TO BE OBSERVED AS A COMPLETE HOLIDAY, WITH A PARADE OF ARMED FORCES BEFORE FRANCO. WORKMEN NOW ARE PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE REVIEWING STAND, CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AND DESIGNED TO GIVE FRANCO A MAXIMUM PROTECTION.

JS839PES

MAR 1947

BELGRADE, MARCH 28-(AP)-A SEVEN-MAN YUGOSLAV DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE BY TRAIN TODAY FOR MOSCOW TO JOIN VLADIMIR POPOVIC, YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE THERE FOR THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

VICE-PREMIER EDVARD KARDELJ HEADS THE DELEGATION, WHICH INCLUDES FOREIGN MINISTER STANOJE SIMIC.

GH1107AES

BELGRADE, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE FIRST OFFICIAL ADMISSION THAT THERE STILL IS CONSIDERABLE ACTION BETWEEN YUGOSLAV PARTISANS AND THE CHETNIKS CAME TODAY WHEN IN PARLIAMENT ALEXANDER RANKOVICH, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND CHIEF OF THE SECRET POLICE, SAID THAT IN THE LAST YEAR 3,467 "RENEGADES" HAD BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED.

HE SAID THAT THERE STILL WERE 1,778 KNOWN OUTLAWS IN THE WOODS AND MOUNTAINS WHO HAVE NOT REGISTERED WITH AUTHORITIES.

JS1105PES

MAR

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE INTERALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD APPROVED ALLOCATION OF EQUIPMENT FROM 24 GERMAN PLANTS VALUED AT ABOUT 18,000,000 REICHSMARKS (ABOUT $7,200,000).

THESE PLANTS, SAID THE AGENCY'S COMMUNIQUE, INCLUDED 16 MANUFACTURING ARMAMENTS AND AIRCRAFT, THREE MANUFACTURING CHEMICALS AND ONE EACH MANUFACTURING ALUMINUM FOIL, LIGHT ALLOYS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, AND A MACHINE TOO DEPOT. ONLY MACHINERY USABLE IN PEACETIME INDUSTRIES WAS ALLOCATED FROM THE ARMS AND AIRCRAFT PLANTS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

THIRTEEN NATIONS WERE LISTED AS SHARING THE ALLOCATIONS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ALUMINUM FOIL PLANT WAS ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED STATES BUT THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH HAD SUBMITTED COMPETITIVE BIDS, REQUESTED ARBITRATION.

THE NETHERLANDS GOT THE EQUIPMENT OF THE FORMER ZEPPELIN PLANT IN FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, BELGIUM THE ELECTRICAL PLANT AND MACHINE TOOL DEPOT AND GREECE THE EQUIPMENT OF TWO ARMAMENT PLANTS, THE REPORT SHOWED.

INDIA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GOT THE EQUIPMENT OF AN AIRCRAFT PLANT, WHILE THAT OF THREE CHEMICAL PLANTS AND 11 ARMAMENT AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES WAS SHOWN TO HAVE GONE TO ALBANIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, BRITAIN, GREECE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

MK817AES

MAR 1947

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV VOTED TO INITIATE A NEW APPEAL TO THE JERUSALEM HIGH COURT ON BEHALF OF GRUNER, CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN ATTACK ON RAMAT GAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

AN APPEAL BY GRUNER'S UNCLE TO THE KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL IN LONDON WAS REJECTED TWO DAYS AGO ON GROUNDS THAT THE UNCLE WAS NOT A CITIZEN OF PALESTINE. ADD-JERUSALEM-(NITE)-XXX PRISON.

JK352PES

NIGHT LEAD INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL PROVINCE ~~SAID TONIGHT THAT~~ TROOPS HAD BEEN MOVED INTO THREE DISTRICTS OF CALCUTTA, WHERE COMMUNAL RIOTING HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

A HOSPITAL SURVEY TONIGHT SHOWED THAT EIGHT PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 59 INJURED IN DISTURBANCES IN THE CITY TODAY IN A NEW WAVE OF ATTACKS.

POLICE SAID THAT WHILE THERE HAD BEEN SEVERAL STREET BATTLES BETWEEN HINDU AND MOSLEM GROUPS, MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE THE RESULT OF ISOLATED ASSAULTS. THE 14-HOUR CURFEW IN EFFECT IN FOUR DISTRICTS OF THE CITY WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE SITUATION IMPROVES, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED.

DELAYED DISPATCHES RECEIVED TODAY FROM GAYA IN BIHAR PROVINCE REPORTED THAT FIVE STRIKING POLICEMEN WERE KILLED YESTERDAY WHEN TROOPS FIRED ON THE STRIKERS, WHO HAD SEIZED THE LOCAL ARMORY AND TREASURY. THE TROOPS TOOK THE BUILDINGS AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF GUNFIRE. ONE SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED.

THE POLICE STRIKE SPREAD THROUGHOUT BIHAR, OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID. IT WAS CALLED TO ENFORCE DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES AND IN PROTEST AGAINST THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S BANNING UNION ORGANIZATION MEETINGS OF POLICEMEN.

JS921PES

MAR 1947

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28-(AP)-A NEW WAVE OF STABBINGS BROKE OUT HERE TODAY, ~~BRINGING THE CASUALTY TOLL~~ TO 20 DEAD AND 160 INJURED SINCE THE START OF HINDU-MOSLEM DISORDERS THREE DAYS AGO.

AUTHORITIES SAID THAT WHILE THERE HAD BEEN SEVERAL BATTLES BETWEEN HINDU AND MOSLEM GROUPS, MOST OF THE DEATHS RESULTED FROM STRAY ASSAULTS.

IN ONE AREA A MOSLEM COOLIE WAS PULLING A CART LOAD OF HAY WHEN A FLAMING TORCH WAS THROWN FROM A BUILDING, SETTING FIRE TO THE LOAD. POLICE REPORTED A NUMBER OF SIMILAR INCIDENTS HAD TAKEN PLACE.

THE 14-HOUR CURFEW ALREADY IN EFFECT IN FOUR DISTRICTS OF THE CITY WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE SITUATION IMPROVES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

TENSION IS STILL RUNNING HIGH IN THE AFFECTED AREAS OF NORTH, EAST AND CENTRAL CALCUTTA AND SHOWS LITTLE SIGNS OF EASING.

WW652AES

MAR 1947

OMMAR KHAN SHAKKAK, LEADER OF KURDISH NOMADIC TRIBES IN WESTERN AZERBAIJAN, WAS REPORTEDLY IN REZAIEH, TRYING TO USE HIS INFLUENCE TO HALT THE FIGHTING AND HAS REQUESTED A MEETING WITH ZERO BEIG BEHADORI.

OMMAR KHAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF "THESE OUTLAWS WHO ARE NOW UNDER COMMUNISTIC INFLUENCE FIGHTING THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT" DID NOT LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS, HE WAS READY TO "TAKE ARMS AND FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE IRANIAN ARMY AGAINST COMMUNISM."

JS1038PES

MAR 1947

ADD—TEHERAN—YYY AZERBAIJAN

A109 (110)

BEIRUT, LEBANON, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE KOLSHAY QUOTED KING ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN TODAY AS CALLING FOR A UNITED STATES OF SYRIA, TRANS-JORDAN, PALESTINE AND LEBANON WHICH WOULD HAVE FIRM TIES WITH IRAQ.

THE MAGAZINE, REPORTING AN INTERVIEW WITH ABDULLAH, SAID HOWEVER THAT HE DISAVOWED ANY DESIRE "TO REALIZE THE PROJECT OF GREATER SYRIA BY FORCE."

"WE CANNOT ALLOW ARAB BLOOD TO BE SPILT FOR THE PROJECT," HE WAS QUOTED. "THERE WILL NOT BE A MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS."

ABDULLAH, WHO WAS CROWNED KING LAST YEAR AFTER NEGOTIATIONS GRANTING BRITAIN MILITARY CONCESSIONS IN RETURN FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE BRITISH MANDATE, SAID "I AM 66 AND I HAVE NOT AN AMBITION IN LIFE EXCEPT TO REALIZE THESE ARAB ASPIRATIONS."

JS1111PES

MAR 1947

RANGOON, BURMA, MARCH 28-(AP)-A BURMA GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IS TO VISIT HONG KONG AND ~~AMOY~~ SOON TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF CHINESE WHO EVACUATED BURMA IN 1942 AND WERE STRANDED WHEN UNRRA CEASED HANDLING REPATRIATIONS, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE COMMISSIONERS ARE U TUN MAUNG AND AUN KIM KHMEIN.

SN1021PES

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE DAILY NEWSPAPER POPULAIRE OF INDOCHINA, DISCUSSING THE COMING VISIT OF EMILE BOLLAERT, NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER OF INDOCHINA, SPOKE FAVORABLY TODAY OF A POSSIBILITY THAT FORMER EMPEROR BAO DAI WOULD BE RESTORED TO THE THRONE OF ANNAM.

BOLLAERT LEFT PARIS TODAY BY PLANE FOR SAIGON.

INFORMANTS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL SAID WEDNESDAY THEY UNDERSTOOD BOLLAERT MIGHT APPROACH BAO DAI TO ACT AS A MEDIATOR IN THE STRUGGLE IN INDOCHINA, BUT ADDED THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.)

JT1130AES

MAR 1941

ANOTHER PRONG, REPORTED TO HAVE CAPTURED A TOWN 14 MILES SOUTH OF TATUNG, WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A JUNCTION SOON WITH TROOPS OF GOVERNOR YEN HSI-SHAN, SHANSI WARLORD.

THE CONQUERORS OF YENAN, LONG THE CAPITAL CITY OF CHINESE COMMUNISM, PRESSED UP FROM THE SOUTH. THEY WERE REPORTED 50 MILES NORTH OF YENAN.

ADD -NANKING (AP)- YYY HANDS

FROM NINGSIA PROVINCE, TO THE NORTHWEST, GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE ATTEMPTING TO COMPLETE NEAR-ENCIRCLEMENT OF RED FORCES.

IN THE COASTAL PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG, GOVERNMENT FORCES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED THE SUBURBS OF FEICHENG, 33 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, THE CAPITAL.

JS1151PS

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (290)

NANKING, MARCH 28-(AP)-CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTED GAINS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES OF SHENSI AND SHANSI TODAY BUT WERE GLOOMY OVER PROSPECTS OF ANY EARLY OCCUPATION OF DAIREN, IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CONTROLLED MANCHURIAN PORT.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE GOVERNMENT COLUMN WHICH TOOK THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF YENAN IN SHENSI PROVINCE ON MARCH 19 HAD REACHED POINTS 50 MILES NORTH.

THE SAME ACCOUNTS CREDITED GEN. FU TSO-YI WITH CAPTURE OF YUYU, IN NORTHWESTERN SHANSI, IN HIS DASH WESTWARD TO CUT OFF THE COMMUNISTS' NORTHWARD RETREAT.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SPEARHEAD WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TO HAVE TAKEN HWAIJEN, 14 MILES SOUTH OF TATUNG, IN A MOVE TO CLEAR THE NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS LINES IN SHANSI AND LINK UP WITH TROOPS OF YEN HSI-SHAN, SHANSI'S LONGTIME WARLORD GOVERNOR.

IN THE SEABOARD PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG THE GOVERNMENT ARMIES ALSO WERE ADVANCING, HAVING REACHED THE SUBURBS OF FEICHENG, 33 MILES SOUTH OF THE TSINAN, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

MEMBERS OF THE RESIDENT COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLES POLITICAL COUNCIL IN NANKING SAID THAT GEN. CHEN CHENG, GOVERNMENT CHIEF OF STAFF TOLD THEM THE END OF THE MAIN CIVIL WAR WAS NEAR AND HE ANTICIPATED LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN DEALING WITH "DISORGANIZED BANDITS" THEREAFTER.

CHEN'S REPORT ON MANCHURIA WAS MUCH LESS OPTIMISTIC, HOWEVER.

COMMITTEEMEN SAID CHEN TOLD THEM THERE STILL WERE 100,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR AND 30,000 CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS JUST NORTH OF DAIREN, BARRING THE ENTRYWAY OF A GOVERNMENT ARMY.

CHEN SAID HE WOULD NOT ORDER HIS MEN INTO DAIREN UNTIL CERTAIN THAT ALL THE RUSSIANS HAD LEFT. CHINESE OFFICIALS PREVIOUSLY HAD PREDICTED ENTRY INTO DAIREN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

MAR 1947

UNDER THE CHINESE-RUSSIAN TREATY OF 1945, DAIREN IS DESIGNATED A FREE COMMERCIAL PORT UNDER CHINESE ADMINISTRATION, WHILE PORT ARTHUR IS ALLOTTED THE RUSSIANS AS A NAVAL BASE.

FJ416PCS

MACARTHUR DID NOT ACCUSE THE GOVERNMENT OF PERMITTING IMPORTED FOOD TO REACH BLACK MARKETS. BUT HE STRESSED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES TO THEIR MAXIMUM ABILITY AND THAT BLACK MARKETS WERE DRAINING FOOD WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD BE MORE GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED.

YOSHIDA PROMISED INCREASED VIGILANCE AGAINST BLACK MARKETS, INFLATION AND OTHER ECONOMIC ILLS. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONTEMPLATING NEW MEASURES TO TIGHTEN RATIONING OVER BASIC RAW MATERIALS TO INSURE MAXIMUM USE BY INDUSTRIES PRODUCING EXPORTS, WHICH PAY FOR NEEDED IMPORTS.

ADD—TOKYO—(AP)—YYY DISTRIBUTION

"IT IS MY EARNEST WISH," THE PREMIER CONCLUDED, "THAT YOU WILL RECOGNIZE THE EFFORT THE GOVERNMENT IS MAKING X X X TO CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES X X X AND THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE THE ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN KIND ENOUGH TO GIVE US."

VR629ACS

MAR 1947

30.24-8827

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL WILL OPEN APRIL 2 FOR FIVE ARMY ENLISTED MEN CHRAGED WITH MURDERING FIVE JAPANESE WITH STICKS OF FIREWOOD IN THE HACHIOJI DISTRICT 20 MILES WEST OF TOKYO, THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES SAID TODAY.

THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD IN TOKYO BECAUSE THE FIVE WERE ASSIGNED TO THE TACHIKAWA ARMY AIR BASE, NEAR HERE. THEY ARE ACCUSED OF WAYLAYIN JAPANESE PEDESTRIANS JAN.31 AND BEATING THEM TO DEATH DURING A DRUNKEN SPREE.

THE FIVE ARE: CPL.WILLARD L.GROMS, 19, ROUTE 2, SEAMAN, OHIO; CPL. GEORGE E.CARIG, 19, WINCHESTER, OHIO; PFC CARL J.HAVALDA, 19, OWOSSO, MICH.; PFC RUSEY W.HARPER, 18, STAB, KY., AND PVT. EDWARD W. SMITH,19, SAVANNAH, GA.

LT. LAWRENCE R.CRAIG, BROTHER OF ONE DEFENDANT, WILL SIT WITH THE DEFENSE. ALTHOUGH HE HAS NO LEGAL EXPERIENCE, HE WAS BROUGHT FROM CAMP CAMPBELL, KY., AT HIS BROTHER'S REQUEST.

KK/FJ1011PCS

MAR 1947

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN MISSION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN JAPAN, WITH THE APPROVAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, AT THE RECENT REQUEST OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

W. MACMAHON BALL WILL HEAD THE MISSION WITH THE TITLE OF MINISTER AND WILLCONTINUE AS THE UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVE ON THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MISSION PAACES AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ON THE SAME LEVEL AS BRITISH, FRENCH, AND OTHER POWERS WHICH MAINTAIN MISSIONS HERE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR AUSTRALIA'S MISSION SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD REQUESTED THIS STATUS BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING AMOUNT OF AFFAIRS ARISING WHICH AFFECT AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS.

FJ-RA1145PCS NM

MAR 1947

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 28-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH SAID TODAY THAT GEN.HITOSHI IMAMURA, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH JAPANESE ARMY GROUP IN NEW GUINEA, HAD ACCEPTED FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHARGES ON WHICH MAJ.GEN.AKIRA HIROTA IS BEING TRIED BEFORE A WAR CRIMES COURT IN RABAUL.

"I, NOT HIROTA, SHOULD BE HELD FOR THESE INCIDENTS IF THEY OCCURRED," IMAMURA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "I, AS EIGHTH ARMY GROUP COMMANDER, ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR MILITARY DISCIPLINE AFFECTING THE 26TH SUPPLY DEPOT."

IMAMURA SAID HE HAD NEVER HEARD CHARGES CHINESE LABORERS HAD BEEN KILLED IN RABAUL UNTIL AFTER THE WAR ENDED.

IS1108PES

NIGHT LEAD

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-(AP)-AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND C-54 PLANE, MAKING A GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE SURVEY FLIGHT, LANDED AT TOKYO AT 8:11 P.M. E.S.T. TONIGHT, ATC ANNOUNCED, AFTER A 2,454 MILE HOP FROM ADAK, ALASKA.

THE PLANE TOOK OFF FROM ADAK AT 4:32 A.M. E.S.T. TODAY.

THE FLIGHT WAS MADE TO CHECK ON WEATHER, COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATIONS AIDS ALONG THE ALASKAN ROUTE WITH A VIEW TO FLYING ATC PLANES THAT WAY TO TOKYO AS WELL AS ACROSS THE MID-PACIFIC.

VH1038PES

MAR 1947

(400) EARLE PERSONALITY

BY J.W.DAVIS

WASHINGTON,MARCH 28-(AP)-WHEN GEORGE H.EARLE GETS ANGRY, HE IS READY TO USE THE FIRST THING AT HAND, BE IT ATOM BOMB OR WINE BOTTLE.

TODAY HE WAS ALL FOR DROPPING SOME BOMBS ON COMMUNIST RUSSIA IF SHE DOESN'T AGREE TO INSPECTION OF HER MUNITIONS PLANTS TO KEEP THE WORLD AT PEACE.

ONCE IT WAS A GERMAN PATRON IN A BULGARIAN CAFE WHO OBJECTED TO THE ORCHESTRA PLAYING THE ENGLISH AIR "TIPPERARY." EARLE LET HIM HAVE IT WITH A WINE BOTTLE. AS HE PUT IT, HE WAS FORCED TO "INJURE THE FEATURES" OF THE PROTESTING GERMAN.

ANOTHER TIME, EARLE RELATES, WHEN HE WAS MINISTER TO BULGARIA BEFORE THE WAR, THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS TOOK EXCEPTION TO THE AMERICAN FLAG ON HIS CAR. SO WHAT DID HE DO? HE KICKED ONE, PUNCHED ANOTHER AND THEN TRIED TO RUN THEM ALL DOWN WITH HIS CAR.

AL THROUGH HIS 56 YEARS, ADVENTURE HAS FOLLOWED THE PENNSYLVANIA-BORN SON OF WEALTHY ANCESTRY THAT STRETCHES BACK TO THE MAYFLOWER.

A BRIDEGROOM OF FOUR MONTHS, HE WENT TO THE MEXICAN BORDER AS A DOUGHBOY IN 1916. . . EMERGED A SECOND LIEUTENANT. WENT INTO THE NAVY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WON THE NAVY CROSS AS SKIPPER OF A SUB CHASER. . . ENGAGED IN THE SUGAR BUSINESS. . . BECAME A CRACK POLO PLAYER AFTER PRACTICING ON A WOODEN HORSE HE DESIGNED HIMSELF.

HAS HAD HIS SHARE OF HORSE AND AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS BUT THINGS THAT FLY SEEM TO BE AN ESPECIAL HAZARD. . . HIS FLYING (HE'S A LICENSED PILOT) BROUGHT HIM ANY NUMBER OF NARROW ESCAPES AND ONCE HE WAS SENT TO BED FOR THREE DAYS BY YELLOWJACKET STINGS. . . WHILE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA WAS GROUNDED FOR FLYING IN BAD WEATHER.

WAS HIS STATE'S FIRST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR IN 44 YEARS (1935-39) . . . GOT INTO A FIGHT THAT SPLIT THE PARTY. . . FOUR OF HIS CABINET MEMBERS WERE INDICTED ON CHARGES INCLUDING BLACKMAIL, EXTORTION AND COERCION. . . EARLE AND HIS AIDES WERE CLEARED BY A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. . . DEFEATED FOR U.S. SENATE.

CAME OUT FOR A THIRD TERM FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN 1937, FAR AHEAD OF MOST PEOPLE. . . ACCUSED THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION OF BEING "WHOLLY TORY IN POINT OF VIEW". . . ONCE ADVOCATED FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF HARD-HIT PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE REGIONS. . . A POLITICAL ENEMY SOUGHT HIS IMPEACHMENT FOR "REFUSING TO ACT" ON THE BOOTLEG MINING INDUSTRY OF DEPRESSION DAYS.

SERVED UNDER APPOINTMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS MINISTER TO AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA. . . MADE PRE-WAR SPEECHES IN EUROPE ASSAILING ANTI-SEMITISM. . . BROUGHT HOME WITH HIM A SHAGGY HUNGARIAN DOG. . . COMPLAINED AGAINST LACK OF ACTIVE DUTY IN WORLD WAR II.

MARRIED 23-YEAR OLD BELGIAN GIRL IN TURKEY (HIS FIRST WIFE, DIVORCING HIM, SAID SHE WAS "DESERTED BY TELEPHONE."). . . SAID A YEAR AGO THAT 15,000,000 RUSSIANS ARE IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS BECAUSE THEY "DISAGREE WITH THE BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT". . . PROPOSED LAST MARCH THAT RUSSIA BE GIVEN ULTIMATUM "TO GET BACK TO HER TERRITORY, AND IF THEY REFUSED, I WOULD USE THE ATOMIC BOMB ON THEM". . . PROPOSED HIDING "GREAT FLEETS OF ATOMIC BOMBERS" IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

GG/VH637PES

MAR 1947

COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-(AP)-THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES SUPPLIED TONIGHT WHAT IT SAID IS PROOF THAT THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY IS "THE AGENT" OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

A COMMITTEE REPORT LISTED, IDENTIFIED AND DATED 92 "TYPICAL DIRECTIVES FROM MOSCOW AFFECTING THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES."

CHAIRMAN J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ), TOLD REPORTERS THE REPORT "ESTABLISHES BEYOND A DOUBT THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY IS A FIFTH COLUMN PAWN OF MOSCOW."

THE REPORT ITSELF SAID:

"WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT IN DEALING WITH COMMUNISM, WE ARE DEALING WITH A WORLD-WIDE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT WHICH IS BEING DIRECTED BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT X X X."

AS PROOF, IT QUOTED COMMUNISTS, FORMER COMMUNISTS AND SCORES OF PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS. IT DREW REPEATEDLY ON THE WORDS OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN.

ONE "DIRECTIVE" ON THE LONG LIST WAS A CABLEGRAM IN 1927 FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL TO THE AMERICAN PARTY SPEAKING OF "THE URGENT NECESSITY FOR PARTY TO CONDUCT AS GREAT A FIGHT AS POSSIBLE AGAINST INTERVENTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY WAR OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS IN CHINA AND NICARAGUA."

THE SAME MESSAGE SAID: "DISPUTE RE PARTY CONVENTION WILL BE DECIDED UPON RECEIPT OF RESPECTIVE WRITTEN STATEMENTS."

THE REPORT SAID THAT MOSCOW DABBLES IN DETAILED OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY, THAT THE AMERICAN PARTY RESPONDS TO FACTIONAL STRUGGLES IN THE RUSSIAN PARTY, THAT THE POLICIES OF THE TWO HAVE ALWAYS RUN PARELLEL.

IT SAID THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CAN SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO SPEAK TO THE AMERICAN PARTY, THAT MEMBERS OF THE PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY CAN BE SENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW.

IT SAID MOSCOW SUPPLIES NEWS TO COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICA.

"THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT," IT SAID, "IS TO STRAIGHTEN THE THINKING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND TO DISPEL THE IDEA THAT IT IS A DOMESTIC POLITICAL PARTY, OR THAT IT IS A MINORITY GROUP OPERATING WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC FRAMEWORK OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

"THIS REPORT IS DOCUMENTED REFUTATION OF THIS MISCONCEPTION."

A132WX

THE REPORT HAS NO DIRECT CONNECTION WITH LAST WEEK'S COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON PROPOSALS TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY. INSTEAD, IT FITS INTO THE COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM FOR EXPOSING "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES" AND EDUCATING AMERICANS TO THE TRUE MEANING OF COMMUNISM, THOMAS SAID.

"OUR OWN COUNTRY," THE REPORT SAID, "IS FAR FROM IMMUNE TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE SUBVERSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. X X X IT IS WELL WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF PRACTICAL POSSIBILITY, THAT IF THE PRESENT POTENTIALITIES OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WERE FULLY MOBILIZED FOR A SUPREME SUBVERSIVE EFFORT X X X THEY COULD SERIOUSLY DISLOCATE OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE AND EVEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ARMED FORCES."

GW1249AES NM

(NY) PORTLAND, ME., MARCH 28-(AP)-THE PRESS HERALD QUOTES WILLIAM E. DUNN, STATE DEPARTMENT COUNSELLOR FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AS SAYING TONIGHT THAT CUBA, BRAZIL AND CHILE ARE "DOMINATED" BY COMMUNISTS AND "...WE SHOULD COME OUT WITH AN OPEN DECLARATION AGAINST THIS IDEOLOGY".

THE PAPER SAYS DUNN TOLD THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVES THAT ALTHOUGH COMMUNISTS WERE A POLITICAL MINORITY IN THOSE THREE COUNTRIES THEY CONTROLLED THE BALANCE OF POWER BECAUSE OF POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

THE PRESS-HERALD QUOTES HIM AS SAYING FURTHER THAT COMMUNISTS WERE CONTINUALLY ATTACKING U.S. POLICY IN AND OUT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THAT AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN COULD NOT ESTABLISH A NEW BUSINESS IN LATIN AMERICA UNLESS THEY FORMED LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS.

AT HIS HOTEL DUNN DECLINED TO AMPLIFY HIS REMARKS AS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER AND SAID DIRECT QUOTES WERE NOT PERMISSIBLE UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES ON WHICH IT HAD NOT CLEARED TEXTS.

HJ&BD202AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, AN AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, AND GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, CHIEF OF STAFF, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES IN ITS DAILY ACTIONS IS AN EXAMPLE TO A WORLD LOOKING FOR PEACE.

"I TELL YOU," SAID GEN.EISENHOWER, ADDRESSING THE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE, "THE WAY IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES STANDS BEFORE THE WORLD AFFECTS US EVERY MINUTE."

MRS. ROOSEVELT TOLD THE GROUP THAT IF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH DIDN'T SUFFER TERRIBLE DEVASTATION IN THE WAR, SHOULD FAIL TO WORK OUT A WAY TOWARD PEACE, "WELL, OTHER NATIONS WILL SAY, THE UNITED STATES COULDN'T SUCCEED, HOW COULD WE?"

AN AUDIENCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED, ATTENDING A BANQUET, APPLAUDED WHEN SHE SAID "OUR HOPE IN THE FUTURE LIES IN WORKING TOGETHER."

VH1116PES

(110) PALESTINE

WASHINGTON,MARCH 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES INFORMED BRITAIN TODAY THIS GOVERNMENT WILL AGREE TO ANY PROCEDURE, INCLUDING A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TO SPEED CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE PALESTINE ISSUE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THIS ATTITUDE WAS PUT FORTH IN REPLY TO A RECENT MEMORANDUM FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

BRITAIN WAS TOLD, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, THAT THE UNITED STATES IS READY TO AGREE TO ANY PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING THE PALESTINE PROBLEM IN THE U.N. IF IT IS "CLEARLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER AND WOULD APPEAR TO EXPEDITE SUCH HANDLING."

THE SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE DEPARTMENT INDICATED IT IS PREPARED TO SUPPORT THE ORIGINAL BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO NAME A PALESTINE COMMITTEE.

GW856PES

MAR 1947

30.24-8829

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28-(AP)-A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGREED TODAY ON AN EXTENSION UNTIL JUNE 30 OF WARTIME CONTROLS ON A FEW SCARCE COMMODITIES NOW DUE TO EXPIRE MONDAY MIDNIGHT.

IF THE CONTROLS ARE NOT TO LAPSE TEMPORARILY, HOWEVER, BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE WILL HAVE TO APPROVE THE AGREEMENT MONDAY AND RUSH THE BILL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO BE SIGNED THE SAME DAY. NEITHER CHAMBER MEETS TOMORROW.

THE MEASURE WILL CONTINUE THE CONTROLS FOR 90 DAYS ON CINCHONA BARK AND ALKALOIDS, STREPTOMYCIN, ANTIMONY, TIN, CORDAGE FIBERS AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE BILL ALSO AUTHORIZES THE SECRETARIES OF STATE AND COMMERCE TO CONTINUE CONTROLS ON SCARCE FOODS TO MEET U.S. EXPORT OBLIGATIONS. AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE FREIGHT CARS ALSO IS EXTENDED.

VH950PES NM

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 28-(AP)-AMERICA'S ATOM BOMB CONCEIVABLY COULD BE USED TO DETONATE A HYDROGEN SUPERBOMB 1,000 TIMES AS POWERFUL, DR.PHILIP MORRISON OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY TOLD SCIENTISTS AT AN ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL CONFERENCE HERE. BUT SCIENCE, HE SAID, DOES NOT NOW HAVE THE MEANS OF PRODUCING A HYDROGEN BOMB.

DR.PAUL KIRKPATRICK, STANFORD UNIVERSITY PHYSICIST, RAISED THE QUESTION BY ASKING FOR COMMENT ON A REPORT THAT SUCH A HYDROGEN SUPERBOMB COULD HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THE SAME SORT OF EFFORT WHICH PRODUCED URANIUM AND PLUTONIUM ATOM BOMBS. HE SAID AN UNNAMED SCIENTIST HAD SO INFORMED FORMER ASSISTANBS

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SUPERBOMB COULD HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THE SAME SORT OF EFFORT WHICH PRODUCED URANIUM AND PLUTONIUM ATOM BOMBS. HE SAID AN UNNAMED SCIENTIST HAD SO INFORMED FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J. MCCLOY.

DR.JOSEPH WEINBERG, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSICIST, TOLD THE CONFERENCE "THERE IS NO NEED FOR BOMBS 1,000 TIMES AS POWERFUL (AS URANIUM OR PLUTONIUM ATOM BOMBS). YOU CAN KNOCK OUT WHOLE CITIES...WITH THE PRESENT BOMB. YOU COULDN'T DO MUCH MORE THAN THAT WITH A SUPERBOMB."

ALTHOUGH HYDROGEN ISTZAP AND PL

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THAN THAT WITH A SUPERBOMB."

ALTHOUGH HYDROGEN IS CHEAP AND PLENTIFUL, IT TAKES MILLIONS OF DEGREES OF HEAT TO START THE HYDROGEN REACTION NECESSARY FOR A SUPER-BOMB, THE SCIENTISTS EXPLAINED. THIS REACTION GOES ON CONTINUALLY WITHIN THE SUN, WHERE THE NECESSARY HEAT PREVAILS; BUT BEFORE THE ATOM BOMBS WERE MADE THERE WAS NO WAY ON EARTH OF EQUALLING SUCH HIGH TEMPERATURES.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 28-(AP)-TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC NEXT TUESDAY, THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CALLS MUST BE FILED FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT STATED.

GERMAN CITIZENS LIVING IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONES WILL BE AMONG THOSE PERMITTED TO USE THE RADIO-NETWORK SERVICE, WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND CIVILIANS ACCREDITED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 28-(AP)-A FEDERAL COURT JURY TONIGHT CONVICTED TWO FRENCH SEAMEN OF CONSPIRING TO SMUGGLE INTO THE UNITED STATES 432 OUNCES OF PURE HEROIN, VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY $1,296,000.

CESUR NEGRO, 28, WAS SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT BY FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN W.CLANCY, AND RENE BRUCHARD, 32, WAS SENTENCED TO A TWO-YEAR PRISON TERM AND FINED $10,000. BRUCHARD WAS ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS, A CHARGE TO WHICH NEGRO EARLIER PLEADED GUILTY.

THE SEAMEN, MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE FRENCH FREIGHTER ST.TROPEZ, WERE SAID BY ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY JOSEPH MARTIN TO BE MEMBERS OF A WELL-ORGANIZED SMUGGLING RING WHICH HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO SUPPLY ILLICIT DRUG PEDDLERS IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

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Showdown Sessions Set On Reich Issues

Marshall Gets Agreement on Basic Discussions to Start in Moscow Monday—Britain Seeks Return of Reich's War Prisoners by Dec. 31, 1948

Wes Gallagher

Moscow, March 29—(AP)—Prodded by Secretary Marshall, the foreign ministers agreed tonight to set dates to reach main bargaining decisions on the future of Germany.

Simultaneously the British sought four-power agreement on return of all war prisoners to Germany by December 31, 1948.

Authoritative sources also disclosed that in a diplomatic sideshow outside the ministers' conference Sir Maurice Peterson, the British ambassador, was conducting negotiations with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Miniser A. Y. Vishinsky on revision of the British-Russian alliance.

NIGHT

The negotiations were a followup to the meeting between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Prime Minister Stalin at the beginning of the week. Informants said that if a basis is reached for revising the present 20-year treaty against Germany dating from 1942, the recommendations would be put before Stalin and Bevin in another meeting before Bevin leaves Moscow.

In the shortest session of the conference to date, lasting only an hour, the ministers agreed to try to settle the heart of the German problem by discussing these main points in two blunderbuss sessions starting next Monday:

1. Germany as an economic unit, including reparations, and a review of the level of industry, including industrial demilitarization.

2. The form and scope of a provisional German government.

Failure to reach common ground on these questions would doom the success of the conference as far as Germany is concerned.

Marshall pressed the conference to come to grips on these questions after three weeks of oratory and charges and countercharges on the entire German problem without any marked constructive success.

Marshall Seeks Showdown

Authoritative sources said if Marshall's strategy of focusing discus-

(Please Turn to Page Two)

sion on the most critical German issues failed to register any progress in the conference there was good reason to believe that he would move to break off negotiations and go home about the middle of April.

If the all-out effort early next week shows prospects of accomplishing something constructive,

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however, he might suggest fixing other deadlines for the resolving of other points as the conference goes along, in the hope of discovering the basis of acceptable agreements.

Besides agreeing to discuss the most critical points themselves beginning Monday, the foreign ministers decided to appoint a special committee to draw up a directive on the lesser problems of Germany by April 3.

Members of this committee are Edward S. Mason, Marshall's economic advisor, a former economics professor at Harvard, Herve Alphand for France, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson for Britain, and Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky for Russia.

Prospects for reaching agreement on uniting Germany into a single state appeared too good.

U. S. May Compromise

It was understood that the American delegation was willing to yield some ground on the Russian demand for reparations from current production, which is the key to the entire problem.

But any yielding on this point by the United States will be accompanied by an iron stand that reparations payments from production must come after the cost of the occupation is met.

It was considered doubtful that the Russians would accept this compromise proposal, which probably means there will be no reparations of this type for two or three years, or until Germany is paying her own way. [400]

Control Council for Germany not later than June 1, 1947, their plans for repatriation of the prisoners, including provision "whereby such repatriation would be completed by December 31, 1948."

Russia Holds Most

Russia holds more prisoners than any of the other nations.

An authorized source, meanwhile, said talks were taking place between Soviet and British officials concerning revision of the British-Soviet Alliance, but that no concrete developments were expected for some time. The discussions grew out of the talk Monday between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Prime Minister Stalin.

In a one-hour session, the shortest of this conference thus far, the Ministers agreed on a schedule for the German discussions and set up a special committee to attempt to draw up a directive on the lesser problems of the report of the Allied Control Council for Germany.

Agenda For Monday

The agreed agenda for Monday, summing up three weeks of proposals made thus far, included:

1. Germany as an economic unit, including reparations; plus a review of the levels of industry, including industrial demilitarization.

2. The form and scope of a provisional German Government.

Members Of Committee

The special committee will be composed of:

For the British, Lieut. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson.

For the Americans, Secretary of State Marshall's economic adviser Edward S. Mason, former economics professor at Harvard University.

For the French, Herve Alphand.

For the Russians, Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky.

This committee will discuss disagreements contained in the Allied Control Council report, other than the main subjects, which are being taken up by the Foreign Ministers themselves.

Secondary Subjects

The secondary subjects, include de-Nazification, territorial questions, internal matters, demilitarization and democratization.

The committee was ordered to report back by April 3.

These decisions followed Marshall's proposal last night to focus discussion in the immediate future on what he considered the key German problems. A high authority said he had been determined to force a nearly showdown on these issues to discover what would be the basis, if any, upon which Russia would come to acceptable agreements.

The final draft of a report to the council from the deputies on Austria, meanwhile, showed that of 55 proposed articles for the Austrian treaty, only 24 had been agreed upon.

The three major open questions on the treaty are the issues of German assets, frontiers and compensation to United Nations from property losses due to the war.

In the meeting of the deputies on Germany, meanwhile, a spokesman for the small Western nations entitled to reparations from Germany charged that the big powers had failed to live up to Potsdam promises on reparations, and had produced only "paltry results" in deliveries from enemy capital equipment to date.

It was learned on high authority that Marshall was determined to force an early showdown on the critical German issues, in an effort to discover upon what basis, if any, Russia was willing to make acceptable agreements.

In line with this strategy, informants said, the Secretary can be expected to suggest other deadlines as the conference progresses. They added that if the lack of accomplishment continued—and they saw good reason to think it would—then he would probably move to break off negotiations—aimed at peace treaties with Germany and Austria—and go home toward the middle of April. If prospects of doing something constructive brighten, he was reported willing to remain a reasonable time.

The small nations' charge on reparations was made by Jacques Rueff, president of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, which is composed of representatives of eighteen. His statement cited the deliveries made thus far and added that "no one can presume to say these paltry results are the maximum indemenities stipulated by the Potsdam agreement with which Germany is able to offset the losses and suffering she caused.

Four-Power Office

Rueff proposed creation of a special four-power "reparations office" with authority to expedite reparations deliveries.

Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, called on United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith today and later told correspondents the Austrians were determined that "there will not be a treaty if Austria's frontiers are changed because we won't sign it."

[Yugoslavia has advanced claims for the Austrian province of Carinthia.]

Gruber, who conferred with Marshall yesterday, said he had expressed appreciation to the Secretary for American efforts in Austria's behalf.

Early Showdown

Marshall's proposal last night to focus discussion in the Council in the immediate future upon what he considered the three key German problems was said to have been made in an attempt to force a showdown on the critical issues. He suggested April 2 as a target date for decisions on the issues—German economic unity, the provisional government and the level of industry and reparations. [400]

Britain Urges Return Of PW's To Reich By End Of '48

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Moscow, March 29 (AP)—Britain propored tonight to the Soviet Union, France and the United States that all prisoners of war be returned to Germany by the end of 1948.

This action was disclosed as the Foreign Ministers Council decided to come to grips Monday with the key questions of German economic, military and political problems, in line with Secretary of State Marshall's plan to complete discussion of these matters by Wednesday night.

The British recommended that France, Russia, Britain and the United States furnish to the Allied

DP's In U.S. Zone 552,265, Pravda Says

Moscow, March 29 (AP)—The Communist party organ, *Pravda*, said today that as of January 1, there were only 9,778 displaced persons in the Russian zone of Germany, while the American sector had 552,265 and "the same sort of picture exists in the British zone."

The article said that in August, 1945, the Soviet zone had 367,594 displaced persons, while the Americans had 453,260.

[Last June the chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operations in Germany said Polish Jews were arriving in western Germany from the east at the rate of 10,000 a month and that the rate was mounting. He added that displaced persons camps in the American zone had shouldered the entire task of accommodating these persons.]

Stassen Seeks Talks With Stalin, Molotov

Moscow, March 29 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination who is on a fact-finding tour of Europe, conferred with United States Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith today.

It was learned that Stassen had told Soviet authorities he wanted to see both Prime Minister Stalin and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

This morning Stassen inspected factories in the Moscow area.

BRITAIN AGAIN DELAYS FILING ON PALESTINE

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Assurances Of Support From Russia, France And China Sought

L. HAUCK

Lake Success, N.Y., March 29 (AP). Britain again today delayed filing the explosive Palestine case with the United Nations, this time to seek assurances of support from Russia, France and China for a special session of the General Assembly.

At the same time the turbulent Greek question moved toward a full airing here. A reliable United Nations source said it was known that the Security Council's eleven-nation commission now examining Greece's border troubles would submit majority and minority reports, with Russia and Poland as the dissenters.

Called "A Courtesy Step"

The plan for a special session of the Assembly to set up machinery for handling the Palestine issue already has United States support.

The new development in the Holy Land situation came after a Foreign Office spokesman in London said that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the Security Council, had been authorized to present the case officially to the United Nations.

NIGHT

"It is within the latitude of his instructions to take the step at once," the London spokesman declared.

However, to carry out what a spokesman here termed "a courtesy step," Cadogan asked Secretary-General Trygve Lie first to get for him prior assurances of approval from the other three major powers.

Formal Inquiries Instituted

Lie's office immediately contacted the Secretary-General, now on a trip to Norway, and then instituted formal inquiries. France was understood to have replied that it could not answer before Monday, and there was some question whether Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, would be ready even by then.

Upon filing of the case, Union Nations officials will canvass the 55 member nations. Approval by a 28-nation majority is necessary before a special session can be called, but the only apparent major opposition was expected from the five Arab states which are demanding that the British bid for a special session be accompanied by some type of recommendation for a solution to the long-smouldering issue.

Two Recommendations

The British contemplate no such step, and under present arrangements will file the case briefly with only two recommendations: That the Assembly take up the whole Palestine question at its fall meeting, and that a special session be called as soon as possible to set up machinery for handling the case.

Great Britain has been on the verge of filing the case several times, once holding up because the United States sought more specific information.

On the Greek question, a source who refused to permit use of his name said Russia and Poland might muster some support from France or Syria, but that the other seven commission members—the United States, Britain, China, Australia, Colombia, Brazil and Belgium—were ready to issue a report blaming armed bands supported by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for Greece's border troubles. The minority report, the source said, would blame the present Greek Government.

A Warmup For Summary

This situation, coupled with Warren R. Austin's move in laying the American unilateral $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program before the Security Council, moved the turbulent Greek question into position for a full airing here.

The investigators, who have been touring for two months, will begin writing their findings in about ten days in Geneva, and the final product should reach the Security Council floor by the end of April.

As a warmup for the commission's summary, the Security Council expects to spend several sessions immediately after Easter, listening to reaction from Gromyko and others on Austin's major policy speech of yesterday.

Delegates noted with interest Gromyko's insistence on calling the American report to the Security Council "a new case" not tied to the present investigating commission. His forthcoming speech was expected to develop this point.

Other Developments

It even was considered possible that the situation might come to a head before the commission gets its report back. In his message to Congress President Truman recommended early action, and in his talk here Austin called for speed from the investigating body. Austin also asked for the commission to leave representatives in the border areas pending Security Council receipts of the findings.

"The danger of border violations obviously is increasing," Austin said, noting that spring thaws were certain to intensify activities of guerrilla bands.

Other United Nations developments:

1. President Truman appointed Ralph A. Bard, former Navy Under Secretary, as deputy American delegate to the Commission on Conventional Armaments. Herschel V. Johnson, deputy Security Council delegate, has been sitting on the commission temporarily. It meets again Tuesday.

2. The eighteen-nation Economic and Social Council wound up a month-long session highlighted by creation of commissions to aid in the economic reconstruction of the war-devastated areas of Europe and the East.

Britain May Seek $1,400,000,000 Loan

Cripps Says Exports Fail to Balance Payments

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—Great Britain may have to borrow £350,000,000 (£1,400,000,000) from abroad this year, Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, warned today.

NIGHT

"That is the amount by which we cannot balance our payments by exports, Sir Stafford told 500 delegates from trade unions, the Labor party and co-operative guilds meeting in London.

He said, nevertheless, he wanted food imports to be increased. "Already, in my view, they are on too low a level for the people," he said. "We wish we could afford more, but we have not got the dollars with which to get it, and unfortunately food prices in America have risen by 30 per cent.

"That means the dollar loan is less valuable than we calculated it would be when we got it from America," he added.

Sir Stafford said the trouble with Britain's food supply was "variety," not quantity. "On any calculation of the calories there is enough, but the real drawback is that the variety is so small—so much sameness and so little chance of change."

He called it the "fault of history" that "we have not got the goods for a better standard of living."

He said he had "done my damnedest to get the Soviet Union to do a deal on industry of any kind, particularly in timber, but unfortunately, for reasons which no doubt suit their economy, they are not able to do it."

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Britain To Request Special Session

London, March 29 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain will ask immediately for a special session of the United Nations Assembly to consider the problem of the Palestine mandate.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent British representative to the United Nations, has been authorized to make the formal request, the spokesman said.

"It is within the latitude of his instructions to take the step at once," he added. "He may act today, but formalities involved may not be completed until next week."

KING'S ENGLISH BALKS BRITISH

Professor And Man In Street Complain Of Officialese

London, March 29 (AP)—The British learned this week that a lot of the King's English is Greek to them.

The press reported the people were baffled by the language of a Government white paper outlining the nation's serious economic problems. It was written in what the Government fondly believed was simple English because Cabinet ministers wanted everyone to understand it. But surveys showed many persons didn't know the meanings of such words as "objectives" and "embody," and many were confused by "assess," "ultimately," "resources" and "subordinates."

The *Spectator*, a weekly magazine of comment, quoted one scientific-survey man as saying, "There is a wide gap between the ordinary citizen's powers of understanding and the language in which he is addressed."

A professor told the House of Commons, "endless" international disputes might arise over interpreting the language of the peace treaties for Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland.

Prof. Douglas Savory, a Conservative, who represents Belfast University in the House, said some of the treaty clauses in the English language texts were quite incomprehensible.

"It is necessary," he said, "to read the French text in order to understand what these clauses mean."

Collective Farms Urged By Shaw

London, March 29 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, in a letter to the *Times*, of London, today, urged Britain to turn to collective farming on the Russian model.

The playwright said that after early Soviet experiments at solving agricultural problems Stalin "found the solution in collective farming."

"It is obvious enough—I myself have urged it again and again—that to expect an average farmer to be not only a sower and reaper but an agricultural chemist, an accountant, a meteorologist, a veterinary expert, a merchant and financier, and a resident housekeeper, all united in a single admirable crichton is ridiculous; yet this is our practice," he said.

Best Brains Employed

"The collective farm employs not only the best brains in the country, but provides as well for Hodge a little holding all to himself; the equivalent of our three acres and a cow," Shaw added.

["Hodge" is an English colloquialism for a rustic.]

"As a man of letters I may not steal a horse, but I may look over a hedge," Shaw wrote.

"My observation has convinced me that under our existing agricultural system only two classes of farmer can succeed in business: The man who has a sensible wife and is in his shirt sleeves sixteen hours a day, and the landlord of a great estate who is wise enough to employ professional scientific advisers every season to dictate the farming operation."

British Turn To U.S., Canada For Softwood

London, March 29 (AP)—The British Government reported today it had turned to Canada and the United States for urgently-needed softwood timber supplies to replace prewar shipments from Scandinavia and Russia.

With 1946 imports less than one third the prewar average of 2,307,000 standards (5,767,000 tons), the Board of Trade said no relief was in sight for the first half of this year and it was unlikely the last six months would show a marked improvement in the general supply.

The Board of Trade said this drop was due to war damage of sawmills in the timber-producing areas and disruption of the continental transport system, labor shortage, food scarcities and a shortage of consumer goods.

Fuel Shortage Hits Guinness.

Dublin, March 29 (A. P.).—There were heavy hearts in Dublin today. The Guinness brewery announced it would have to stop the manufacture of stout within a month unless it can get more coal.

SCUTTLER TO BE SHOT

Versailles, March 29 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean de La Borde, convicted of responsibility for scuttling the French fleet at Toulon in November, 1342, faces death before a firing squad.

The 69-year-old five-star admiral told a French high court which convicted and sentenced him last night that he had orders from Vichy to destroy the fleet rather than allow it to fall into foreign hands.

Nineteen vessels of the French high seas fleet, including the battleship Strasbourg and five cruisers, and 135 other naval vessels were scuttled at Toulon on November 27, 1942.

Miners Leave Pits In Ruhr To Join In Ration Protest

Essen, March 29 (AP)—A walkout of 4,000 Dortmund coal miners injected a new note today in Ruhr food-shortage demonstrations marked so far by considerable sympathy on the part of the British occupiers.

Officials watched closely whether the Ruhr's other 250,000 miners might fall into step with the Dortmund men, who were cheered by their wives as they left the pits while 2,000 hunger marchers paraded the downtown streets and sent deputations to British and German municipal authorities.

The Dortmund walkout was the first instance in three days of Ruhr strikes and demonstrations that miners left the jobs so essential to German and European economy.

Attention centered on an address scheduled tomorrow by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democratic party, at Oberhausen, a few miles north of Duesseldorf where 100,000 demonstraters yesterday stoned British buildings and overturned British jeeps.

It was generally expected that the Schumacher speech would hold the key to the course the Germans will follow.

The Dortmund strike and demonstration was without incident. Four mines were affected by the walkout of miners demanding that the daily food ration of 1,550 calories be met in full. The demonstrators said they had been receiving hardly two thirds the official ration. The miners agreed to return to work Monday, but said they would strike again unless their families received their full food allotments.

Received Courteously

If the demonstrators expected to be met by a display of machine guns and military force they were mistaken. Their deputations were received courteously by military officials.

So far, British officials have shown a disposition to give the Germans a free hand in voicing protests over their hard living conditions, but it was a question how long this would continue if the vital production of coal is interrupted to any extent.

"We are letting them have their heads and sounding off in hopes they will feel better and get on with the job," said one British official.

On their part the Germans, too, have shown restraint. Only one person has been injured in demonstrations estimated to have involved 500,000 people the last three days in Essen, Dortmund, Duesseldorf, Aachen, Wuppertal, Hagen, Cologne and scattered Ruhr towns.

Miners Of Ruhr Strike In Food Protest

Essen, Germany, March 29 (AP)—Four thousand Ruhr coal miners at Dortmund struck today in the latest German demonstration against short food rations.

It was the first such action since unrest over the food situation developed several days ago.

Hunger strikes and marches by an estimated 500,000 persons have taken place here in the last two days and an angry demonstration occurred yesterday at Duesseldorf, where crowds upset and stoned British military vehicles.

Number Of Coal Miners

There are approximately 250,000 coal miners in the Ruhr valley.

The North German control office here said four mines were affected by the Dortmund walkout.

The miners announced they would return to work Monday, but said that if no improvement in their food ration was seen by that time they would walk out again.

The strike occurred as other residents of Dortmund paraded the city's streets demanding more food.

1,550 Calorie Ration

The demonstrators, numbering about 2,000, sent deputations to both German and British municipal authorities, demanding that the food ration of 1,550 calories per person per day be fulfilled.

They claim they had been receiving hardly two thirds of the official ration. The officials made no specific promises, but said they were hopeful more food would be available soon.

British officials said the demonstrators were orderly and that the deputations presented their demands without bitterness.

Workers in virtually every city in the Ruhr area now have gone on record with complaints against food and housing conditions. Thus far there have not been any repeat performances in any city.

RUSSIANS DELAY TOUR

American Writers Must Await Action on Exclusion of One

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—Russian authorities postponed today the proposed conducted tour of eleven American newspaper correspondents through a part of the Russian occupation zone four days after the correspondents protested the exclusion by the Russians of a correspondent of The Chicago Tribune.

A Russian spokesman advised American public relations authorities that the trip would have to be delayed until the protest made by the correspondents was forwarded to Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, chief of the Soviet military administration for Germany, now attending the Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow.

The American Correspondents Association of Berlin also had made an "urgent request" that four cities removed by the Russians from the planned itinerary be restored.

3,000 Munich Germans Protest Fascist 'Rebirth'

MUNICH, Germany, March 29 (AP).—Three thousand victims of Nazi oppression formally protested at a mass meeting here today against what they called a "rebirth of Fascism in Germany.

Germans and Jews who were persecuted for their religion or political beliefs in Hitler's time gathered at the University of Munich for the afternoon-long demonstration. Similar protest meetings are scheduled at Nuernberg, Regensburg and Wuerzburg tomorrow.

A resolution was adopted at Munich urging life imprisonment for persons involved in the recent bombing of German government buildings at Nuernberg and Stuttgart. Dr. Philip Auerbach, Bavarian state commissioner for persecutees, called the meeting after the bombing of his branch office at Nuernberg this week.

American Chair for Munich U.

MUNICH, March 15 (AP).—A chair for the history of American culture is being created at Munich University. German education authorities announced that the chair would be given to Dr. Leo Von Hible-Lebmannsport, who now holds a chair of English languages at Leipsig University in Russian occupied Germany.

Experts to Aid Jews in Germany

HEIDELBERG, Germany, March 29 (AP)—The Jewish Agency for Palestine will send a group of fifty-eight welfare workers and educators among Jewish displaced persons in Germany, it was announced today. Eighteen educators, employment technicians and social workers have arrived from Palestine.

Spain May Become Monarchy

Report Says Cabinet Is Expected to So Term Decree Nation April 1—Regency Envisioned.

Madrid, March 29 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today the Spanish Cabinet is expected to issue a decree Tuesday declaring Spain a traditional monarchy, and, in effect, recognizing the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as merely a temporary one.

This informant said that while the Cabinet discussed the decree last night it probably would not make any announcement until April 1, Spain's "Victory Day," the eighth anniversary of Franco's victory in the civil war and his assumption of full power.

It was said such a decree, when and if announced, would be the first public acknowledgment by the Franco regime of the temporary nature of the present Government.

Many Franco supporters have long advocated such a course, which would, in effect, simply recognize the Generalissimo as administrator for the monarchy because of his victory in the civil war. These partisans were not only concerned about Spain's exclusion from the United Nations, but felt such a step would bar another bloody civil war to determine Franco's successor.

Regency In Line.

The decree designating Spain a monarchy, this source said, would recognize Franco as "Chief of State" and would provide that in the event of his death or inability to rule because of incapacity he would be succeeded by a regency.

This regency, the informant

added, would be a twenty-member body headed by the President of the Cortes, the Archbishop of Toledo and the lieutenant-general of the Army. Deputies of the Cortes and other representatives of the people would complete the regency.

Under the decree, the regency's first duty would be to examine the qualifications of claimants to the Spanish throne. Don Juan, son of Spain's last King and the present so-called "Pretender," is the principal claimant. He is reported to be in Lisbon.

Stalin Almost Died, Madrid Paper Says

Madrid, March 29 (AP)—*Arriba*, newspaper of Spain's totalitarian party, quoted a Dr. Striwahker today as saying that Prime Minister Stalin of Russia almost died last October of a heart ailment.

The article, headed "Stalin's Days Counted," reported that the physician said Stalin was gravely ill for four or five days and that only his strong resistance saved his life.

Striwahker was identified as a member of the Stockholm Institute of Cardiology and a member of a Nobel commission. Arriba said he was called into consultation to treat Stalin at Sochi, Black Sea coast resort where the Russian leader was resting.

Rumors that Stalin had been ill were circulated last fall after the Prime Minister failed to attend the November 7 Moscow celebrations of the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution. A dispatch from Moscow last December said the best available information was that there was no basis for reports that Stalin was "seriously ill."

Spain Annuls French Journalist's Permit

Madrid, March 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government today annulled the press permit of Raymond Huber, chief of the Madrid bureau of the French Press Agency, who was charged with writing "false and calumnious news." The action was equivalent to expulsion.

Huber said the dispatch which caused the action had been stopped at the cable office here by officials of the Government. He said the French Embassy would take the case up with the Spanish Government.

Polish Minister Reported Slain

Warsaw, March 28 [AP—*Delayed*]—Polish radio officials said today that Gen. Karl Swerczewski, Vice Minister of National Defense, had been killed somewhere in southeastern Poland.

The officials said the "U.P.A. was suspected." U.P.A. stands for an organization of Ukrainian nationalists.

Authorities said the Ukrainian nationalists, resentful of their expulsion from Polish territory to Russia under the Polish-Soviet repatriation agreement, had been crossing the frontier at night, attacking the Polish militia in various villages.

State Council Created

Meanwhile, Poland's newly created Council of State abolished one ministry and revamped three others, in a move to slash governmental expenses and reduce bureaucracy.

A communiqué said the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, headed by Dr. Feliks Widywirski, would be abolished and control of the Polish press and radio would be turned over to the Cabinet.

A Government spokesman said no change was planned in the present internal censorship of the press but that results of Poland's recent elections proved the nation was "in a period of stabilization" and that the information ministry was no longer needed.

The Ministry of Industry will take over the supervision of foreign trade, formerly part of the Ministry of Navigation, and supervision of internal trade, formerly part of the Ministry of Food and Trade.

The Council of State, which has powers of decree, is headed by President Boleslaw Bierut.

J. D. C. to Give $8,000,000 Aid To Polish Jews

American Agency Declares Economic Rehabilitation Is Major Goal in 1947

WARSAW, March 15 (By Mail) (AP).—The American Joint Distribution Committee plans to spend more than $8,000,000 in Poland this year "trying to rehabilitate every able-bodied Jew and aid those in distress, whether they remain in Poland or leave this country," William Bein, of New York, director of the organization in Poland, said today.

"Although our main work is being directed toward economic rehabilitation, the A. J. D. C. is continuing its child and medical aid," he said. "It is making greater provisions for schools, cultural activities, religious life and other opportunities for a Jewish population which has endured more suffering than any other people in Europe."

Mr. Bein put the top estimate of Jewish population in Poland today at between 90,000 and 100,000. The nation had 3,500,000 Jews before the war. An estimated 3,000,000 died under the Nazi regime and in gas chambers of concentration camps.

Of the Jews remaining, he estimated that one-third are employed in productive capacities. Another one-third include the ill, the old and children and the remaining one-third need economic rehabilitation. He said there had been virtually no evidence of Jews trying to come back to Poland, although a few have done so for personal reasons, trying to link up missing chapters in their family lives.

In Poland the Joint Distribution

Committee is supporting thirty-eight children's homes; sanatoriums with 500 beds; six dispensaries, three hospitals, fifty ambulances and eleven mother and child care stations. At the height of repatriation of Jews from Russia the committee maintained fourteen reception centers and thirty-eight canteens. Nearly 5,000 Jewish children attend seventy-six schools supported by the committee, where they receive meals and clothing.

Twenty-five trades schools are operating, and the Jews have founded 125 co-operatives, with nearly 4,000 members. The co-operatives produce more than fifty different kinds of articles, with much attention given to leather goods and clothing manufacture.

Sweden Replies to U. S. Protest on Import Ban

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (AP).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Sweden has replied to an American note protesting against Sweden's new ban on imports. The reply will not be made public until the United States has had an opportunity to study it, he added.

The United States protested this week that the ban, which became effective March 15, made certain exceptions in favor of Russia and other European countries, and violated Sweden's reciprocal trade agreement with the United States.

Swedish officials said the purpose of the ban was to combat inflation and a shrinkage of foreign currency resources. At the time the American protest was received, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said "the United States government misunderstood the situation."

Hungarian Paper's Ban Is Denounced By Editor

Budapest, Hungary, March 29 (AP)—A ban against Hungary's newest newspaper was denounced in Parliament today by its editor, Dezso Sulyok, who said there "is no freedom of the press" in the country, and "we must lean before brutal force."

The 11-day-old newspaper *Holnap* ceased publication last night on orders from the Communist-dominated Trades Union Council, on the grounds that it was "attacking democracy." Printers refused to set up this morning's edition.

Sulyok, member of Parliament and leader of the Freedom party, was among those expelled from the dominant Small Holders party recently on the demand of Communists and Social Democrats.

ENVOY'S SHIFT INDICATED

Transfer of Schoenfeld From Hungary Reported Due

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 29 (AP)—Reliable informants said today that H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld would be replaced soon as United States Minister to Hungary, in a routine State Department change that had no bearing on recent political affairs in Hungary.

The report caused considerable speculation in Hungarian political circles, however.

PARLIAMENT HUSHES BELGRADE OPPOSITION

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 29 (AP)—A joint session of the Yugoslav Parliament approved an annual budget of the equivalent of $1,700,000,000 today after four opposition party members were denounced by Marshal Tito's followers for questioning unexplained allotments.

Dragoljub Jovanovitch, who was expelled recently from the Serbian Parliament because he opposed the Communist-dominated People's Front, attacked the budget as being topheavy with Army appropriations. When he protested that he had been misunderstood on one point of his speech, Marshal Tito pointed an accusing finger at him and shouted: "Those were your very words."

Other members of Parliament shouted: "Traitor! Out with him!"

Mr. Jovanovitch attempted to continue his speech during the outburst, but the shouting increased and he gave up.

Another opposition member, wearing a Serbian peasant's costume, attempted to speak, but the Parliament majority shouted accusations that he had hidden grain on his farm during the country's critical food shortage.

Turk Premier Asks Unity

Peker Talks to Students on Racial and Religious Conflict

ISTANBUL, March 29 (AP).—Premier Recep Peker, addressing students of Istanbul University, today called for strong national unity in Turkey and criticized opposition based on racial or religious groups.

Mr. Peker, who had just returned from Cabinet sessions at Ankara reportedly devoted to discussion of proposed financial assistance from the United States, said that many "distorted" ideologies had sprung up in Turkey, and "we still have some dark corners needing light."

IRAN WOULD BUY U.S. ARMS

Mission Is on Way—Government Troops Fight Tribesmen

TEHERAN, Iran, March 29 (AP)—An Iranian military delegation, headed by Gen. Hedayat, Under-Secretary to th War Minister, left today for the United States to "study and discuss the possibilities of buying arms and ammunition for the Iranian Army." General Hedayat is former head of the Iranian War College.

Jabur Names Cabinet In Iraq And Heads It

Baghdad, Iraq, March 29 (AP)—Salih Jabur, president of the Senate, formed a new Iraqi Cabinet today headed by himself. He succeeds Nuri Alsaid. Dr. Fadhil Jamali will continue as Foreign Minister.

Jabur, regarded as a strong Nationalist, is the first Shiite Moslem to be designated Premier since the formation of the national administration in 1924. Heretofore, all premiers have been Sunni Moslems.

Iraq's population is overwhelmingly Moslem, with the Shiite outnumbering the Sunni by a narrow margin.

Chang Held Choice As China Premier

Shanghai, March 29 (AP)—The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, reporting the standing committee of the Kuomintang would nominate a new Premier Monday, said today Gen. Chang Chun was the most likely choice.

Chang Chun, governor of Szechwan, is the leader of the party's political science group. T. V. Soong resigned as Premier March 1.

SAYS 1000 DIED IN FORMOSA RIOTS

Shanghai, March 29 (A. P.).—Minister of National Defense Pai Chung-hsi declared in a broadcast from Formosa today that more than 1,000 Chinese civil servants and dependents from the mainland were killed or injured in riots which began on Formosa on February 28.

He disclosed that the rioters at one time or another occupied at least six towns, including Tainan, but declared that peace and order had been restored and that striking workers had returned to their jobs.

The riots stemmed from dissatisfaction with the Chinese administration. Pai promised a regular Provincial government system would be introduced.

Jap General Executed

Shanghai, March 29 (AP)—The Central News Agency reported today that a Chinese firing squad at Canton Thursday executed Lieut. Gen. Kuichi Tanaka, commander of Japan's South China Army and occupation governor of Hong Kong, convicted of war crimes by an American military commission and by a Chinese tribunal.

14 Chinese Pirates Accused Of 50 Deaths

Shanghai, March 29 (AP)—Fourteen pirates were charged by a Chinese Army tribunal today with seizing billions of Chinese dollars' worth of cargo and killing more than 50 crewmen and passengers of small craft plying Shanghai and the Yangtze estuary.

The leader, identified as a former army officer, was said to have effuipped his men with carbines, sub-machine guns and other modern arms.

The gang allegedly stole large quantities of medicines, tea, cotton and tung oil.

Two Present Credentials

Nanking, March 29 (AP)—K. P. S. Menow, India's fiirst Ambassador to China, and Baron van Aerssen, new Netherlands Ambassador, presented their credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today.

Hidden Diamond Rumor Checked In Japan

Tokyo, March 29 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters' civil property custodian is making "a complete investigation" of a charge made in the Diet that 20,000,000,000 yen in unregistered diamonds were in the vaults of the Bank of Japan.

American authorities, however, regarded the charge as just another Japanese gem rumor. There have been many current that huge stocks of gems, mostly loot of Japanese armed forces in East Asia, are hidden away against the day the occupation forces leave.

Zinzo Inamura, Social Democrat, made the charge in the Diet, saying the diamonds were purchased by the Government's wartime Trade Corporation for machine tools and were never registered on the bank's books.

Japs Accused Of Looting $90,000,000 In Diamonds

Tokyo, March 29—(AP)—Claims for the return of diamonds valued at $90,000,000 have been filed with Allied headquarters' civil property custodian by owners who allege Japanese armed forces seized the gems in occupied countries.

This was disclosed today as the custodian, Brig. Gen. P. H. Tansey, promised a complete investigation of a charge made in the Diet that 20 billion yen in unregistered diamonds were in the vaults of the Bank of Japan.

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Army Plane Pioneers Short Tokyo Route

Tokyo, March 29 (AP)—An Air Transport Command Skymaster, on the first of a series of survey flights over a new northern route from Fairfield, Cal., to Tokyo via Alaska and the Aleutians, arrived at Haneda Army Airbase today.

Weekly trips will be made to obtain weather and route information. The route is 2,300 miles shorter than existing central Pacific lines.

Brig. Gen. Archie J. Olds, commanding ATC's Eastern Pacific Wing, was command pilot. Brig. Gen. Bob E. Newland, commanding general of the ATC Pacific Division, said the central Pacific route via Guam and Hawaii would not be abandoned.

JAPS TO SHIP PEARLS

Tokyo, March 29—(AP)—The first postwar shipment of pearls to the United States will leave Japan aboard the steamship Flying Arrow about April 15. The shipment includes 8,161 strands.

2 GI's Get Life In Yokohama Slaying

Yokohama, March 29 (AP)—Privates William Garner, of Snow Camp, N.C., and Jesse E. Brown, of Philadelphia, were sentenced to life imprisonment by a general court-martial today after conviction of the murder of Pfc. Charles London, of Detroit.

London's body was found floating in a Yokohama canal November 3, five days after a quarrel at the home of two Japanese girls, and autopsy revealed death was due to drowning, 8th Army headquarters said.

Headquarters said London was beaten, cut on the head with a razor and thrown into the canal after Garner and Brown had removed him three times from the home of the girls.

6 MORE KILLED IN INDIAN ROWS

Clashes Break Out In Calcutta; Trouble Flares In North

New Delhi, March 29 (AP)—Hindu-Moslem clashes killed six more persons and injured 33 others in Calcutta today as communal and other strife harassed five of the six northernmost provinces of India.

The fiercest outbreaks were in Calcutta, where arrests since Wednesday reached the 300 mark. Armed mobs attacked busses and streetcars, fires were set and stabbings were measured in dozens. A curfew has been imposed on much of the huge Bengal city and troops have been called out to aid police.

NIGHT

The violence stemmed from civil turmoil that seemed to be taking on new life as the weeks rolled on toward the time when the British would lift their control from India and turn the Government over to the Indians.

Trouble also flared in the northwest frontier provinces, and the Punjab in northwestern India, and in Assam and Bhiar in northeastern India. All this territory was affected directly or indirectly by political conflict between Hindus and Moslems over the question of a divided or united India.

In Bhiar, a police strike, which began in Patna, spread to other cities despite appeals from Mohandas Gandhi and other leaders for the police to return to duty.

Troops And Police Clash

Troops called in to take over police work had several pitched battles with the strikers in order to get arms and stores out of the strikers' hands. Police are striking for higher pay and for the right to hold police union meetings.

In Assam, conflict over Moslem "squatters" from Bengal attempting to establish farms on pasture land owned principally by Assam Hindus showed signs of growing steadly worse.

TROOPS AIDING IN INDIA RIOTS

Check Shows 8 Dead and 59 Hurt in Day.

Calcutta, March 29 (A. P.).—Troops helped civil authorities try to restore order here today as Hindu-Moslem violence continued into a fourth day.

Police reported 17 incidents—including stray stabbings and other assaults, attempted looting and arson—in the early morning hours and said they had opened fire 28 times and made 43 arrests between one and 11 A. M. A check of hospitals last night showed that eight persons had been killed and 59 hurt yesterday.

The Army estimated that 150 Indian soldiers were being employed for patrol duty in the Mincktala and Beliaghata districts of east central Calcutta and along the Upper Circular Road, center of disturbances begun last Wednesday. A Bengal provincial Government spokesman said last night it was the first time since December that troops had been used to put down such disorders.

DAY

Curfew In Calcutta.

Tension existing in some sections showed signs of easing today, but in places where Hindu and Moslem communities bordered, people remained jittery. Nine areas of Calcutta had been put under a curfew lasting fourteen and a half hours a day.

A delayed report from Gaya, in Bihar province to the west, disclosed yesterday that soldiers on Thursday had killed five striking policemen with gunfire in dislodging strikers entrenched in the armory and treasury. Officials said the police strike, for higher pay and against a provincial ban on police union organization meetings, had spread throughout the province.

Imperialist U.S. Bunk, Filipino Leader Says

New Delhi, March 29 (AP)—Anastacio de Castro, leader of a Filipino delegation to the Inter-Asian Conference, said today any allegation of American imperialism in the Philippines "is a lot of bunk."

"We need American help," de Castro said. "The Philippines have been completely ruined by war. We cannot look to Great Britain, France or any other country."

De Castro said the Filipinos look with "love and gratitude" at the United States.

DAY

Special Privileges

De Castro, a Manila attorney and economist, added: "American policy in the Philippines centered on education of the masses and exploitation of people can only happen when the education standard of masses is very low."

Of special privileges granted United States citizens in the Philippines, he commented: "If we want to live in this world there is no other way. There is no such thing as economic independence anyway. We have our political independence and no country in the world can stay aloof and be economically independent within its borders."

"Good To Know Neighbors"

Asked his opinion of the Inter-Asian Relations Conference, de Castro commented "it's a good thing to know your neighbors. If we know a man we are not suspicious.

"I notice quite a number of representatives of Soviet Russia," he continued, declining further comment on that score. Six Soviet republics are represented at the conference.

He added: "My impression here is we are still far from world peace. The trouble is that there is a mania for power. I am losing my hopes for a concept of one world and world peace."

Press Gag Boomerangs With Rumors Unbridled

Rangoon, Burma — (AP) — Police Commissioner F. F. Wentyss recently issued an order that no information concerning police activity should be released to the press except through his police publicity officer, who would be available for one hour every day from noon to 1 P. M.

The order boomeranged. The following day four Rangoon newspapers published stories that Wemyss—who was and is very much alive and well—had committed suicide. Beneath the report the papers carried a note explaining that Wemyss' own order prevented them from checking the accuracy of the report.

Legion Head in Mexico

Griffith Calls for United Drive Against Communism

MEXICO CITY, March 29 (AP).—National Commander Paul H. Griffith of the American Legion today told an audience of American and Mexican war veterans that the two countries "must stamp out these termites of Communism within our midst."

Speaking on inter-American relations at a luncheon, Commander Griffith said: "Our joint efforts resulted in the crushing of the monstrous pagan evils of Nazism, Fascism and Nipponism by force of arms. Today a new evil ideology is rising in the world . . . we must resolutely take a common stand against the march of this world-wide philosophy of destruction."

Brazil Fights Inflation With Export Curb Plan

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 29 (AP)—The Government newspaper *A Noite* said today the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs had decided to require special licenses for future imports of nonessential goods, in a move designed to curb inflation.

The newspaper did not say when the regulation would become effective, but said it would include such items as jewelry, toilet goods, cosmetics, certain types of clothing, luggage and linen.

TRUMAN URGED TO SEE STALIN

Representative Mundt Views Parley As 'Only Way'

Washington, March 29 (AP)—A personal conference between Marshal Stalin and President Truman to iron out differences between Communist Russia and democratic powers was urged today by Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Truman has shown no inclination recently to travel to another big-power meeting, telling news-conference questioners that he does not see that any good could come out of further parleys by the chiefs of state at this time.

Seeks Clear-Cut Outline

However, Mundt said:

"I feel that only through such a conference can we secure the clear-cut outline of the area of agreement which can and must be developed between these great countries in the critical field of international relations."

NIGHT

He said the Administration's $400,000,000 measure to help Greece and Turkey curb communism amounts only to action" on the fringe of the international march of communism."

Consideration must also be given, Mundt said, to "analogous cases such as Iran and Iraq, Korea, China, as well as such other countries which are soon likely to find themselves in a similar situation—namely, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Lebanon, Egypt and Syria.

Moscow As "Proper Place"

"Consequently," said Mundt, "the proper place to stop the aggressive force of communism is in Moscow by insisting upon an early understanding in the following connections:

1. "Effective international safeguards against the fabrication and use of atom bombs.

2. "The real prerogatives and purposes of the United Nations as an influence protecting the autonomy of independent states.

3. "The boundary lines and external policies that are to prevail in this postwar world."

Urging speed, Mundt declared: "While we are attempting to stop communism at its fringes, nations everywhere are attempting to stockpile atom bombs, and unless we have speed the time for action may come too late."

New Curbs on U. S. Reds Likely

So Says Thomas Group Member, Who Sees Move to Bar Communist Party Defeated.

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—A member of the House Committee on un-American Activities said today that the group may vote 4 to 3 against outlawing the Communist Party, but is sure to recommend drastic new legal curbs of Communist maneuvering in this country.

The member said the nine-man committee may be unanimous in support of anti-Communist legislation short of making the whole party an illegal organization.

Chairman Thomas (R., N.J.) said the results of a week of hearings "will have to crystallize before the committee can adequately decide what it is going to do about outlawing the Communist party."

"Agent Of Russia Since 1919"

The committee made public last night a report which it said furnished historical proof running back to 1919 that the party in this country is "the agent" of Russia.

The report listed 92 documents which it called "typical directives from Moscow affecting the Communist movement in the United States." Thomas said these were proof that the party is "a fifth column pawn of Moscow."

Included were excerpts from Russian broadcasts, Communist books and records of party conventions.

Program Shapes Up

If various members pool their ideas, the committee may report that it can fight communism vigorously by continuing to expose it and also by:

DAY

Saying in one or more laws, with appropriate penalties, that it is illegal to urge or conspire to overthrow the Government by unconstitutional methods or by force and violence.

Tightening up on finger printing of aliens, on passports and visas, and on registration.

Strengthening the law against treason to get at borderline cases. Requiring the Communist party to publish its membership lists and sources of income.

Recommending that the FBI be strengthened and perhaps that it be made independent of the Justice Department.

"Character Assassination"

Hearings on bills to outlaw the Communist party ended yesterday with a Communist protest that the committee is interested only in "character assassination."

That was the statement of Peter V. Cacchione, Communist member of the New York City Council. Cacchione had asked to testify, had been allotted the time and then canceled his appearance.

His statement was read by Norman Schrank, secretary of the Brooklyn Communist party.

Cacchione denounced the committee for its ejection Wednesday of Eugene Dennis, Communist party secretary, when he declined to give his real name.

"Like Any Honest American"

"In view of the disgraceful manner in which this committee recently refused to permit the expression of the Communist party's viewpoint on the two proposed bills for outlawing the Communist party," Cacchione's statement said, "I hereby cancel my voluntary request to appear before this committee.

"I am convinced, as any honest American must be, that this committee has no intention, and never had, of hearing opposing viewpoints expressed on the proposal to strike a blow at the Constitution and the Bill of Rights through outlawing or curbing the political activities of Communists."

CLARK LIKENS TRUMAN STAND TO MONROE'S

Says Anti-Communism Policy Will Be Known As 'Truman Doctrine'

Des Moines, Iowa, March 29 (AP). Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, predicted tonight that the stand taken by President Truman against communism "will go down in history as the Truman Doctrine."

Comparing it with the Monroe Doctrine of another century, Clark told fellow Democrats that Mr. Truman thus measures up as "a great President, a man of mettle."

The Monroe Doctrine, which forbade foreign encroachment on American shores, "was aimed at the encroaching arm of the czars," said Clark. "The Truman Doctrine . . . is aimed at the encroaching arm of communism."

Clark made the comparison in a speech at a party Jackson Day dinner.

NIGHT

Democrats Thankful

The Attorney General recalled the defeat suffered by the Democrats in last November's elections and declared:

"We know that a two-party system works both ways. We know that under that system, what happened in the last election can be reversed in the next. And we Democrats were never more thankful for that two-party system than we are today as we look forward to the November of 1948."

Clark quoted from Mr. Truman's speech to Congress asking aid to Greece and Turkey against communism as a way of life which "relies upon terror and oppression . . . a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and utter suppression of personal freedoms."

Bulldog Tenacity

"That," said Clark, "is the daring, bold, resolute spirit of democracy speaking—speaking through the fortitude, spunk and bulldog tenacity of its leader.

"And how America has rallied around this stouthearted, fearless man who dares to do all that is necessary for his people!"

Clark observed that there are "those among the Republican party who not only have been standing and waiting but who have expressed the intention of sitting down" at a time when democracy "is at stake." He added:

"Americans do not believe in the 'sit-down doctrine,' and I am sure that those leaders of the Republican party who do know the dangers of our present situation will exert every influence they have to see that the old isolationism of the Republican party who do know the dangers of our present situation will exert every influence they have to see that the old isolationism of the Republicans of the Twenties does not overcome the necessities of the Republic of the Forties."

PROBE SEATED ON NAVY DEAL FOR ARAB OIL

Ex-Sen. Wheeler Named to Check Charges of Overpricing

Washington, March 29—(AP)—Burton K. Wheeler, who gained fame a quarter century ago as a young lawyer fighting for Government oil rights in the Teapot Dome scandal, today was assigned to probe charges that the Navy pays inflated prices to U. S. companies for Arabian oil.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said that Wheeler, former Montana Democratic Senator, will have every committee facility at his disposal in a two-week study. Wheeler was instrumental in uncovering and prosecuting the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the Harding Administration in the 1920's. He was defeated for renomination to the Senate last year.

Brewster said President Truman has agreed to call on executors of the estate of the late President Roosevelt for papers bearing on a purported 1941 offer of Arabian oil at a figure far below what the Navy has paid under a 1945 contract.

NIGHT

James A. Moffett, oil man and former Federal Housing director, testified he had carried the offer to Mr. Roosevelt and other Government officials, but that negotiations were not completed.

Says Offer 'Overlooked'

Vassily Sokolovsky for Russia.

Prospects for reaching agreement on uniting Germany into a single state appeared too good.

U. S. May Compromise

It was understood that the American delegation was willing to yield some ground on the Russian demand for reparations from current production, which is the key to the entire problem.

able" in not following the 1941 price, and replied:

"I say they deliberately defrauded the United States Government, in my opinion."

Moffett said in reply to questions by Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) that he has suits pending against the Arabian-American, California-Texas and other oil firms.

An attorney for Moffett said he was seeking $6,000,000 for services in the 1941 negotiations in a suit against Arabian-American.

Moffett said he formerly was chairman of the board of the Bahrein Petroleum Company and the California-Texas Oil Company, which he described as a distributing subsidiary. He said his salary was $50,000 a year at the time.

He estimated the companies dealing with the Navy had charged the Government $1.05 a barrel for the Arabian petroleum, and that the British Admiralty had been getting oil in the Persian Gulf area for less than 40 cents. Moffett said the Navy should have been able to buy at a similar figure.

Navy's Defense

The Navy contends that what it pays for Persian Gulf oil is "substantially lower" than payments for similar products to any other producer.

Brewster put into the record an estimate that the Navy could have bought its $59,879,495 worth of oil for only $26,418,991 if the 1941 offer had prevailed.

Moffett said the 1941 negotiations came about when he approached Mr. Roosevelt to attempt to arange an advance of $30,000,000 to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia through this Government either through Lend-Lease, the Export-Import Bank or oil purchases.

Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to assist, Moffett said, but legislation did not permit loans against royalty oil in the ground, and the Navy had no appropriation to buy the oil.

But Moffett said he understood arrangements were made for the British to advance the money to the King out of a $425,000,000 American loan that had just been negotiated. He called it "a very happy solution all around."

He explained that the arrangement "kept the King pro-Ally and happy." In addition, this Government was not involved diplomatically.

Brewster said committee records showed that $20,000,000 was advanced by the British to Ibn Saud. He observed that this Government thus did something that it was illegal to do directly.

Moffett acknowledged that the 1941 offer was contingent on the U. S. advancing $6,000,000 of the $30,000,000 to Ibn Saud. Even though this was done only indirectly he held that the companies "were under obligation to furnish that oil to the Navy when it wanted it at the price quoted in 1941."

Public hearings by the committee will be suspended until the Wheeler study is completed. After that, officials said, the testimony of all sides will be heard. Wheeler's findings will be used to guide the investiga-

Brewster Sees Aid To Greece Safeguarding Oil In Arabia

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) declared today American aid to Greece and Turkey will safeguard oil company concessions in Arabia and the Government should get lower oil prices in return.

Brewster said the Senate War Investigating Committee, which he heads, has asked President Truman to make available files of a navy report on 1941 negotiations which Brewster contends might have given this Government much lower prices than it now is paying for Arabian oil.

DAY

"Evidence taken by our committee indicates that the oil companies in question thought that the lower price was a good one in 1941, when they were in fear of losing their concessions in Arabia," he said.

"Charged Far Higher Price"

"Four years later when the oil companies felt their concessions were safe and the Navy wanted oil, they charged the Navy a far higher figure."

James A. Moffett, oil man and ex-Government official, told the committee yesterday the Arabian-American Oil Company made a $68,000,000 profit in three years selling Arabian oil to the Navy. The Navy replied in a statement last night that its total purchases during the period came to $59,881,594 and said:

"It is difficult to understand how purchases totaling $59,881,594 could have yielded a profit of $68,000,000."

Persian Prices Held Lower

The navy statement added that prices it pays for Persian Gulf products 'are substantially lower than those paid for similar products" to any other producer.

Brewster said he believes the President's decision to bolster Greek and Turkey against Communist encroachments must have been influenced at least by the oil reserve in Arabia.

"If we consider these oil reserves a matter of strategic importance, then the Government ought to be let in on the ground floor in its purchases of petroleum there," the Maine senator declared.

The War Investigating Committee recalled Moffett to the stand today. He is former housing administrator and former chairman of the board of the Bahrein Petroleum Company and its distributing subsidiary, the California-Texas Oil Company.

Congress Recess Likely To Delay Greek Aid Bill

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Congressional plans for an Easter holiday lengthened the odds today against final action on the Administration's $400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid measure before the middle of April.

The homeward trek by the lawmakers, many of whom want to talk over the diplomatic issues with constituents, also stymied the separate measure to authorize $350,000,000 of relief for Italy, Greece, Hungary, Austria, Poland and China.

There appeared some doubt a quorum could be mustered in the House next week for action on a $2,451,497,863 deficiency appropriations bill that includes another $300,000,000 for relief in American occupation zones.

May Hang On Reaction

Should a quorum call be demanded in a challenge over any of the deficiency bill's contents, it might force a delay in action until the House recess has ended April 9. In any event, Senate approval of this measure seemed highly unlikely before then.

Thus, the Administration's three-pronged program for strengthening its curb-communism drive may depend upon what reaction the lawmakers obtain in their face-to-face talks with the folks back home.

Meanwhile: DAY

1. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee ordered a public hearing on the Greece-Turkey bill for Monday and planned to go into closed-door sessions beginning Tuesday in an effort to obtain committee action on Thursday—final day before the Senate recess.

2. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is scheduled to hear former Representative Fish (R., N.Y.), outspoken prewar non-interventionist, and a representative of the American Veterans Committee, on Monday. The committee's plans for the rest of the week are still to be made.

3. Key legislators supporting the Greek-Turkish program expressed hope that United States Delegate Warren Austin's report to the United Nations on this country's objectives would dull the edge of criticism that the independent move had snubbed the United Nations.

4. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) proposed amendment of the aid bill to require that Greece's King step down and a democratic form of government take over before this country releases any funds.

Two Revision Moves

The amendment would also bar any aid to Turkey, eliminate military aid from the program and require Greece to repay the United States before any other creditor, including England.

Hearings thus far held here indicated two major moves to revise the plan by turning administration over to the United Nations or by splitting the measure into separate bills for Greece and Turkey.

VOICE OF AMERICA SABOTAGE TARGET

Munich Beam Switched To South Instead Of Russia

Washington, March 29 (AP)—William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, declared today that American short wave transmitters in Munich, aimed at Russia, had been "sabotaged."

The result, he said in a statement, was that "Voice of America" broadcasts to the Russians were beamed to South America rather than to Moscow.

Now Being Heard Clearly

Banton said the sabotage has been corrected and quoted news reports from Moscow saying that United States broadcasts are being heard clearly in the Soviet capital and winning new listeners.

He said that on March 27 he received a cable from E. J. Kerrigan, special consultant to the State Department from Munich reporting that "the switching gear on one of our antennae had been sabotaged."

Switch-House Door Broken

Benton added:

"He said that the doors on the switch-house had been broken and the switch of the antennae had purposely been "reversed" so that it was directed to South America rather than to Moscow."

Benton said that during the week of March 17 to 25 experiments on a new frequency beamed to the Soviet Union failed apparently because of the sabotage. The condition was corrected on March 25, he added.

U. S. Fleet Cruise Not to Touch Russia

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Navy today ordered two battleships and two carriers to northern Europe this summer on a training cruise that will stop short of any visit to Russian waters.

The nearest the warships will go to the Baltic Sea, where Russian influence is strong, will be Copenhagen, Denmark. The itinerary was announced without explanation except that this is to be the first training cruise for Naval Academy midshipmen since before World War II.

The squadron will arrive in European waters about June 19 for a month's stay. Ports of call are to be Portsmouth, Weymouth, Plymouth, Greenwich and Woolwich in England; Rosyth in Scotland; Oslo in Norway; Goeteborg in Sweden, and Copenhagen.

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Navy to Send Midshipmen on Europe Cruise

2 Battleships and 2 Large Carriers to Visit Northern Ports During Training

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today that it will send two new battleships and two new large carriers to northern European waters in June on the first training cruise for United States Naval Academy midshipmen since the beginning of World War II.

Admiral Richard L. Conolly, commander of United States Naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, identified the battleships as the New Jersey and Wisconsin, and the carriers as the Essex class Kearsarge and Randolph. They will be accompanied by the destroyers Cone, Stribling, O'Hare and Meredith, and the landing ship (dock) Fort Mandan.

Admiral Conolly said that the complete itinerary for the cruise called for one or more of the ships to visit the following ports: Portsmouth, Weymouth, Plymouth, Greenwich and Woolwich, England; Rosyth, Scotland; Oslo, Norway; Goteborg, Sweden, and Copenhagen, Denmark.

The squadron will arrive in European waters about June 19, and start back to the United States a month later.

In addition to the approximately 2,100 Annapolis midshipmen, about 200 members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps now enrolled in various colleges throughout the country will go on the cruise.

Rear Admiral John Perry will command the squadron.

LILIENTHAL TEST VOTE IS DELAYED

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—A week-end recess delayed today a test vote by the Senate on the sharply debated nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The test will come on a motion by Senator Bricker (R.-Ohio), to send the nomination back to the atomic energy committee, along with those of the other four commissioners and Carroll L. Wilson, general manager.

Bricker voted against Lilienthal in committee and characterized him in a two-hour speech yesterday as a man of "utter incompetence" to build an organization to protect the rights of the American people in the atomic field.

The motion to send the nominations back came as a surprise ending to his prepared address. Lilienthal's supporters were not ready for a vote and Senator Knowland (R.-Cal.), immediately took the floor in support of the nominee.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), also opposes Lilienthal's confirmation but he insisted that the debate go on until all interested Senators had their say before voting on Bricker's motion. Taft estimated the nomination itself could be brought to a vote by Thursday night if the Senate continues to meet daily and holds two night sessions.

Russ Not Ready, Willing To Fight, Woman Says

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York newspaper woman, declared today "Russia isn't ready to fight, has no will to fight and will back down before any threat of a first-class scrap."

Mrs. McCormick, who is United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said she believes this country is "too much afraid of communism."

"It is troublesome as an instrument of Russian expansion," she said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, "but as a doctrine and way of life it 'takes' only among the impoverished, the disposed and the frustrated.

"Too Afraid Of Russia"

"We are too much afraid of Russia. Russia is the biggest and most undeveloped of empires. Victory has weakened it as it has weakened every victor except the United States."

Mrs. McCormick said that with this in mind "my guess is that the President made a major issue of the Greece crisis to warn the Soviet leaders that they were running into danger of war."

She urged that the United States play "spectacularly" the dual role of defender of democracy and United Nations sponsor.

"A Turning Point"

"It is not enough for us to belong to the United Nations," she said. "The Greek issue makes that clear. It is a turning point precisely because it shows how easily the United Nations, just because it is still young and weak, can become a way of escape—the new refuge of the isolationist or the refuge of the new isolationist."

Mrs. McCormick, a member of the New York *Times* staff, suggested:

"Now that we have started being bold, why not be bold in a big way and set in motion a master plan for the resurrection of Europe? Not alone, of course . . . but as a great country concerned with the future and ready to stimulate the plans for rehabilitation every nation is striving against desperate odds to carry out."

Bard Is Appointed As Deputy to U. N.

Austin Aid on Commission for Conventional Arms

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—President Truman appointed Ralph A. Bard, former Under Secretary of the Navy, today, as United States deputy representative of the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

Mr. Bard is chairman of Eversharp, Inc., and has organized and directed several investment corporations in Chicago.

In his new post Mr. Bard will assist Warren R. Austin, United States chief representative to the U. N., on the commission set up to deal with regulation and reduction of conventional arms, as distinguished from atomic weapons.

The appointment does not require Senate confirmation, the White House said.

Mr. Bard, sixty-three, is a native of Cleveland and a graduate of Princeton University. After association with several Chicago investment houses he became director of military relief for the central division of the American Red Cross in World War I.

He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1941 and became Under Secretary in 1944, a position he held until July, 1945, when he was elected chairman of Eversharp.

Next Envoy To Poland

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Truman will send to the Senate next week the nomination of Stanton Griffis, New York investment banker, to be ambassador to Poland.

Griffis is 59 years old. He is chairman of the executive committee of Paramount Pictures and of the Madison Square Garden Corporation and a partner in the banking firm of Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

He will succeed Arthur Bliss Lane, who has resigned, effective Monday, so that he may "speak and write plainly" as a private citizen of conditions he saw during two years as ambassador to the Soviet-dominated Slavic nation.

TAFT PRESSES FOR ACTION ON TAX CUT BILL

Washington, March 29 —(AP)—Senator Taft (R-Ohio) sparked a drive today to speed Senate action on the House-approved bill to cut income taxes despite almost solid Democratic and some Republican sentiment for delay.

Taft told a reporter he disagrees with the plan of Senator Millikin (R-Col.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to delay hearings until the Senate and House agree on the amount they intend to whack off President Truman's budget.

Taft indicated he may ask the G. O. P. Policy Committee, of which he is chairman, to pass on the matter.

Wants Early Hearings

"I think the hearings should be started soon," he said. "I don't believe the matter of tax reductions should be delayed. We can consider both tax and budget reductions at the same time."

Millikin said in an interview, however, he has no plans to call the committee together to set a date for hearings. He has not changed his mind, he added, that the budget matter ought to be disposed of first.

Democrats on the committee have indicated they will oppose any early action on the tax cut.

With a seven to six division among the majority Republicans and the minority Democrats, Millikin's vote probably would be controlling on committee action. But it seemed doubtful that he would move against the wishes of the Policy Committee if it supports Taft's stand.

Brewster Concurs

Senator Brewster (R-Me.), a member of the finance group, said he agrees with Taft that the Senate ought to go ahead now. He supported Taft's stand that any reductions should become effective July 1, instead of being retroactive to January 1, as the House ordered.

"I think the House jocked up the amount of its reductions somewhat in order to be in a good trading position with the Senate," Brewster told a reporter. "I would favor graduated reductions of 20 per cent in the lowest bracket, 15 per cent for the middle group and 10 per cent for the high group."

The bill as it passed the House would cut taxes 30 per cent on taxable incomes of $1,000 or less, and 20 per cent on virtually all others.

Senator Hawkes (R-N. J.), another committee member, also supported Taft's go-ahead plan.

"I think we ought to proceed to make any tax cut that we find possible within the savings that can be made in expenditures under receipts," he said.

Meanwhile Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D-Fla.) proposed special income tax concessions for World War II veterans who collect no benefits under the so-called GI Bill of Rights. He told newsmen he is obtaining figures on the effect of granting an additional $500 income tax exemption for a certain number of years to veterans who waive their benefits.

Top Hat Packed For Trek To Open U. S. Dealings With Remote Nepal

Washington, March 29—(AP)—Joseph C. Satterthwaite, veteran State Department Foreign Service officer, packed his top hat and tails tonight, along with riding breeches, for a two-week journey to the mountain kingdom of Nepal.

The purpose of the trip, on which he will start tomorrow by plane, is to establish diplomatic and commercial relations for the first time with the little kingdom in the Himalayas between China and India.

The two-week phase of the journey does not dismay Satterthwaite. He welcomes it, in fact, because he has yet to memorize the full name and title of the king, a six-footer, with white handle-bar moustache, to whom he must present his credentials. It goes:

Maharajadheraja, Tribhubana Bir Birham Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung Deva.

The trip to Katmandu, Nepals capital 5,000 feet above sea level, entails a 1,000-mile journey from New Delhi, India, by train, automobile and horseback.

But the top hat and tails are necessary, Satterthwaite told an interviewer, for the formal ceremony of presenting his credentials. The king and his entourage, on such occasions, usually wear bright, tight-fitting military uniforms with brilliant jeweled head-piece surmounted by a curved feather draping down to the shoulder.

Satterthwaite believes he will be the 25th American to visit Katmandu. The first apparently was T. E. Lynch of Schenectady, N. Y.

Lynch wrote Satterthwaite he went there in 1910 to assemble and install a complete water power plant for the General Electric Company.

Lynch's rank in Katmandu's society evidently was judged by the fact that he lived across the street from the prime minister in a 200-room house. He said the prime minister had a 400-room house, and the king got along with 600 rooms.

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Senators Reed (R., Kan.) and Cordon (R., Ore.) complained today that Government agencies are battling every attempt by Congress to whittle down Government costs.

"The people very definitely voted for economy in government in the last election," Reed said, "but we have yet to get any real help from any Government department, bureau, agency or official."

Cordon is chairman of an Appropriations subcommittee now reviewing an $882,000,000 cut made by the House in operating funds of the Treasury and Post Office departments.

"Organized Opposition"

"Apparently Congress is facing organized opposition of the executive departments on any and all economies," he said:

Reed declared that Congress may be forced to "take unintelligent action" on slashing Government outlays unless heads of departments and agencies will advise where cuts can best be made.

The subcommittee called Treasury Department witnesses to another hearing today on the House reductions.

Commissioner H. R. Johnson, of the Customs Bureau, agreed to return Monday with plans for meeting a $3,500,000 slash in operating funds by some means other than dismissal of 1,500 border and port patrol officers.

Thousands Of Protests

Cordon, Reed and Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) protested yesterday that thousands of telegrams and letters have been showered on Congress in protest against the dismissals. They said it looked like an organized propaganda campaign.

Johnson, a veteran of 26 years in Government service, replied that he neither organized, approved nor knew about the protests.

"I've lived in Washington long enough to know better than to start a campaign against Congress," the Commissioner assured the senators.

He said his dismissal notices included the information that they

Agencies Fight Fund Cuts, Senators Say

would be canceled if the Senate restored funds eliminated by the House and that all Government employés have the right to appeal directly to members of the Congress.

Johnson promised that he would discipline any of his employés if he found they had used Government cars or transportation to "whip up opposition" to the funds reduction.

Status Of Bills Before Congress

Washington, March 29—(AP)—Status of major legislation before Congress:

Labor—Legislation pending in House and Senate committees.

Taxes—House has passed bill to cut income taxes 20 to 30 per cent. Bill referred to Senate committee with no immediate action sighted.

Budget—Senate-House committee unable to agree on compromise between House-approved $6,000,000,000 cut and Senate-approved $4,500,000,000 cut in President's $37,500,000,000 budget.

OPA—President Truman has signed bill to end OPA June 30.

Portal Pay—House and Senate have passed slightly different bills to ban portal pay suits. Conference committee working on compromise.

Presidential Tenure—Congress has agreed on compromise bill to end sugar rationing and price control October 31. House and Senate to act on this Monday.

Controls—Conference committee has agreed on compromise bill to extend presidential control of a few scarce commodities until March 30. House and Senate due to act Monday.

Rent Control—Senate banking subcommittee has approved bill to continue rent control through February 29, 1948. No House action.

Atomic Nominations—Senate still debating confirmation of David E. Lilienthal and others to Atomic Energy Commission.

Unification—Pending in House and Senate committees.

Draft—Congress has sent to White House bill to let Selective Service expire March 31 but retain records in each state.

Appropriations—House has passed and sent to Senate $12,388,000,000 Treasury-Post Office bill and $1,686,586,000 labor-security agency bill. Both pending in Senate committee. House has received $2,471,000,000 deficiency bill for consideration next week.

Foreign—House and Senate committees still considering Mr. Truman's proposal for $400,000,000 to aid Greece and Turkey. House committee has approved $350,000,000 relief bill for Europe and China.

WANTS MORE U. S. ECONOMIC REPORTS

Washington, March 29 (A. P.).—Anthony Hyde, resigning as deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, proposed today that the Government resume issuing quarterly reports on the nation's economic condition.

Hyde will leave the Government on Monday to join the public relations firm of Arthur Newmyer & Associates in Washington.

In his letter to John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, Hyde said that many business men, economists and others had come to rely on the quarterly reports formerly issued by the Reconversion Office as the "most authoritative statement in this field."

"They tell us they find these reports useful both for the statistics they contain and for the indications of Government policy," he wrote. "I believe that continuation of reports of this nature would help in a better understanding of the problems we face and shall face."

Hyde suggested that the President's Council of Economic Advisers would be best equipped to prepare the reports. The council now supplies the President with one report annually which is the basis for the President's economic message to Congress.

Ohio GOP Grooms Taft As Favorite Son

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Ohio's favorite-son candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination apparently is to be Senator Robert A. Taft.

Ohio Republican leaders, several of them reported, agreed last night at a dinner at the Taft home to give him their solid support.

Among those at the dinner was Ohio's other presidential possibility, Senator John W. Bricker.

Reports have been current for several months that Bricker planned to step aside in favor of Taft and thus assure the latter of solid Ohio Republican support. Neither Taft nor Bricker has confirmed such reports.

Taft sought the presidential nomination in 1940, when it went to the late Wendell L. Willkie. In 1944 he supported Bricker, who was nominated for vice president on a ticket headed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Rubber Controls Extended To 1948

Washington, March 29 (AP)—President Truman today signed legislation extending Government controls over the use and production of rubber until March 31, 1948.

The measure also ends Government purchasing of natural rubber at midnight Monday.

It thus restores the natural-rubber trade to private industry, removing it from the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was sole purchaser and seller throughout the war.

The bill is designed to keep the synthetic-rubber industry going until Congress fixes a permanent rubber policy for the national defense.

Control over domestic allocation and use of both natural and synthetic rubber is retained, in order to insure against individual companies acquiring and hoarding the still-scarce material to the detriment of other users.

The controls also insure that sufficient amounts of synthetic are used in tires and other products to keep the $800,000,000 Government-owned synthetic-rubber industry on a going basis.

Income-Tax Relief For Vets Sought

Washington, March 29 (AP)—Representative Dwight L. Rogers (D., Fla.) proposed today that Congress give special income-tax relief to World War II veterans who receive no benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

Rogers, who piloted the terminal-pay legislation through the last Congress, estimated 75 per cent of the ex-service men get nothing under veterans-aid laws, yet must help foot the tax bill for benefits received by the remaining 25 per cent.

He said he is obtaining data on the effect of a possible $500 additional income-tax exemption for such veterans.

Instead Of GI Bill's Aid

The exemption would be granted only to those who formally waive their right to benefits under the GI bill and other laws. It might last for a stated number of years.

Rogers cited figures given the House Appropriations Committee recently by the Veterans Administration, showing that of 14,400,000 veterans of the last war, 2,433,000 are receiving educational benefits and 1,500,000 unemployment compensation.

Those two categories are the main "direct aid" provisions of the GI bill.

N.Y. Firm to Build 6,000 Prefabricated Houses

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon approved today a government-guaranteed market contract with the Pemberton Lumber and Millwork Company, of Brooklyn, covering production of 6,000 prefabricated wooden homes this year.

Mr. Creedon said that when contract arrangements are completed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it will bring to twelve the number of such market guaranties effected, covering production of 90,200 prefabricated homes in 1947. Two other contracts have been arranged covering production of new-type flooring materials.

Under terms of the contract, the government guarantees to take over, at 90 per cent of sale price, any homes or materials not disposed of through manufacturers' normal distribution channels.

Mr. Creedon said the Pemberton company has designed a model house for the veterans' housing program, to be produced under the government contract. The house is one story, 32 by 21 feet, and has two bedrooms. He said the company estimates the houses will cost $6,000 each, exclusive of costs of plumbing, heating and electrical systems and price of land.

PEEKSKILL HOSPITAL HAS UNUSUAL DESIGN

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—A $22,400,456 hospital being constructed at Peekskill, N. Y., has a thirty-seven-building plan which the Veterans Administration today termed unique in its current construction program.

The institution, to be named Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital, will be the only departure among seventy-two projects from a "main building" design, the VA said.

On a 250-acre site commanding a sweeping view of the Hudson River will be thirteen hospital buildings and a kitchen and mess all connected by closed corridors.

Other structures will include a gymnasium with a swimming pool, a theatre to seat 1,472, a chapel, staff residences and a utilities section.

Reinforced concrete and steel construction will be used throughout, and the Georgian style will characterize the limestone-trimmed brick exteriors.

While the work progresses, the VA is acquiring an adjoining 135-acre tract for a farm to supply the hospital and provide additional outdoor recreation facilities for the patients.

The agency also plans to restore the old Boscobel house, a historic landmark of the area, for use as yet undetermined.

The hospital's twenty-county area, where about 2,000,000 veterans live, comprises twelve counties in New York, three each in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and two in Conneeticut.

Truman's Loyalty Order Under Fire

New York, March 29 (AP)—The Progressive Citizens of America today charged that President Truman's executive order for review of the "loyalty" of Federal employés as the basis for continued employment was the greatest blow to American liberty "since the infamous sedition laws of 1798."

Jo Davidson and Frank Kingdon, cochairmen of PCA, in an open letter to Mr. Truman urging revocation of the order, said "there is not a sentence, not a word in the order which limits the power of the Attorney General to single out organizations for blacklisting."

"There is no standard by which he is to judge what is subversive or totalitarian," the letter said. "There is no way of reviewing his action, no appeal from the finality of his determination. . . .

"Procedural safeguards accorded an accused criminal are denied to Federal employés accused of disloyalty. The Government is not required to prove its case under the order. It merely makes the charge. It is up to the accused to prove his innocence. Under our law a man is innocent until proved guilty. Why should it be otherwise for Federal employés?"

"Standards arbitrarily set by the Attorney General," it added, "will establish a precedent for state governments and private employers. Inquiries into the opinions, beliefs and associations will become a condition of all employment."

Black Market Tax Fraud Arrests Expected by State

ALBANY, March 29 (AP).—Alger B. Chapman, State Tax Commission president, said today that arrests were expected shortly in connection with an investigation of what he called unreported wartime black market income of $1,000,000.

Mr. Chapman said the State Attorney General had obtained sealed grand jury informations charging a New York City knitwear corporation and some of its officers with evasion of state personal income and business corporation franchise taxes.

The Tax Commission chief said the corporation and officers were accused of engineering "a tax fraud involving $1,000,000 of unreported income." The investigation, he added, covered several years of operation and the state tax involved for one year alone exceeded $60,000.

Mr. Chapman said the case was the third in recent weeks resulting from tax-fraud inquiries into wartime "black market" income conducted by the special investigations bureau of the Taxation and Finance Department.

FORRESTAL WARNS ON FUNDS FOR NAVY

He Says That Any Cut Below Budget Figure Would Seriously Endanger Its Strength

ST. LOUIS, March 29 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal declared tonight that if Navy funds were cut below Budget Bureau figures the Navy's "program and our naval strength would be seriously endangered."

Addressing the first annual convention of the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services, he said:

"The first naval estimates that we collected from the various bureaus of the Navy totaled $8,800,000,000. The naval estimates that we sent to the Bureau of the Budget were scaled down to $5,600,000,000. That figure was cut by the Budget Bureau to $3,654,000,000." He declared that any further cut would mean the following:

"Our ships will have to perform their global missons with crews substantially smaller than is essential for efficient operation.

Other "Impairments"

"The education of reserves entering the regular line of the Navy, for which Congress and the Navy both made definite commitments, will have to be curtailed.

"We will have to cut deeply into the research program, with all that means in keeping the Navy up-to-date.

"Next, we shall have to cut down on fleet training, and this is probably the most serious impairment of all.

"And finally the entire Naval Reserve program will come in for sharp readjustment downward, including acute curtailment of the Naval Reserve flying program."

Mr. Forrestal stated that he was "particularly sympathetic" with the efforts of Congress to reduce national spending, but that "in this precarious period of transition from destructive global war to a firmly established peace it is dangerous to strip ourselves of military power too fast and too soon."

Cites Major Land Masses

Declaring that America must be "dominant on the sea, under the sea and above the sea," he said:

"There are only two major land masses in the world. If all of Europe, Asia and Africa should fall under the domination of a totalitarian aggressive power or a group of such powers their total resources would be so great that the western hemisphere would be hard put to resist them."

He praised President Truman's requested aid for Greece and Turkey as "a great contribution to the hopes of future peace."

He said that the Navy planned to send "three or four officers and a very few men" to Greece to survey the situation and if need of more personnel was indicated the total sent would not be more than "twenty-five officers and 100 men."

"Any other naval forces in European waters are there in essential support of the armies of occupation or for training according to plans long made," he added.

Earlier crowds estimated by police at more than 25,000 stood along downtown streets as Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., a leader in the war in the Pacific, and other high Navy officers rode in a parade.

Admiral Halsey told the convention that the United States must have the strongest navy in the world because "disarmament has failed in the past and we cannot expect it to succeed until adequate safeguards are devised."

30.24-8837

One-Man, 173-Lb., Body-Less, Mass-Output 'Copter Planned

MAR 1947

Philadelphia, March 29 (AP)—An individual helicopter, which promises a new flying era for business, pleasure and public service was disclosed here by Horace T. Pentecost, president of Hoppi-Copters, Inc., of Seattle, Wash.

Pentecost described the development of the novel craft at the third annual forum of the American Helicopter Society yesterday.

Without benefit of conventional body, landing gear or instruments, the individual helicopter will fly straight up or down, forward, sideward or backward; hover motionless above the ground or rotate about its own vertical axis, a company announcement said. It will "windmill" to a safe, light power-off landing in case of engine failure.

Follows Military Model

Its small size, the company said, enables it to land or take off in a cleared area as little as 30 feet square, and it brings safe, low-cost flying within reach of all.

Pentecost told the society that the individual helicopter is a successor to "our original strictly military backstrap model" on which active development was discontinued with the end of the war. The end of the war, he added, halted development of the backstrap model in its research stages.

"The individual helicopter necessitates an extremely simple control means," Pentecost said, "and for this reason all of the required blade adjustments to render typical three-dimensional helicopter flight have been co-ordinated into a single control handle and placed conveniently in front of the operator."

Low Cost Foreseen

"Flight performance," Pentecost said, "will simulate the present larger helicopters of equivalent power and blade loadings at its maximum limits of approximately 12,000 feet service ceiling and its top speed of approximately 90 miles an hour. Its range will be in keeping with the average operator's fatigue limit . . ., and probably would not exceed one hour.

"Cost analyses have been based on large-scale quantity production and, due to its inherent simplicity, the Hoppi-Copter should retail for little more than the better modern motorcyle."

Pentecost declared the individual helicopter attempts to emulate automotive practice by designing the components as distinct and easily assembled groups, thus permitting exchanges for factory-adjusted parts in the event of damage.

4 Assembly Units

"In the interest of economy of manufacture, as well as subsequent maintenance, the individual helicopter has been divided into four assemblies which may be quickly and easily dissassembled to aid in shipping or storage," Pentecost said.

The airframe unit, most bulky of these units although weighing only 30 pounds, affords the occupant a seat, a backrest, safety belt and adjustable footrest. Three ground-contact elements, incorporating shock-absorbing means and swivel wheels, are also included in the airframe unit, as is the fuel tank, engine-support means, manual clutch and throttle controls, and minimum flight instrumentation.

The self-contained engine assembly is attached to, and in flight carries, the airframe by means of four easily detachable bolts. The ship is powered by an engine that develops about 35 horsepower at the relatively high speeds of 4,000 to 5,000 revolutions per minute.

The engine is a two-stroke cycle design, and for smoothness of operation is a simultaneous-firing, two-cylinder opposed type. It is cooled by a flywheel fan and light baffles, and starting is accomplished with a rope and grooved sector on the flywheel.

Weighs Only 173 Lbs.

The transmission group is secured to the engine by six easily accessible bolts and may be quickly removed in one 43-pound unit. It includes a manually controlled clutch to permit engine starting and warmup, two stages of gearing, giving a total speed reduction of about 10 to 1, an over-running clutch to allow autorotation of the coaxial, counterrotating blades, and the reaction-type flight-control assembly.

The blade group consists of four easily demountable blades with built-in stabilizing means and adds about 45 pounds to the individual helicopter. Its overall weight, Pentecost said, was 173 pounds.

Kent Cooper Assails World Propaganda

Hopes to See U. S. Become First to Give It Up

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 29 (AP).—Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, declared tonight that world-wide freedom of the press "can only be fully won when international propaganda is thrown into the discard."

Mr. Cooper reviewed the fight of the American press for a freedom of the press clause in international agreements and said the first victory was its inclusion last month in the Italian treaty. He added:

"Yet I solemnly declare that it is the bounden duty of the American press not only to keep it there but to make certain that the whole public information business is not thrown into chaotic confusion by the continuance of the nefarious practice of government propaganda."

Addressing The Associated Dailies of Florida and The Florida Press Association, he said:

"The battle to keep information channels clean and to maintain the truth in news can only be fully won when international propaganda is thrown into the discard so nations can begin to live in peace with each other without abrasive international propaganda doing its destructive work.

"And I hope to see our own country, which was the last to get into it, now become the first to give it up."

The contest in Mayor Edward J. Kelly's Democratic stronghold will have national interest because:

1—It will be the first major test of the party strength in the nation since the 1946 congressional vote.

2—The outcome could determine which way the state's 28 electoral votes would go in the 1948 presidential race.

After 14 years in the mayor's chair, Kelly stepped aside this year to support Martin J. Kennelly, 59-year-old business man making his first bid for elective public office. Kennelly will oppose Russell W. Root, 48-year-old lawyer, who is supported by Gov. Dwight H. Green's Republican organization.

Root Directed Victory

Root, who as Cook County Republican chairman directed his party to a lop-sided victory over Kelly's Democratic organization last fall, has made an issue of the Truman administration's handling of foreign affairs, in the closing weeks of a lively campaign.

Asserting that the Republican party "is against war with Communist Russia," Root told a campaign rally last night that "a vote for the Democratic candidate for mayor will be a vote for war."

The Republicans have put up posters saying, "Vote Against a New War. Vote Republican."

Kennelly has stressed local issues, expressing "unalterable opposition" to "graft and corruption in Government" and promising better housing, strict economy and improved transportation.

Presidency Involved

Both parties, noting that heavy Democratic majorities in Chicago have helped put Illinois in the Democratic column the last four Presidential elections, have waged all-out campaigns. Carrol Reece, Republican national chairman, has termed that mayoral contest an "important preliminary engagement" in the 1948 Presidential battle.

The mayoral post is a four-year job with an $18,000 annual salary. With it goes rule of the city hall and its 16,000 jobs, and political control of Chicago.

In the elections last Fall, the Republicans punched Kelly's organization back on its heels, winning 14 out of the 17 county offices at stake.

However, the chief Democratic power is in the city and this was demonstrated in the February primary when the Democratic vote was twice as heavy as the Republican and the Democrats won 25 City Council seats against six for the Republicans. Runoff contests will be held Tuesday for the 19 undecided council seats, but in one of the contests two Democrats are pitted against each other. Thus the Democrats have been assured of control of the City Council.

A total of 2,130,148 registered voters are eligible to take part in Tuesday's election.

Chicago Election Tuesday Watched As Factor In '48 Presidency Fight

Chicago, March 29—(AP)—Chicago will select a new mayor Tuesday in an election which the Republican high command regards as an important tactical skirmish leading to the next year's presidential battles.

Phillips Heads Destroyer Fleet

Norfolk, Va., March 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral William K. Phillips, USN, took command of destroyers of the United States Atlantic Fleet, here today.

Phillips relieved Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, USN, of the command. Beatty goes to White Oak, Md., as commanding officer of the naval ordnance laboratory now under construction. In bidding farewell to his staff and crew, he said he had "never seen better relations between a ship and a staff," and expressed appreciation for the co-operation of the commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, type commanders, staff officers and crews.

The change-in-command ceremony was held aboard the Yosemite at the Norfolk naval station. Phillips will sail on Friday for Newport, R.I., where he will have his headquarters.

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WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (300)—
MOSCOW, MARCH 29—(AP)—THE BRITISH CIRCULATED A PAPER TODAY REPORTING ON THE STATUS OF FIVE GERMANS RECENTLY CRITICIZED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AS FORMER NAZIS HOLDING IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE BRITISH REPORT SAID:

"HERMANN BUECHER--WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ALLEGEMEINE ELEKTRIZITIATS GESELLSCHAFT (GENERAL ELECTRICAL CORP.) IN HAMBURG UNTIL REMOVED FROM THE POSITION LAST NOVEMBER ON RECOMMENDATION OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

"ALFRED HUGENBERG--FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLES' PARTY. IN SPITE OF HIS ADVANCED AGE, HUGENBERG'S PAST ACTIVITIES AND PRESENT MENTAL ABILITIES RENDER HIM TOO DANGEROUS A MAN TO BE LEFT AT LIBERTY, AND HE AT PRESENT IS DETAINED IN CIVIL INTERNMENT CAMP NO.5 AT SENNELAGER, NEAR PADERBORN. HIS RELEASE BY THE DUESSELDORF BOARD IN DECEMBER, 1946, WAS REJECTED BY THE DUESSELDORF BOARD OF THE VEREINGTE STAHLWERKE (UNITED STEEL WORKS), DUESSELDORF. HE WAS IN A HOSPITAL IN BERNE EARLY LAST YEAR, BUT BEING ASKED TO LEAVE BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE GONE TO AUSTRIA, WHERE HE NOW IS SAID ON RELIABLE AUTHORITY TO BE IN A SANATORIUM AT KITZBUHL, AUSTRIA.

"WILHELM ZANGEN--WAS GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE MANNESMANN ROHRENWERKE (PIPE WORKS). HE WAS DUE TO BE ARRESTED IN MAY, 1946, WHEN ACTION WAS TAKEN AGAINST STEEL INDUSTRIALISTS, BUT WAS TOO ILL

TO BE MOVED. AT THE MOMENT HE IS SERIOUSLY ILL AT GOLDSHEIM KLINIK, GOLDSHEIM, NEAR DUESSELDORF.

"HEINRICH DINKELBACH--BEFORE THE WAR WAS HEAD OF THE FINANCE BRANCH OF THE VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE A.G., DUESSELDORF, A POSITION WHICH HE ATTAINED BY HIS OWN EFFORTS AND NOT THROUGH ANY ADVANTAGE OF BIRTH OR WEALTH. HE WAS A PARTY MEMBER FROM 1938 TO 1945. HE WAS EXAMINED BY A DUESSELDORF DENAZIFICATION PANEL ON SEPT.13, 1946, AND CLASSIFIED IN A DISCRETIONARY REMOVAL CATEGORY. THE PANEL RECORDED THE OPINION THAT "DINKELBACH IS A STRICTLY RELIGIOUS MAN WHO HAD NO MENTAL RELATION TO NAZI IDEOLOGIES." HE IS AT PRESENT HEAD OF THE GERMAN ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH IRON AND STEEL CONTROL. THERE APPEARS TO BE NO ADEQUATE GROUNDS FOR REMOVING HIM."

JP515PES

1947

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 29-(AP)-THOUGH THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE SEEM TO BE LOSING INTEREST IN THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HERE, THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO QUITE OBVIOUSLY HAVE NOT.

WITH MOST MUSCOVITES, THE CONFERENCE HAS GIVEN WAY TO THE WEATHER, THE FOOD SITUATION AND NEXT SUMMER'S VACATIONS AS LEADING SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSATION. THE CONFERENCE IS TOO TECHNICAL FOR THEM.

BUT JUST ABOUT EVERY DAY THE NEWSPAPERS STILL DEVOTE MORE THAN TWO OF THEIR FOUR PAGES TO FACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF SESSIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR DEPUTIES.

AND THE POWERFUL MOSCOW RADIO GIVES ACCOUNTS OF THE MEETINGS NEARLY AROUND THE CLOCK--TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT ONE RUSSIAN REMARKED THAT HE COULD ALMOST TAKE HIS SETTING UP EXERCISES TO THE RHYTHMIC BEAT OF REPEATED DISAGREEMENTS.

THE NEWSPAPERS ALSO CARRY EXTENSIVE REPORTS OF CRITICISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR FUNDS TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY. THEY FEATURE HENRY WALLACE SO OFTEN IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE A SERIAL.

SPECULATION CONTINUED AS TO WHETHER PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MARSHALL WOULD MEET. MARSHALL HAS BEEN HERE 20 DAYS AND NO SUCH MEETING YET IS KNOWN TO BE PLANNED, THOUGH STALIN ALREADY HAS TALKED WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

SOME DELEGATES ALREADY WERE TALKING ABOUT GETTING RESERVATIONS FOR RETURN TRIPS. BUT A HARDY FEW AMONG THE OBSERVERS STILL SEEMED TO FEEL THAT THERE WAS GOING TO BE A BREAK IN THE STALEMATE IN THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL--THAT THE RUSSIANS SOME DAY WERE GOING TO START GIVING SO THAT DELEGATES COULD THINK ABOUT STAYING ON A WHILE IN THE HOPE OF EVENTUALLY ACCOMPLISHING SOMETHING. INDICATIONS WERE THAT SOME OF THE HIGHER-UPS WOULD LIKE TO BE AROUND FOR RUSSIA'S BIG ANNUAL MAY DAY CELEBRATION, NOW BEING PLANNED.

BD&DN634AES

ON THE MATTER OF RETURN OF WAR PRISONERS THE BRITISH PROPOSAL SAID:

"IN ORDER THAT PLANS MAY BE MADE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE FOR THE ABSORPTION OF REPATRIATED PERSONS INTO THE GERMAN ECONOMY, THE CONTROLLING POWER SHOULD FURNISH TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL NOT LATER THAN JUNE, 1, 1947, THEIR PLANS FOR REPATRIATION TO GERMANY OF GERMAN MEMBERS OF FORMER GERMAN ARMED FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES UNDER THEIR CONTROL.

ADD MOSCOW (NT-For. Min.) XXX way (Gallagher)

"THESE PLANS SHOULD INCLUDE PROVISIONS WHEREBY SUCH REPATRIATIONS WOULD BE COMPLETED BY DEC. 31, 1948, AND SHOULD COVER ANY GERMAN MEMBERS OF THE FORMER ARMED FORCE AND AUXILIARY SERVICES WHO MAY HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED BY ANY OF THE CONTROLLING POWERS TO ANY OTHER ALLIED POWER."

AT THE OUTSET OF THE CONFERENCE THE WESTERN ALLIES PRESSED THE RUSSIANS, WHO HOLD THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PRISONERS, FOR EXACT TOTALS. THE RUSSIANS DISCLOSED THEY HELD 890,532 GERMANS AS PRISONERS IN SOVIET TERRITORY, THE BRITISH REPORTED 435,295 PRISONERS "OUTSIDE GERMANY" AND THE FRENCH 641,483, MOSTLY IN FRANCE. THE UNITED STATES REPORTED HOLDING 15,103 MOSTLY IN ITALY, AND SAID ANOTHER 15,873 WERE BEING DISCHARGED RAPIDLY IN GERMANY.

THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS ON AUSTRIA APPROVED A FINAL DRAFT OF A PROGRESS REPORT WHICH SHOWED AGREEMENT ON ONLY 24 OUT OF 55 ARTICLES IN THE TREATY. DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS, FRONTIERS AND UNITED NATIONS PROPERTY COMPENSATION WERE THE MAJOR ISSUES ON WHICH AGREEMENT WAS LACKING.

JACQUES RUEFF, PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS AGENCY REPRESENTING 18 OF THE SMALLER NATIONS, CHARGED BEFORE THE DEPUTIES ON GERMANY THAT THE BIG POWERS HAD ACHIEVED ONLY "PALTRY RESULTS" IN REPARATIONS PROMISES MADE IN THE POTSDAM PACT.

HE PROPOSED A FOUR POWER "REPARATIONS OFFICE" WITH SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO EXPEDITE REPARATIONS DELIVERIES.

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W220PES

IN LINE WITH THIS STRATEGY, INFORMANTS SAID, THE SECRETARY CAN BE EXPECTED TO SUGGEST OTHER DEADLINES AS THE CONFERENCE PROGRESSES. THEY ADDED THAT IF THE LACK OF ACCOMPLISHMENT CONTINUED--AND THEY SAW GOOD REASON TO THINK IT WOULD--THEN HE PROBABLY WOULD MOVE TO BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS--AIMED AT PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA--AND GO HOME TOWARD THE MIDDLE OF APRIL. IF PROSPECTS OF DOING SOMETHING CONSTRUCTIVE BRIGHTEN, HE WAS REPORTED WILLING TO REMAIN A REASONABLE TIME.

ADD MOSCOW (DON-For. Min.) XXX REPARATIONS (Hightower)

CHANCES OF MAKING REAL ADVANCES IN THE MAJOR TASK OF RESTORING GERMANY AS A UNIFIED NATION DIMMED LAST NIGHT WHEN DISCLOSURE OF A PREVIOUSLY SECRET REPORT OF THE MINISTERS' COORDINATING COMMITTEE REVEALED THAT THE POWERS--THE U. S., BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA--HAD REACHED ONLY A FEW AGREEMENTS IN PRINCIPLE ON RELATIVELY MINOR GERMAN QUESTIONS AND THAT CONFLICTS HAD HARDENED ON SUCH THINGS AS REPARATIONS AND ECONOMIC UNITY.

THE RUSSIANS TOLD THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE THAT THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT ECONOMIC UNITY UNLESS THEY WERE ASSURED BEYOND A DOUBT OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH TOOK AN EQUALLY FIRM STAND AGAINST ECONOMIC UNITY UNLESS GERMAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAS PUT ABOVE ALL ELSE.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN VIEW WAS THAT CONTINUING REPARATIONS WOULD DELAY IF NOT PREVENT REALIZATION OF GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY HER OWN WAY. BOTH MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAVE INSISTED THAT THEIR COUNTRIES WILL NOT SPEND ANOTHER PENNY IN GERMANY IF SUCH SPENDING WILL AMOUNT TO PAYING FOR REPARATIONS TO RUSSIA.

THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE WESTERN POWERS' POSITION LAY IN THE ZONAL ECONOMIC MERGER UNDER WHICH THEY HOPE TO MAKE WESTERN GERMANY SELF-SUPPORTING WITHIN A FEW YEARS. THE STRENGTH OF THE SOVIET POSITION SEEMED TO LIE IN RUSSIA'S ABILITY TO KEEP EASTERN GERMANY

30.24-8839

RELATIVELY ISOLATED AGAINST WESTERN DESIRES AND THEREBY MAINTAIN HER EXTENSIVE POWER IN EUROPE.

A7

ON THE SCORE OF REPARATIONS, THE SOVIET UNION'S POSITION WAS BELIEVED TO BE WEAK, BECAUSE SHE NO LONGER CAN GET WHAT SHE WANTS OUT OF THE EASTERN ZONE. WHERE THE POSSIBILITIES OF ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISES LIE, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES -- IF IN FACT THEY EXIST AT ALL -- IS WHAT MARSHALL, AND PRESUMABLY OTHERS, WANT TO FIND OUT.

CONCESSIONS WHICH MIGHT BE MADE ON MANY POINTS IN DISPUTE WOULD NOT SOLVE THE KEY PROBLEMS, WESTERN OFFICIALS POINT OUT, AND PROSPECTS FOR REAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS HERE ARE SLIGHT UNLESS ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER DECIDES TO GIVE WAY.

(IN BERLIN, AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS HAD AGREED TO INCLUDE "PRACTICALLY ANY FACTORY THAT ANYONE WANTS TO INSPECT" IN THEIR JOINT INQUIRY INTO THE PROGRESS MADE IN GETTING RID OF GERMANY'S POWER TO MAKE WAR.

(TEAMS ON THE FIRST BIG FOUR INSPECTION TOUR IN JANUARY VISITED ONLY PLANTS ON LISTS MADE UP BY THE FOUR ZONE COMMANDERS. HOWEVER, IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT TOUR PROBABLY NEXT MONTH, THE U.S. SPOKESMAN SAID, EACH POWER HAS TURNED IN A LONG SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FACTORIES IT WANTS INSPECTED IN OTHER ZONES.)

FW&BD257AES

PA FIRST LEAD U.N. MAR 1947

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MAR. 29-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN SAID TODAY THAT IT WOULD HOLRBIP FILING THE PALESTINE CASE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS PENDING APPROVAL FROM RUSSIA, FRANCE AND CHINA OF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAS SUPPORTED THE PLAN.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE'S OFFICE TO GET APPROVAL FROM THE OTHER POWERS IN A "COURTESY STEP."

FRANCE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE REPLIED ALREADY THAT IT COULD GIVE NO DEFINITE ANSWER BEFORE MONDAY.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID EARLIER IN LONDON THAT SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO FILE THE CASE.

MEANWHILE, WARREN R.AUSTIN'S SPEECH TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR HELPING GREECE AND TURKEY TO RESIST TOTALITARIAN PRESSURE WAS BEING HAILED BY MANY DIPLOMATS AS SOLID EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO BACK THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE HILT.

DELEGATES SAID THEY DID NOT INTERPRET SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO'S WRANGLING OVER PROCEDURE JUST BEFORE AUSTIN TOOK THE FLOOR AS AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE U.S. DELEGATE FROM SPEAKING.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE INSISTED THAT THE ADDRESS OPENED UP A WHOLE NEW ISSUE DISTINCT FROM THE GREEK BORDER INCIDENTS WHICH LED TO CREATION OF THE COUNCIL'S INVESTIGATING COMMISSION NOW IN THE BALKANS

GROMYKO DECLARED HE WAS NOT OPPOSED TO AUSTIN SPEAKING BUT SAID THE SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A NEW QUESTION. AFTER AUSTIN HAD SPOKEN GROMYKO SAID HE WOULD HAVE A REPLY READY IN 10 DAYS.

OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE WHO CONSISTENTLY VOTES WITH GROMYKO ON MAJOR ISSUES, CALLED THE SPEECH "A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

"IT SHOWS THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION, THE POWER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," LANGE SAID.

DR. OSWALDO ARANHA OF BRAZIL, RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL, SAW THE UNITED STATES POLICY AS "THE BEST WAY TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS."

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A16

DR. QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA, WHO PICKS UP THE GAVEL NEXT WEEK AND WILL BE PRESIDING WHEN THE SUBJECT IS DEBATED APRIL 7, SAID THE AMERICAN STAND WAS "IN HARMONY WITH THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WAS INTENDED TO STRENGTHEN RATHER THAN WEAKEN" THE PEACE AGENCY.

DELEGATES EXPECTED THE PALESTINE ISSUE TO BE ONE OF THE HOTTEST TO COME BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

U.N. OFFICIALS INDICATED THEY WOULD CANVASS THE 55 MEMBER NATIONS AS SOON AS THE BRITISH REQUEST FOR A SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION WAS RECEIVED. APPROVAL BY A 28-NATION MAJORITY IS NECESSARY BEFORE A SPECIAL SESSION CAN BE CALLED.

THE ONLY MAJOR OPPOSITION WAS EXPECTED TO COME FROM THE FIVE ARAB STATES IN THE U.N. FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIAN DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND LEADING ARAB SPOKESMAN HERE, SAID THE ARAB COUNTRIES WOULD VOTE AGAINST A SPECIAL SESSION UNLESS THE BRITISH REQUEST WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A RECOMMENDATION FOR A SOLUTION OF THE HOLY LAND PROBLEM.

BRITISH SOURCES SAID BRITAIN CONTEMPLATED NO SUCH ACTION.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT BRITISH DELEGATE SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN PLANNED TO SEND A BRIEF COMMUNICATION TO ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL VICTOR HOO ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO WORK OUT A SOLUTION.

UNDER PRESENT PLANS, IT WAS SAID, DEBATE ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PALESTINE QUESTION WOULD NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL SEPTEMBER. THE TASK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION WOULD BE MERELY TO SET UP A COMMISSION OR COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEM AND DRAFT A RECOMMENDATION.

BD343AES

U.N.-ECONOMIC (110)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., MARCH 29-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ENDED A MONTH-LONG SESSION TODAY WITH PRESIDENT RAMISWAMI MUDALIAR OF INDIA DECLARING THAT APPRECIATION OF EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS GLEANED FROM THE MEETINGS "WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING."

HE SAID THE 18-NATION COUNCIL HAD NOW REACHED THE STAGE IN ITS DELIBERATIONS WHERE DECISIONS WERE BEING MADE AND THAT THESE DECISIONS WOULD FORM THE BASIS FOR INSURING WORLD PEACE.

AMONG MAJOR ITEMS PASSED AT THE CURRENT SESSION WERE RESOLUTIONS SETTING UP COMMISSIONS TO AID IN THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS OF EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST.

THE COUNCIL WILL CONVENE AGAIN HERE ON JULY 19.

MD927PES

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI, ON A TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA, CALLED ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE TODAY FOR MUTUAL HELP AND UNDERSTANDING IN A "DETERMINATION TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS TOGETHER."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A STATE BANQUET IN PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA'S ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, AND DISTRIBUTED TO THE PRESS IN LONDON, THE KING ADDED:

"WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE SO? ARE WE NOT ONE BROTHERHOOD--THE GREATEST BROTHERHOOD IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MAN, A BROTHERHOOD THAT HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED AND NOT WEAKENED BY PAST DIFFERENCES, OF WHICH, LIKE WISE MEN, WE HAVE FORGOTTEN THE CAUSES AND REMEMBERED ONLY THE LESSONS?"

GREAT THRONGS GREETED THE KING, QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA. DESPITE RAIN, THE ROYAL FAMILY INSISTED ON RIDING IN AN OPEN AUTOMOBILE, SO THAT THE CHEERING CROWDS WOULD NOT BE DISAPPOINTED. MAR

EDINBURG, SCOTLAND, MARCH 29-(AP)-JOHN HYND, GOVERNMENT MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY, SAID TODAY THE GERMAN PEOPLE BY STAGING FOOD DEMONSTRATIONS WERE "THREATENING TO ALIENATE AND ANTAGONZE THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY DONE SO MUCH TO RELIEVE THEIR HARDSHIPS."

SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF AN EXHIBITION ENTITLED "GERMANY UNDER CONTROL," HYND SAID THE ZONE'S FOOD PROBLEMS WERE AGGRAVATED BY "INEFFICIENCY" OF GERMAN ADMINISTRATORS, WHO," HE SAID, "HAVE NOT SHOWN THE SAME DRIVE AND INITIATIVE AS THE BRITISH FROM WHOM THEY TOOK OVER A FEW WEEKS AGO."

BECAUSE OF THE MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES, HYND SAID, THE ZONE'S FOOD POSITION IS "PERHAPS BETTER" THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE START OF THE OCCUPATION.

MT1117AES

PARIS, MARCH 29-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE WILL STEP FORWARD FROM THE FRENCH POLITICAL SIDELINES TOMORROW TO SPEAK AT CEREMONIES AT BRUNEVAL ON THE NORMANDY COAST COMMEMORATING THE FIRST BRITISH COMMANDO RAID THERE ON FEB.27-28, 1942.

WHILE HE IS EXPECTED TO AVOID DIRECT COMMENT ON THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL OR DOMESTIC SITUATION IN TOMORROW'S ADDRESS, HIS AIDES SAID THAT HE WILL MAKE A SPEECH OF "MAJOR IMPORTANCE" AT STRASBOURG ON APRIL 7.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS COMING OUT OF RETIREMENT HAVE RAISED CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION IN FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES. HIS AIDES SAID THAT HE MAY URGE AMNESTY FOR CONVICTED COLLABORATORS AND REFER TO THE NEED FOR CLOSE FRENCH-BRITISH COOPERATION TOMORROW, BUT WILL SAVE HIS COMMENTS ON THE WORLD SITUATION UNTIL A WEEK LATER.

JJ212PES

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WOUNDED FATALLY WEDNESDAY IN A BEER HALL DISPUTE WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS PFC ROY L.CONRAD, 20, OF HEAD RIVER, GA.

CONRAD, THE U.S.CONSTABULARY SAID, DIED 18 HOURS AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE HEAD BY ONE OF FOUR BULLETS FIRED BY CAPT.VINCENT COCHRANE OF (136 LAKE STREET) KENT, OHIO, "APPARENTLY INTENDED" TO GO OVER THE HEADS OF A GROUP OF ENLISTED MEN QUARRELING WITH A BEER HALL PROPRIETOR NEAR HEILBRONN.

JP508PES

BY JAMES DEVLIN

ESSEN, GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-A SON OF ARMAMENT MAKER GUSTAV KRUPP VON BOHLEN AND HALBACH SAID TODAY HE HOPED HE WOULD BE ALLOWED TO CARRY ON WITH THE REMNANTS OF THE VAST INDUSTRIAL EMPIRE TO HELP RE-BUILD GERMANY'S PEACE-TIME ECONOMY.

HE IS BERTHOLD VON BOHLEN AND HALBACH, A BLUE EYED, BLOND YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN WORKING AS A RESEARCH CHEMIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH AFTER WAR SERVICE AS A LIEUTENANT IN THE GERMAN HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY.

BERTHOLD RETURNED TO THE FAMILY'S PALATIAL HOME, BUT ONLY FOR A LOOK. THE HUGE STRUCTURE, STILL REPLETE WITH VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND TAPESTRIES, IS HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH-OPERATED NORTH GERMAN COAL CONTROL.

HE IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE AGED AND SICK STEEL MAN'S FIVE SONS WHO STILL IS LIVING AND FREE.

ALFRIED IS IN PRISON AT NUERNBERG, FACING A WAR CRIMES TRIAL; HARALD IS A PRISONER OF WAR OF THE RUSSIANS, UNHEARD FROM FOR A YEAR; CLAUS WAS KILLED IN AN AIR ACCIDENT IN 1940; ECKBERT, AN ARMY LIEUTENANT, WAS KILLED IN ITALY A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE WAR ENDED.

BERTHOLD SAID THAT CONSEQUENTLY HE HAD FOUND HIMSELF THE "HEAD OF THE FAMILY," AND AS SUCH RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING ITS FUTURE AFFAIRS EVEN THOUGH HE NEVER HAD ANY PART IN THE STEEL BUSINESS.

"FATHER ALLOWED US TO FOLLOW WHATEVER PURSUIT WE WISHED" BERTHOLD SAID. "ALFRIED WAS THE ONLY ONE WHO WENT INTO THE BUSINESS.

"I WOULD BE HAPPY TO STAY AT MY PRESENT WORK AS A RESEARCH CHEMIST, BUT THERE ARE SO MANY LOOSE ENDS TO THE FAMILY AFFAIRS THAT I MUST LOOK AFTER THEM."

HE SAID HE REFERRED TO ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTY OWNED BY THE KRUPPS AS WELL AS TO ITS STEEL PLANTS, DAMAGED AND UNDAMAGED.

BERTHOLD REMARKED PHILOSOPHICALLY THAT HE EXPECTED THE HEAVY PARTS OF THE KRUPP WORKS WOULD BE SOCIALIZED ALONG WITH A GENERAL SOCIALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE. BUT HE ADDED HE HOPED THE FAMILY WOULD BE ABLE TO RETAIN SOME OF THE NON-WAR FACTORIES.

"MOST PEOPLE REGARD KKRUPPS AS A SYNONYM FOR ARMAMENTS," HE SAID. "BUT AFTER WORLD WAR ONE, THE KRUPP WORKS WERE DEVOTED TO THE MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, RAILWAY TRACKS, TRUCKS AND SUCH THINGS UNTIL MY FATHER WAS CALLED UPON TO TURN OUT ARMAMENTS AGAIN."

G845AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF REFUGEES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 5,000 DISPLACED PERSONS WILL SAIL FOR BRAZIL FROM GERMANY IN MAY IN THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF EUROPEANS EXPECTED TO BE SETTLED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN CHARTERED TO CARRY ABOUT 1,000 FAMILIES FROM BREMERHAVEN. MAJ.GEN.JOHN F.WOOD, RETIRED, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID FURTHER SHIPMENTS TO BRAZIL WOULD DEPEND UPON SUCCESS OF THE INITIAL EXPERIMENT.

A SPECIAL VENEZUELAN DELEGATION ARRIVED IN LONDON TO DISCUSS WITH COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES A PROPOSED AGREEMENT TO TRANSFER 15,000 DISPLACED PERSONS TO VENEZUELA.

--DASH--

30.24-8841

ROME, MARCH 29-(AP)-DR.MARIO TOMASSINI, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION IN THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 30,000 TO 40,000 ITALIAN EMIGRANTS WOULD LEAVE FOR ARGENTINA BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

NOT ALL WILL GO UNDER THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED ITALIAN-ARGENTINE ACCORD FOR SUPERVISED MIGRATION, HE SAID. A "SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE" WILL REPRESENT KINSMEN OF ITALIANS ALREADY IN ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINA HAS AGREED TO MAKE FOUR VICTORY SHIPS AVAILABLE FOR THE SHIPMENTS, HE SAID. THE FIRST OF THESE IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE GENOA MAY 8. ITALY WILL MAKE THREE SMALLER SHIPS AND POSSIBLY THE LINER VULCANIA AVAILABLE FOR THE MIGRATION, HE ADDED.

JP444PES

THE TRIP WAS SCHEDULED TO START MONDAY.

ADD BERLIN (TOUR) XXX RESTORED

W1124AES

ROME, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE SELF-REPUTED EXECUTIONER OF BENITO MUSSOLINI IS SCHEDULED TO TELL HIS STORY TOMORROW AT A MASS MEETING IN A ROME THEATER SPONSORED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

WALTER AUDISIO, 37-YEAR-OLD COMMUNIST BOOKKEEPER, WAS IDENTIFIED LAST WEEK BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS THE MAN WHO SAID HE KILLED MUSSOLINI WITH A FIVE-ROUND BURST OF SUB-MACHINE GUN FIRE AT DONGO APRIL 28, 1945. AN UNDERGROUND FIGHTER, AUDISIO THEN WAS KNOWN AS "COL.VALERIO."

MD928PES

MAR 1947

NIGHT LEAD SWERCZEWSKI (200)

WARSAW, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE BODY OF ASSASSINATED GEN.KARL SWERCZEWSKI WAS RETURNED BY PLANE TODAY FROM SANOK TO HIS NATIVE WARSAW, WHERE A STATE FUNERAL IS TO BE HELD.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE GENERAL, A DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, WAS KILLED FRIDAY BY A BAND OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS WHILE INSPECTING MILITARY POSTS IN THE SANOK DISTRICT OF SOUTHWESTERN POLAND.

AN OFFICER AND TWO SOLDIERS ALSO WERE KILLED IN THE MACHINEGUN ATTACK ON SWERCZEWSKI'S AUTOMOBILE, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE SANOK REGION HAS LONG BEEN A STRONGHOLD OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS, WHO HAVE BEEN RAIDING VILLAGES AND ATTACKING POLES, OFFICIALS SAID, IN APPARENT RETALIATION FOR THE EXPULSION OF UKRAINIANS INTO RUSSIA.

MILITARY FORCES ARE SEARCHING FOR THE "UKRAINIAN FASCISTS" WHO ASSASSINATED THE GENERAL, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, BUT HAS NOT YET APPREHENDED THEM.

TRIBUTES FROM HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PUBLISHED TODAY CALLED SWERCZEWSKI A "FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM." THE 50-YEAR-OLD OFFICER WAS ONE OF POLAND'S BEST KNOWN ARMY LEADERS. HE FOUGHT WITH LOYALIST REPUBLICANS IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR UNDER THE NAME "GENERAL WALTER" AND, IN THE LAST WAR COMMANDED POLISH FORCES WHICH CROSSED THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS. HE WAS NAMED SECOND VICE MINISTER OF DEFENSE LAST YEAR.

SWERCZEWSKI RECENTLY VISITED THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

MD813PES

NIGHT LEAD (110)

LONDON, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT COL.GEN.KARL SWERCZEWSKI, POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, WAS KILLED WHILE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR FRIDAY OF A GARRISON IN THE DISTRICT OF SANOK.

QUOTING THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY, THE REPORT SAID SWERCZEWSKI "HAD INTENDED TO INSPECT ONE OF THE UNITS OF THE FRONTIER GUARD, FOR WHICH PURPOSE HE WENT TO THE VILLAGE OF CYSNA, WHERE, AS IS WELL KNOWN, REMNANTS OF THE FASCIST GANGS STILL RAVAGE THE COUNTRYSIDE."

THE REPORT SAID THE PARTY WAS ATTACKED IN A MOUNTAIN VALLEY "BY A GANG WHICH OPENED FIRE. THE GENERAL, ONE OFFICER AND TWO SOLDIERS WERE KILLED. THE COMMANDER OF THE REGIMENT AND THREE SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED. THE GUARD WHICH ACCOMPANIED GENERAL SWERCZEWSKI BEAT OFF THE ATTACK AND IMMEDIATELY BEGAN ITS PURSUIT."

MD654PES

SOFIA, BULGARIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION HAD A GO-SIGN FROM ITS CHAIRMAN TODAY TO PROCEED--DESPITE RUSSIAN AND POLISH OBJECTIONS--WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE MACEDONIAN AUTONOMY MOVEMENT.

CHAIRMAN DAVID WINDLE OF BRITAIN RULED YESTERDAY THAT THE COMMISSION WAS LEGALLY QUALIFIED TO LOOK INTO GREEK CHARGES THAT BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAD ENCOURAGED THIS MOVEMENT IN THE HOPE OF ANNEXING TERRITORY IN GREEK MACEDONIA.

RUSSIAN AND POLISH DELEGATES HAD INSISTED THAT THE QUESTION WAS A "TERRITORIAL MATTER" AND THEREFORE OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION, SENT TO INVESTIGATE A GREEK COMPLAINT THAT GREEK GUERRILLAS GOT HELP FROM ACROSS THE NORTHERN BORDER.

MARK F.ETHRIDGE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAD CONTENDED THAT THE MATTER HAD A DIRECT BEARING ON THE BORDER DISORDERS AND HAD PROPOSED THAT THE COMMISSION BY LETTER ASK THE BULGARIAN AND YUGOSLAV LIAISON OFFICERS TO STATE THEIR GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MOVEMENT FOR MACEDONIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ETHRIDGE HAD THE SUPPORT OF AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BRITAIN, CHINA FRANCE AND SYRIA.

DN644AES

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (120) 1947

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, MARCH 29-(AP)-A SHIP CARRYING 1,600 UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS TO THE HOLY LAND WAS INTERCEPTED AND TAKEN INTO CUSTODY TONIGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OFF NAHRIYA, NORTH OF HAIFA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY HERE.

THE SHIP, REPORTED TO BEAR THE NAME "NOLEDETH," HEBREW FOR FATHERLAND, IS NOW BEING ESCORTED TO HAIFA HARBOR WHERE IT WAS EXPECTED THE REFUGEES WOULD BE DEPORTED TO CYPRUS TOMORROW.

WHEN THE SHIP FIRST WAS REPORTED NEARING PALESTINE WATERS EARLIER TODAY, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT HAIFA HARBOR WAS BEING PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE DEPORTATION OPERATIONS AND THAT TWO BRITISH TROOPSHIPS USUALLY USED FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT OF JEWS TO CYPRUS HAD ARRIVED AT THAT PORT.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER WAS KILLED AND A POLICE INSPECTOR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED WHEN A GROUP OF JEWS AMBUSHED THE MEN WHILE THEY WERE RIDING HORSEBACK NEAR THE RAMLE MILITARY CAMP. A MILITARY TRUCK ON A NEARBY ROAD WAS FIRED UPON BUT NO ONE WAS HURT.

IN TEL AVIV AUTHORITIES REPORTED THE ARREST OF "TWO TERRORISTS."

JP438PES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 29-(AP)-A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER WAS KILLED TODAY AND A POLICE INSPECTOR WAS WOUNDED SERIOUSLY WHEN THEY WERE AMBUSHED BY A GROUP OF JEWS WHILE HORSEBACK RIDING NEAR THE RAMLE MILITARY CAMP, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. RAMLE IS BETWEEN JERUSALEM AND TEL AVIV.

JK1216PES

CAIRO, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SAID TODAY THAT UNITED STATES "INTERFERENCE" IN PALESTINE AFFAIRS AND RECENT STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN "HAVE HAD AN EXTREMELY BAD REACTION AND DISTURB ARABS AND MOSLEMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

IN A MEMORANDUM SENT TO THE UNITED STATES, THE COUNCIL SAID THAT THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE WOULD "AFFECT GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE ARAB STATES."

"THE LEAGUE ALSO DEMANDS THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT STOP HER SUPPORT OF EMIGRATION OF JEWS IN GERMANY TO PALESTINE," THE MEMORANDUM SAID.

THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT ALL ARAB STATES "TAKE STEPS TO SUPPORT PALESTINE" AND ASKED THE PALESTINE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE THE HOLY LAND QUESTION "TECHNICALLY."

EMILE GHOURY, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SAID THIS MEANT THAT PALESTINE ARABS WOULD PREPARE "TO FIGHT AND DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST ZIONISM, WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

JP506PES

CAIRO, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARMY TOODAY COMPLETED THE REMOVAL TO THE SEUZ CANAL ZONE OF ITS FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN STATIONED IN CITIES IN THE EGYPTIAN DELTA. THE EVACUATION OF KASR EL NIL BARRACKS, FIRST OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH IN 1882, COMPLETED THE OPERATION TWO DAYS BEFORE THE MARCH 31 DEADLINE.

MT1050AES

NEW DELHI, MARCH 29-(AP)-A VIET-NAM REPUBLIC DELEGATE TO THE INTERASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE HERE DECLARED TODAY THAT THE FRENCH STARTED THE CURRENT FIGHTING IN INDOCHINA WITH AN ATTACK AT HANOI LAST DEC.19.

TRAN VAN GIAU, WHO SAID HE WAS AN OFFICER OF THE VIET-NAM ARMY AND A FORMER GOVERNOR OF COCHIN CHINA, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ALSO THAT THE STORY THAT THE FRENCH WERE ATTACKED FIRST AT THAT TIME WAS A "PURE INVENTION OF THE FRENCH."

"WE HAVE PROOF THE FRENCH ATTACKED US," HE SAID. "WE HAD ONLY LIGHT MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES AND SMALL ARMS. WHY SHOULD WE BE STUPID ENOUGH TO ATTACK THE FRENCH?"

TRAN VAN LUAN, LEADER OF THE VIET-NAM DELEGATION AND DEPUTY LEADER OF THE VIET-NAM REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY, DECLARED, "THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN VIET-NAM IS AS OLD AS FRENCH DOMINATION."

"THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES WANT IT BELIEVED THAT DR.HO CHI-MINH (PRESIDENT) IS NOT THE LEADER OF VIET-NAM," HE SAID, "BUT TO FIGHT ONE OF THE BIGGEST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE IF THE VIET-NAM PEOPLE WERE NOT BEHIND HIM."

DN743AES

NIGHT LEAD ASIAN (230)

NEW DELHI, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE VIET-NAM DELEGATE TO THE INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE CHARGED THE FRENCH TODAY WITH IMPORTING 25,000 FORMER MEMBERS OF ROMMEL'S AFRIKA CORPS TO INDOCHINA A YEAR AGO AND USING THEM TO FIGHT THE VIET-NAMESE.

TRAN VAN GIAU, WHO SAID HE WAS A FORMER GOVERNOR OF COCHIN CHINA, ASSERTED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT 2,000 OF THE FORMER NAZI DESERT FIGHTERS HAD DESERTED OR SURRENDERED, BUT WERE MERELY BEING DISARMED BY THE VIET-NAMESE. HE DECLARED ALSO THAT THE FRENCH WERE USING JAPANESE AND BRITISH GURKHAS AGAINST THE VIET-NAMESE, WHO ARE IN REVOLT AGAINST FRENCH COLONIAL RULE.

MEANWHILE THE DELEGATES ACCEPTED A REPORT FROM A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DECLARING THAT ASIATIC COUNTRIES MUST OBTAIN SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR VITAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BUT MUST GUARD AGAINST "FOREIGN CONTROL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY."

"IMPORTS OF CAPITAL SHOULD BE OBTAINED BY GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES CONCERNED RATHER THAN BY PRIVATE INTERESTS," THE REPORT ADDED.

"THUS SUFFICIENT STRENGTH COULD BE AFFORDED TO THE BORROWER TO RESIST DIRECT AND INDIRECT DOMINATION THAT THE LENDER USUALLY EXERCISES ON THE BORROWING COUNTRY X X X IT WAS FELT THAT TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN BORROWING WAS A SUITABLE SUBJECT FOR MUTUAL CONSULTATION AMONG ASIAN COUNTRIES."

THE REPORT DECLARED THAT "THE REAL TEST OF ASIAN INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE THE EXTENT TO WHICH SHE IS ABLE TO ACHIEVE A SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION." IT SAID THAT "CAPITAL EQUIPMENT HAS TO BE OBTAINED FROM EUROPE OR AMERICA, AND IT CANNOT BE OBTAINED EXCEPT IN RETURN FOR EXPORTS FROM ASIA OF RAW MATERIALS AND PRIMARY PRODUCTS."

JP433PES

TOKYO, MARCH 29-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR ASKED THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED COUNCIL TODAY FOR SUGGESTIONS "TO EFFECT A PROPER AND STABILIZED WAGE-PRICE RELATIONSHIP," TO PREVENT UNCONTROLLED INFLATION IN JAPAN.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S REQUEST, BASED ON A STUDY SIGNED BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ.GEN.PAUL J.MUELLER, WILL BE CONSIDERED AT THE APRIL 2 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

"THE PROBLEM OF EFFECTING A PROPER AND STABILIZED WAGE-PRICE RELATIONSHIP IN JAPAN IS ONE OF CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN VIEW OF THE GREAT SCARCITY IN JAPAN OF PRACTICALLY EVERY TYPE OF GOODS, AGGRAVATED BY UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MONETARY PURCHASING POWER AND DEFICIT FINANCING OF BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS," MACARTHUR ADVISED THE COUNCIL IN A MESSAGE ACCOMPANYING THE STAFF STUDY.

"WITHOUT A STABILIZED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES," HE ADDED, "IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE PRESSURE OF WAGE INCREASES TO MEET RISING COSTS OF LIVING MAY RESULT EVENTUALLY IN AN UNCONTROLLABLE INFLATIONARY SITUATION."

X412APS NM

30.24-8843

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

TOKYO, MARCH 29-(AP)-EXPRESSING FRANK FEAR OF "AN UNCONTROLLABLE INFLATIONARY SITUATION," GENERAL MACARTHUR ASKED THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL TODAY FOR SUGGESTIONS ON ESTABLISHING "A PROPER AND STABILIZED WAGE-PRICE RELATIONSHIP" IN JAPAN.

THE REQUEST IS TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE COUNCIL'S MEETING APRIL 2. IT WAS BASED ON A STUDY SIGNED BY THE OCCUPATION COMMANDER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ. GEN. PAUL J. MUELLER.

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL, ACCOMPANYING THE STUDY, SAID THE PROBLEM WAS "ONE OF CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN VIEW OF THE GREAT SCARCITY IN JAPAN OF PRACTICALLY EVERY TYPE OF GOODS, AGGRAVATED BY INEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MONETARY PURCHASING POWER AND DEFICIT FINANCING OF BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS."

THE APPENDED STUDY COMMENTED THAT MANY "MONOPOLISTIC, NON-DEMOCRATIC FEATURES" OF JAPAN'S WARTIME SYSTEM HAD NOT YET BEEN ABANDONED, DESPITE DIRECTIVES FROM OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, AND THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD CREATED THE NECESSARY MEASURES "ON PAPER, BUT HAD NOT YET MADE THESE REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE IN OPERATION."

MACARTHUR'S APPEAL TO THE COUNCIL FOLLOWED BY ONE DAY DISCLOSURE THAT HE HAD WRITTEN TO PREMIER SHIGERU HOSHIDA A DEMAND THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TIGHTEN AND IMPROVE ITS OWN ECONOMIC AND FOOD RATIONING SYSTEMS IF IT EXPECTED FURTHER AID FROM AMERICA.

YOSHIDA REPLIED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TRY, AND THIS MORNING HIS AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY ANNOUNCED A PLAN FOR IMPROVING FOOD COLLECTIONS, PLUS A RURAL INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM. THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PUSH AN ANTI-TRUST ACT IN THE DIET.

DBXA318PCS

TOKYO, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MOVED TODAY TO HELP ITSELF OVER SOME OF THE ECONOMIC HUMPS.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER KOZAEMON KIMURA ANNOUNCED PLANS TO STEP UP PRODUCTION BY DEVELOPING MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS, AND TO OVERHAUL THE SAGGING FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM.

GENERAL MACARTHUR CRITICIZED BOTH FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN A LETTER TO PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA, DISCLOSED YESTERDAY, AND TOLD HIM JAPAN WOULD HAVE TO HELP ITSELF IF IT EXPECTED OUTSIDE AID.

KIMURA SAID THE INDUSTRIAL PLAN CALLED FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTHS IN 16 KEY FACTORIES IN THE PREFECTURES.

THEREAFTER, SUCH INDUSTRIES AS STARCH MAKING, WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION, FOOD CANNING, SILK PROCESSING AND VENEER MANUFACTURING WOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

THE GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD, ALSO CRITICIZED BY MACARTHUR, ANNOUNCED IT WOULD SEEK PASSAGE BY THE DIET OF AN ANTI-TRUST ACT, SIMILAR TO THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT IN THE UNITED STATES, TO ELIMINATE MONOPOLIES AND SPEED MANUFACTURING.

X349APS

(ADVANCE)-BATAVIA, JAVA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE NEWLY-RECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S FIRST DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WILL BE CONDUCTED BY PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR AS A DELEGATE TO THE INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION AT NEW DELHI, INDIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SJAHRIR WILL LEAVE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT FOR INDIA ON A PLANE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. HE WILL BE THE FIRST INDONESIAN NATIONALIST LEADER TO LEAVE THE EAST INDIES SINCE THE WAR AND THE REVOLT AGAINST DUTCH RULE OF THE ISLANDS THAT FOLLOWED THE JAPANESE SURRENDER.

SJAHRIR'S DEPARTURE WILL INTERRUPT DUTCH-INDONESIAN NEGOTIATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT SIGNED LAST WEEK IN WHICH THE NETHERLANDS RECOGNIZED THE REPUBLIC.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT THE NEGOTIATORS HAD REACHED SETTLEMENT OF MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE AGREEMENT ON SATURDAY, BUT THAT THEY WERE DEADLOCKED ON ECONOMIC ISSUES.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE SAID THE DUTCH COMMISSION GENERAL AND THE INDONESIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD AGREED THAT THE MODJOKERTO AREA OF EAST JAVA, RECENTLY SEIZED BY DUTCH TROOPS, WOULD BE DEMILITARIZED AND RESTORED TO CIVILIAN AUTHORITY.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED AGREEMENT ON A GUARANTEE THAT NEITHER THE DUTCH NOR THE INDONESIANS WOULD PROSECUTE ANYONE FOR HAVING JOINED THE OPPOSING FACTION DURING THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION.

AN INFORMANT SAID THE DUTCH AND INDONESIAN DELEGATIONS WERE DEADLOCKED OVER WHETHER THE REPUBLIC, AS A DE FACTO SOVEREIGN POWER, COULD EXPORT STOCKPILES OF SUGAR, RUBBER AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS PRODUCED IN THE INDIES BY SHARING PROCEEDS WITH THE DUTCH, BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CHINESE OWNERS OF THE ESTATES ON WHICH THEY WERE GROWN.

THE SOURCE SAID THE DUTCH INSISTED THAT BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE ISLANDS MUST BE LICENSED BY THE DUTCH-CONTROLLED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DESPITE THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT, WHICH THEY SAID HAD NO EFFECT ON INDONESIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

MEANWHILE, JAMES RYAN, ATTORNEY FOR THE ISTBANDSEN SHIPPING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD FLY TO WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY TO PRESENT A DIRECT APPEAL TO CONGRESS AGAINST THE CONFISCATION BY DUTCH AUTHORITIES OF THE CARGO OF THE ISTBRANDSEN SHIP. MARTIN BEHRMAN

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-STARVATION IS PRESENT IN AT LEAST FIVE AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE PHILIPPINE WAR RELIEF (CAP 2, R) OF THE UNITED STATES, A PRIVATE CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY.

ITS REPORT WAS PROMPTED BY THE PUBLICATION TWO WEEKS AGO OF AN OPTIMISTIC SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE FOOD CONDITIONS BY THE PHILIPPINES SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD BY THE ORGANIZATION THAT THIS REPORT HAD CAUSED UNRRA TO CONSIDER DIVERTING ITS LAST FOOD RELIEF SHIPMENT FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO EUROPE.

THE WAR RELIEF AGENCY SAID THE STARVATION AREAS WERE SURIGAO PROVINCE OF EASTERN MINDANAO, PALAWAN ISLAND, AND THREE REGIONS OF CAGAYAN PROVINCE ON LUZON.

FJ1123PCS

MANILA, SUNDAY, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE U. S. NAVY ORDERED AN "IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION" TODAY OF CHARGES THAT THE HEADS OF "LOOSE WOMEN" HAD BEEN SHAVED ON MANICANI ISLAND ON ORDERS OF NAVY OFFICERS.

ALBERT R. KARDA, FORMER ASSISTANT CAMP COMMANDER ON MANICANI, MADE THE CHARGES, COUPLING THEM WITH ASSERTIONS THAT PROMISCUOUS CONDITIONS EXISTED IN AN "ILLEGAL PRISON."

REAR ADM. H. H. GOOD, COMMANDING U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, ORDERED THE INQUIRY INTO THE CHARGES, WHICH ALSO ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FILIPINOS.

FJ901PCS NM

HONOLULU, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE U. S. MARINES HAVE LANDED AGAIN--THIS TIME ON PELELIU -- AND BRIG. GEN. HENRY D. LINSCOTT OF THE MARINES, REPORTING TODAY ON THE CAMPAIGN OF MARINE REINFORCEMENTS TO STAMP OUT JAPANESE BOLDOUTS ON THAT PACIFIC ISLAND, SAID THE SITUATION WAS "WELL IN HAND."

LINSCOTT, COMMANDER OF MARINE FORCES AT PEARL HARBOR, ADDED THAT REPORTS THE JAPANESE WERE MAKING THINGS TOUGH FOR THE PELELIU GARRISON WERE EXAGGERATED.

MARINES FROM PEARL HARBOR AND GUAM WERE FLOWN TO PELILIU RECENTLY AFTER REPORTS WERE RECEIVED THAT A SMALL BAND OF JAPANESE HOLDOUTS WERE ATTACKING PATROLS WITH RIFLES AND HAND GRENADES.

FJ859PCS

THE LEGION CHIEF RECALLED MEXICO'S WARTIME COOPERATION SAYING: "THE DAY OF MEXICO'S TRIPLE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED IN AMERICA WITH AFFECTION AND WITH GRATITUDE. X X WE WERE ALLIES IN FREEDOM'S WAR. NOW WE ARE CO-PARTISANS OF PEACE AND PROGRESS."

GRIFFITH SAID A "FLYING START" HAD BEEN MADE TOWARD SECURING WORLD PEACE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS BUT URGED PATIENCE. "GROWTH TAKES TIME," HE SAID. "WE MUST NOT EXPECT MIRACLES. WE MUST HAVE FAITH IN THIS NEW IDEAL OF MANKIND." MEXICO (Legion) XXX Destruction

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER ARRIVED TODAY FOR A THREE DAY VISIT, ACCOMPANIED BY BERTRAM E. GIESECKE, AMERICAN LEGION DEPARTMENT COMMANDER FOR TEXAS. HE IS GUEST OF ALAN SEEGER POST NO. 2 OF MEXICO CITY, ONE OF FIVE ACTIVE LEGION POSTS IN MEXICO. #

(ADVANCE) (NY) WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-FREDERICK H. OSBORN, UNITED STATES DEPUTY ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, DECLARED TODAY THAT A TREATY WHICH LEFT ANY LOOPHOLES FOR NATIONAL RIVALRIES IN ATOMIC WEAPONS "WOULD BE MORE DANGEROUS TO THE WORLD THAN NO TREATY AT ALL."

OSBORN, IN AN ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE, SAID EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO GET AN ATOMIC TREATY WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL. BUT HE SAID THERE MUST BE NO COMPROMISE OF SECURITY IN SUCH A TREATY.

"COMPROMISES MAY BE POSSIBLE WITH RESPECT TO THE FINANCING OF PLANTS, OR WITH RESPECT TO SOME OTHER MATTERS," OSBORN SAID. "BUT BEWARE OF THOSE WHO ATTEMPT TO TELL YOU THAT ANY COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE IN SUCH A TREATY WITH RESPECT TO SECURITY."

"THOSE WHO THINK THAT COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE HERE ARE ENDANGERING NOT ONLY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES BUT THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD," HE SAID. "THAT SEEMS TO BE THE BASIS FOR OUR DIFFERENCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIETS CLAIM THAT WE WOULD HAVE SECURITY IF ALL NATIONS MADE A TREATY OUTLAWING ATOMIC BOMBS, IF THE UNITED STATES THEN DESTROYED ALL ITS BOMBS AND ATOMIC PLANTS; AND THEN ALL WOULD RELY ON SOME SYSTEM OF INSPECTION TO BE AGREED UPON, PROBABLY A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INSPECTION RATHER THAN AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

"I SAY PROBABLY, BECAUSE, WHILE THE HEAD OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS CALLED FOR A STRICT INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF INSPECTION, THE SOVIET DELEGATES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SEEM TO BE MORE INCLINED TO A SYSTEM IN WHICH THE INSPECTORS WOULD HAVE RATHER LIMITED POWERS. IN ANY EVENT THE SOVIETS AND POLAND THINK THAT INSPECTION WOULD BE ENOUGH, WHILE THE OTHER NATIONS THINK THAT THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY (PROPOSED BY THE U.S. TO SUPERVISE ATOMIC CONTROLS AND DEVELOPMENT EVERYWHERE) WOULD HAVE TO OWN AND OPERATE CERTAIN DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES BEFORE ITS CONTROL WOULD AMOUNT TO VERY MUCH.

A160

"PERSONALLY, I THINK THAT A TREATY THAT LEFT ANY LOOPHOLES FOR NATIONAL RIVALRIES IN ATOMIC WEAPONS WOULD BE MORE DANGEROUS TO THE WORLD THAN NO TREATY AT ALL. I LEAVE IT TO YOU TO DECIDE WHAT YOU THINK."

OSBORN HAS TOLD THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION THAT THE QUESTION OF ATOMIC CONTROLS SHOULD BE TAKEN UP IN REGARD TO THE WHOLE PICTURE. HE HAS OPPOSED A RUSSIAN DEMAND THAT THE COMMITTEE DEAL FIRST WITH SPECIFIC RUSSIAN PROPOSALS MADE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE COMMITTEE IS SEEKING A COMPROMISE BEFORE IT MEETS MONDAY AT LAKE SUCCESS.

ASKED FROM THE FLOOR WHETHER HE THOUGHT IT WOULD INVITE CONFIDENCE IF THE UNITED STATES DESTROYED ITS A-BOMBS AND DISCONTINUED MAKING THEM, OSBORN SAID: "INVITE THE CONFIDENCE OF WHOM?"

"RUSSIA," HIS QUESTIONER ADDED.

"I'M GLAD YOU SPECIFIED 'RUSSIA,'" SAID OSBORN, "FOR IT WOULDN'T INVITE THE CONFIDENCE OF SOME OTHER COUNTRIES." THEN HE ASKED HIS AUDIENCE: "DO YOU THINK THAT IF WE STOPPED MAKING ATOM BOMBS, RUSSIA WOULD TURN FROM THAT TYPE OF RESEARCH?" THERE WERE NUMEROUS "NO'S" FROM THE FLOOR.

OSBORN SAID THAT WHAT PUZZLES HIM IS THAT "THE ONLY REMAINING GREAT CAPITALISTIC STATE PROPOSES THE GREATEST EXPERIMENT IN SOCIALISM" THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC CONTROL AGENCY--"AND THE GREATEST SOCIALIST STATE SAYS 'I WON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT!' I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT."

ASKED IF HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS AN OBLIGATION TO THE WORLD TO MAKE ATOMIC ENERGY A BENEFIT TO MANKIND, OSBORN REPLIED THAT HE DOES AND ADDED THAT WHAT THIS COUNTRY IS SEARCHING FOR IS A WAY TO DO THAT AND NOT ALSO ENDANGER ITS SECURITY.

THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE, WHICH IS COMMITTED TO A POLICY THAT LASTING PEACE MUST COME THROUGH SUPPORT OF THE U.M., FOUND ITSELF IN A QUANDARY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSED DIRECT RELIEF TO GREECE AND TURKEY. IT FINALLY VOTED TO ASK ITS GENERAL COMMITTEE, WHICH SETS THE ORGANIZATION'S POLICY, TO GIVE "PROMPT CONSIDERATION" TO THE FORMATION OF A POLICY STATEMENT ON THE PROBLEM.

IN OTHER ACTIONS, THE COMMITTEE:

RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT ACADEMY FOR EDUCATION AND

30.24-8845

TRAINING IN STATESMANSHIP.

DECLARED ITS SUPPORT OF DAVID LILIENTHAL AS CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

URGED CONGRESS TO APPROVE THE APPROPRIATION OF $350,000,000 FOR BASIC RELIEF TO WAR-AFFECTED COUNTRIES THROUGH U.N. AND ALSO TO GIVE "PROMPT CONSIDERATION' TO "ADMITTING OUR FAIR SHARE OF REFUGEES INTO THE US."

ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT "TO TAKE NOTE" OF A REQUEST FOR $100,-000,000 AS THIS COUNTRY'S FAIR SHARE OF THE $450,000,000 INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF U.N.

LT723PES

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-REP. MCGREGOR (R-OHIO) CONCLUDED TODAY THAT A MAJORITY OF THE RESIDENTS OF HIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BELIEVE LOANS TO FOREIGN NATIONS UNNECESSARY.

MCGREGOR BASED HIS CONCLUSION ON THE RESULTS OF A 10-QUESTION POLL HE CONDUCTED IN HIS 17TH OHIO DISTRICT. HE SENT OUT 2,500 QUESTIONNAIRES AND RECEIVED 1,260 REPLIES.

THE FIRST QUESTION WAS: "DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE UNITED STATES TO LOAN MONEY TO FOREIGN NATIONS IN ORDER TO BRING ABOUT WORLD RECOVERY?" MCGREGOR REPORTED 1,141 REPLIES, WITH 45 PER CENT VOTING "YES" AND 55 PER CENT VOTING "NO."

MCGREGOR ANALYZED THE RETURNS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS. AND FOUND THE FOLLOWING PERCENTAGES BELIEVING IN THE NECESSITY FOR FOREIGN LOANS (VOTING "YES"):

ATTORNEYS 69 PER CENT; BARBERS 22; BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY 47; FARMERS 38; HOUSEWIVES 44; LABOR 27; NEWSPAPERS 54; PROFESSIONAL (DOCTORS, DENTISTS, ETC) 62; PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS 65; SALESMEN 56; SCHOOL TEACHERS 72.

HERE ARE THE RESULTS ANNOUNCED BY THE WEST LAFAYETTE, OHIO, CONGRESSMAN ON THE OTHER MINE QUESTIONS:

"SHOULD ALL RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,238. "YES" 85 PER CENT. "NO" 15 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR RAISING OUR ENTRANCE QUOTAS FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,215. "YES" 16 PER CENT. "NO" 84 PER CENT.

"DO YOU BELIEVE THAT WE HAVE SUFFICIENT FEDERAL LAWS TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,162. "YES" 22 PER CENT. "NO" 78 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR A FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITING 'CLOSED SHOP'?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,226. "YES" 77 PER CENT. "NO" 23 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR A FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITING MASS PICKETING?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,200. "YES" 83 PER CENT. "NO" 17 PERCENT.

"DO YOU FEEL THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN AND GIVE FINANCIAL AID TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH A FEDERAL WORKS PROGRAM? (THAT IS, GRANTING FEDERAL MONEY FOR PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, SANITATION, ETC)" TOTAL REPLIES 1,198. "YES" 49 PER CENT. "NO" 51 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR A TAX REDUCTION OF $4,000,000,000 OR $6,000,000,000 OR NONE? (EVEN IF IT MEANS NO FEDERAL AID PROJECTS IN YOUR COMMUNITY)." TOTAL REPLIES 1,136. FOR $4,000,000,000 REDUCTION, 25 PER CENT. FOR $6,000,000,000 REDUCTION, 62 PER CENT. FOR NONE, 13 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR ONE YEAR OF FEDERAL COMPULSORY PEACETIME MILITARY TRAINING?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,205. "YES" 49 PER CENT. "NO" 51 PER CENT.

"DO YOU FAVOR ABOLISHMENT OF ALL FEDERAL RENT CONTROLS?" TOTAL REPLIES 1,204. "YES" 51 PER CENT. "NO" 49 PER CENT.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MARCH 30-(AP)-A SPEED-UP IN THE RATE AT WHICH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE USING UP THE CREDITS ADVANCED TO THEM BY THE UNITED STATES WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

THE CREDITS ARE COMPOSED OF MONEY LOANS AND SALES OF PROPERTY BY THE GOVERNMENT IN RETURN FOR PROMISES TO PAY LATER.

AT THE START OF THIS YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, THERE WERE 58 COUNTRIES WITH "ACTIVE CREDITS" FROM THIS COUNTRY--MEANING CREDITS THAT HAD NOT BEEN USED UP FULLY OR DEBTS FOR LOAN FUNDS USED BUT NOT YET REPAID.

MAR 1947

THESE ACTIVE CREDITS TOTALED $9,279,800,000, INCLUDING $6,633,-100,000 IN MONEY LOANS, BUT THE FOREIGN BORROWERS STILL HAD $3,786,-700,000 OF THAT TO DRAW UPON. ONE REASON THEY ARE SLOW IN USING IT IS THE SHORTAGE OF GOODS TO BUY.

THEIR USE OF THE AID WAS PICKING UP AT THE END OF 1946, HOWEVER, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. AT THE START OF LAST YEAR'S FOURTH QUARTER, THEY HAD USED ONLY 29 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AVAILABLE, BUT THEY RAN THAT UP TO 38 PERCENT IN THE FOLLOWING THREE MONTHS.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE TOGETHER ACCOUNTED FOR 71 PERCENT OF THE ACTIVE CREDITS, OR $6,595,000,000. OTHERS INCLUDED RUSSIA $241,800,000, CHINA $199,800,000, GREECE $93,700,000, TURKEY $40,800,000, ITALY $204,900,000, THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS $576,900,000, BELGIUM $147,200,-000, CZECHOSLOVAKIA $72,000,000, AND THE NETHERLANDS AND POSSESSIONS $562,400,000.

TWO-THIRDS OF THAT CONSISTED OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS AND OF PROPERTY TURNED OVER ON CREDIT TO CLEAR THE LEND-LEASE "PIPELINES" AFTER V-J DAY. MERCHANT SHIPS WERE ANOTHER ITEM.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE $3,786,700,000 STILL AVAILABLE FOR USE AT

THE START OF THIS YEAR CONSTITUTED MONEY PROMISED IN THE BRITISH LOAN.

HERE IS WHAT REMAINED FOR SOME COUNTRIES TO USE AT THIS YEAR'S START:

AMERICAN REPUBLICS $266,600,000, BRITAIN $3,193,100,000, CHINA $94,700,000, CZECHOSLOVAKIA $55,900,000, FRANCE $1,014,000,000, GREECE $81,000,000, ITALY $171,700,000, POLAND $83,400,000, TURKEY $38,600,000, AND RUSSIA $104,800,000.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MARCH 30)

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION WAS ORGANIZED ON A PERMANENT BASIS HERE TODAY WITH ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION PERMANENTLY BARRING COMMUNISTS FROM MEMBERSHIP.

WILSON W. WYATT, FORMER FEDERAL HOUSING EXPEDITER, WAS ELECTED NATIONAL CHAIRMAN AND LEON HENDERSON, FORMER PRICE ADMINISTRATOR, WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

THE CONSTITUTION DECLARES THAT COMMUNISM, "LIKE ALL FORMS OF TOTALITARIANISM" IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF DEMOCRACY AND SPECIFIES THAT THE ADA WILL TAKE AS MEMBERS "ONLY THOSE WHOSE DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL FREEDOM IS UNQUALIFIED."

AMONG 23 NAMED TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ARE MELVYN DOUGLAS, CALIFORNIA; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., NEW YORK; DAVID DUBINSKY, NEW YORK; MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT, PENNSYLVANIA; ARTHUR M. SCHLESSINGER, MASSACHUSETTS; BISHOP WILLIAM SCARLETT, MISSOURI; AND REINHOLD NIEBUHR OF NEW YORK.

LOUIS HARRIS OF NEW YORK WAS ELECTED TREASURER.

THE ADA WAS SET UP ON A TEMPORARY BASIS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA WHEN THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS MERGED TO FORM THE LATTER GROUP.

PF108PES

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-THE FIRST SUBMARINE WAS ACCEPTED BY THE U.S. NAVY APRIL 11, 1900, AND SECRETARY FORRESTAL TONIGHT CALLED FOR OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY BY FLEET AND SUBMARINE COMMANDS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE NAVY OFFERED STAMP COLLECTORS A SPECIAL SUBMARINE CACHET COMMEMORATING THE EVENT. COLLECTORS MUST SEND IN THEIR SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPES BEFORE APRIL 7. THEY WILL BE POSTMARKED FROM THE NEW LONDON (CONN.) SUBMARINE BASE.

THE FIRST NAVY SUBMARINE, NAMED THE HOLLAND AFTER ITS AMERICAN INVENTOR, JOHN PHILIP HOLLAND, WAS ONLY 53 FEET LONG, HAD ONE TORPEDO TUBE AND COST $150,000.

MODERN U.S. SUBMARINES ARE MORE THAN 300 FEET LONG, HAVE 10 TORPEDO TUBES, AND COST $6,000,000 TO $8,000,000. #

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-A WORLD ORGANIZATION EVENTUALLY WILL BE DEVELOPED WITH STRENGTH TO MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE, REP. CANNON (D-MO), SAID TODAY.

"FOR THE TIME BEING THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD HAS DROPPED INTO THE BACKGROUND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAS TAKEN OVER," THE MISSOURIAN SAID IN A STATEMENT. "EVENTUALLY A WORLD ORGANIZATION WILL BE DEVELOPED WITH STRENGTH TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

"BUT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS STEPPED ASIDE TEMPORARILY BECAUSE RUSSIA WOULD APPLY THE VETO--AND THEN GO AHEAD WITH HER PLANS FOR CONQUEST. AFTER THE UNITED STATES HAS PERMANENTLY BALKED RUSSIAN COMMUNISM'S PLANS FOR WORLD EVANGELIZATION, THE UNITED STATES WILL TRANSFER TO THE UNITED NATIONS BOTH THE AUTHORITY AND THE POWER TO PRESERVE THE PEACE."

1947

GW326AES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-A WAR-DEVELOPED PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN CIGARETTES IN MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES PROMPTED TOBACCO PRODUCERS TODAY TO SEEK GOVERNMENT AID IN BUILDING OVERSEAS MARKETS.

REP. CLARK (D-NC) SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF MOST TOBACCO AREAS CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON AND UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM L.CLAYTON TO DISCUSS THE "FINE OPPORTUNITY" FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.

CLAYTON, HE SAID, TOLD THE GROUP THAT "HE WOULD PROMOTE IN EVERY WAY HE COULD A BROADER AND BETTER MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO IN BRITAIN AND ELSEWHERE."

CLARK SAID THAT ANDERSON AND OTHER AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AGREED THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GREATER OVERSEAS MARKETS.

HE SAID THAT THOSE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCES INCLUDED REPS. CHAPMAN, CLEMENTS AND GREGORY, KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS; PHILLIPS (R-TENN), AND COOLEY AND CLARK, NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

VH/SU120PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-FIVE CABINET MEMBERS WERE LISTED TODAY AS SPEAKERS AT ANNUAL DEMOCRATIC FUND-RAISING "JEFFERSON DAY DINNERS."

ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK IS THE ONLY THREE-TIMER ON THE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE. SPEAKING AT DES MOINES TONIGHT, CLARK ALSO WILL ADDRESS DINNERS IN PHILADELPHIA APRIL 15, AND LOUISVILLE APRIL 26.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY JOHN SNYDER WILL SPEAK AT NEW ORLEANS APRIL 12, AND LOS ANGELES JUNE 5.

THE DINNER IN NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 17 WILL HAVE SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W. AVERILL HARRIMAN AS SPEAKERS.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR J.A. KRUG WILL SPEAK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO DINNER JUNE 5 AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON ANDERSON WILL ADDRESS AN INDIANAPOLIS GATHERING APRIL 15.

AB/VH602PES

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-FRANK R. CREEDON, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, SAID TODAY THAT HE WON'T NEED $335,000,000 OF THE $400,000,000 AUTHORIZED FOR BONUS PAYMENTS INTENDED TO SPUR PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

CREEDON EXPLAINED IN A LETTER TO THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION THAT THE DROPPING OF MOST OF THESE PAYMENT PLANS, ALONG WITH THE GENERAL END OF PRICE CONTROLS, REMOVED THE NEED OF SPENDING THE MONEY. #

30.24-8847

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-(AP)-HUGH D.WISE, COUNSEL FOR THE HOUSE EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE, CHALKED UP A $300,000,000 "DISCREPANCY" AGAINST THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION TODAY AND SAID ITS REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY ARE "UNRELIABLE AND MISLEADING."

WISE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT HIS OFFICE HAS EVIDENCE WHICH SHOWS THAT SALES UP TO THE END OF LAST YEAR TOTALLED MORE THAN $300,000,000 LESS THAN THE FIGURE REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT WAA REPRESENTATIVES HAD ADVISED THE COMMITTEE "THE REPORT TO CONGRESS INCLUDED FIGURES FOR SALES WHICH HAD BEEN--IN THE EYES OF WAA--COMPLETED, BUT FOR WHICH PAYMENT HAD NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED."

"IT DEVELOPED, HOWEVER," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "THAT, ACCEPTING THIS PREMISE, THERE STILL REMAINED A DISCREPANCY OF OVER $94,000,000 WHICH THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVES COULD NOT EXPLAIN TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COMMITTEE."

NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-LEO Y.CHERTOK, AN INTERNATIONAL PROMOTER, IS SUING THE SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY FOR $5,000,000 IN CONNECTION WITH AN OIL AND MINERAL DEAL HE SAYS HE HAD WITH THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

HE ALLEGES THAT THE COMPANY PERSUADED THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT TO BREAK A CONTRACT WITH HIM TO RAISE A LOAN OF TEN MILLION POUNDS STERLING FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITING THE MINERAL AND OIL RIGHTS IN ETHIOPIAN TERRITORY.

CHERTOK SAID IN HIS COMPLAINT, FILED YESTERDAY IN STATE SUPREME COURT, THAT HE HAD AN ORIGINAL AGREEMENT GIVING HIM A "SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE CONCESSION FOR 90 DAYS" TO RAISE A $1,000,000 LOAN FOR THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED AS COLLATERAL A SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE CONCESSION FOR 50 YEARS ON OIL, PLATINUM, GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS. THIS AGREEMENT, THE PLAINTIFF ALLEGED, LATER WAS MODIFIED TO PERMIT HIM TO ARRANGE A PUBLIC UNDERWRITING OF THE TEN MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

CHERTOK SAID HE ENTERED THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT JULY 19, 1935, WITH AZAC WARQNEK C.MARTIN, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

CHERTOK, SAYING HE WAS TO RECEIVE COMMISSIONS TOTALING SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PERCENT, DECLARED HE HAD "SECURED THE UNDERWRITING OF SAID LOAN IN THE SUM OF TEN MILLION POUNDS STERLING."

WAR CAME BEFORE THE PURPORTED AGREEMENT WAS CARRIED OUT, THE COMPLAINT CONTINUED, AND ON SEPT.7, 1945, THE "DEFENDANT, WITH PERSONS UNKNOWN TO PLAINTIFF, WRONGFULLY, KNOWINGLY, INTENTIONALLY AND MALICIOUSLY INDUCED THE SAID SOVEREIGN STATE OF ETHIOPIA TO REPUDIATE AND BREAK THE SAID AGREEMENT DATED JULY 19, 1935."

CHERTOK SAID BREACH OF THE AGREEMENT HAD INJURED HIM TO THE EXTENT OF $5,000,000.

CHERTOK'S LAWYER, ADOLPH I.KING, SAID THE PROMOTER NOW IS A COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN CORPORATIONS IN RUSSIA.

DN606AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 29-(AP)-A GROUP OF CIVIC, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FIGURES TODAY EXTENDED THEIR "SINCEREST GRATITUDE" TO HERBERT HOOVER FOR HIS THREE REPORTS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

IN A LETTER TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT, THE GROUP SAID:

"IN YOUR ENTIRE CAREER YOU HAVE SHOWN YOUR REALIZATION THAT THE GREATEST GLORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG HAS BEEN ITS HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP WHEREVER NEED EXISTED. YOUR VISION HAS NEVER BEEN RESTRICTED TO THE CONFINES OF THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE, OR TO THOSE WHOSE IDEALS WERE OURS--WITNESS YOUR MAGNIFICENT AID TO STARVING RUSSIA AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

"BUT THIS IS ONLY ONE WAY IN WHICH YOU HAVE SET A MOST ADMIRABLE EXAMPLE TO OUR NATION. IT HAS BEEN RECENTLY SAID OF YOU THAT YOU HAVE BEEN PERSONIFYING 'THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA' IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. WE ARE HAPPY TO APPROVE THIS CHARACTERIZATION, TO EXPRESS TO YOU OUR SINCEREST GRATITUDE FOR THE ENLIGHTENED SERVICE WITH WHICH YOU ARE ROUNDING OUT YOUR YEARS OF PATRIOTIC DEVOTION AND TO ASSURE YOU THAT IT WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN."

AMONG THOSE SIGNING THE LETTER WERE SOCIALIST LEADER NORMAN THOMAS; DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY; MINISTERS DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES AND DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK; ROGER N.BALDWIN, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION; AND BANKER WINTHROP W.ALDRICH.

TA629PES

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-EX-G.I.'S WHO HAD PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE STATUS IN GOVERNMENT JOBS BEFORE THEY ENTERED AN ARMED FORCE MUST BE GIVEN SUPER-SENIORITY OVER CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT WORKERS UNDER A RULING HANDED DOWN BY U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE GUY K.BARD.

THE DECISION, ISSUED AT A TIME WHEN CONGRESS IS CONSIDERING SWEEPING CUTS IN FEDERAL PAYROLLS, HELD THAT THOMAS W.KIRKMAN, 52, OF PHILADELPHIA, WAS RIGHTFULLY DISMISSED AS A MACHINIST AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL AFTER MORE THAN 16 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MAKE WAY FOR A VETERAN.

COURT OFFICIALS SAID THE RULING MAY AFFECT THOUSANDS OF FEDERAL JOBHOLDERS ALTHOUGH IN WASHINGTON HARRY B.MITCHELL, PRESIDENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, SAID JUDGE BARD'S DECISION IS THE SAME "AS THAT THE COMMISSION HAS ALWAYS TAKEN."

KIRKMAN HAD ARGUED THAT MANY RETURNING VETERANS HAD BEEN IN FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SHORTER PERIODS THAN HE. HE ASKED THE COURT TO RESTORE HIS JOB.

BARD SAID HE BASED HIS DECISION ON THE VETERANS PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944 AND NOT THE SO-CALLED G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS. THE SUPREME COURT HAD HELD THAT UNDER THE G.I. BILL VETERANS DO NOT HAVE SUPER-SENIORITY.

THE JURIST SAID HE AGREED WITH THE HIGH COURT RULING BUT THAT UNDER THE VETERANS PREFERENCE ACT IT IS "MANDATORY" THAT RETURNING VETERANS BE RESTORED TO PERMANENT FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE JOBS WHICH THEY HELD BEFORE ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE OR TO POSITIONS OF "LIKE SENIORITY, STATUS, AND PAY."

SM552AES

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MARCH 29-(AP)-FIRST TEST FLIGHT OF THE CONSOLIDATED VULTEE XB-46 EXPERIMENTAL FOUR-JET BOMBER, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK END, HAS BEEN POSTPONED SEVERAL DAYS, COMPANY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PLANE, DESIGNED TO PERFORM AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S FASTEST BOMBERS, HAS BEEN RECEIVING INTENSIVE GROUND CHECKS BY ARMY AIR FORCES PERSONNEL FROM WRIGHT FIELD. POWERED BY FOUR J-35 TURBOJET ENGINES HOUSED IN TWO LOW-SLUNG NACELLES, THE XB-46 IS 105 FEET 9 INCHES LONG AND HAS A WINGSPAN OF 113 FEET. IT WAS IN SECRET PRODUCTION FOR TWO YEARS.

BQ843PCS

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 29-(AP)-NINE PERSONS WERE CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY AVIATION WORK AT THE THIRD ANNUAL FORUM OF THE AMERICAN HELICOPTER SOCIETY HERE.

HAROLD F.PITCAIRN, PRESIDENT OF THE AUTOGIRO CORP. OF AMERICA, WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE FOR "INITIATIVE IN UNDERTAKING THE PIONEERING OF ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT."

OTHER AWARDS, MADE LAST NIGHT BY AGNEW W.LARSEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE AWARD COMMITTEE AND MANAGER OF THE ROTAWING DIVISION OF THE GLENN L. MARTIN CORP., INCLUDED:

DR.A.J.BENNETT, OF THE FAIREY AVIATION CO., LTD., ENGLAND, FOR "VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE AS WELL AS ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN HELICOPTER AND ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION."

PAUL H.STANLEY, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE AUTOGIRO CO., FOR "LONG AND SUCCESSFUL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THEORETICAL AND OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES OF AUTOGIROS AND OTHER OPERATIVE WING AIRCRAFT."

J.P.PERRY, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRESTONE AIRCRAFT CO., WILLOW GROVE, PA., FOR "ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGH STANDARDS OF ROTOR SMOOTHNESS, EASE OF CONTROL AND STABILITY IN HELICOPTERS."

RALPH ALEX, OF THE SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT DIVISION, UNITED AIRCRAFT CORP., FOR "MANY ENGINEERING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MARKED SUCCESS OF SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS."

D.B.VINER, OF SIKORSKY, FOR "AN OUTSTANDING RECORD IN FLIGHT TESTING OF SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS, AND THE RECENT RESCUE OF SIX AVIATORS IN FLEET OPERATIONS."

ADOLPH PLENTAFISH, ALSO OF SIKORSKY, FOR "OUTSTANDING RECORD AS A CREW CHIEF."

EDWARD MUELLER, OF HELICOPTER AIR TRANSPORT, CAMDEN, N.J., FOR "OUTSTANDING RECORD OF KEEPING RECORDS OF HELICOPTER AIR TRANSPORT IN A A PIONEERIN

"OUTSTANDING RECORD OF KEEPING RECORDS OF HELICOPTER AIR TRANSPORT IN AIR IN A PIONEERING OPERATION."

CLIFFORD APPLEGATE FOR "OUTSTANDING PIONEERING WORK UNDER GREAT ODDS ON THE EARLY WILFORD GYROPLANES AND THEIR ROTORS."

SM351AES

British Rescue 1,600 Jews On Sinking Refugee Ship; 40 Killed in Bombay Riots

750 ARE TAKEN OFF CROWDED VESSEL TO AVERT TRAGEDY

Limping Blockade Runner, 850 Still Aboard, Is Towed to Port.

BLASTS ROCK HAIFA

Violence Flares as Seized Immigrants Are Taken to Cyprus.

JERUSALEM, Monday, March 31 (AP) Explosions and flames swept the Haifa waterfront today as British troops transferred to Cyprus-bound transports the first of nearly 1,600 uncertified Jewish immigrants rescued a few hours earlier from a distressed refugee ship.

Fires following the explosions raged in the port area about two miles from the docks where the immigrants were being put aboard the transports by British troops carrying pick handles.

A quarter-mile area was burning in the neighborhood of installations of the Consolidated Refineries and Shell Oil Company. Apparently flames were raging along the Shell Company feeder lines from the Consolidated refinery.

Immigrants Rescued

The visa-less immigrants' close brush with death came yesterday 80 miles off the Palestine coast when the 700-ton schooner seeking to bring them to Palestine developed a dangerous list and began taking water.

The schooner, named Moledeth (Hebrew for "Fatherland") and formerly called the San Felipe, sent out a distress message. British naval vessels, which had been shadowing the Moldeth through the eastern Mediterranean, raced to the scene and removed 750 of the passengers crammed on the schooner's decks. This action was believed to have averted a major disaster.

Jews in Haifa were aware that the Moldeth was in trouble. When the distress message was intercepted by radio receivers there, 60,000 Jewish residents blacked out their section of the port city as a gesture of sympathy. British troops immediately took up defense positions awaiting the arrival of the refugees.

The explosions occurred after a British destroyer brought 400 of the 750 immigrants removed from the Moledeth. The rest of the refugees were following on another destroyer and on the Moledeth herself. The schooner was being towed to Haifa by a minesweeper.

The Moledeth, built in 1876, has normal passenger accommodations for 30 persons. When British sailors came alongside to aid her they found 1,550 persons jammed into the ship.

Engineers from a British destroyer boarded the Moledeth with pumps and removed a considerable amount of water which the schooner had been taking rapidly.

Haifa "Blacks Out"

When the vessel's distress signal was picked up on wireless receivers in Haifa, 60,000 residents there blacked out that Palestine port city as a gesture of sympathy. The Jews in Haifa said:

"The blackout is in sympathy with 1,600 souls fleeing from the slavery of European concentration camps."

British destroyers had been shadowing the Moledeth before the distress signal was sent. A government announcement said the 750 passengers were removed "after a request for assistance was submitted in writing by three delegates of the ship's company."

The Moledeth committee then asked for a tow into Haifa and a British minesweeper was provided for that purpose. The British counted 1,550 passengers on the schooner.

Unofficial reports said the uncertified immigrants would be transshipped to Cyprus as soon as the Moledeth reached Haifa.

The sympathy blackout in Haifa occurred in the modern Jewish section of the city. Cafes and night clubs went dark. Lights went off in residences and the streets were emptied.

In downtown areas British troops, in an operation that is becoming routine, moved barbed wire barriers and guns into place. Troops on the Sixth Airborne Division, equipped with pick handles, were alerted to begin transferrng the refugees to waiting transports for Cyprus when

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the Moledeth and the British naval vessels arrived.

Jews Denounce Terrorism

The rescue of the uncertified immigrants followed a renewed Jewish Agency denunciation of terrorism in Palestine and an announcement that Mayor Israel Rokach of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv had started legal action to challenge the whole structure of the British mandate government's law in the Holy Land.

The new Jewish Agency statement against terrorism followed the death of a British police inspector from wounds received when he was ambushed near the Ramle military camp yesterday. A British army officer also was killed in the attack, which authorities blamed on Jewish terrorists.

Mrs. Goldie Myerson, head of the Jerusalem branch of the agency's political department, told a Tel Aviv public meeting:

"Terrorism assists the government and places the Jewish community on the defensive when it should be on the offensive."

She urged Palestinian Jews to prevent a minority of dissidents from breaking Jewish unity by employing terrorism against the British.

Rokach, acting as a leader of the Jewish community rather than as mayor of Tel Aviv, is using the appeal of the death sentence imposed upon Dov Bela Gruner as the basis of his court action charging that emergency defense regulations under which Gruner was prosecuted violate the Palestine mandate.

Gruner, sentenced to hang for aiding an attack on the police station at Ramat Gan a year ago, was a resident of Tel Aviv.

Call Well Blast an Error

The Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Lemui, issued a communique at Tel Aviv tonight admitting that its members had blown up a well in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Haim yesterday, but said it was the result of "an error in our battle plans."

The destruction of the well in the village north of Haifa had stirred a storm in the Jewish community. The Tel Aviv labor newspaper Davar termed it an act of dissident Jews as "collective punishment" of the suburb.

The Irgun communique said plans for sabotage of an oil pipeline near Haifa went wrong because of "erroneous information on our battle maps." It declared the explosives were dropped into the Kiryat Haim well by mistake and stated: "Irgun Zvai Leumi never would deliberately harm Jewish property."

A dispatch from Nicosia, Cyprus, said the British were putting the finishing touches on new construction of internment camps there for 10,000 uncertified Jewish immigrants deported from Palestine.

Under a Cyprus law, the number of immigrants to be confined on the island is limited to 10,000. However, the quota could be boosted simply by passage of an amendment to the original law.

The Xylotymbou and Caraolos camps, while built to accommodate only 10,000 refugees, could house up to 25,000, the dispatch said.

A dispatch from London last week said 11,000 Jews were interned on Cyprus, and that the camps had been enlarged to take care of twice that number, in anticipation of a summer rush of displaced Jews to the Holy Land.

19 U. S. SEAMEN SEIZED IN PALESTINE SENT HOME

HAIFA, Palestine, March 30—(AP) Nineteen young American seamen who spent three weeks in the ancient Acre jail on charges of "aiding illegal immigration" by manning the Jewish refugee ship Abril sailed for home today aboard the U. S. ship Marine Carp.

The 20th crewman, Norwegian Lilliby, who holds first American naturalization papers awaited a plane to Norway, where he plans to be married.

They were released this morning to an American consular representative for deportation.

The Abril, called the "Ben Hecht" by Jews here, was intercepted off Haifa March 8 and is now empounded pending legal action. It brought 600 European refugees who were deported to Cyprus detention camps.

Oil Lines Catch Fire

HAIFA, Palestine, Monday, March 31 (AP)—The first explosion here early today was described by persons in the area as "a single earth-shaking boom," but other blasts followed quickly when the oil lines caught fire. A southwest breeze sent the flames into shrubbery around the Shell Oil Company office, which appeared to be doomed.

Firemen abandoned attempts to combat the flames from the city side of the area and were attempting to move around the exploding oil lines to the sea side, where pumps for seawater were being prepared.

The fire also reached power lines along the highway leading to the Iraq petroleum tank farm, from which Mediterranean ships are fueled, and power to the area was cut off.

No casualties had been reported several hours after the first explosion, but a number of Arab dwellings and small shops in the path of the flames had been destroyed.

News of the Moledeth's distress spread to Jews in Haifa. When the SOS was intercepted, 60,000 Jewish residents blacked out their section of the city as a gesture of sympathy. British troops immediately took up defense positions to await the refugees.

The Moledeth, built in 1876, has normal passenger accommodations for thirty persons.

British Paper Reports New Offer From India

London, March 30 (AP)—The independent weekly newspaper *The People* said today that India's dominant Congress party had offered to accept dominion status for the subcontinent for a "trial period" prior to full independence from Britain.

Official Government quarters neither confirmed nor denied the report.

"There might be something behind it," one high source said. "There is such a thing as a Cabinet secret, and such an offer might be under consideration at high levels without being known even by Government officials."

At the Indian Office, however, it was stated officially that "nothing whatever is known" of the reported offer.

Pledged To Quit By 1948

Britain, pledged to quit India by June, 1948, has left the question of whether India should remain in the Empire for Indians to decide.

The people, without giving its source, said the Congress offer was made direct to Prime Minister Attlee by Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the predominantly Hindu majority party and vice president of the interim Indian Government.

"The Cabinet is now considering this proposal, and I understand it has been passed on to Lord Mountbatten, the new Viceroy, with instructions that he should see both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah [Moslem League leader] and decide for himself its prospects of success," the paper's diplomatic correspondent wrote.

"Nehru . . . . is prepared to bring India into the dominions for a trial period and to guarantee that he can reach an understanding with the Moslems—if an independent Indian Government is set up with himself as leader."

British Official To Seek Goods From Russia

London, March 30 (AP)—James Harold Wilson, British Overseas Trade Secretary, will leave soon for Moscow in an effort to buy timber, cotton, jute, foodstuffs and oil cake to bolster the nation's food and reconstruction supplies.

"We hope especially to get timber," a foreign office spokesman said, "although Russia's vast program of reconstruction means that we shall probably not get nearly as much as we require."

An informed source said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had discussed trade possibilities with Prime Minister Stalin in recent talks in Moscow.

BRITISH GROUP URGES U. S. COAL IMPORTS

LONDON, March 30,—(AP) The Federation of British Industries urged Britain today to import 10,000,000 tons of coal from the United States or South Africa "without reducing the quantities being shipped for the relief of Europe."

In a statement of proposals for dealing with the nation's economic crisis, the manufacturers' organization said the British coal-production target for 1947 also should be increased 10 percent to 220,000,000 tons.

"A coal budget which involves the rationing of industry at anything like present levels is a policy of ruin," the report stated.

It advocated that the export of mining machinery and electricity generators be "reexamined" and, if necessary to increase power output, import equipment from Germany and "necessary German specialist labor."

Britain Told She Pays For Industrial Revolt

York, England, March 30 (AP)—The Archbishop of York, Dr. C. F. Garbett, told Britain today she was reaping the results of the "evil days" of the industrial revolution.

"Excessive profits in the way of dividends and wages must go, artificial restoration of supplies and of labor output must come to an end," the Archbishop said in an Easter message in the April issue of the York diocesan leaflet.

"Today we must realize that we must give our best for the sake of the community, that it is a crime against it to withhold from it the utmost we can give."

BRITAIN SEEKS SHOWDOWN ON DISARMAMENT

Will Call For Russia's Principles Before Backing World Slash

Lake Success, N.Y., March 30 (AP). Great Britain will seek a showdown with Russia on disarmament principles before plunging into a United Nations program to slash the world's arms, an authoritative source said today.

The issue was expected to come to a head Tuesday with completion of policy speeches in the eleven-nation Commission on Conventional Armaments. Britain's move would supplement her previous assertion that the world was not ready to disarm and wouldn't be until international security was established.

Despite Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's call for speed when he tossed the original arms reduction proposal into the General Assembly last fall, the Soviet Union so far has declined to speak in the new commission.

British Want It On Record

Regardless of whether Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko chooses to deliver a major speech, this source said the British were determined that all nations go on record over the principles of security and disarmament.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate and veteran of previous world disarmament conferences, wants these principles established first:

1. Arms reduction depends primarily on establishment of international confidence; the converse argument is misleading and dangerous.

2. Completion of an international military force by the United Nations would contribute greatly to this confidence.

3. Establishment of an effective system of international control and verification must precede adoption of any arms-slashing system.

Russia's Previous Argument

Previously, Russia has argued against the theory that security is an essential condition of disarmament, citing such a stand as an attempt at delay. Cadogan moved to spike a possible renewal of the Russian argument when he declared that such a stand was taken by Mussolini, and he hoped "no one will be inclined to repeat the Fascist government's contention" here.

A special group has been at work in London for some time on a set of British proposals, and Cadogan will present these once the issue of principles is cleared away.

The rest of the commission, including the United States, has generally supported the British stand with American Delegate Herschel V. Johnson emphasizing the immediate need to work out safeguards and verification. The French have still to speak, but it was understood they would follow the line taken by the Western powers.

Bard Taking Over Soon

Ralph A. Bard, former Under Secretary of the Navy, will take over as American representative to the commission in about three weeks, following his week-end appointment by President Truman.

The United Nations program for the week also includes the following:

1. The working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission meets tomorrow (3 P.M.) in closed session to continue discussions of the atomic report. Indications were that the French would present a compromise resolution designed to bring together the Russian and majority viewpoints on how to proceed.

2. The ten-nation Trusteeship Council, still without a Russian delegate, meets tomorrow (2 P.M.) to resume debate on rules of procedure.

3. The Security Council will convene Wednesday to seek a vote on the long-hanging American proposal to take over the Japanese mandated islands under a strategic area trusteeship.

4. The secretariat expected replies from Russia, France and China early in the week on approval of a special session of the General Assembly for setting up machinery to handle the explosive Palestine case. The United States already has sanctioned the step, and Great Britain said it would formally file the case with receipt of the approval. A final decision on calling the session then will have to be taken in a poll of the 55 member states.

DE GAULLE HAILED AS HE SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL RITES

BRUNEVAL, France, March 30—(AP) Gen. de Gaulle, emerging from a self-imposed retirement, placed a stone for a monument to allied parachute troop raiders here today and, in a speech, upheld French unity as the nation's greatest asset.

He distributed 12 liberation crosses, four of them posthumous for French resistance workers. In his address he criticized "those who are using the resistance symbol for their own profit."

Cheered by Thousands

Approximately 40,000 persons clustered on the Normandy hillsides to hear his speech. Cries of "De Gaulle au pouvoir (De Gaulle to power)" greeted him when he approached the rostrum.

The general spoke in the rain after driving here from a suburb of Le Havre, where he spent the night with his sister's family. Arches of triumph were erected in all the little towns through which he passed. Villagers bearing flowers and cheering for the former provisional president, the No. 1 resistance leader, lined his route. French and British planes droned overhead as he spoke and French minesweepers were anchored offshore.

The speech was at the site where British parachute troops in 1942 attacked and destroyed a German coastal radio station with the help of resistance workers, took some prisoners and escaped aboard naval craft. It was nearly a mile from the nearest road, and those who drove or bicycled to the ceremony had to plod the remainder of the way through the mud.

"Comeback" Rumored

He will make another speech next Monday at Strasbourg, which his friends said will touch on foreign policy, especially toward Germany, which lies just across the Rhine from Strasbourg.

En route to Bruneval he placed flowers on local war monuments, and made impromptu remarks. Those he delivered at Criquetot les Neval were interpreted by some as

possibly foreshadowing his return to politics.

"All our sacrifices and sorrows should bring us something," he said. "This determination which has inspired what we have been able to do ought to remain to animate what we have still to do."

At Bruneval he warned his fellow countrymen to beware of the "voices of division, the voices of decadence," which he said "have been able for a time to overshadow the national interest.

"The times are too difficult, life is too uncertain, the world is too hard for us to allow this for a long time without running a moral risk of expiring in the shadows."

Ramadier Cites War Losses

VILLEFRANCHE, France, March 30 (AP).—Premier Paul Ramadier told France today: "We cannot repair all our war losses within the space of a generation." In a speech at this Mediterranean town, Mr. Ramadier said France's war losses amounted to more than 6,000,000,000 francs ($50,000,000,000).

"One cannot stress sufficiently the depth of our distress," the Premier said. "We were a rich country, with riches accumulated over 2,000 years. We were able to recover quickly after certain crises.

But today we are drained to the very bottom of our substance."

GERMAN ECONOMY SHOWS GAIN IN AMERICAN ZONE

BERLIN, March 30. — (AP) German economy in the American zone of occupation has started a gradual recovery after virtually a complete shutdown due to the severest inter freeze-up in decades, the latest semi-monthly report of the American Military Government said today.

Thaws have enabled an increase in water power, although not sufficient to allow lifting all restrictions on industry. Despite floods which washed out bridges and tracks and sank river craft, coal also began to move to the factories.

Textile Mills Reopen

Textile mills which had been closed since mid-December reopened in March, and chemical and ball-bearing plants began to push up their output.

The relief rolls which mounted rapidly during the winter stagnation of industry continued to rise in February, the report showed.

In February, 1,287,851 persons were receiving relief in the U. S. zone, an increase of three per cent over January, while expenditures jumped six per cent to 36,489,797 reichsmarks. (A reichsmark is worth 10 cents at the U. S. military exchange rate.)

Other highlights from the report:

Smuggling Combatted

To combat heavy smuggling around Obersuhl on the Soviet zone border four new border police posts have been established. German police took over control of the American zone borders on March 15.

Shipment of the first lumber export commitment of 80,000 cubic meters to England has been completed and shipment of another 20,000 cubic meters to the Netherlands will be finished in two weeks.

As of March 21, proceeds from exports in the U. S. zone totaled $8,950,000 while payments for imports amounted to $257,000 dollars, leaving a balance of almost $8,700,000 dollars for future essential imports.

Preysing Tells Germans U.S. Race Tensions Fade

BERLIN, March 30 (AP).—The American-licensed newspaper "Der Tagesspiegel" quoted Konrad Cardinal von Preysing today as saying he found on his recent trip to the United States that relations between whites and Negroes appeared to have improved.

"I observed no signs of any prospective social crisis in the United States," the Catholic Bishop of Berlin was quoted as saying. "It appears that the strains and tensions which gripped America between the two world wars have been substantially reduced."

Cardinal von Preysing added that, "In general, the American people appear to be optimistic, and their actual situation appears hopeful."

Berlin Wedding To End Winchester GI's Wait

Berlin, March 30 (AP)—Albert G. Hillyard, 37, of Winchester, Va., former United States Army sergeant, Wednesday will marry red-haired Ruth Rahmann, 32, the German girl for whom he has been waiting nearly two years.

Their attendants will be Thomas B. Murphy, another former sergeant, of Burlington, Iowa, and Murphy's fiancée, Waltraut Blaschek, also a red-haired fraulein. Murphy and Miss Blaschek will marry April 16.

The weddings will take place under the new army policy of permitting Americans to marry German girls when they are within 30 days of concluding their overseas service.

Hillyard, chief of the drafting department of the American Military Government's transport division, is a permanent civil-service employé and plans to return to his prewar job in the War Department at Washington. Coming to Berlin in July, 1945, with the first echelon of the AMG, he met Miss Rahmann within a week. Discharged in the United States in November, 1945, he immediately took the civilian job and returned to Germany "to wait it out" until he could marry her.

U.S. Films Destruction Of German Industries

Berlin, March 30 (AP)—An official of the American Military Government said the AMG sent a twenty-minute movie to Moscow today showing destruction of German war factories and dismantling of reparations plants in the United States occupation zone.

The official, in the AMG's information control division, said the film, made by the division's protographers with a commentary by the economics division, was for the use of United States delegates to the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference in debates on reparations and liquidation of Germany's capacity to make war.

Radio 'Sabotage' Laid To Employe

Munich, Germany, March 30 (AP). Edward Kerrigan, manager of the United States radio relay station here, said today he believed some technician employed at the station was responsible for the "sabotaging" of recent "Voice of America" broadcasts to Russia.

Kerrigan said the broadcasts had gone astray "on several occasions" because the unidentified saboteur had directed the beams toward countries other than Russia. He declined to say on what occasions the broadcasts had been misdirected.

The manager declared that a complete investigation was being made, and that a full report had been sent to Washington. He added that he did not know who was responsible for the sabotage, or why it had been done.

Now Reaching Moscow

William Benton, assistant United States Secretary of State, said in Washington Saturday that the State Department broadcasts had been beamed to South America instead of Russia by a saboteur who had "reversed" an antenna at the Munich relay station. He said the matter had been corrected, and that the "Voice of America" broadcasts, which at first could hardly be heard in Moscow, now were being received there clearly.

Resort To Black Market

Frankfurt, Germany, March 30 (AP)—Frankfurt physicians told the American military government today that Germans were forced to turn to the black market to supplement their regular food rations in order to prevent starvation.

The German doctors, employed in the Frankfurt health department, said the food eaten by the Germans here exceeds the authorized ration by 40 per cent, with most of the excess obtained in the black market.

"A German gets his extra food by violating laws," a report said.

Even the black market is now running out of food, it added, because the "hinterland" has been exhausted" during the winter.

The doctors recommended that food allotments be increased for city dwellers.

U.S. Bans German Auto Profiteering

Frankfurt, Germany, March 30 (AP)—The United States Army acted today to block profiteering in automobiles in the American-occupied zone of Germany.

Army headquarters temporarily banned all transfers of used motor vehicles by or to American and Allied personnel in the zone and announced that the office of American military government in Berlin was issuing similar instructions for Germans and displaced persons.

The ban will remain in effect, army headquarters announced, until procedures for registering automobile ownership can be revised. A spokesman said a centralized agency for the resale of used cars was being considered.

Second-hand jeeps obtained from the Army for $300 or $400 have been known to sell for $1,000 or more. An American-made car will bring $2,000 to $3,000. German-made *Volkswagens*, obtainable new only through military agencies at a standard price of $645, are often resold for more than $1,000.

Americans are forbidden to buy cars from the Germans because AMG officials maintain the German economy needs those cars in German hands.

Nazism Seen Lingering

Nuernberg, Germany, March 30 (AP)—Thousands of former victims of Nazi persecution assembled in 24 protest meetings throughout Bavaria today and heard speakers charge that Nazism still flourished in Germany.

The meetings were called by Dr. Phillip Auerbach, Bavarian commissioner for racial and religious persecutees.

Addressing approximately 1,000 persons here, Auerbach called the bombing of his Nuernberg office Wednesday night only one of many signs that Nazism had not yet been stamped out. He recently charged that there was a resurgence of anti-Semitism among the German people.

Christian Democratic (CDU) parties.

Without directly mentioning strikes or demonstrations, the gaunt, one-armed Schumacher declared in a speech that hungry people were likely to listen to new messiahs of the Hitler type unless the Allies did more to help them regain their feet economically. He contended that total victory meant total responsibility for the Allies.

He said the Germans made a mistake in approving the Nazi totalitarian regime in 1933 and would make the same mistake if they supported the Communists this year. He hit at the CDU members as looking out for their own interests and disregarding the welfare of the German people as a whole.

Schumacher rapped the Potsdam pact as a "millstone of misery" around German necks and called for greater unity between the zones, particularly British and American. He said the French and Soviet zones were places where the occupying powers were taking out more than they were putting in.

Briton Blames Germans

William Asbury, British commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia, which includes the Ruhr, issued a statement blaming German administrators in part for the food shortages.

Declaring that scant reserves were depleted while the Rhine River and other waterways were frozen, he said if the German administrators had "applied a little more intelligence" by allocating less coal to industry and more to railways the crisis would have been less serious.

He said full food rations had not been met in large Ruhr towns "for some time past" and added: "It is not surprising that a number of demonstrations have been held."

British Expect New Outbreaks Among Ruhr Germans Today

Essen, Germany, March 30 (AP)—British officials said today they expected a new outbreak of protests against food shortages in the restless Ruhr despite a Sabbath lull in demonstrations and strikes which swept the industrial area last week.

Civil officials received unconfirmed reports that demonstrations were planned tomorrow in Cologne and Krefeld and Tuesday in Duisburg. They kept an eye on Dortmund, where 4,000 coal miners walked out Saturday. These men, the first to strike in the Ruhr since th occupation, have promised to return to work tomorrow, but have threatened to walk out again unless food rations for families are improved.

Schumacher Raps Communists

Meanwhile at Oberhausen, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democratic (SPD) party, opened the campaign for state elections in the British zone on April 20 with attacks both on the Communists and the moderate

Hesse Sells $200,000 Goods

Wiesbaden, Germany, March 30 (AP) — Export contracts totaling nearly $200,000 with seven foreign countries were signed last week by the export-import agency of the German state of Hesse.

Italians Hear 'Colonel Valerio'

Rome, March 30 (AP)—The reputed executioner of Benito Mussolini told a huge crowd of Italians today that neo-Fascists and reactionaries were "nostalgic for fascism and the monarchy" and warned that Partisans were not afraid to fight.

Walter Audisio, the "Colonel Valerio" of the Communist underground, declared at a Communist-sponsored mass meeting that fascism died in April, 1945, when he and a group of Partisans killed Mussolini and sixteen other Fascist leaders at Dongo.

There should be no talk of civil war in Italy today, he said, and the Partisans do not want war. But they will fight rather than allow Italy to return to fascism, he added.

Greek Guerrilla Move In Albania Is Charged

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, March 30 (AP)—Col. Nesti Kerenxhi, Albanian liaison officer with the United Nations commission now investigating Balkan border disorders, accused the Greek Government today of maintaining an underground guerrilla movement in Albania "to attack the Albanian Army from behind . . . when the Greeks and British launch their attack."

In a letter to the United Nations commission, Kerenxhi said a current treason trial at Koritza, Albania, produced testimony which formed the basis of his accusation.

The Greek Government, Kerenxhi declared, was given "unlimited help" by "British occupation forces." He added that defendants at the trial spoke of an "early landing of British troops in Albania . . . with the insistence" that subversive activity already is taking place on the border in Albania.

The liaison officer referred to "significant movements of British troops near the Greek-Albanian border" which, he said, "confirms the fact that the British Government and troops directly uphold the imperialistic claims of the Greek Government."

7 SENTENCED BY YUGOSLAVS

Death Decreed On Charge Of Macedonian Separatism

Belgrade, March 30 (AP)—Seven members of an organization charged with plotting to separate the People's Republic of Macedonia from

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Yugoslavia were sentenced today by a Skoplje court to be shot for treason.

Receiving death sentences were Konstantin Hristov-Terzijev, leader of the group; Dr. Basil Ivanov, Dr. Kosta Nikolov-Trenchev, Metodije Popov, Blagoj Gasteov, Nokola Popov and Asen Temov.

Six other defendants were sentenced to eight to twenty years.

"Anglo-Americans" Cited

The court charged the defendants had organized under the protection of the "Anglo-Americans for the purpose of severing Macedonia from Yugoslavia by liquidating the people's authority." Their activities were declared to have been carried out after the liberation of Yugoslavia when, "lacking support among the masses, the accussed organized a terrorist center in Skoplje."

[The bulk of Macedonia lies in northern Greece. The Greeks charge that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have encouraged a Macedonian autonomy movement which would include Greek territory. A United Nations investigation commission has been discussing that problem in its study of Balkan border difficulties.]

Hoess Takes Full Blame For Killing 4,000,000

Warsaw, March 30 (AP)—Rudolf Hoess, former Nazi commandant at the Oswiecim concentration camp, today admitted before the Supreme National Tribunal full responsibility for putting over 4,000,000 prisoners to death in gas chambers.

MACARTHUR'S 'VIEW' ON SPAIN

Spaniard Says General Made Comment Last July

Madrid, March 30 (AP)—Antonio Goicoechea was quoted by the newspaper *ABC* today as saying Gen. Douglas MacArthur told him last July that Spain, due to her present government, "is the only bulwark against communism in Europe."

Goicoechea, governor of the Bank of Spain, was Generalissimo Francisco Franco's special envoy at the Philippine Independence ceremonies in 1946. He spoke before the Superior Council of Scientific Investigation last night on his mission to Manila.

ABC reported Goicoechea told the gathering that General MacArthur made the comment on Spain when they met at a dance.

Speculation Over U.S. Plans

London, March 30 (AP)—The *Observer*, a Sunday newspaper, reported speculation today "in Spanish political circles" that the United States might be preparing to resume full diplomatic relations with Spain.

The paper said the Spanish sources, whom it did not identify further, interpreted the recent appointment of Paul T. Culbertson as first secretary and charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in Madrid as the first step in that direction.

"No Change Contemplated"

Washington, March 30 (AP)—State Department officials emphasized anew today that there is no change in sight in this Government's attitude of opposition to the Franco régime in Spain.

Advised of London reports that "Spanish political circles" are speculating on the possibility of a resumption of full diplomatic relations with Madrid, these officials pointed to a statement issued by the department last Wednesday which said:

"There has been no change in this attitude (toward Spain) nor is any contemplated."

The statement was issued in connection with the assignment of Paul T. Culbertson, veteran of the Western European section of the State Department, to replace Philip Bonsal as first secretary and charge d'affaires at Madrid. It called the shift "purely routine" and said it had "no political significance whatsoever."

This country has been without an ambassador in Madrid since Norman Armour left there December 1, 1945, and in 1946 was an active sponsor of the move for withdrawal of all ambassadors representing United Nations nations.

GREEK GUERRILLAS REPORTED LOSING

4-Day Battle Swinging To Government, Athens Hears

Athens, March 30 (AP)—Athens newspapers said today that a four-day battle between Greek troops and about 1,500 guerrillas on Mount Vardoussia, southwest of Lamia was developing favorably for the Government.

At the same time, a press report said the senior naval officer for the Northern Aegean had proclaimed a blockade of the northeast Greek coast from the Gulf of Volos north to Litochoron, near Mount Olympus. Any vessels violating the blockade were warned they were liable to be sunk.

Cut Down By Aerial Gunfire

Dispatches from the Lamia area said the guerrilla forces, cornered on barren mountain peaks, were being cut down by aerial gunfire and would have to surrender. Casualties included 123 irregulars killed within the last two days.

Embros, Conservative paper, said Capetan Moravas, a Slav autonomist leader, was killed in a clash near Yannitza, in western Macedonia, in fighting during which his band suffered heavily.

Vima, a Liberal party organ, said eleven Leftists were abducted and killed last Tuesday by armed Rightists from Scala, northwest of Ghythion in the southern Peloponnesus. The incident followed the slaying of P. Katsareas, Rightist band leader.

3 Printers Killed, 7 Hurt

Rizospastis, Athens Communist organ, reported three printers were killed and seven injured when two persons wearing military uniforms attacked the printing plant of a Salonika Communist newspaper with grenades and guns. The attackers escaped.

Gen. Constantin Ventiris, Greek chief of staff, was reported en route to Athens to report to the Government tomorrow on his inspection of army units in the Volos and Larisa areas, adjacent to the 75 miles of blockaded coast.

The inspection, together with the blockade, was believed in authoritative quarters to foreshadow combined ground, naval and air operations to quell guerrilla activities in the north.

Relay Reporting System Bares All Big 4 Conference 'Secrets'

MOSCOW, March 30 — (AP) The Foreign Ministers Conference here is probably the most wide open secret meeting of its kind ever held.

Everything that has gone on around the circular table behind the guarded doors of aviation industry house has become public property.

This has been accomplished by a curious process of relay reporting at which the Russians have become, in their own way, as expert as the British, Americans and the French. In some respects the Russians are doing an even better job than the inventors of the system.

System Devised at Paris

The system was devised at Paris a year ago during the satellite treaty talks. Its purpose was to get around Russian demands for secrecy. Its result has been to roll back the velvet curtain from everything the Council of Foreign Ministers does.

This victory for open diplomacy, also a boost to propaganda maneuvers, is making the council a goldfish bowl which the world watches.

The Russians exceed all others in making capital of this fact, with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov directing at American Secretary of State Marshall, British Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault statements evidently really addressed to the German people.

Marshall has limited virtually everything he has said to the council to statements either written out or put into note form beforehand. Whether this is done with a view to public reaction or simply to a desire for caution and accuracy, Marshall has not stated. It is probably the latter, and it has resulted in lots of Marshall's comments being made available in full, as if they were public speeches.

The basic reporting system, the same here as followed in New York and Paris, really goes back to the first conference in London in the fall of 1945. At that time James F. Byrnes promised Molotov and the others he wouldn't talk and really kept his word. They were supposed to issue joint communiques, but could never agree on those any more than on anything else at that meeting.

The result was controversy over secrecy and confusion over issues. Byrnes decided not to let it happen again.

Thus at Paris was evolved a system which now generates thousands of words of news daily. After each session the press or briefing officers of each of the three western delegations rush back to the Moskva hotel and meet the waiting correspondents at about 8 p.m. (12 noon Eastern Standard Time).

RED CONCESSIONS SEEN ONLY HOPE OF TREATY ACTION

Molotov Stands Firm on His Demands for Huge German Reparations.

U. S. MAY COMPROMISE

Britain, However, Remains Unalterably Opposed to Moscow's Demands.

MOSCOW, March 30.—(AP) Barring concessions by the Soviet Union, a majority of most of the visiting delegations saw little prospect today of any major settlement of the German problem at the Moscow foreign ministers' conference.

The foreign ministers will come to grips with the heart of the German issues tomorrow. Any settlement appeared to depend entirely on one unannounced factor.

This factor is whether Russia's economic condition is such that economic unity of Germany is essential to the Soviets.

Molotov Still Firm

While some western delegations feel that Russia's situation will force last-minute concessions, there has been nothing to bear this out in the attitude and position of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. Molotov has announced that Russia will consider no settlement on Germany without assurance of Russia's claims for $10,000,000,000 in reparations over 20 years and reparations from current production.

The United States, despite its stand against reparations from production thus far, is understood to be willing to compromise on this point if Russia accepts the principle that Germany must pay her own way before reparations start. This is not believed acceptable to the U.S.S.R., and the United States is prepared to go no further on compromise.

Whether the British will even go this far is doubtful. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is under direct orders from his government against arrangements which would require additional outlay for expenses.

Any unification of Germany with immediate reparations for the Soviets undoubtedly will mean an additional financial burden to the western allies.

Furthermore, the British and Americans demand that any merger and reparations agreement in Germany be accompanied by an ironclad agreement on the part of the Soviets to share past, present and future German deficits.

The Soviets have refused to consider any past or present deficits, which are now being shouldered by British and American taxpayers, and decline to recognize that any future deficits will be necessary.

Speculate on Concessions

Some feel that Molotov will fight to the last minute, then make concessions. There has been no indication of this in the foreign minister's meetings.

On the contrary, many of Molotov's speeches apparently have been more designed to woo Soviet support in Germany than to meet the problems of the conference. Some of the delegations express fear that Molotov is preparing the way for a conference failure and a subsequent all-out campaign to swing Germany into the Communist camp.

RUSSIAN PRESS VIEWS GIVEN ON GERMANY

3 Of Best Known Soviet Experts Trotted Out To Give Theories

Moscow, March 30 (AP)—The Soviet press trotted out three of its best known experts on Germany today to expound the Russian viewpoint on major German issues.

Prof. Aaron N. Trainin, lawyer and scientist, declared in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* that the only way to solve the problem of Germany was by "political and economic unification on a democratic basis by creation of a democratic, universal parliament."

Supporting the stand taken by Vyacheslau M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, in the Foreign Ministers' Council, Trainin declared that, while the old Weimar constitution had its faults, principally that of giving too much power to the president, it also had its good points and could serve as a starting point for writing a German constitution.

Charges Move For Profits

Yuri Zhukov, who has covered previous foreign ministers' sessions, attacked the British-American policy on delivery of reparations from the western zones. He said:

"It is well known that representatives of American and British monopolies are developing their activity in the western zones. They are not interested in increasing Germany's peacetime industry, for they see competition in this.

"However, prospects of turning western Germany into an industrial colony suits them perfectly, and from this they hope to squeeze out super profits."

Says Anti-Nazis Complain

Yuri Korolkov, writing from Berlin, criticized denazification policies in the western zones. He quoted from letters he said were written by anti-Nazi Germans complaining that former Nazis who held jobs under the British and Americans interfered with anti-Nazis in obtaining employment.

He charged that the British released 60,000 out of 80,000 "Hitlerites" from six camps in their zone, and the Americans freed all but 17,000 of 77,000 held in camps in their zone.

"Out of 157,000 Hitlerites, 120,000 have been set free," he said. "This is how reserves for the Fascist underground emerge."

MARSHALL RELAXES AT MOSCOW BALLET

MOSCOW, March 30—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall went to the ballet at noon today, which is something one can do in Moscow Sundays.

Seeking relaxation from last week's conferences, Marshall saw and heard the Nutcracker Suite by Tschiakowsky. He was accompanied by John Foster Dulles, a member of the American delegation, and Harold E. Stassen, visiting candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1948.

The party sent flowers for the leading ballerina to the stage.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin

of Britain arranged a ride around the town in the limousine assigned him. This is Bevin's favorite form of gettng away from it all.

France's foreign minister, Georges Bidault, worshipped at the Catholic Church of St. Louis of the French.

VIOLENCE IN INDIA HITS NEW PEAK; MILITARY ALERTED

Fighting Brought Under Control Only After Police Fire into Crowds.

SCORES WOUNDED

Calcutta, Cawnpore Also Are Swept by Communal Disorders.

BOMBAY, Monday, March 31—(AP) Forty persons were killed and 137 were wounded yesterday in communal riots that broke out in four different sections of Bombay, the provincial director of information announced today.

Similar riots occurred in greater Calcutta and Cawnpore, causing at least nine deaths and more than 50 other casualties.

The Bombay disorders between Hindus and Moslems were brought under control only after police fired into crowds in various sections of the city on 19 occasions. A curfew was put into effect to clear the streets of the rioters.

Military Alerted

A. A. Caffin, Bombay chief of police, said the local military organization had been ordered to stand by for duty later today when the curfew is lifted.

Newsmen touring Bombay streets saw Caffin's police riflemen and Lathi (long staff) squads move into areas where screaming rioters abandoned their activities and fled, leaving only the litter of the disorders under the light of overhead gas lights.

Rumors as to the cause of the fighting, all of them unconfirmed, swept the city immediately. The report receiving the most circulation was that a funeral procession of one community had attacked a house of worship of another, but the stories varied as to which community had made the attack.

One hospital reported it had received seven persons suffering from stab wounds, one of whom died.

Calcutta Toll Rises

The rioting in Calcutta brought the death toll there, where Hindu-Moslem clashes have been continuous since last Wednesday, to more than 50 persons killed and over 400 wounded in less than a week.

Five persons were killed yesterday in Calcutta proper, some by police fire, and 42 others were wounded, a government communique said, while communal disorders in Howrah, across the Hooghly, spread to three police districts, causing three deaths and injuries to 52. The military moved into Howrah, quelling 30 incidents and arresting 80 persons.

In Cawnpore, one man was killed and an unspecified number of others were wounded in fighting which started when Moslems objected to anti-Pakistan placards displayed at a Punjab celebration. Some senior civil officials were injured by stone throwing. A curfew was imposed and troops patrolled the streets.

Bombay Riots Widespread

Fighting broke out in Bombay almost as if by signal wherever the Hindu and Moslem districts converged and in many other sections of mixed population. Fist fighting started in the Null Bazaar, where police fired on the rioters.

Flames reddened the Bombay sky after a mob fired a cotton mill, but the blaze soon was extinguished. Police said many of the casualties occurred in fierce gang fights marked by knifings and the hurling of soda water bottles.

In Calcutta police opened fire 30 times and made more than 200 arrests. Forty-four separate clashes were reported during the day and 10 arson cases.

Relief organizations said they were evacuating persons from trouble areas to safer localities. Peace committees touring affected areas in an attempt to restore order were stoned. Calcutta's transportation system had been halted since a bus was burned recently. Street cars have not been operating for several weeks because of a strike.

The past few days of communal fighting constituted a resumption of early disorders, which had subsided for several weeks, costing more than 1,000 lives over a period of five months.

Rancor between Hindus and Moslems over Moslem status in India has been chiefly responsible for the riots. The Moslems, in the majority in the Punjab and certain other sections of India, insist that an independent Moslem state of Pakistan be provided in the India of the future. Hindus and Sikhs have violently opposed this move.

Indonesian Role In Asia

Batavia, Java, March 30 (AP)—The newly recognized Indonesian Republic's first direct participation in international affairs will be conducted by Premier Sutan Sjahrir as a delegate to the inter-Asian relations conference now in session at New Delhi, India, it was announced today.

Sjahirir will fly for India on a plane provided by the Government of India. He will be the first Indonesian nationalist leader to leave the East Indies since the war and the revolt against Dutch rule of the islands that followed the Japanese surrender.

Interrupts Dutch Negotiations

Sjahrir's departure interrupts Dutch-Indonesian negotiations implementing the agreement signed last week in which the Netherlands recognized the Republic.

Informed sources said that the negotiators had reached settlement of major political issues involved in the agreement on Saturday but that they were deadlocked on economic issues.

A joint communiqué said the Dutch commission general and the Indonesian representatives had agreed that the Modjokerto area of East Java, recently seized by Dutch troops, would be demilitarized and restored to civilian authority.

Pledge Against Prosecutions

The communiqué also reported agreement on a guarantee that neither the Dutch nor the Indonesians would prosecute anyone for having joined the opposing faction during the Indonesion revolution.

An informant said the Dutch and Indonesian delegations were deadlocked over whether the Republic, as a *de facto* sovereign power, could export stockpiles of sugar, rubber and other industrial raw materials produced in the Indies by sharing proceeds with the Dutch, British, American and Chinese owners of the estates on which they were grown.

Dutch Insist On Licensing

The source said the Dutch insisted that both imports and exports from the islands must be licensed by the Dutch-controlled central Government despite the Cheribon agreement, which they said had no effect on Indonesia's foreign trade.

Meanwhile, James Ryan, attorney for the Istbandsen Shipping Company, of New York, announced that he would fly to Washington on Wednesday to present a direct appeal to Congress against the confiscation by Dutch authorities of the cargo of the Istbrandsen ship, Martin Behrman.

Chinese Atrocities In Formosa

Shanghai, March 30 (AP)—John W. Powell declared today in an article in his magazine *China Weekly Review* that Chinese troops sent to Formosa to quell riots which started there February 28 had perpetrated "some of the most unimaginable atrocities."

Powell, son of the late J. B. Powell, prewar editor of the *Review*, wrote that a conservative estimate placed the number of Formosans killed at 5,000, with thousands more imprisoned. He has returned recently from a visit to Formosa.

[So far as is known Powell, who is editor of the *Review*, is the only correspondent who has succeeded in going to and returning from the big island province off China's East Coast since rioting began.

No Immediate Comment

[No immediate comment was forthcoming from Chinese Government sources, but the Government previously has depreciated the extent of the scantily-reported Formosan disorders.

[On March 14 Peng Hsueh-pei, Chinese Minister of Information, told foreign news men in Nanking that the Formosan "incident will soon be closed." He declined to assist reporters in going there, saying that the Government was "too busy" to look after them.

[On March 10 a Formosan delegation arrived in Nanking and charged that authorities up to that time had killed 3,000 to 4,000 Formosans. Pro-Government Chinese press reports on the first day had placed the death toll at 500.

Flagrant Misrule Cited

[Pro-Government] sources and the Formosans agreed that the Government's monopoly system in various businesses, particularly tobacco, had touched off what the Chinese Central News Agency—an official Government organ—said was open and widespread rebellion.]

Powell added the disorders culminated a year and a half of flagrant Chinese misrule which he said had squeezed and oppressed the Formosans far worse than when they were ruled by the Japanese.

China lost Formosa in 1895; it was restored to her in 1945 after the Japanese surrender.

Powell's article, entitled "Blood Bath in Taiwan," said the administration of Governor Chen Yi had coupled trickery with a reign of terror which he said was probably unequalled in the history of Kuomintang China and thus had virtually suppressed the rebellion.

Woman's Death Was Last Straw

Powell wrote that the riots were preceded by extremely severe searches of shops and peddler stands by police who, he said, were trying to enforce new economic regulations which virtually abolished private trade. These regulations, he said, directly violated Central Government laws in China proper.

The proverbial last straw came on February 27, he declared, when police killed a 40-year-old woman in Taihoku, the capital, when she protested seizure of her cigarette tray. He said a man died from a shot fired by another policeman into the crowd of onlookers.

Next day the riots began, he continued, and a mob marched toward Chen Yi's office to petition for compensation of survivors and punishment of the policemen. He said police fired into this crowd and killed four Formosans, wounding several others.

Policemen Beat To Death

Meanwhile, his account went on, another mob beat two policemen to death, sacked a tobacco monopoly building and burned all its goods. He said that other mobs roamed the streets, grabbing and beating all mainland Chinese they could find and sacking many Chinese homes.

By March 1, he related, rioting had spread to most of the cities of the island, and many were in the hands of the Formosans. Communications had collapsed and most police left their posts.

Powell said the Government tried a counter-move with flying squads which fired into all crowds with machine guns, and that examination of wounded showed dumdum bullets were used. He said such action killed 25 and wounded 125 Formosans outside the railway station.

Committee Was Arrested

He said a truce was arranged with a committee of prominent Formosans which had been formed to campaign for political and economic reforms. This committee drew up 32 demands which he said would have assured near-independence.

Powell reported that the Governor, who was expecting troops from the mainland, gave the impression he was making concessions, but when troops arrived March 8 the committee was arrested.

From then on through March 13, he wrote, there was a "blood bath," in which troops shot Formosans on sight.

Mutilations Charged

He quoted foreign eyewitnesses as saying in one instance twenty youths in a village between Taipei and Keelung were mutilated and their ears were cut off and noses slit before they were bayoneted and thrown into a creek.

He said one foreign observer watched troops searching houses wantonly shoot down whoever opened the door.

Powell concluded that "with the situation what it is in China today, there is little hope that anything constructive can be done in time to save the island economically or politically for China."

[The pro-Government press in Nanking reported on March 26 that more than 70 Formosans had been executed. The official Central News Agency said 100 had been arrested and three executed.]

Chinese Red Chief Reported Wounded

Nanking, March 30 (AP)—The mouthpiece of the Chinese Army, *Peace Daily*, reported with confirmation today that Mao Tse-tung, chief of the Chinese Communists, had suffered grenade wounds in the left chest while supervising defense arrangements at Yenan.

Informed quarters, expressing skepticism, said it was most unlikely that Mao would have been engaged directly in supervising troops. Yenan fell to the Government March 19.

The independent paper *Hsin Min Pao* said a report from the provincial government of Shansi declared Mao was in Sinhsien, North Shansi, but made no mention of any injury to him.

No A-Bomb Freaks Born

Tokyo, March 30 (AP)—The Kyodo News Agency quoted a staff doctor of the Nagasaki Medical University Hospital today as declaring he had not heard of "a single instance of a freak being born to anyone injured by the atom bomb."

The doctor was quoted as saying that he knew of two children who had been born without brains, but, "the mothers were a considerable distance from the blast and it cannot be decided that these abnormalities were the result of the bomb."

The agency gave the doctor's name as Shigeru Ito and said he was in the obstetrical department of the hospital which the Japanese Government established after the bomb burst over Nagasaki in August, 1945.

"Big Jolt" Received

It said the residents of Nagasaki had received "a big jolt" from the Atom Bomb Commission report in Washington last week indicating that freak births or mutations were possible long-range results of the bombing.

Last January in Tokyo, members of the commission who are conducting a long-term survey at both Nagasaki and Hiroshima said their studies had failed to disclose a single case of hereditary effects of the bombing, but that the final answer will not be known for 50 years.

Commenting on the recent Washington report, Dr. Ito attached no significance to the notation that more men than women had been killed. He said, "There were big factories in the blast center and more men than women worked in them."

No Unusual Reaction

He added that a considerable number of women suffered periodic disturbances as a result of the bombing, but recovered in about three months, a reaction similar to that due to extreme fatigue or shock.

As for the Washington report that sterility was an effect of the bombing, the news agency said births in Nagasaki from August, 1945, to May, 1946, totaled 2,838, and from June 1 through last February were 4,676, a marked increase. It said deaths since September, 1945, totaled 9,028 men and 8,428 women, no great change from the prebombing average.

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11 NEW FIRMS IN RYUKYUS

MacArthur Says Reconstruction Includes Iron Works, Shipyards

TOKYO, Monday, March 31 (AP)—Eleven new industrail firms have been established in the Ryukyu Islands as economic reconstruction goes forward, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today.

The Supreme Allied Commander, in his December report on the islands, said the new industries included four iron works, three shipyards, three sawmills and a kitchen utensil factory. He also said additional land had been prepared for cultivation and new Okinawan construction battalions organized.

Other points noted in the report:

Eighty-one schools were opened in December, with attendance rising to 221,926. Day nurseries were started in Naha and Shuri so that parents could seek employment.

Fourteen per cent of all employable men held jobs in United States military units. Approximately 33,000 were added to the rolls in December, increasing the total of military workers to 17,231.

U.S. Engineers Making Map Of Philippines

Manila, March 30 (AP)—United States Army engineers disclosed today that they were well under way with a project to map the entire Philippines, something never before attempted.

The late Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita remarked during the trial that led to his death last year that anyone who fought on Leyte in the future should have better maps, as "both I and MacArthur used the same American maps and thus lost a good deal of time."

The mapping project is being pushed by planes of the 13th Air Force, taking bomb sight readings and making photographs of hitherto unknown mountain and jungle areas. Some of these regions are within 40 miles of Manila.

The Army also is training two companies of Philippine scouts as surveyors for on-the-ground measurements of all the republic's 7,000 islands.

Date of completion and scale of the map are military secrets, but engineers said that it would show every large building in the Philippines.

Peso Devaluation Denied

Manila, March 30 (AP)—Emilio Abello, presidential secretary, today denied as "absolutely false" rumors current in Manila that the peso, now worth 50 cents, would be devaluated to 20 cents. He noted that the 50-cent value was pegged by the recent equal-rights-for-Americans amendment and could not be changed without repeal.

U.S. Marines 'Take' Peleliu Again

HONOLULU, March 30 (AP)—The United States Marines have landed for the second time on Peleliu—for an easy victory, this time. The first time they landed there was a war on and it cost 6,000 casualties to take the Pacific island from the Japanese. This time there were no casualties. They came back to put down a few Japanese stragglers who were supposed to be making life miserable for the Navy garrison, and, in line with the Marine tradition, everything was "well in hand."

U. S.-British Unity Urged

OTTAWA, March 30 (AP).—The Progressive-Conservative party, the principal opposition to Canada's Liberal party government, urged today the "strengthening of the British Commonwealth of Nations in effective co-operation with the United States," to further world peace. The recommendation was included in resolutions apoted by the annual meeting of the Progressive-Conservative Association of Canada.

Stamp Out Communism, Griffith Tells Mexicans

Mexico City, March 30 (AP)—Paul H. Griffith, American Legion commander, today told an audience of United States and Mexican veterans that the two countries "must stamp out these termites of communism within our midst."

Speaking on inter-American relations at a luncheon, Griffith said: "Our joint efforts resulted in the crushing of the monstrous pagan evils of Nazism, Fascism and Nipponism by force of arms. Today a new evil ideology is rising in the world. . . . We must resolutely take a common stand against the march of this world-wide philosophy of destruction."

The Legion chief recalled Mexico's wartime co-operation saying: "The day of Mexico's triple declaration of war against Germany, Italy and Japan will always be remembered in America with affection and with gratitude. . . . We were Allies in freedom's war. Now we are copartisans of peace and progress."

CONTROLS END AT MIDNIGHT

Most Remaining Wartime Limits To Be Lifted Then

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Most of the remaining wartime controls end at midnight tomorrow.

The Draft Act dies. The Solid Fuels Administration shuts up shop. Emergency controls over trucking and shipping lines end. All but a small segment of the Second War Powers Act expires.

Only on sugar and a handful of scarce commodities will the Government still have power to set priorities or regulate the use.

Rent Ceilings To Remain

Rent ceilings, too, remain in effect, the law which authorizes them expires June 30 but Congress is expected to continue rent control in some form. Committees in both the Senate and House are considering just what to do.

Awaiting presidential signature tomorrow is legislation under which 6,443 local draft boards enter liquidation. One year is given to liquidate selective service affairs under a new Office of Selective Service Records. It will preserve draft files in state capitals.

Congress is scheduled to give final approval tomorrow to two measures which salvage sugar rationing and the allocation of a few other products. Fast footwork between Capitol Hill and the White House will be necessary to permit a presidential signature before the deadline.

Provisions Listed

They provide:

1. Extension of sugar rationing and price control until October 31, under the Agriculture Department instead of OPA.

2. Extension until June 30 of allocation powers over tin, antimony, railroad freight cars, manila and agave cordage and fibers, the drug streptomycin, tractors for export sale, and cinchona (quinine) bark.

Immediately after Mr. Truman's signature, the Civilian Production Administration is expected to go through the formality of revoking the following orders rendered void by Congress' curtailment of the executive powers:

Allocation of steel and phenolic resins.

As To "Hard Goods"

Inventory controls which forbid the hoarding or withholding of refrigerators, washers and other consumer "hard goods."

Quota control which limits the export of automobiles to about six per cent of total production.

Some unneeded priority regulations, including one governing textile production.

A number of other CPA controls, limiting commercial construction and channeling scarce building materials into housing, will be transferred to the housing expediter for continuance under the Patman Emergency Housing Act.

Controls Continued

Other legislation, some of it signed only this week end, continues controls over rubber and uranium ore and the waiver of normal ship operating and manning standards.

However, the Government steps out as the nation's sole buyer of natural rubber Monday night, under an act signed by Mr. Truman yesterday. Controls over the use and production of both natural and synthetic rubber are extended one year, as a defense measure, to preserve the synthetic industry until Congress adopts a long-range rubber policy.

Two months ago the President asked for a one-year extension of three of the seven "titles," or major provisions, of the second War Powers Act then in force.

Separate Legislation

Separate legislation took care of one of them, the waiver of ship-operating standards.

The second, which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission broad authority over motor and water carriers, is being allowed to expire. This ends the authority of the ICC and the Office of Defense Transportation to order priorities into effect on trucks and vessels, to suspend certain routes in emergencies, or to require that emergency service be given.

Railroads still are subject to such control, but only by ICC.

Power Lost By ODT

The ODT thus loses its power to invoke many of the measures used in coping with the coal and rail strikes—like freight embargoes and curtailment of operation of coal-burning locomotives — but could certify to ICC that conditions warrant such action.

The third major provision of the act, Title III, is extended for 90 days only and for the limited list of commodities specified by Congress, with these additional provisions:

First—Those items may be allocated for export which are required by foreign countries to increase their production of materials needed in the United States.

Some May Be Allocated

Second—Some products, mostly foodstuffs, may be allocated when the secretaries of State and Commerce certify such action is necessary to meet United States obligations.

Third—No item may be allocated which was not being allocated on March 24.

The four other "titles" expiring tomorrow already had passed into disuse or were unneeded. They opened up to the war agencies "confidential" business data supplied the Government; governed the disposal of confiscated property; forbade political activity by dollar-a-year men, who long since have left Washington; and governed certain operations of the Federal Reserve banks.

TURKS VIEWED AS BULWARK IN MID-EAST

Secret Testimony Said To Put Emphasis On Military Aspect

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Secret testimony that Turkey, even more than Greece, is the key to any move to halt the spread of communism in the Mediterranean is before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Administration lieutenants said today they look to it to counter open opposition to aiding Turkey on the part of some congressmen and an apparent lack of enthusiasm for the Turkish phase even among some supporters of President Truman's program.

The testimony was given behind closed doors last week by Edwin C. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Turkey. The committee expects to make most of it public after the envoy makes some deletions.

Military Consideration Cited

One senator said that Wilson's presentation was so significant that he concluded the President's program is based even more on military than on political considerations.

Senators who heard Wilson said he testified, in effect, that Turkey remains the last strong Government on the Mediterranean standing up against Russia. If Turkey should tumble, Wilson was quoted, then Iran, Iraq, Arabia and other nations would have to bow to Communist demands, throwing the Middle East wide open to Russia.

The Ambassador added that Turkey now is solvent, but cannot long remain so if it is forced to foot the bill alone for maintaining a large standing army which drains not only its finances but its manpower.

Some $150,000,000 of the $400,000,000 fund asked by Mr. Truman would go to Turkey, all for military purposes.

Made Necessary By Russians

Wilson was quoted as testifying that the Russians have made it necessary for the Turks to maintain a large force by keeping their troops on the Turkish border but have not directly molested Turkey. The Soviets also seek a share in control of the Dardanelles.

Senators said the Ambassador reported that Turkey, unlike Greece, has few Communists within her borders, and is not facing any internal upheaval unless the Government should become too weak financially.

Lincoln MacVeagh, Ambassador to Greece, was said to have told committee members in the same session that the Communists are even stronger within Greece than had been supposed from reports reaching this country.

Battle Armed Communists

There King George's Government is battling armed Communist guerrillas reputedly trained and equipped outside the country.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) seeks to cut Turkey off without any funds and to limit aid to Greece to the furnishing of relief money. But Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) plans to take the lead in opposing Johnson's amendment when it comes before the Foreign Relations Committee this week.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), the committee chairman, has promised that every amendment offered will receive "full consideration" when the group gets down to details of the bill Wednesday and Thursday.

PUSHES FIGHT ON LILIENTHAL

Bridges Claims Support In Move For FBI Probe

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) today claimed growing support for a move to delay action on the Lilienthal nomination pending an FBI check and said that at least two senators publicly in favor of confirmation will go along with it.

"We're much stronger on that question than we are on the issue of actual confirmation or rejection," he declared, without naming the two senators.

But Senator Hill (Ala.), the Democratic whip, predicted that "the Senate will vote down that motion and then confirm the nominees." Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.) also forecast rejection of the postponement, calling it "just an oblique method of trying to defeat the nominee."

Bricker Motion Is Test

The test for David E. Lilienthal and the other nominees for the Atomic Energy Commission will come on a motion made Friday by Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) to send the nominations of Lilienthal and the other four commission members and that of Carroll L. Wilson as general manager back to the Senate Atomic Committee for FBI investigation.

To date, 49 Senators have announced they will support the nominations of Lilienthal and his colleagues, while 27 have taken a public stand against them.

Senator Knowland (R., Cal.) is to take the floor tomorrow to argue for acceptance of the appointments. Leaders are pushing for a vote by Thursday night, after which the Senate may take an Easter recess.

To Rush Greek Aid Bill

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, hopes to have the bill for President Truman's $400,000,000 Greek-Turkey aid program ready for Senate consideration then. Final public hearings are scheduled tomorrow and Vandenberg wants the committee to agree on the terms of the measure within the following 48 hours.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee also will end hearings on the President's program this week. The House measure is not expected to reach the floor until after the Easter recess.

CONGRESS URGED TO LAUNCH PROBE OF GRAIN MARKET

MAR 1947

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) The National Association of Commodity Markets and Allied Trades, Inc., said tonight the United States is probably shipping abroad larger amounts of grain "than are safe for our economy."

J. A. Higgons, Jr., executive vice president of the association, wrote Senator Williams (R-Del):

"Even though we raised the largest crop in history the total visible supply is less than 36 million bushels, and each week inroads are being made on these accumulations, which have had a marked effect on prices thus far, and will probably be greatly accentuated as our supplies dwindle further.

Urges Investigation

Urging a congressional investigation of the entire grain marketing situation, Higgons said:

"The market is faced with explosive possibilities due to the fact that the government's reputed export program has been stepped up to the point where it will require full realization of the bumper crop of 1,170 million bushels indicated in the last crop report to prevent the creation of a supply condition that would be dangerous in this country. With an indicated 100 million bushel reserve, latest reports are that intentions exist to export another 350 million bushels from the next crop."

"But," cautioned Higgons, "crops are not made in March."

"Any failure of the crop from this point on could lead to disaster," he warned.

"Two decades ago, with a population of 120 million people, a minmum safe carryover was considered to be 125 million bushels. Last year it was only by virtue of an all-provident nature that our reserve of 100 million bushels carried us through without trouble.

"The market cannot and will not ignore the implications of what is—whatever its purpose—a highly dangerous program."

Norris E. Dodd, undersecretary of agriculture, commented, however, that there is "no question but what we can spare the grain that we are shipping and more too."

He said he could not see "any reasons at all" for Higgons' views and that it would be "pretty poor business" not a ship grain to starving people.

He said there is plenty of wheat and that mills are running to capacity with the beginning of the next harvest only six weeks away.

In demanding a congressional study of the grain markets, where prices have been rising steadily, Higgons said:

Reason for High Prices

"Federal officials should be called to explain why they seek to mislead the public in the belief that speculation rather than 'government scraping of the bin' is responsible for current high prices."

Higgons, who made public his letter to the senator, said he wrote to him because Williams had taken the initiative in blamng high grain prices on a "technical corner" of the market because of government purchases.

Higgons said the government should be required to formulate "definite buying policies to meet export demands.

"Conflicting statements and shifting programs have caused 'government intentions' to continually hang over the grain market like the proverbial sword of Damocles," he added.

The Chicago executive also said and investigation is needed to make it clear that "humanitarian and economic operations abroad" by this country are separate from agricultural support programs.

"There is widespread fear," he declared, "that government humanitarian activities have been integrated with support activities to avoid the problems of surpluses. Such fears should be promptly dispelled."

BURTON WHEELER NAMED TO PROBE NAVY OIL CHARGES

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) Burton K. Wheeler, who gained fame a quarter century ago as a young lawyer fighting for government oil rights in the Teapot Dome scandal yesterday was assigned to probe charges that the Navy pays inflated prices to U. S. companies for Arabian oil.

Senator Brewster (R-Me.), chairman of the Senate War Investigating committee, said that Wheeler, former Montana Democratic senator, will have every committee facility at his disposal in a two-week study. Wheeler was instrumental in uncovering and prosecuting the Teapot Dome oil scandal of the Harding administration in the 1920's. He was defeated for renomination to the Senate last year.

Brewster said President Truman has agreed to call on executors of the estate of the late President Roosevelt for papers bearing on a purported 1941 offer of Arabian oil at a figure far below what the Navy has paid under a 1945 contract.

UN DEPUTY WARNS OF LOOPHOLES IN A-BOMB TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 30—(AP) Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, decided yesterday that a treaty which left any loopholes for national rivalries in atomic weapons "would be more dangerous to the world than no treaty at all."

Osborn, in an address to the Women's Action Committee for a Lasting Peace, said efforts were being made to get an atomic treaty which is acceptable to all. But he said there must be no compromise of security in such a treaty.

"Compromises may be possible with respect to the financing of plants, of with respect to some other matters," Osborn said. "But beware of those who attempt to tell you that any compromise is possible in such a treaty with respect to security."

Schoenfeld Is Named Minister To Hungary

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Authoritative diplomatic sources said today that Selden Chapin, director general of the State Department's foreign service, will replace H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld as United States minister to Hungary.

Chapin declined to confirm or deny it. A dispatch from Budapest yesterday reported that Schoenfeld would be replaced soon.

Schoenfeld, a veteran diplomat who was appointed Minister to Hungary in January, 1945, is understood here to be slated for another post.

Chapin became director of the foreign service in 1945 after service in many diplomatic posts.

The diplomatic change in Hungary will be the third in recent days in countries within the Russian orbit. The American envoys to Poland and Yugoslavia resigned.

Eisenhower Starts On Tour Of Camps

Washington, March 30 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, left by automobile today for an inspection tour of southern military installations until April 16.

His itinerary, not given in detail, calls for visits at Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Jackson, S.C., and Maxwell Field, Ala.

Eisenhower also will visit Atlanta, where he will make an Army Day address April 7.

Mrs. Roosevelt Would Let 400,000 Enter U.S.

New York, March 30 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt urged today that temporary legislation be passed by Congress permitting entry into the United States of 400,000 Europeans under immigration quotas unused during the war.

Addressing a United Jewish Appeal meeting, the widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"There are some people in Congress who are going to say that they don't want even temporary legislation that is going to be proposed to allow us to take in people up to the number that did not come in on unused quotas during the war, but I think the people of America do want them in."

She also endorsed legislation which would provide that the United States pay 75 per cent of the funds necessary to support organizations now carrying on the relief program formerly administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

FORRESTAL WARNS BUDGET CUT WILL ENDANGER NAVY

ST. LOUIS, March 30—(AP) Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal declared last night that if Navy funds are cut below budget bureau figures the Navy's "program and our naval strength would be seriously endangered."

Addressing the first annual convention of the Reserve Officers of the Naval Services (Rons), Forrestal said:

"The first naval estimates that we collected from the various bureaus of the Navy totaled $8,800,000,000. The naval estimates that we sent to the Bureau of the Budget were scaled down to $5,600,000,000. That figure was cut by the budget bureau to $3,554,000,000. If it should be reduced below that minimum estimate our program and our naval strength woud be seriously endangered.

"Our ships will have to perform their global missions with crews substantially smaller than is essential for efficient operation.

"We will have to cut deeply into the research program, with all that means in keeping the Navy up to date.

"And finally the entire naval reserve program will come in for sharp readjustmnet downward, including acute curtailment of the naval reserve flying program."

Ickes Charges British Tyranny

Atlanta, March 30 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, today charged that the United States, by relieving Great Britain of it financial burdens in Greece, would be "underwriting Britain's un-Christian and uncivilized course in Palestine."

In an address before the Georgia State Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, Ickes said if Britain can no longer "maintain the tottering King George upon the throne of Greece, how does it happen that money can be found to invest in tyranny in Palestine?"

The former Cabinet officer continued, "if we can make an investment of $400,000,000 in Greece and Turkey, we can make an investment in insistence that Great Britain disavow the illegal and immoral white paper and return to the policy to which it bound itself when, with the support of the United States and of the civilized world, it issued the Balfour declaration." The white paper of 1939 restricts immigration to the Holy Land.

In Palestine, Ickes declared, the United States and Britain "have a distinct moral obligation—an obligation that becomes more pressingly moral every day we are in default."

He urged immigration to Palestine to the capacity of the country and suggested that loans be made by the United States to help the Palestinians develop their land.

"We know the Jews would not only repay the money, but would contribute to the prosperity and civilization of the world," he said.

PEPPER ASKS TRUMAN CALL BIG 3 PARLEY

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 30—(AP) Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) expressed the opinion today that President Truman would be justified in calling a meeting of the Big Three — the United States, Great Britain and Russia—"because of the dangerous situation abroad."

Suggesting that France and China be invited to sit in on such a session, Pepper said in a transcribed broadcast over Station WPIK here that he referred especially to the "by-passing of the United Nations in considering the present conditions in Greece and Turkey."

The Floridian said he is "grieved" to disagree with President Truman's plan for aiding those countries. The President has suggested loans for them with technical aid also to be provided Greece to help strengthen them against Communism.

"I do not think we should send armies there, though I do hold it proper to send relief and food supplies," Pepper said.

30. 24-8855

FRANKFURT, MARCH 30-(AP)-GERMAN DOCTORS IN THE FRANKFURT HEALTH DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMANS HERE EAT 40 PERCENT MORE THAN THEIR AUTHORIZED RATION, GETTING MOST OF THE EXCESS IN THE BLACK MARKET.

THEIR REPORT TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, MADE PUBLIC BY THE AMG, SAID, "A GERMAN GETS HIS EXTRA FOOD BY VIOLATING LAWS." BUT IT ADDED THAT WITHOUT THE EXTRA FOOD MANY GERMANS WOULD DIE OR SUFFER FROM SEVERE DISEASES BROUGHT ON BY HUNGER.

THE DOCTORS ESTIMATED THE AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION HERE DURING LAST NOVEMBER AT 1,874 CALORIES DAILY, THOUGH ONLY 1,363 CALORIES WERE AVAILABLE THROUGH LEGAL RATIONS. THE STANDARD RATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH ZONES IS 1,550 CALORIES, BUT FOOD SUPPLIES OFTEN ARE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THAT STANDARD.

DN647AES

ADD Rome xxx added

Unestimated thousands turned out to hear Audisio give a first-hand account of the last hours of the former duce. Although he previously had told his story to newsmen, he had not appeared in public before.

rome--insert after sixth graf mussolini, beginning "i did x x x" x x x and ending x x x "only trembled."

audisio said that charles poletti, former american military governor of milan, who entered the city ahead of the allied armies, hurried to the piazza loreto, looked at the hanging bodies of mussolini and 16 other fascists and said: "okay, okay."

MAR 1947

later achille starace, former fascist party secretary, was shot at the piazza in the presence of poletti who expressed approval, audisio said.

this approval--communicated to the committee of volunteers of the national liberation--eased apprehension that the committee was beginning to conceal the executions in view of the approach of the allied armies to milan, audisio said.

MAR 1947

audisio spoke x x x seventh graf previous.

bruttos 00600 apl th 122lass

Mussolini, he said, died a coward, "much worse, more vilely, more lowly than the other fascist leaders shot at dongo."

"I did not have the impression that I was shooting a man, but a lesser being," he continued. "When a man faces death, he should have the dignity to meet it. Mussolini only trembled."

Audisio spoke for more than two hours, beneath the vaulted, echoing arches of the basilica di massenzio, near the colosseum--a tall, almost swarthy man in a blue beret and trenchcoat.

with a mixed band, he cut short cheers from the crowd

The communist party took precautions to guard its, and allied and fascist troops were placed at strategic points around the building. The officers checked the credentials of all persons without party pins.

Audisio denied he had taken part in the "theatre of death" -- said and thinks which Mussolini and the other fascists mistakenly were attempting to take into Switzerland.

He said the "transported art loot" remained, and pointed out that the column of vehicles in which Mussolini and the others were traveling was halted for small hours, during which partisans and the populace might have taken the valuables.

It was evident, Audisio said, he said,

Audisio implied that documents in a leather portfolio carried by Mussolini might have fallen into British hands.

MAR 1947

The portfolio, he said, "contained the correspondence of the man with the cigar in his mouth, who once headed his letters 'dear mussolini.'"

Audisio did not mention winston churchill by name, but said "who else could these documents interest?"

Other documents, he continued, were defamatory of the house of savoy. Some of the papers might "have fallen into allied hands and also in the hands of anglo-american news agencies," he said

apr fbg1145pes/ bxutts eighth 12th

Audisio declared that fascism "died in april, 1945," when mussolini and the 16 other fascists were put to death. He said there should be no talk of civil war in italy today, but warned neo-fascists,

ATHENS, MARCH 30-(AP)-A PRESS REPORT SAID TODAY THAT THE GREEK SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER FOR THE NORTHERN AEGEAN HAD PROCLAIMED A BLOCKADE OF THE NORTHEAST COAST FROM THE GULF OF VOLOS NORTH TO LITOCHORON NEAR MOUNT OLYMPUS AND HAD WARNED THAT VIOLATING VESSELS WOULD BE SUNK.

MEANTIME GEN.CONSTANTIN VENTIRIS, CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS SAID TO BE ON HIS WAY BACK TO ATHENS TO REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT TOMORROW ON INSPECTION OF ARMY UNITS OF VOLOS AND LARISA, ON THE MAINLAND ADJACENT TO THE 75 MILES OR SO OF BLOCKADED COASTLINE, AND AT KOZANE AND MOUNT VERMION FARTHER NORTH.

1947

30.24-8857

BOTH REPORTS WERE UNDERSTOOD ON EXCELLENT AUTHORITY TO FORESHADOW THE BEGINNING OF A COMBINED ARMY, NAVY AND AIR OFFENSIVE TO SUPPRESS ANTI-GOVERNMENT GUERRILLAS.

THE ATHENS COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER RIZOSPASTIS REPORTED THREE PRINTERS KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED IN A GRENADE-AND-GUNFIRE ATTACK ON THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE SALONIKA COMMUNIST DAILY AGONISTIS BY TWO MILITARY-UNIFORMED PERSONS WHO THEN FLED.

DN753AES

ADD MOSCOW xxx Time

RAYMOND OFFROY, BIDAULT'S POLISHED PRESS OFFICER, MEETS FRENCH REPORTERS IN A NINTH FLOOR CORNER SUITE OVERLOOKING THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, A LOVELY LOW BUILDING WHICH THE CZARS USED AS A STABLE AND THE SOVIETS AS A GARAGE, AND ALSO THE NORTH WALL, GATES AND SPIRES OF THE NEARBY KREMLIN, FROM WHICH THE CZARS AND SOVIETS HAVE BOTH RULED.

OFFROY'S PANORAMA PROMPTS WAITING NEWSMEN TO SPECULATE ON HOW CHANGING TIMES HAVE FAILED TO CHANGE THE SYMBOLS.

BRITAIN'S NAGEL GAYDON, A TALL, FAST-MOVING YOUNG MAN, AND W. RIDSDALE, WHITE-HAIRED FOREIGN OFFICE NEWS VETERAN, MEET THE BRITISH AND ANY OTHER REPORTERS WHO WANT TO ATTEND IN A FIFTH FLOOR BEDROOM PARLOR COMBINE. NEARBY IS THE GRAND HOTEL ROOF, WHERE MOSCOW'S FINEST BAR AND NIGHTCLUB AWAITS THE WELL-HEELED PLEASURE SEEKER AS WELL AS THE HUNGRY LOOKING FOR A BEEFSTEAK.

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, MARSHALL'S PRESS MAN, FIRST HAD HEADQUARTERS IN A FOURTH FLOOR SUITE LOOKING OUT AT THE BUILDING OF THE SOVIET COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BUT WAS MOVED TO ANOTHER FOURTH FLOOR SECTION WHEN LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY ARRIVED FROM BERLIN. FROM HERE HE CAN STILL SEE THE MINISTERS' BUILDING AND ALSO GET A GOOD VIEW OF PEDESTRIANS AND MOTORISTS WAGING THEIR ENDLESS CONFLICT FATALISTICALLY ON THE CORNER.

A14

MOST OF THE ACTUAL AMERICAN BRIEFING IS DONE BY CHARLES E.BOHLEN, MARSHALL'S RUSSIAN INTERPRETER AND AN ADVISER ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. HE HAS ONE OF THE MOST DEMANDING JOBS OF THE DELEGATION.

OFFROY, RIDSDALE, GAYDON, MCDERMOTT AND BOHLEN ALL TELL EVERYTHING OF ANY CONSEQUENCE THAT HAPPENED AT THE MEETING AND ALSO SUCH COLOR AND DETAIL AS THEY REMEMBER. THIS IS NOT LIKE HAVING THE PRESS PRESENT, BUT HAS PROVED A WORKABLE SUBSTITUTE.

SO FAR THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF ANY HOLDING BACK OR ANY DELIBERATE DISTORTION OF INFORMATION BY ANY OF THESE OFFICERS. MOREOVER, THE INFORMATION EACH GIVES IS BEING CONSTANTLY CROSSCHECKED WITH THE OTHERS AND ALSO WITH RUSSIAN INFORMATION.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NEVER HAD PRESS BRIEFINGS HERE FOR ANY EXCEPT THE SOVIET PRESS. AT SOME EARLIER MINISTERS' MEETINGS THE RUSSIANS HELD BRIEFINGS, BUT THEY WERE ONLY OCCASIONAL AND NOT TOO COMPREHENSIVE.

HERE, HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS HAVE GIVEN FAST AND USUALLY COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF EACH SESSION TO BOTH THEIR RADIO AND PRESS. THEY HAVE EXCELLED ALL WESTERN DELEGATIONS IN LAYING DOWN LENGTHY QUOTATIONS FROM ALL MINISTERS. THEY WERE ALSO THE FIRST TO THROW FULL PUBLICITY ON COMMITTEE MEETINGS, FORCING THE AMERICANS AT LEAST TO ARRANGE COVERAGE OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN DEPUTIES AND TO TRY TO GET SOMETHING OUT ON THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

IN SEVERAL INSTANCES, THEREFORE--SUPPLYING QUOTES AND LEAKING INFORMATION FROM SECRET COMMITTEE MEETINGS--THE RUSSIANS HAVE DONE A BETTER JOB THAN THE WESTERN PRESS OFFICERS, DESPITE HEAVY PRESSURE FROM VISITING REPORTERS TO BREAK DOWN THOSE BARRIERS.

JK120PES

ADD MOSCOW xxx Camp

THE MOST GLOOMY OF ALL THE DELEGATIONS ON THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE ARE THE FRENCH, WHO HAVE SEEN TWO OF THEIR COMPROMISE PROPOSALS TORPEDOED BY THE SOVIETS.

THE FIRST OF THESE WAS A PLAN TO HALT THE RETURN OF GEMAN FROM A

THE FIRST OF THESE WAS A PLAMPOO HALT THE RETURN OF GERMANS FROM ABROAD INTO GERMANY AND AN ORGANIZED EMIGRATION INTO FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO REDUCE THE OVERCROWDED GERMAN POPULATION, WHICH THE FRENCH CONSIDER ONE OF THE MAIN INCENTIVES AND POTENTIALS OF WAR. THIS DECISION TO ACCEPT GERMANS INTO FRANCE COST THE FRENCH MANY ANXIOUS MONTHS OF DELIBERATIONS AND WAS ARRIVED AT ONLY BECAUSE THEY FELT IT WAS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

IN COORDINATING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS, ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, REJECTED THE PROPOSAL TO HALT THE RETURN OF GERMANS FROM POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SAYING THE WAY TO A PEACEFUL GERMANY WAS NOT BY REDUCTION OF POPULATION, BUT BY CONVERTING THE GERMANS TO "DEMOCRACY."

GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE SOVIET STAND AGAINST REMOVAL OF PEOPLE, HAS BEEN CONSISTENT WITH THE INDICATIONS THAT, IN GENERAL POLICY, THE RUSSIANS WOULD LIKE TO CREATE A CENTRALIZED GERMANY LINKED POLITICALLY TO MOSCOW.

THE FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT HEAVY STEEL INDUSTRIES BE REMOVED FROM GERMANY TO SURROUNDING COUNTRIES AND THAT GERMANY CONCENTRATE ON ASSEMBLY AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES ALSO HAS BEEN SPIKED BY THE SOVIET DEMAND FOR GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION OF FROM 10,000,000 TO 12,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY. THE SOVIET DEMAND WAS EVEN HIGHER THAN THE BRITISH PROPOSAL, WHICH THE FRENCH BELIEVED WOULD BE TOPS.

JK103PES

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL FIGURES BASED ON A HOSPITAL CANVASS SHOWED TODAY THAT 45 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 350 WOUNDED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HINDU-MOSLEM CLASHES HERE LAST WEDNESDAY.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAS ENLARGED THE POWERS OF THE POLICE TO ENABLE THEM TO BLOCK OFF STREETS OR SECTIONS OF THE CITY AND SEARCH SUSPECTS FOR WEAPONS ON THE SPOT, INSTEAD OF FIRST HAVING TO ARREST THE SUSPECTS AND TAKE THEM TO HEADQUARTERS.

STRAY ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED TODAY AS POLICE AND SOLDIERS PATROLLED AFFECTED AREAS.

DN633AES

NEW DELHI, MARCH 30-(AP)-AT LEAST 11 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND APPROXIMATELY 100 OTHERS INJURED TODAY IN COMMUNAL RIOTINGS IN GREATER CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND CAWNPORE.

IN CALCUTTA, WHERE HINDU-MOSLEM CLASHES HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUS SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY, MORE THAN 50 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND OVER 400 INJURED IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST IN CALCUTTA INCLUDED FIVE KILLED, SOME BY POLICE FIRE, AND 42 OTHERS INJURED, A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

THE MILIARY MOVED INTO

IVTHE MILITARY M

POLICE FIRE, AND 42 OTHERS INJURED, A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

THE MILITARY MOVED INTO HOWRAH, ACROSS THE HOOGHLY RIVER FROM CALCUTTA AS COMMUNAL RIOTING SPREAD TO THREE POLICE DISTRICTS, CAUSING THREE DEATHS AND INJURIES TO 52, THE GOVERNMENT SAID. EIGHTY ARRESTS WERE MADE AS POLICE IN HOWRAH QUELLED 30 INCIDENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THAT WHILE THE SITUATION IN THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CAPITAL REMAINED UNCHANGED, FEWER INCIDENTS OCCURRED TODAY. THE NORTH, EAST, AND CENTRAL SECTIONS OF CALCUTTA CONTINUED TO BE THE TROUBLE SPOTS.

POLICE OPENED FIRE 30 TIMES AND MADE MORE THAN 200 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA TODAY. FORTY-FOUR CLASHES WERE REPORTED THROUGHOUT THE DAY. TEN ARSON CASES ALSO WERE REPORTED.

RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS SAID THEY WERE EVACUATING PERSONS FROM TROUBLE AREAS TO SAFER LOCALITIES. PEACE COMMITTEES TOURING AFFECTED AREAS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE ORDER WERE STONED. THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM HAS BEEN HALTED.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, UNDER ITS ENLARGED POLICE POWERS, BLOCKED OFF STREETS AND MADE MASS SEARCHES OF SUSPECTS FOR WEAPONS.

IN BOMBAY, POLICE GUNFIRE AND THE SWIFT IMPOSITION OF A CURFEW TONIGHT CHECKED HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING WHICH HAD FLARED THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

FLAMES REDDENED THE SKY WHERE A COTTON MILL HAD BEEN FIRED BY A MOB. BUT THE BLAZE WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL. POLICE SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED REPORTS OF TWO FATALITIES BUT BELIEVED OTHERS HAD DIED IN FIERCE GANG FIGHTS MARKED BY KNIFINGS AND THE HURLING OF BOTTLES.

A65

FIGHTING BROKE OUT IN BOMBAY ALMOST AS IF BY SIGNAL WHEREVER THE HINDU AND MOSLEM DISTRICTS CONVERGED AND IN MANY OTHERS WHERE THE POPULATION IS MIXED. FIRST FIGHTING BROKE OUT IN THE NUULL BAZAAR SECTION, WHERE POLICE FIRED ON THE RIOTERS.

COMMUNAL FIGHTING, WHICH COST MORE THAN 1,000 LIVES OVER A PERIOD OF FIVE MONTHS, HAD SUBSIDED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

IN CAWNPORE, ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND OTHERS WERE WOUNDED WHEN POLICE FIRED TO QUELL RIOTING WHICH BROKE OUT WHEN MOSLEMS OBJECTED TO ANTI-PAKISTAN PACACDS DISPLAYED AT A PUN

TO ANTI-PAKISTAN PLACARDS DISPLAYED AT A PUNJAB CELEBRATION. CURFEW WAS IMPOSED, AND TROOPS PATROLLED THE STREETS. SENIOR CIVIL OFFICIALS WERE INJURED BY STONE THROWING.

THE MOSLEMS, WHO CONSTITUTE A MAJORITY IN THE PUNJAB ANDMCERTAIN OTHER SECTIONS OF INDIA, INSIST THAT AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE OF PAKISTAN BE PROVIDED FOR IN ANY SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM. THIS MOVE HAS BEEN STRONGLY OPPOSED BY HINDUS AND SIKHS, LEADING TO RECENT VIOLENT CLASHES IN THE PUNJAB.

JK&MT439PES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARMY ANNOUNCED THE DEATH TODAY OF A POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT IN AN AMBUSH OF HORSEMEN NEAR RAMLE MILITARY CAMP YESTERDAY.

AN ARMY OFFICER WAS KILLED ON THE SPOT IN THE AMBUSH, WHICH A MILITARY REPORT BLAMED ON JEWS. A THIRD MEMBER OF THE RIDING PARTY ESCAPED HARM.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH DESTROYERS JUST OUTSIDE TERRITORIAL WATERS OFF HAIFA WERE SHADOWING A SHIP BELIEVED TO CARRY 1,600 JEWS WITHOUT PERMITS TO ENTER PALESTINE.

THEIR REPORT SAID THAT THE SHIP WAS DRIFTING, THAT THE MOTORS SEEMED TO BE OUT OF ORDER AND THAT SHE WAS LISTING "RATHER BADLY," BUT IT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SHE WAS NOT IN DISTRESS.

A LATER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, CONFIRMING THAT THE SHIP HAD BEEN SIGHTED YESTERDAY MORNING, SAID SHE HAD NOT YET BEEN BOARDED. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT HAD SAID SHE HAD BEEN.

DN720AES

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, MARCH 30-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S APPEAL TO THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL FOR ADVICE ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WAS SEEN TODAY AS A FURTHER ATTEMPT TO JOLT THE LETHARGIC JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INTO ACTION.

THE COUNCIL, WITH AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES, IS TO TAKE UP THE QUESTION TUESDAY. WHILE THE SUPREME COMMANDER HAS TREATED THE COUNCIL AS PURELY AN ADVISORY BODY, ITS SESSIONS ARE FULLY REPORTED, AND THE MAIN PURPOSE EVIDENTLY IS TO USE IT AS A SOUNDING BOARD.

MACARTHUR PREVIOUSLY HAD DEMANDED DIRECTLY OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT IT DO SOMETHING TANGIBLE TO CORRECT BLACK MARKETS, INFLATION, MALDISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND LAGGING PRODUCTION.

A STAFF STUDY OF THE INEPT AND SOMETIMES CORRUPT JAPANESE ECONOMY ACCOMPANIED HIS REQUEST TO THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL. THIS STUDY NOTES THAT "WITHOUT A STABILIZED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES IT IS PROBABLE THAT PRESSURE OF WAGE INCREASES TO MEET RISING COSTS OF LIVING MAY RESULT EVENTUALLY IN AN UNCONTROLLED INFLATIONARY SITUATION."

THE SEEDS OF INFLATION WERE PRESENT LONG BEFORE JAPAN SURRENDERED. COMMODITIES WERE SCARCE AND DEMAND HIGH. PAPER MONEY, ALREADY PLENTIFUL, BECAME MORE SO JUST BEFORE THE OCCUPATION, WHEN WAR PLANTS PAID LARGE SEVERANCE BONUSES TO EMPLOYES.

WARTIME CONTROLS WERE MODERATELY EFFECTIVE, BUT NOW THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL MACHINERY ONLY LIMPS. EVERYONE LIVES ON THE BLACK MARKET, WHICH HAS VIRTUALLY BECOME THE OPEN MARKET AT PRICES MANY TIMES THE OFFICIAL LIMITS.

30.24 - 8859

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS ALSO GO INTO BLACK MARKET, AND THE RESULT IS WOEFULLY INADEQUATE PRODUCTION. STOCKPILES OF RAW MATERIALS WHICH REMAINED AFTER THE WAR ARE ALMOST EXHAUSTED, AND EVEN AT ITS PRESENT SLOW PACE, INDUSTRY IS LIVING ON BORROWED TIME.

MH322PPS

FIRST LEAD JAPANESE (130)

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)-JAPAN'S POLITICAL PARTIES CLIMBED ABOARD GENERAL MACARTHUR'S BANDWAGON TODAY, ISSUING STATEMENTS CONDEMNING WHAT THEY CALLED THE GOVERNMENT'S MISHANDLING OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

EVEN THE JAPANESE COMMUNISTS, WHO IN THE PAST HAVE DIFFERED POLITELY WITH MOST MACARTHUR STATEMENTS, ASSERTED GRAVELY THAT HIS ~~DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT~~ CORRECT BLACK MARKETS AND OTHER ECONOMIC AILMENTS WAS "MOST TIMELY."

THE PRO-GOVERNMENT LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE PARTIES, AND THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ALL ENDORSED THE ALLIED COMMANDER'S FIRM LETTER TO PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA. NONE OF THE PARTIES OFFERED ANY DETAILED SOLUTION, HOWEVER.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S APPEAL X X X FIRST GRAF PREV.; AND DELETING THIRD GRAF "MACARTHUR PREVIOUSLY X X X LAGGING PRODUCTION."

P725PPS

TOKYO,MONDAY,MARCH 31-(AP)-THE 73-YEAR-OLD MOTHER OF NAOJI IWASA, LEADER OF THE SUBMARINE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, SAID TODAY SHE WAS GRATEFUL TO THE AMERICANS FOR RETURNING SOME OF HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

PICKED UP BY THE AMERICAN NAVY, THEY WERE GIVEN TO REPATRIATES WHO BROUGHT THEM TO THE MOTHER IN JAPAN.

IWASA WAS PROMOTED TWO GRADES, POSTHUMOUSLY, TO COMMANDER, AND WAS ENSHRINED AS A WAR GOD WITH EIGHT OTHERS WHO DIED IN THE ATTACK. THE SINGLE SURVIVOR BECAME PRISONER OF WAR NO.1.

DV1025PCS NM

TOKYO,MONDAY,MARCH 31-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PROMULGATED TWO EDUCATION LAWS TODAY WHICH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID SET UP A FRAMEWORK FOR JAPAN'S NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM AND POLICIES FOR ITS FURTHER IMPROVEMENT.

EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, THE MEASURES PROVIDE A NINE-YEAR,FREE,COMPULSORY EDUCATION PROGRAM; PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST STUDENTS FOR RACE, CREED, SEX OR FAMILY CONNECTIONS; AND ESTABLISH A "SIX-THREE-THREE-FOUR" PLAN OF SCHOOLING.

M.T.ORR OF HEADQUARTERS' INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION DESCRIBED THE PLAN AS SIX YEARS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLING, THREE YEARS OF PRIMARY MIDDLE SCHOOL (JUNIOR HIGH), THREE YEARS OF ADVANCED MIDDLE SCHOOL (HIGH SCHOOL), AND FOUR YEARS OF UNIVERSITY. ONLY THE FIRST NINE YEARS INVOLVE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

ORR SAID JAPAN'S EDUCATION MINISTRY IS NOW DRAFTING THREE OTHER REFORM MEASURES. ONE WOULD ESTABLISH LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS AND GIVE THE PEOPLE A LARGER VOICE IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS. THE OTHER TWO DEAL WITH THE STATUS OF TEACHERS AND OF ADULT EDUCATION.

ALL THE MEASURES, ORR SAID, ARE IN HARMONY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE U.S.EDUCATION SURVEY MISSION WHICH STUDIED JAPAN'S SCHOOLS LAST YEAR.

DV1111PCS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR, READING A MADRID DISPATCH TODAY IN WHICH HE WAS QUOTED AS CALLING SPAIN "THE ONLY BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM IN EUROPE," SEIZED A PENCIL AND WROTE ACROSS THE BOTTOM OF THE COPY:

"THE QUOTATION IS INCORRECT--POSSIBLY DUE TO LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

P946PPS NM

Marshall Hits Reds' Unyielding Stand On German Reparations

WARNS ATTITUDE WILL PROVE BAR TO AN AGREEMENT

Says U. S. Opposes 'Continuing Germany as a Congested Slum.'

BEVIN JOINS ATTACK

Molotov Firm but Expresses Hope Differences Can Be Reconciled.

Wes Gallagher

MOSCOW, March 31. — (AP) Secretary of State Marshall blasted at Russia's uncompromising stand on German reparations tonight and warned that the United States opposes "policies which will continue Germany as a congested slum."

In his bluntest speech to the Council of Foreign Ministers, Marshall said the four powers could never reach agreements "on the basis of an ultimatum." He added that the United States "categorically rejects" the Russian stand that "acceptance of reparations from current production is an absolute condition of economic unity."

Reds Make No Concessions

Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, whose proposals also were attacked by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, made no concessions on reparations, but expressed hope that differences among the four powers could be reconciled.

In referring to the Potsdam agreement and discussions here on reparations, Marshall told Molotov:

"It looks very much to us as though the Soviet Union is trying to sell the same horse twice."

Molotov replied: "We did not approach this problem of reparations from a point of view of merchants, but we do not want other merchants selling our horse at a low price without our consent."

Molotov made other similarly biting replies to some of Marshall's points, but his general tone was described as mild in comparison with some of his previous speeches.

After Molotov's statement Marshall suggested that the ministers meet tomorrow in "restrict session" and they agreed. Excluded from such a session will be the extra official reporters who brief the press, and the meeting may be presented in much less detail to newsmen.

Marshall Hits French Stand

The American secretary said that France, too, had adopted an immovable attitude and had insisted that her demands for German coal be recognized before the ministers proceeded to other important German questions.

"While we realize that France was not a party to the Potsdam agreement, we cannot accept her request as a condition to our negotiations," Marshall said.

"It is not clear that conflicts inherent in these views can be reconciled, whatever position the United States may take," he continued.

"Unless we have a real meeting of minds and a real desire to carry out both the spirit and the letter of our agreement, it would be better if none were reached."

Bevin disclosed that British and American officials were trying to work out a plan for German coal exports which would meet the wishes of France.

He urged that France no longer make coal guarantees a condition of accepting German economic unity.

He hold the ministers also that "I support France in her claim for the Saar, subject to territorial adjustment and reparation adjustment."

Bevin added that Britain had a "reservation" as to the amount of German territory added to the French economy by the recent economic cordon which the French placed around the Saar, but said "we are prepared to discuss it."

Marshall, in restating the United States policy for a self-supporting German economy, declared:

"The United States is opposed to

policies which will continue Germany as a congested slum or an economic poor house in the center of Europe. At the same time, we recognize that Germay must pay reparations to the countries who suffered from its aggression."

Marshall said that the four powers had agreed in principle on many points, including:

1. German resources should be pooled and equitably shared.
2. A German export-import plan should be drafted.
3. Financial reform should be effected.
4. German coal, power and steel should be utilized economically.
5. The German level of industry should be reviewed.

"But we need to reach an agreement on implementing of political and economic unity," he said. "We must agree on the creation of central German agencies and the establishment and scope of the provisional government, on freedom of movement for ideas, persons and goods, breaking down of zonal barriers, on reparations, and on sharing the temporary deficit.

"We must make certain, however, that when we reach agreement, the agreement means the same thing to all of us. We had a paper agreement at Potsdam, but it has only partially been implemented or made effective."

Molotov replied that he could not accept the view that Potsdam was a "paper agreement."

The Russian minister said difficulties "probably will continue" among the four powers, but expressed hope they would be overcome and that Russia's rights "would not be ignored." (A900)

Big 4 Reparation Bid Receives Blunt Reply

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Marshall, in his bluntest speech of the conference, denounced Soviet Russia today for delivering "an ultimatum" to the Foreign Ministers Council. (1 insert)

"Unless we can have a real meeting of minds and a real desire to carry out both the spirit and letter of our agreements it would be better if none were reached," Marshall declared.

DAY

"We can never reach real agreement on the basis of ultimatum or immovable positions," Marshall declared in commenting on the Soviet position that unless Russia received reparations from current German production no settlements could be reached.

Bevin's Unity Proposal

He spoke just after the British had circulated a proposal by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to the Council for the unification of Germany by July 1, this year, a unification which he said should be made effective by abolishing all restrictions on movement of goods between the zones.

This proposal, obviously unacceptable to the Russians, provided that before any reparations could be paid the Germans would have to pay back sums advanced for Germany's maintenance by the occupying powers and meet the cost of occupation.

Also Hits French

At the same time that he commented on Russia's stand-pat position, Marshall criticized the French also for adopting the immovable attitude that they must have coal from the Ruhr or they would agree to nothing.

"It is not clear that the conflict inherent in these views can be reconciled, whatever position the United States may take," Marshall said.

"The Soviet delegation has suggested that it will be possible for the French to have their coal and still leave enough coal in Germany to manufacture the reparations the Soviet Government demands," Marshall continued. "We do not agree.

"Serious Proposal?"

"The French delegation believes that after it has obtained the coal it needs from Germany and has limited the German steel capacity to 7,500,000 tons it is still worthwhile to study the question of reparations out of current production. We do not agree."

He charged that the Russian proposal to reduce German imports in order to get repartaions for Russia would reduce German food consumption to a starvation diet of 1,100 calories a day.

"Does the Soviet Government make this proposal seriously?" he asked.

10-Page Document

"The United States is opposed to policies which will continue Germany as a congested slum or an economic poorhouse in the center of Europe."

Bevin's comprehensive 10-page proposal, in the form of an order of the Council, would supplement and where necessary revise the Potsdam Agreement.

However, the proposal, which became available for publication while the Council was still in session, will obviously be unacceptable to the Russians in its main provisions, both economic and political.

Design For Directive

Among other things, it would have the effect of prohibiting immediate reparations from current German production, as the Russians demand, and it calls for a federalized form of government, which the Russians oppose.

The plan was described in its text as a design for a directive to the Allied Control Council in Berlin for the second phase of the occupation.

In addition to calling for Germany to be made self-sufficient, the Bevin plan provides for the repayment of sums advanced to Germany by the controlling powers.

"First Charge" On Reich

"Repayment of sums advanced by the controlling powers on account of import requirements of the population of Germany shall be the first charge on Germany's foreign-exchange resources after her essentials needs have been met," Bevin's proposal set forth.

"The controlling powers will furnish the appropriate German central administration with an agreed statement as of June 30, 1947, of any sums owing to them under this head."

In computing this amount, Bevin said, the controlling powers should give full credit for all exports they had received from current German production, whether taken as reparations or not.

The effect of this provision would be to balance such reparations already taken by the Russians against the cost of occupation.

Would Delay Reparations

The plan provides that until Germany has obtained a balanced economy and paid for the costs of occupation, she shall not be called upon to make any reparations deliveries from current production or stock.

The unification of Germany on July 1 would be accomplished under the plan by removing all restrictions on movements of goods among the zones on that date and by making effective a "common export-import program for Germany as a whole." (insert)

Accord Seems No Nearer

American authorities expressed hope they could keep the conference situation fluid, but added that the next two or three days should tell the tale in that respect.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the United States was completing its statement on the fulfillment of its obligations in China under the Big Three 1945 Moscow agreement. It was understood that it would be sent by Marshall to Molotov in time to meet the April 1 deadline for the exchange of information on China.

Molotov was presumed to be preparing the Soviet reaction.

DeNazification Progress

This exchange of statements, while reluctantly agreed to by Molotov, is obviously unsatisfactory to the Russians and few think the exchange will end the matter here so far as the Soviet Union is concerned. (A90)

Secretary Marshall's Statement to the Big Four Council

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP) — The text of the statement of Secretary of State Marshall to the Council of Foreign Ministers today

There is much that the four of us have agreed is desirable in principle: We agree German resources should be pooled and equitably shared; that there should be an export-import plan; on the necessity for financial reform; that German coal, power and steel should be consumed economically, and that the level of industry plan should be reviewed.

But we need to reach agreement on the implementing of political and economic unity. We must agree on the creation of German central agencies and the establishment and scope of a provisional government, on freedom of movement for ideas, persons and goods, the breaking down of zonal barriers, on reparations and on sharing the temporary deficit.

We must make sure, however, that when we reach an agreement, the agreement means the same thing to all of us. We had a paper agreement at Potsdam, but it has only partially been implemented or made effective. Unless we can have a real meeting of minds and a real desire to carry out both the spirit and letter of our agreements, it were better none were reached. We must not repeat the experience we have had in implementing the terms of the Potsdam agreement. We can never reach real agreement on the basis of an ultimatum or immovable positions.

Rejected "Categorically"

We regret that the Soviet delegation found it necessary to state that the "acceptance of reparations in the form of current production is an absolute condition of economic unity." The Potsdam agreement for economic unity was not conditioned on acceptance of reparations from current production. The United States categorically rejects such a condition. It looks very much to us as though the Soviet Union is trying to sell the same horse twice.

The French delegation also stated that "it cannot agree to any settlement of these three matters [the German questions before the Council] without prior settlement of the question of export of coal in conformity with the demands of the French Government." While we realize that France was not a party to the Potsdam agreement, we cannot accept her request as a condition to our negotiations.

The United States delegation recognizes the need of France for coal and of the Soviet Union for consumer goods. It understands, too, the unwillingness of the British Government to increase the burden upon it of its support of the German people, an unwillingness which the United States shares.

It is not clear that the conflicts inherent in these views can be reconciled, whatever position the United States might take. The Soviet delegation has suggested it will be possible for the French to have their coal and still leave enough coal in Germany to manufacture the reparations the Soviet Government demands. We do not agree.

Disagrees With France

The French delegation believes that, after it has obtained the coal it needs from Germany and has limited the steel capacity of Germany to 7,500,000 tons, it is still worth while to study the question of reparations out of current production. We do not agree.

All Europe needs coal and is depending on increasing quantities for real recovery. We must all recognize that German coal must be equitably apportioned among the needs of Germany itself.

It is suggested that the deficit in the German balance of trade, which the United States and Britain are making good, could be avoided. This could only be accomplished immediately, which is the Soviet proposal, by reducing imports. Since the bulk of German imports are foodstuffs, this action would inevitably reduce German per capita consumption to about 1,100 calories a day, which is inadequate over any considerable period of time to sustain life. Does the Soviet Government make this proposal seriously?

Even at the present time the ration standard in Germany includes only 1,550 calories per day, or 1,000 calories below the rate set in the level-of-industry agreement of March 26, 1946.

The people of Europe lack the elementary necessities of life. This lack can be filled only by production of goods of all kinds. A reasonable increase in the level of industry in Germany will help in time produce more goods. With a four-power treaty, which we have proposed, guaranteeing the continued demilitarization of Germany, a reasonable increase in the level of industry should not endanger European security, but should contribute materially to European recovery.

"Poorhouse" Is Opposed

The United States is opposed to policies which will continue Germany as a congested slum or an economic poorhouse in the center of Europe. At the same time we recognize Germany must pay reparations to countries who suffered from its aggression. Within these limits we want Germany to use its own resources of skilled manpower, energy and industrial capacity to rebuild the network of trade on which European prosperity depends. Ultimately it [the United States] desires to see a peaceful Germany with strong democratic roots take its place in the European and world community of nations.

These are the reasons for the positions taken by the United States on the questions covered in the section of the coordinating committee's report. At a later stage of the agenda the United States will put forward again its proposal for a four-power guarantee of security. And, in connection with its views on increasing the productivity of Europe, it will later indicate how it believes the agricultural resources of the part of Germany placed under Polish administration at Potsdam can be more effectively developed and used to meet the needs of Europe for food.

Statement of U. S. Policy

At this time, however, and on this subject, the United States delegation stands for economic unity, a common plan to balance exports and imports at a livable standard in Germany, an increase in the level-of-industry plan to bring the German productive plant more into line with the requirements of Europe, and, with this, quick completion of reparations so as not to enmesh the powers who deserve reparations in continuous controversies among themselves and with Germany.

Of all these points in the United States proposals, primary emphasis is attached to the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, which was agreed at Potsdam. Our representatives in Berlin have been trying for twenty months to get that agreement implemented. The United States is still trying. It desires the treatment of Germany as an economic unit because it does not wish to see Germany partitioned. If Germany is divided, each half will require strengthening to exist independent of the other. Two strong halves of Germany may then emerge later to be fused into a revitalized and militant Germany.

The permanent partition of Germany is dangerous to the peace of Europe and the world. Moreover, a partitioned Germany means a partitioned Europe. While Germany contains but 65,000,000 of the 350,000,000 people of Europe, they live at its center. The United States wants one Germany because it wants a Europe which is not divided against itself.

Russ Ask Report On Neutral-Held German Gold

Moscow, March 31 (AP)—A. Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, demanded today that the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency report to the Council of Foreign Ministers the amount of German gold found in neutral countries.

Vishinsky told the deputies of press reports that there are seven

tons of the metal in Sweden and 50 tons in Switzerland to be added to the 220 tons captured in Germany by the United States.

Vishinsky assailed a statement made Saturday by Jacques L. Rueff, president of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, appealing for a speedup in the allocation of reparations to eighteen smaller western countries.

Statement Called Vague

The Russian said the statement, which criticized the lack of deliveries to the small nations by the Big Four from Germany, was vague and that he did not understand it.

He demanded explanations, which Rueff gave at length, and then insisted that they were too vague.

"What about press reports that seven tons of German gold remain in Sweden?" the Soviet deputy asked, "and that 50 tons are in Switzerland?"

Rueff said that he was unable to answer those questions and added that his only information came from American authorities who were expected to allocate to the IARA the 220 tons they captured.

Claims Are Renounced

Rueff explained that the job of finding out what gold is available as German assets in wartime neutrals was up to the tripartite commission of the United States, Britain and France.

The Americans and Russians have renounced any claim to the gold seized in Germany.

Vishinsky said that on Saturday Rueff had given two reasons—one political and the other administrative—why the smaller nations were dissatisfied with reparations deliveries from Germany.

The Russian said the administrative reason was obviously red tape and that he would discuss the political reason tomorrow.

U.S. Army Day Party in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—Plans for a large party at American House April 12 in celebration of United States Army Week were announced here today, suggesting that the American delegation to the Foreign Ministers' Conference is expected to remain in Moscow at least two weeks more. American House is the hostel occupied by embassy clerks and enlisted men attached to the United States Military and Naval Attaches' offices in Moscow.

Soviet Writer Charges Dollar Woos Turkey

Zaslavsky Calls Denials by U. S. Efforts to Calm War-Alarmed People

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—The well known Russian commentator, David Zaslavsky, declared in an article in "Pravda" today that attempts in the United States to deny that President Truman's plans to aid Greece and Turkey are aimed against the Soviet Union and the United Nations are merely efforts to "calm an alarmed American people."

Writing under the heading, "Dollar Fever in Turkey," Mr. Zaslavsky said:

"American journalists want to know the real reasons for announced financial aid to Greece and Turkey. At numerous press conferences in the United States they ask whether or not it means a policy directed against the Soviet Union and the U. N. The official answer to these questions is 'no'—that the loans to Greece and Turkey pursue peaceful aims, that they are not aimed at the Soviet Union and the U.N.

"The gist of these answers is entirely clear. They are but an effort to calm an alarmed American people."

Mr. Zaslavsky asserted, however, that apparently these answers have not proved convincing to the Turkish press.

"The Turkish press," he said, "noisily denies daily everything that is being set forth at official press conferences in the United States. Just listen to the Turkish journalist Yurdoglu. He writes in the paper 'Aksam' that a new war is being prepared with American money. He knows not only the objectives of this war but the strategic plans."

Mr. Zaslavsky then quoted Mr. Yurdoglu as saying that a third world war is inevitable, that it will be waged in the territory of Turkey, Iran and probably Greece, and that American aid to Turkey is a signal to the Turkish people to begin to prepare for this war.

"It is obvious," Mr. Zaslavsky continued, "that the Turkish press has lost its head over the very smell of American money. There is no loan yet, but the Turkish papers have lined up like beggars before a church, stretching out their hands and shouting 'Me, me, me.' Each paper is convinced that the fiercer the call the more dollars will pour into the pockets of Turkish editors, publishers and journalists.

"The psychology of these men is understandable. They consumed German marks during the war, and planned on building their welfare on a victory by Hitler. But this did not happen; Hitler lost, and the Germanophile press in Turkey lost along with it."

Mr. Zaslavsky asserted that "Turkish profiteers o fall kinds are accustomed to enriching themselves on war."

"They want more," he added. They need war. But the Turkish people got neither marks nor pounds. Also they will not get a single cent from the American loan. The dollars will pour into another bed."

Moscow Hears U. S. Better

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—The Voice of America radio program, with a new wave length and better program selection, is drawing more Russian listeners. The 25-meter wave length combines to pound into Moscow on relay from Munich as loud as the Moscow radio itself. Any Soviet citizen spinning his short-wave dial—and many have sets—cannot fail to hit upon the broadcast from the United States.

Marriage Ban Explained

Designed to Keep Soviet Troops From Wedding Foreigners

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—An informed source said today the recent ban on marriages between Soviet citizens and foreigners was aimed at preventing unions involving Soviet Army officers and soldiers in occupied countries.

The source said approximately 80,000 Soviet soldiers had married or sought to marry foreigners in the occupied countries.

The ban was not directed against the relatively few Soviet women who marry foreigners in Moscow, the source said.

CHURCHILL BACKS ATTLEE IN FIGHT FOR CONSCRIPTION

LONDON, March 31—(AP) Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Attlee lined up on the same side of the fence today in the House of Commons debate on a bill to extend British military conscription through 1954.

Churchill supported Attlee's attempt to quell a revolt in the labor party against the measure, but not without taking some jibes at the position of the majority party leader.

Churchill Backs Attlee

The former prime minister said the conservatives on this occasion "support the government," and added "we even go so far as to compliment them on the courage they have shown in resisting the subversive and degenerate elements in their majority."

Churchill commented that it was ironical that labor leaders who opposed conscription in 1939 should "come forward in time of peace and victory to ask us to support conscription against some other dictatorship which I don't propose this afternoon precisely to define."

He said "we shall support the government against the challenge by the crypto-Communists and pacifists and other trends of left wing opinion which they (the government) have exploited to the full in days gone by and which they now very naturally and healthily resent."

Rhys Davies, leader of the 77 labor members opposing the bill, called for its defeat and attacked Churchill as a man who "has brought more ruin upon this country and Europe than any other statesman of his time."

Ignoring cries of "shame" from conservative benches, Davies asked "who are we going to fight next?"

Laborite Raps U. S.

"Having been recently in America I was amazed at the terrible antagonism to Russia in the U. S. Let me express the hope that this country is not by some secret agreement to be turned into a base for American operations in Europe," Davies said.

He asserted the bill had "political dynamite" for the labor party and commented "if we are going to fight Russia on a manower basis, we are defeated before we start."

Before the debate on the bill opened, Attlee held a closed meeting of labor members of parliament at which he appealed for party solidarity.

Under the bill approximately 200,000 men between 18 and 26 would be called up annually for service in the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force.

CHURCHILL BACKS ATTLEE ON DRAFT

London, March 31 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill tonight threw his support to Prime Minister Attlee, who is fighting a revolt within his own Labor party on the issue of continuing peace-time conscription.

"On this occasion we support the Government," Churchill declared, as leader of the Conservative minority. "We even go so far as to compliment them on the courage they have shown in resisting the subversive and degenerate elements in their majority."

Earlier Attlee had appealed to the Labor members of Parliament at a closed party meeting to support the Government's measure when it is voted upon by the House of Commons tomorrow night.

Seventy-seven Laborites have signed a measure calling for rejection of the bill.

If the bill becomes law, the act will run for five years, 1949-53, after which it may be extended by executive order.

About 200,000 Annually

Under the act, about 200,000 men between 18 and 26, would be called up annually for service in the Army, Navy or Air Force.

Attlee, it was understood, argued with the dissenters at a closed meeting that, in the present state of the world and with Britain's scattered commitments abroad, compulsory enlistment was essential to keep the nation's armed forces up to strength.

The "rebel" opposition is based upon a number of reasons, including pacifism, claims that industry needs more men than the armed forces, that conscription is inconsistent with Labor Party policy, and that the cost of the services is exorbitant.

Churchill Backs League For Independent Europe

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—Winston Churchill, proponent of a United States of Europe, has given his blessing to the newly formed Independent League for European Co-operation, it was announced today.

The disclosure was made in the publication of an exchange of telegrams between Britain's wartime Prime Minister and Paul Van Zeeland, president of the league. Mr. Van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, now is in the United States discussing league affairs with Adolph A. Berle, former American Under Secretary of State.

"My colleagues of the United Europe Committee and I," Mr. Churchill wired, "congratulate you on the formation of the Independent League for European Co-operation. Your efforts to promote closer European collaboration in the economic and cultural spheres will have our whole-hearted support."

Mr. Van Zeeland replied "we shall warmly welcome the collaboration of your committee in our efforts to secure the acceptance of a truly European solution to the economic and cultural problems of our great continent."

British Open Atomic Secrets To Scientists

London, March 31 (AP)—The British Government opened to scientists today 73 "top secret" reports on atomic-energy research.

The Ministry of Supply said this was in line with similar action by the United States and Canada, and that the information would not disclose the methods adopted in producing atomic bombs.

Several corporations have applied for the reports relating to the basic science of atomic energy which can be applied to industry.

British May Continue Greek Aid Temporarily

London, March 31 (AP)—The deadline marking the end of British aid to Greece passed today with no announcement by the Government of its plans for assistance until United States help may be forthcoming.

Being discussed with the Greek Government, an informed Government source said, is the question of continuing assistance temporarily.

British Firms Buy 49 Former Reich Ships

London, March 31 (AP)—The Ministry of Transport announced today the sale of 49 former German merchan vtessels allocated to Britain by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency.

The ships were purchased by about 40 shipping firms, which paid a total of $14,107,000.

A condition of the sales was that the vessels must remain under British registry.

British Troopships Now 'Wet'

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—A four-year ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages aboard British troop transports will be lifted tomorrow on vessels based in Britain and on others as "local conditions permit," the Government announced today. British troopships went "dry" early in 1943 to conform with the rule on United States ships.

Britain's Year Ends With Dwindling Deficit

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—Britain's fiscal year ended tonight with the Treasury reporting a deficit of £569,122,597 ($2,276,490,388), which was £371,620,403 ($1,486,481,612) less than estimated by Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Commenting that the deficit had dwindled to a "comparatively manageable figure," one informed Whitehall source said:

"We are within reach of a balanced budget for the first time since the war."

STASSEN MEETS MOLOTOV

LONDON, March 31 — (AP) Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and announced candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, was granted an interview with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today, the Moscow radio said. Stassen arrived in Moscow several days ago on a tour of Europe.

COPPER, LEAD PRICES INCREASED BY BRITAIN

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Britain increased copper and lead prices sharply today on the heels of a jump in the price of tin.

High conductivity copper was boosted $40 a ton to $548 by the Ministry of Supply, handler of bulk purchases.

Good soft pig lead (Empire and domestic) was increased $80 a ton to $360. Prices of other types of copper and lead were correspondingly increased.

Tin was advanced Saturday from $1,522 a ton, at which it had stood since last September, to $1,748, highest price in fifty years. The increase was attributed by London financial circles to conclusion of negotiations between the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation and four groups of Bolivian producers.

Under the old contract, the United States had paid 67 cents a pound for tin. It now will pay 76 cents. Britain, which takes the full output of the Patino group in Bolivia, has a war-made agreement to pay the RFC price.

Blow at Viet Nam

French Set Up Own Customs Control In North Indo-China

PARIS, March 31 (AP).—The French set up their own customs control today at Haiphong, principal port of northern Indo-China, in another move toward disfranchising the insurgent but still unreplaced Viet Nam government.

Viet Nam shore batteries fired on French warships in Haiphong Bay last November, after the Viet Namese charged the French were exceeding their rights in boarding incoming ships. The French said the Viet Namese had agreed to joint customs control but backed down because they wanted to smuggle in arms.

De Gaulle Calls Unity France's Biggest Asset

Bruneval, France, March 31 (AP)—Amid cheers of some 40,000 listeners, gathered to see him honor Allied war heroes, Gen. Charles de Gaulle broke a self-imposed silence yesterday in a speech extolling unity as France's greatest asset and assailing "those who are using the Resistance symbol for their own profit."

Arches of triumph had been erected in all the little towns through which De Gaulle passed, and villagers, bearing flowers and shouting "De Gaulle *au pouvoir*" (to power), lined his route.

While French and British planes droned in the rain overhead, the former resistance leader placed a stone for a monument to British parachute troops who in 1942 attacked and destroyed a German coastal radio station here with the help of resistance workers. He then distributed twelve Liberation Crosses, four of them posthumously, for French resistance workers.

All Ruhr Miners May Strike Over Food Shortage

British Fear Union Chiefs Will Call Out 300,000 in Huge Protest Tomorrow

ESSEN, Germany, March 31 (AP).—British officials said today there was a 50-50 chance that all of the Ruhr's 300,000 coal miners would be ordered by their union leaders Wednesday to strike in protest against food shortage. Union representatives will meet Wednesday at Bochum, the officials said. The strike, if called, would close 170 mines.

Some British informants said privately that a strike of any duration would be "catastrophic" in its effect on the recovery of Europe.

News of the possible strike came as 2,500 men stayed away from the Hansa and Gneisenau mines at Dortmund, and a slowdown was reported at the Bruch Strasse mine in the same area.

An official British announcement said other miners in the Hamborn and Duisburg areas would strike tomorrow and participate in demonstrations in those two cities.

Hamborn and Duisburg miners claimed that the British military government had authorized them to participate in a protest parade, after receiving assurances that the intentions of the miners were peaceful.

Approximately 10,000 persons, including railway and factory employés, paraded through the city of Krefeld on the west bank of the Rhine today in the latest demonstration against the low food ration. No miners were involved, since Krefeld is not a coal city.

A scheduled mass meeting at Cologne was postponed.

In Berlin, RAF Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, military governor of the British zone, and Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, acting military governor of the American zone, said in a joint statement that German officials and German farmers in the Ruhr were responsible for the food shortage.

2,000 Reich Miners Strike Over Food

Essen, Germany, March 31 (AP)—About 2,000 German miners struck today at Dortmund to enforce demands for more food for their families, but 4,000 others returned to four pits that had been closed.

Some 10,000 persons, including railway and wagon factory workers, marched in Krefeld, on the west bank of the Rhine, waving banners protesting food shortages. A similar demonstration was planned later today in the coal center of Duisburg. A protest was canceled at Cologne.

Official figures compiled by the British-operated North German Coal Control Office showed a decrease in Ruhr production during the period of demonstrations, although most miners so far have obeyed union instructions to remain at work.

Figures on Output

The coal output, which reached 238,000 tons March 21, dropped to 231,000 tons March 28, or about the average of late February. Current production may actually be lower because figures had not been compiled for Saturday, when the protest strikes started.

The newest mines struck at Dortmund were the Gneisnau and Hansa.

The 4,000 strikers who returned said they would walk out again tomorrow if their food demands were not met. The miners said their families were getting barely two thirds of the standard 1,550 daily calory ration established in the British and American zones.

The coal production decline came at a time when British and American authorities were striving to increase production by giving miners benefits denied other Germans such as higher food quotas, housing priorities and extra allotments of cigarettes and liquors.

Admits Rations Not Met

William Asbury, British commissioner for the North Rhine-Westphalia area—embracing the Ruhr—yesterday conceded that full food rations had not been met in big Ruhr towns "for some time past."

He said a shipping tieup brought on by last winter's freeze of the Rhine and other waterways had led to depletion of already short reserves.

Meanwhile, German doctors of the health department of Frankfurt in the United States zone reported that rationed food consumed in that city last November averaged only 1,363 calories a day—almost 200 calories under the standard ration. They estimated that actual average daily consumption for the month at 1,874 calories and said the extra calories came mostly from the black market.

Fathered Twins Of Countess, Says Gestapo Chief's Will

Munich, Germany, March 31 (AP). Scar-faced Ernst Kaltenbrunner, dreaded boss of the Gestapo, prepared himself for the gallows by writing a one-page will, it was disclosed today.

Less than a week before an American hangsman fitted the noose around his neck at Nuernberg, two United States Army chaplains witnessed Kaltenbrunner's flamboyant signature on his last testament.

In cold legal language, the Austrian-born war criminal confirmed his fatherhood of twins born out of wedlock to a young German noblewoman before his capture by American counter-intelligence agents in 1945.

She Shows Twins To Callers

Twenty-six-year-old Countess Gisele von Westarp, former Berlin society beauty, smilingly exhibits Kaltenbrunner's declaration of paternity to callers at the squalid little apartment in a Munich suburb where she lives with her two babies on public charity. Flaxen-haired Wolfgang and Ursula, the twins, will be twelve years old next month.

"Yes, I've told them that Dr. Kaltenbrunner is their father," the countess said. "Why not? I loved him."

The countess, whose total income is less than 100 marks ($10) a month as a refugee mother on relief rolls, expressed neither remorse nor complaint over her past.

Met Him At Berlin Party

"I met him (Kaltenbrunner) at a private party in Berlin in 1943 and never wanted to part with him afterward," she said. "He had two characters—the one that belonged to the Gestapo was the one I never met."

A faded snapshot of Kaltenbrunnerg grinning toothily in a garden, is on the countess's mantel.

"I haven't made up my mind yet what profession my son ought to enter," she said in answer to a question.

"But not a policeman. No, not that."

Kaltenbrunner's testament, which Chaplains Henry Gerecke, of St. Louis, Mo., and Sixtus O'Connor, of New York, also signed, made a brief reference to his lawful wife and their three children. It tersely apologized for not having any property left to bequeath his children, legitimate and illegitimate.

McNarney Says Farewell

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, March 31 (AP).—General Joseph T. McNarney urged the German people in a farewell message today to guard the "true democracy" which he said he believes the Germans are on their way to establishing. German leaders saw the general in the office of the American commander, which he recently turned over to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay.

10 on Rhine Ferry Drown

DUISBURG, Germany, March 31 (AP).—A motor ferry capsized in the swift current of the Rhine today and ten of the thirty-one persons aboard were believed to have drowned. So far as known, no Allied personnel were involved.

GENERAL TO REMAIN STATE HEAD

Succession Plan Provided In Case Of Death Or Disability

Madrid, March 31 (AP)—Francisco Franco, Spain's chief of state, sent a decree to the Cortes (Parliament) today which, declaring the nation still to be a monarchy, appeared destined to seat another king on the Spanish throne, vacant for sixteen years.

The bill was introduced in the Franco-dominated Cortes on the eve of Spain's "Victory Day," eighth anniversary of the Generalissimo's taking up the reins of government following the capitulation of the Spanish Republican armies in 1939.

Labeled Chief Of State

Entitling Franco "chief of state," the bill would give the holder of that post the right to propose his own successor any time he desired and specified that a "Council of the Kingdom" would advise the chief of state on the succession.

Designed to provide a governmental head for Spain's 26,000,000 population in the event of the chief of state's death or incapacitation, the decree also provided for a council of regency to rule in the interim. The regency would summon the Council of the Kingdom to meet within three days to elect a successor. The Cortes then would have to ratify the council's choice by two-thirds majority vote.

Must Be Catholic

The chief of state, the decree stipulated, must be a king or, in the event there was no person of royal blood who qualified under the law, a regent. The king, under the decree, would have to be Spanish, a male, at least 30 years of age and a Catholic.

Spain's late King, Alfonso XIII, left Spain in 1931, although he never renounced the throne. He died in exile in 1941.

The Council of the Kingdom would have to examine the qualifications of claimants to the Spanish throne. The chief claimant would be Don Juan, Alfonso's son and Crown Prince.

Defends Regime In Speech

Franco, whose regime has been castigated by and barred from participation in the United Nations, made a nation-wide Victory Day radio address after sending the bill to the Cortes and, defending his eight-year regime, declared that the rest of the world had finally joined him in fearing and shunning communism.

The world has been wrong, he declared, in assuming his Government was rightist because Spanish rightists sided with his nationalistic cause rather than with the republicans.

Spain, he said, must increase her wealth and must achieve just distribution of the wealth.

Says Dangers Are Understood

Concerning his anti-communistic stand, he said:

"Our inquietude, not understood yesterday, has been converted into the general inquietude of the responsible men of today.

"They are beginning to understand the dangers which communism brings with it; dangers to the very existence of nations. The idea of putting communism outside the law, an idea which is now going from mouth to mouth and people to people, is a laudable intention, but is of very slight effectiveness."

The law of succession was the first admission ever made by Franco that his Government was a tem-

Next Spain Ruler To Be King Or Regent

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porary one and that it might be replaced by another form of rule. However, it did not state the tenure of office of the chief of state and presumably would leave Franco in power for life if he so elected.

Criticized By Monarchists

An almost immediate criticism of the proposed law, however, came from a monarchist spokesman who said he anticipated that Don Juan would issue a statement from his home in exile—Estoril, near Lisbon, Portugal—rejecting the decree.

Other supporters of Don Juan interpreted the law as designed to keep Franco in office indefinitely and that it was "unacceptable." An authoritative source said last week, in predicting issuance of the decree, that it would be designed chiefly for its effect on the rest of the world.

On Council Of Kingdom

The Council of Regency would be composed of the President of the Cortes, the Catholic Primate of Spain and the Captain General of the Armies or the ranking lieutenant general.

The Council of the Kingdom would be composed of:

The president of the Cortes.

The Archbishop Primate of Spain (The Archbishop of Toledo).

The supreme chief of the general staff or Spain's ranking lieutenant-general.

The president of the Council of State.

The president of the Supreme Court.

The president of the Spanish Institute.

A delegation of deputies of the Cortes representing syndicates, municipal and provincial governments and professional associations.

Italy would include two other members of Cortes named by the Chief of state.

Don Juan Hears Broadcast

Estoril, Portugal, M[illegible] c[illegible])—Spanish Monarchist le[illegible] in exile said tonight they were studying Generalissimo Francisco Franco's proposed law of succession to the post of chief of state, but did not give an opinion on the chances of the pretender Don Juan's ascending the long vacant Spanish throne.

Don Juan, son of Alfonso XIII, heard Franco's broadcast to the Spanish people while sitting at home with some of his counselors.

Something Crazy Forecast

His secretary told newsmen: "We were expecting something sensational today and this accounts for our sitting down to listen to Franco's broadcast.

"We are now studying the situation and will make a statement within 24 hours."

Although the monarchists claimed they had been advised recently that "something crazy could happen," they appeared astonished at Franco's statement.

"Under the dictatorship supported by the falange anything can happen in Spain, including what was announced today," Don Juan's secretary said.

TEXT OF FRANCO'S DECREE

MADRID, March 31 (AP)—The text of the decree sent to the Spanish Cortes today by Generalissimo Franco:

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A Bill on Succession to the Chief of State

The universal conflagration having broken out when our crusade was hardly finished, the threats that circled our country were not ended with the end of the conflict. Since disturbances in the moral order that wars bring with them, and the passions and excesses that are in this way unchained, continue to affect the international order and to provoke attempts at intervention into what is universally recognized as belonging to the private rights of every people.

These circumstances, in so far as they affected Spain, have been delaying the process of constituting and perfecting our state, which still lacks a juridical statute to give a legal basis to the system that is to regulate the succession to the supreme magistracy of the state.

Those attempts at interference in our internal affairs having failed, and passions that were unchained abroad having been appeased, the moment seems to have come when, not paying attention to the outside world, we may continue the institutional work of our regime.

Spaniards' Interests Stressed

The fortunate conjunction of events that raised to the superior direction of the destinies of the Fatherland the chieftain of the crusade, the Generalissimo of the National Armies, is not likely to be repeated, so in the future it must be the laws, which, gathering up the will of Spaniards, secure the future succession to the supreme chieftainship of the nation and give stability, continuity and permanence to the state born of victory, without thus endangering the great and transcendental social work that characterize Spain's renaissance or [without] closing the road to possible and necessary improvements that at the proper time the interest of the nation may demand and the will of Spaniards legalize.

To decide, in view of the complexity of the political life of the peoples, what social imperatives characterize our revolution and what guarantees exist for the success of its Government, there must be gathered up the teaching of our history, adapting traditional Spanish institutions to the present epoch, giving them flexibility and guarantees that assure the stability of institutions, serve the social interests of Spaniards and offer solutions for all cases and vicissitudes that may present themselves to the nation.

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Empiric Growth Noted

The respect and consideration due to the thought of different political groups that, making up the national movement, rose up to gain victory, and the instructive experience of Spain's political life in the past century, have been presiding until now over the formation of our state's constituent laws, forming them on a basis of what is common to us and keeping away so far as possible from what might separate us in this respect. Whatever definition might be made outside, the general ideology in which we all are interested, would lack general support and the continuity in time that this important matter demands.

Fatherland is the content, the fact that there is no nullification of the spiritual, patriotic and social principles that [Franco] movement illuminated, without the roads being closed to the possibility that at any conjunction of events the supreme destinies of the Fatherland may be ruled by the person who, faithful to those principles, may count on the greatest guarantees of success and the approval and confidence of all Spaniards, thus saving the human crisis that may be brought about by inheritance and justified deviations of opinion.

What is sought in the present proposal for an institutional law, which is submitted for the study of the Cortes, is permanence of the essences of the movement, legitimacy in the exercise of powers, continuity in social work and service to the will of the nation:

ARTICLE 1

Spain, as a political unity, is a Catholic and social state, which in accordance with its tradition is constituted as a Kingdom. The Head of the State is the chieftain of the crusade and Generalissimo of Armies, Don Francisco Franco y Bahamonde.

ARTICLE 2

A Council of the Kingdom will assist the Chief of State in those matters and those transcendent decisions that are within his exclusive competence and will be presided over by the President of the Cortes and composed of the following members:

The Cardinal Primate, or the Archbishop most outstanding in case the Primacy is vacant or incapable; the general who is head of the High General Staff, or if there is none, the ranking of three generals who are Chiefs of Staff of Land, Air and Sea Forces; the President of the Spanish Institute; one counselor elected by a vote of Cortes Deputies belonging to each of the following groups: syndicates, local administration, presidents of universities, professional associations, and two counselors chosen by the Chief of State from among Deputies he named directly.

ARTICLE 3

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In case of death or incapacity of the Chief of State, there will be called to succeed him that person of royal blood with the best right to the position who satisfies the conditions established by law and who, having been proposed by the Council of Kingdom and the Government meeting together, is accepted by at least two-thirds of the Cortes.

In the case that those meeting decide there is no person who fulfills those conditions or if their proposal is not accepted by the Cortes, there may be proposed as a Regent that person who by his capacity, prestige and possible support by the nation is considered the most proper.

ARTICLE 4

To exercise his rights as Chief of State, either as King or Regent, the candidate must be male, have completed 30 years of age, be a Spaniard and a Catholic and swear to the fundamental laws of the nation.

ARTICLE 5

The fundamental laws of the nation are the Spanish Bill of Rights, the Bill of Labor Rights, the law constituting the Cortes, a law of National Referendum, and the present Law of Succession.

To change or substitute the fundamental law hereafter, a favorable vote of an absolute majority of the Cortes and a referendum by the nation will be necessary.

ARTICLE 6

When the office of Chief of State is vacant, his powers will be assumed by the Regency Council, consisting of the President of the Cortes, the Cardinal Primate and the captain general of the land, sea and air forces, or the lieutenant general highest ranking in active service in the same order. Within three days, the Council will call together the Government and the Council of the Kingdom, which, meeting in uninterrupted session, will decide by a two-thirds vote the person who as King or Regent is to be proposed to the Cortes as successor, taking into account the supreme interests of the nation, the state of opinion, possible public support and the circumstances of suitability required by the present law.

The full Cortes will meet within eight days, and when it has approved the choice by a two-thirds vote, the successor will take the oath before the Cortes to the fundamental laws of the state, and the Regency Council will immediately transfer powers to the successor.

If the candidate does not obtain a two-thirds vote, the Council of the Kingdom will meet with the Government and choose a new candidate.

ARTICLE 7

At any time, the Chief of State may propose to the Cortes a person who, fulfilling the conditions that the law establishes, he considers should be called at the proper time to succeed him. Approval of such persons will require the same two-thirds vote specified.

ARTICLE 8

The Council of the Kingdom will be heard by the Chief of State in an advisory capacity in the following cases:

When a matter of returning to the Cortes for a restudy of any law that the Cortes has approved; in declarations of war and peace treaties; when he proposes his successor to the Cortes.

ARTICLE 9

In case of the incapacity of the Chief of State, it is the duty of the Government and the Council of the Kingdom, meeting together, to recognize this situation by a two-thirds vote. The incapacity having been recognized, the Regency Council established in this law will take over the duties of the Chief of State, and the regular procedure will be followed in the choice of a definite successor.

Madrid, March 31, 1947
Francisco Franco.

Don Juan Studies New Law

ESTORIL, Portugal, March 31 (AP)—Spanish monarchist leaders in exile said tonight they were studying Generalissimo Franco's proposed law of succession to the post of Chief of State. They did not give an opinion on the changes of the Pretender's ascending the long-vacant Spanish throne.

Don Juan—son of Alfonso XIII, who left Spain in 1931 without having renounced the throne—heard Generalissimo Franco's broadcast to the Spanish people while sitting at home with some counselors.

His secretary told newsmen: "We were expecting something sensational today, and this accounts for our sitting down to listen to Franco's broadcast.

"We are now studying the situation and will make a statement within twenty-four hours."

"Under the dictatorship supported by the Falange anything can happen in Spain, including what was announced today," Don Juan's secretary said.

Poletti Denies Claim He Cheered As Mussolini's Aide Was Shot

1947

By Brief

ROME, March 31—(AP) Charles Poletti, former governor of New York and war-time allied military governor of Lombardy, said tonight he witnessed the execution of Achille Starace in Milan, but denied that he commented "okay! okay!" as a partisan firing squad shot the Fascist party secretary.

"I was just one of the spectators," said Poletti. He also denied having expressed approval or disapproval of the execution of Benito Mussolini, whose body was exposed in a Milan square.

Walter Audisio, reputed slayer of Mussolini, told a mass meeting in Rome yesterday that Poletti had commented favorably on both executions.

Saw Starace Executed

"I don't think anybody even knew I was there," said Poletti, who arrived in Milan during the war before allied troops officially entered the city.

He said he learned on April 28, 1945, that Mussolini had just been executed in Dongo, a town near Milan, from "people in the street," and that he and a British colonel drove to Milan's Piazza Loreto.

"We were in the 15th row of spectators when Starace was shot and then we drove away," Poletti said.

He added that he later suggested to Ferruccio Parri, vice-commander of the partisans, that the bodies should be taken down and removed to a morgue and that "he felt the same way."

Poletti Now in Rome

Audisio related that Poletti, then a U. S. Army colonel, saw the bodies of Mussolini and 16 other partisan-executed fascists in the square and said "okay! okay!"

Later, Audisio said, Poletti watched with avowed approval while Starace was shot to death in the square.

Poletti, in Rome on a business trip, said he, too, had become interested in the reported disappearance of part of the treasure confiscated from the top fascists when they were captured. Rightists recently have alleged that Communists never fully accounted for this treasure.

"I assigned two officers to investigate the reported disappearance of some 50 kilos of gold (about 100 pounds, worth $56,000)," Poletti said, "but they were never able to determine anything. People they questioned said the Partisans took it."

DUCE KILLER SAYS POLETTI APPROVED

By Brief

Rome, March 31 (A. P.).—The man who claims to have shot Benito Mussolini says the execution won the approval of Charles Poletti, then the Allied regional commissioner for Lombardy.

Walter Audisio told thousands of Italians at a Communist sponsored meeting here yesterday how he killed the ex-Duce with a sub-machine-gun at Dongo, near the Swiss border, on April 28, 1945. The bodies of Mussolini and sixteen other Fascists were later strung up in a public square in Milan.

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Audisio related that Poletti, then a United States Army colonel under orders to set up a military government office in Milan, entered the city ahead of the troops, saw the bodies in the square and said "O. K., O. K." Later, the Italian said, Poletti watched with avowed approval while Achille Starace, former secretary of the party, was shot to death in the square.

Poletti, a former Governor of New York, who is in Italy on private business, denied today that he had either approved or

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disapproved of the executions. "I could well understand their doing it," Poletti said, but he declared that both the Mussolini and Starace killings had occurred before he took over in Milan and that he had never passed judgment on either.

HEALTH WORK IN CHINA

New Organization Takes Over From UNRRA Today

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 31 (AP)—The interim commission of the World Health Organization will take over, effective tomorrow, the health activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China.

The Commission also approved today health programs in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland and Greece. Public health projects in White Russia, Korea and the Philippines are under consideration. The Commission's activities in these countries will be financed by a $1,500,000 grant from the UNRRA.

POLES SLASH 5 MILLION OFF RATIONING LISTS

WARSAW, March 31—(AP) The Polish government slashed approximately 5,000,000 persons off rationing lists today in an effort to conserve dwindling food supplies and ward off the threat of even more serious shortages.

The action meant that 25 classes of civil service employes and workers in many industries were deprived of the opportunity to obtain basic foodstuffs on ration cards at low, government-fixed prices. They will have to obtain their food in the open uncontrolled market, where prices are rising steadily.

Those taken off the list of 13,000,000 ration card holders included 100,000 of the militia, 150,000 in the security police, 50,000 university students and all women without children.

The government directed that those losing their cards be paid an equivalent value in zlotys.

Lie Silent on Austin Speech

OSLO, Norway, March 31 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, declined to comment today on the speech last Friday by Warren R. Austin at Lake Success, N. Y., in which the American delegate asked the United Nations to recognize the United States' plan to give financial aid to Greece and Turkey. Mr. Lie said he had not seen the text of the speech.

Greek Patriarch To Retire

Istanbul, Turkey, March 31 (AP)—A reliable informant said today Maximos V, although reported recovering from a nervous disorder, would retire with in ten weeks as Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church and its 129,000,000 communicants throughout the world.

'U.S. IMPERIALISM' ASSAILED BY TITO

O. Carruthers

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 31—(AP) Marshal Tito, in an attack on "Anglo-American imperialism" told the Yugoslav parliament today that Greece had become "one of the bases of imperialistic forces" and charged that Yugoslavia was being "blackmailed" with relief supplies.

The Yugoslav leader declared: "Greece has become one of the bases for imperialistic forces from which peace in the Balkans and the world can be imperilled."

He added that he was obliged to reject all "libels and accusations brought against Yugoslavia as without any basis and with clear intent."

Speaking of UNRRA aid, for which Yugoslavia has petitioned, Tito said:

"It sometimes looks as though we are being blackmailed for help which is given to our people, as in the case of wheat and other things."

The Americans, he continued, "with one word, said we need their help and if we allow them to become our tutors (politically) then they will give us 200,000 tons of wheat. We, comrades, do not want any tutor."

Applause and cheers burst from the parliament at that statement and one member shouted, "down with Anglo-American imperialism."

Tito blamed Richard C. Patterson, former United States Ambassador, and his staff for the bad relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, saying:

"We are constantly asked why our relationship with America isn't better.

Says He "Tried Everything"

"We answer that such bettering of relations doesn't depend on us. We tried everything to better them, but what can we do if the American Embassy, headed by Ambassador Richard C. Patterson, didn't make one gesture to enable an approach to better relations?"

Regarding Yugoslavia's claim to about 1,000 square miles of Austrian Carinthia, Tito said "the question for us will not be liquidated nor taken from our agenda until it is rightfully solved."

It was Tito's first speech in months and Parliament rose and cheered his remarks on Carinthia.

Claims Right To Aid

Speaking of his request for United States food aid, which has been denied, Tito asserted:

"We did, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, let the Allies know we were not asking for help on our knees, but we were asking help to which we had a right. If help is given to Germany and Austria and other countries who were in the war against us and the Allies, why can't we have that help?"

He continued:

"Yugoslav foreign policy is for peace with economic and cultural co-operation. We are asking all international conferences for satisfaction of claims on the basis that Yugoslavia suffered the most and gave the most during the war.

Cites Support By Russia

"We have had the greatest support from the Soviet Union and from delegations of other brotherly Slav countries—Poland and Czechoslovakia. With great sorrow, we are convinced that some of our allies in the war, especially England and America, in all possible ways are denying us our rights and are taking a stand that can hardly be called the stand of a friendly country."

"Even though some of our allies wish for various reasons to forgive Austria and Germany part of their reparations, then let them do it at their own expense and not at the expense of a small nation which materially suffered relatively more damage and for that reason can't afford to give up the reparations due her."

He asserted that what he called western reactionaries were libeling Russia by saying she was interfering in small countries of eastern Europe.

Denies Satellite Role

"Yugoslavia is libeled, too, as a simple satellite," he said. "Yes, Yugoslavia and other countries of the East are going together with the Soviet Union because they know she isn't imperilling their independence ... and because they were convinced that, of all big and small allied powers, only the Soviet Union has an understanding of our sufferings and our sacrifices in the mighty war of liberation.

"From the West we always hear about the atomic bomb and threats of war. We see that American imperialists are openly threatening with war countries which won't submit to their financial and imperialistic dictatorship."

Tito said bad relations with Greece were caused by "those who forced themselves as holders of authority upon the Greek people."

Blocs Termed War Threat

"Reactionaries in the West are speaking of two blocs—West and East—and the ones who wish war speak of that," he said. "If these assertions become true, then the danger of war will be permanent because the blocs contain in themselves such dangers.

"But today we must work with all our might on the hope that these wishes of all reactionaries and warmongers don't come true."

Tito said two "fronts" existed in the world, one with what he said was a small but dangerous number of "imperialists and warmongers," and the other with the great bulk of the people and all the countries which wanted peace.

"To the latter front belongs the unbeatable Soviet Union, the new Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Democratic forces of Greece and Hungary, the big majority of the people in America, England, France and Italy and all others not only in Europe but in the whole world."

Greek Farmer Denies Refugees Are Trained at Yugoslav Camp

BELGRADE, March 31 (AP).—A twenty-eight-year-old Greek farmer told the United Nations Balkan inquiry commission today that there was no "political or military training" in the Bulkjes camp, and that the Greeks should be "eternally grateful" for the refuge there offered by Yugoslavia.

The Greek government has charged that guerrillas were trained at the camp near Belgrade for fighting in northern Greece.

Kostudis Evangelos, the young farmer, known also as "Captain Alexis," said refugee Greeks at Bulkjes "worked in the fields and earned a living." He said the Yugoslavs gave them a chance to live in "a village of true democracy."

He said he had heard through newspaper and radio reports the names of several persons who testified they had received training in Bulkjes, but he did not know them personally. He said also he had no knowledge of the existence of a military manual at the camp.

He said he left his home in Serres and crossed into Bulgaria in July, 1945, then went to Bulkjes, where he has remained since.

Warning to U. S. Reported

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—The Tass (Soviet) News Agency reported from Sofia today that "General Markos," legendary Greek guerrilla leader, had told two newspaper men at a meeting in western Macedonia that "the Americans had better not come here."

Tass asserted Markos made the statement during an interview with a French journalist named Rigal and another unidentified correspondent who accompanied the Soviet and Polish representatives of the United Nations Investigating commission to guerrilla headquarters on March 20.

The correspondents, Tass said, asked Markos what methods he advocated for solving the Greek problem. Markos was quoted as referring the journalists to the EAM (National Liberation Front) program and commenting: "The first condition is that the British evacuate Greece and that the Americans had better not come here."

JEWS MUST PAY FOR HAIFA FIRE LOSS, SAY BRITISH

C. J. Davidson

JERUSALEM, March 31—(AP) A government representative asserted tonight that Palestine Jews will be made to pay for the destruction at the Haifa oil docks, where flames still crackled 18 hours after an explosion that set off the worst fire in the port city's history.

An official information officer, who had spent hours in conference with high Palestine government leaders, told a news conference:

"For this act of wanton destruction, the community involved will have to pay. This is terrorism pure and simple as we have known it before, but in this case the community is going to have to bear the cost."

4 Millions

Technicians at the oil installations estimated the damage at $4,000,000. Early unofficial estimates had run as high as $16,000,000.

The blasts which set off the fire were attributed generally to Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization which has admitted two previous attacks on Haifa oil installations in the past two weeks, both minor in nature.

The government representative, pressed as to whether the British-administered mandate government planned to levy a special tax against Holy Land Jewry, replied:

"I cannot say at this time what course of action will be taken."

He said it was the first time such a statement had been made in regard to destruction by terrorists and added:

"I can only say that in this case the community involved will have to pay the costs. You can put what interpretation you like on that. I can give you no further guidance."

As the fires continued to burn, the last of 1,570 Jews taken off the refugee vessel San Filipo were placed on board the deportation ships Ocean Vigor and Empire Rival in Haifa Harbor and started on their trip to detention camps on Cyprus.

Some of the refugees refused to leave their tiny ship, which had passenger accommodations for only 30, and the British threw tear gas into their tanks in order to subdue them. The ship, renamed the Moledeth (Fatherland) by the refugees, had been in danger of sinking when the British intercepted it.

3-Hour Protest Strike

A three-hour strike by Haifa Jews protesting the deportation went virtually unnoticed because the British clamped a five-hour curfew on the city's 80,000 Jews during the strike call.

Thick black smoke from the fire at Shell Oil Co. installations was still rising over Haifa at dusk, enveloping the streets in a murky gloom. Lower Haifa, including the dock area, was freckled with soot stains.

The explosions and fire struck a blow at military motor fuel supplies as well as wrecking large installations used to store oil for shipment to England. Civilian motor fuel supplies for Palestine were also hard hit, company officials said.

A government spokesman said the Shell Oil Company suffered the major loss, and that there would be no covering insurance since the attack "probably comes under the act of war category."

Haifa Oil Fire Loss Set At 4 Millions

C. J. Davidson

Jerusalem, March 31 (AP)—Black smoke towered thousands of feet over Haifa today from oil fires set by explosions last night while the British were rescuing 1,570 Jewish refugees from a rotten, foundering schooner built 70 years ago.

Company technicians estimated damage at around $4,000,000, but said the fires in the oil installations along the Haifa water front might continue several days. Earlier unofficial estimates were that the damage might approximate $16,000,000.

Shell Claims Loss Of Million

Near-by buildings were damaged severely. The Shell Oil Company alone said its loss was $1,000,000. The underground Irgun Zvai Leumi had claimed responsibility for sabotaging the oil installations previously.

The fires, raging for a quarter mile of docks, were described by

British authorities as "the biggest ever in Haifa." Eight storage tanks were demolished and six others were burning out. An official statement said the entire harbor area was "blackened by smoke from a blazing mixture of kerosene and fuel oil and at noon smoke still rising was darkening the city."

The unauthorized Jewish immigrants saved from the 700-ton schooner San Filippe were being transferred to the British transports for removal to detention camps on Cyprus.

30,000 Under Technical Arrest

Some 30,000 Jews in Haifa were placed under technical house arrest at 7 A.M., but the curfew was lifted at noon.

The fire was the second in four days at the Haifa terminus of the Iraq Petroleum Company's 800-mile pipeline. Most of the destroyed tanks were of 9,000-ton capacity. The fire burned about two miles from the business district. Arab buildings and shops were destroyed and a power line was burned down. A British communiqué said two simlutaneous explosions under two pipelines started the blazes.

New Appeal For Gruner

Mayor Israel Rokach of Tel Aviv filed today with the Palestine Supreme Court an appeal from the death sentence imposed upon Dov Bela Gruner, 33-year-old Jew convicted of anti-British violence.

The appeal, filed by Rokach on behalf of the Jewish community, maintained that the death sentence violated the terms of the mandate under which Britain administers Palestine and asked for an order directing the Birtish military commander to show cause why the sentence should be carried out.

Hearing on the petition was scheduled for tomorrow.

Police Inspector Dies

British casualties resulting from the Holy Land strife rose, meanwhile, with the death of a police inspector shot from ambush near the Ramle military cantonment Saturday. The British Army said he was riding horseback with two other persons when Jews opened fire, killing an army officer on the spot.

An official announcement today also reported that a British police constable had been shot to death in Haifa by the accidental discharge of a Bren gun on a passing armored car shortly before the oil fire broke out.

Cities of Egyptian Delta Free of British Troops

CAIRO, March 31 (AP).—King Farouk hoisted the Egyptian flag today over the Kasr el Nil barracks here, which had been occupied by the British Army since 1882, marking the total evacuation of British forces from the cities in the Egyptian delta to the Suez Canal zone.

Premier Nokrashy Pasha and high-ranking Egyptian Army officers attended the ceremony, which was witnessed by thousands of Egyptians. No representatives of Great Britain were present.

Iran Executes Three Rebels

TEHRAN, March 31 (AP).—Ghazi Mohammed, president of the outlawed "Kurdish people's Republic," his brother, Sadr Ghazi, an Iranian Parliament deputy who assisted Ghazi, and Seif Ghazi, their cousin and the "Republic's" War Minister, all were executed at Mehabad today, the Iranian Army chief of staff announced. The trio was sentenced to death on an. 6 by a military court.

Chinese Report Capture Of 2 Communist Towns

Peiping, March 31 (AP)—Field dispatches reported today that Government troops had scored victories on two major battle fronts, capturing Taian, in coastal Shantung province, and Paoan, in the rugged Communist country of northwest China.

Taian is a rail town 33 miles south of Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung. Nationalist forces were also reported to have gained complete control of a triangular area formed by the towns of Feihsien, Szeshut and Tenghsien, in southern Shantung.

[Associated Press dispatches from Tsingtao said foreign observers considered as exaggerated reports from Government quarters that the Communists were massing 60,000 troops in preparation for an assault on that Shantung port city.]

Red Headquarters Taken

Government forces in Shensi province, pushing out from Yenan, fallen Red capital, announced the capture of Paoan, 42 miles northwest of Yenan. Paoan was the first headquarters established by the Reds after their long march to Shensi.

The whereabouts of Communist leaders who fled Yenan provided the subject for countless rumors. One report said Mao Tse-tung, Red chief, was in Sinhsien, in Shansi province, which adjoins Shensi. Another rumor, on the highly improbable side, had Mao in Vladivostok with Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist.

The fact remains that twelve days after the fall of Yenan, nothing definite is known about the whereabouts of Communist leaders or the main body of the Red troops who retreated from Yenan. The only information from the Communists themselves was a broadcast assertion that all leaders and organizations escaped Yenan.

Navy Sentry Kills Chinese Woman

Tsingtao, China, March 31 (AP)—The provost marshall's office said today that a Chinese woman who had illegally entered a United States Navy compound was mortally wounded by an American sentry last Monday.

The provost marshal's statement said the sentry called out in Chinese, ordering the woman to halt. she ignored this as well as a warning shot, the statement said, and the sentry fired to cripple her. The bullet went through her chest, and she died in a hospital.

The sentry was confined to his barracks pending investigation of the incident.

BOMBAY RIOTING CONTINUES; POLICE MAP STRICT CURBS

BOMBAY, March 31 (AP)—Sporadic rioting between Hindus and Moslems caused at least seven more deaths in Bombay today, boosted the city's two-day toll of 47 and raised the possibility of house arrest for all persons in the troubled areas.

Ten persons were killed and 74 were injured in outbreaks during the last 20 hours in Calcutta and nearby Howrah. Bengal Chief Minister H. S. Suhrawardy set up a 14-man all-party committee "to consider the situation in Calcutta as it develops day to day and advise the government in regard to steps to be taken."

50 Killed In Calcutta

More than 50 persons were killed in Calcutta during a five-day period ending yesterday.

Bombay Police Commissioner A. E. Caffin said in a communique that the city would be placed under a 24-hour curfew, barring persons from the streets in the troubled area, unless there was an immediate "distinct" improvement.

Another communique, issued by the Bombay provincial information director, said that mobs burned four persons to death yesterday in a horse-drawn victoria carriage which was set afire.

British troops joined police in patrolling streets here, and a noon announcement said that conditions were under control, although tension continued high.

Fires Break Out

Considerable tension also gripped Calcutta, despite action by troops and police. Hindus and Moslems clashed repeatedly at Howrah, across the river from Calcutta, where 12 new cases of arson were reported.

Meanwhile, Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the predominantly Hindu Congress Party, conferred in New Delhi with the new viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, on the question of Indian independence. The talks will be continued tomorrow.

Gandhi declined to comment on the meeting. An official British statement said Mountbatten hoped to confer "toward the end of the week" with M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League.

Bombay Riot Dead Now Total 42

Bombay, March 31 (AP)—A communiqué said today that in rioting between Hindus and Moslems four persons were burned to death yesterday in a horse-drawn Victoria carriage which was set ablaze.

The dead were among the 42 killed here, and 144 others were injured. Nine persons were killed and 50 wounded in similar disturbances in Calcutta and Cawnpore.

The communiqué, from the Bombay provincial information director, said four persons managed to escape from another carriage which rioters burned.

Police Commander A. E. Caffin threatened to place Bombay under a 24-hour curfew, barring all persons from streets in the trouble areas, unless there was a "distinct improvement" in the riot situation. He threatened also to impose heavy collective fines on trouble areas.

A noon communiqué said authorities had conditions under control although tension continued in the areas where yesterday's outbreaks occurred. Troops were placed at strategic points.

Most of the Bombay casualties were recorded yesterday, 40 being killed and 137 wounded during disorders which were quelled only after police fired repeatedly into rioting mobs. One of the two men killed today was burned to death when a crowd set his home afire.

British troops joined police in patrolling the streets today, and public gatherings of more than four persons were prohibited.

Rumors spread throughout the city as to the cause of the disorders, which resulted in gang fights, stabbings and arson, including the firing of a cotton mill.

Fighting was the heaviest in areas where Hindu and Moslem districts converged and in sections of mixed population. Fisticuffs and the hurling of bottles added to the confusion.

A Government communiqué said that in Calcutta five persons were killed yesterday, some of them by police fire, and 42 wounded. Ten arson cases were reported during the day. More than 50 persons have been killed and over 400 wounded in Calcutta since the clashes began Wednesday. Transportation is at a virtual standstill.

Japs Flee Dutch Prison

Batavia, March 31 (AP)—A manhunt was under way today for Japanese war-crimes suspects who escaped from Tjipinang prison near Batavia last week after a gun battle which, the Dutch press said, resulted in the death of one guard, the wounding of two others and the killing of several Japanese.

Japanese House Of Peers Dies

Tokyo, March 31 (AP) — Japan's House of Peers formally died tonight after a half century of aristocratic approval of Japanese imperialism.

Adjournment of the ninety-second regular Diet session—last under the Nineteenth Century constitution—ended the life of the House of Peers. Under the new constitution, effective May 3, it will be replaced by a house of councillors whose 300 members will be elected April 20.

The once-powerful Privy Council, last political adjunct of the imperial court, emerged briefly from obscurity to make into law revisions in election procedures. The Privy Council also will be abolished by the new constitution. It formerly served as the emperor's highest political body, charged with final decisions on matters of major policy.

Members of the House of Representatives prepared to return to their constituencies for their second election campaign in two years. Many face tough battles in the April 25 balloting, including some of the 38 women who served in this first post-surrender lower house.

During its past 46-day session, the Diet spent 40 days mainly in political battles. In the last four days the Diet quickened its pace. In all, 94 bills were passed, including a budget totaling 114,500,000,000 yen.

McArthur Denies Spanish Quotation

Tokyo, March 31 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur, reading a Madrid dispatch today in which he was quoted as calling Spain "the only bulwark against Communism in Europe," seized a pencil and wrote across the bottom of the copy:

"The quotation is incorrect—possibly due to language difficulties."

He did not elaborate.

Jap Gem Cache Charge Debunked

Tokyo, March 31 (AP)—An assertion by a member of the Diet that deposit boxes of the Bank of Japan held 20,000,000,000 yen worth of unregistered diamonds proved today to be without foundation, Allied headquarters said.

Except for securities and bonds, headquarters announced there was no trace of diamonds when the boxes were opened in the presence of Allied representatives, bank officials and the executor of the Japan Trade Corporation.

Diet Member Zinzo Inamura made the charge that a rich store of unlisted industrial diamonds were in the bank.

Prince Passes Driving Test

Tokyo, Tuesday, April 1 (AP)—Prince Mikasa, brother of the Emperor, took and passed a driver's license test today, explaining: "In these modern times it is a step toward becoming a full-fledged man."

'Horror Ship' Yanks' Bodies Identified

Yokohama, March 31 (AP)—The prosecution in the trial of nine Japanese charged with responsibility for the hellship deaths of 1,300 Allied prisoners today established identification of the bodies of Americans beheaded in the Philippines during the journey of horror to Japan.

The prosecution introduced reports from the Army's Graves Registration Service which stated that the bodies of eighteen American prisoners were recovered from a shallow grave in a cemetery at San Fernando, P.I. Seven were identified as the bodies of members of a group of sick men taken from the area where hundreds of men from the prison ship Oryoko Maru were quartered.

Pearl Shipping To Resume

Yokohama, March 31 (AP)—Nineteen cases containing 8,161 strands of pearls, the first postwar shipment from Japan, will be taken to the United States aboard the Flying Arrow, due to sail about April 15.

Philippine Guerrillas Lose U.S. Recognition

Manila, March 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, chief of the Philippines-Ryukyus command, today announced withdrawal of United States Army recognition of one of the largest guerrilla organizations in the Philippines as a legitimate wartime underground force.

The group, the so-called Blue Eagle Brigade, had a reported strength of 6,000 men, but failed to prove it really contributed to the war effort, the Army said.

Army recognition entitles guerrillas to back pay and other benefits.

Pilfering Plagues Army In Philippines

Manila, March 31 (AP)—A campaign to halt pilferage at United States military depots in the Philippines has held top priority in planning at Philippines-Ryukyus command headquarters for the last two

months, Maj. Gen. George F. Moore said today.

Investigators have reported that black marketeers and rings of pilferers operating with the aid of persons inside have looted depots of millions of dollars worth of material.

Moore, new commanding general of the Philippines-Ryukyus command, disclosed that Allied headquarters at Tokyo has taken an interest in the situation. He said reports indicated "some improvement" in the last week. Military investigating agencies have been strengthened to cope with the pilfering.

on a matter of "substance" requires unanimity among the big powers, which enables any one of them to exercise a veto.

Under the Vandenberg plan, the United States would in effect signify its willingness to abide by the decision of the majority, even if it disagreed with the decision.

Conversely, however, any critic of the American program would have to muster a majority to stop it. If the United States had sought to persuade the United Nations itself to carry out the program of aid to Greece or Turkey, Russia or any other single big power could

senting a majority of the people of either such nation.

2. "If the President finds that the purposes of the act have been substantially accomplished or are incapable of satisfactory accomplishment."

Vandenberg told the Senate that if his amendment is adopted "there can be no further remote suggestion of any violence of the autonomy" — or self-government — of Greece and Turkey, on the one hand, or of the authority of the UN on the other.

Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Crawford (R-Mich.) urged blunt, unmistakeab

must be free and the masters of their government.

Lodge said in a statement his amendment would "make it crystal clear that the aid provided x x x will not be used to promote ideologies which are hateful to us."

"Many Americans," he said, "resented the aid extended last year to countries under Communist domination who were in some cases

Vandenberg Urges U.S. To Give U.N. Veto Over Aid to Greece, Turkey

Proposes Body Be Given Power to Halt U. S. Plan by Majority Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) To meet criticism that the United States is bypassing the United Nations, Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) proposed today to give the UN power to halt the American plan to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism.

Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggested that his proposal be written into pending legislation to give $400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey.

Under the plan, the UN could veto the American aid either by (1) a "procedural vote in the security council" or (2) by "a majority vote in the general assembly of the United Nations."

Seven of the 11 members of the security council are needed for a "procedural" decision. Twenty-eight out of 55 are required for a general assembly majority.

U. S. Would Veto Power

In effect, under the Vandenberg proposal, the United States would give up its power to veto any move to halt its Greek-Turkish program. A decision in the security council have balked it with a veto.

Not to Ignore UN

Vandenberg told newsmen he offered his amendment "to make it plain that we propose to operate clearly within the spirit of the United Nations."

In response to a question, he said it is not designed as a wedge in an effort to eliminate the security council veto in other matters.

"It is neither sinister nor prophetic," he said.

Vandenberg said he has been "disturbed" by criticism that the Greek-Turkey aid proposal bypasses the UN.

"I don't think it does," he said. "I think the worst thing that could happen to the UN would be to call upon it to assume a responsibility it was neither intended nor organized to carry out."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters he approves Vandenberg's amendment, and Senator George (D-Ga.) called it "a step in the right direction."

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Vandenberg also proposed that the President be "directed" to withdraw any or all aid to Greece and Turkey under two additional circumstances:

Other Proposed Curbs

1. "If requested by any government of Greece or Turkey repre-

action in dealing with the U.S.S.R.

The United States, he said, should tell the Russians they must disarm or this country will unleash its atomic bombs and economic power against them.

Such a course would mean war if Russia balked, he conceded, but he said that if war comes "Russia will get licked."

Crawford declared American spokesmen should "shove their chins right up against the chins of Mr. Molotov, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Vishinski" and "shove their stomachs right up against the stomachs of these gentlemen, physically, and say this is our program."

"Tell them either to disarm or we will proceed."

Would Create Commission

Among other developments:

1. Senator Murray (D-Mont.) proposed a six-man congressional committee to keep an eye on relief operations and future needs in Greece and Turkey. He also urged the appointment of an administrator, an economic mission for each country, and a requirement that in applying for aid the hard-pressed countries pledge themselves to observe all terms of the relief act.

2. Senator Lodge (R-Mass.) proposed an amendment to bar any aid which would (A) promote the continuance or expansion of any totalitarian purpose or goal, and (B) reject the credo that individuals have inalienable rights and

receiving our aid while shooting and killing American personnel."

Fish Raps Greek Plan

3. Hamilton Fish, former Republican representative from New York, criticized Mr. Truman's plan as "a dangerous departure from our traditional foreign policy" and declared that it "in effect sabotages the Monroe doctrine."

Fish told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that if the United States "intervenes" in Europe, it will invite similar intervention in the western hemisphere.

"The doctrine of Monroe kept European empires from the young republics of South America for 124 years," Fish said. "The doctrine of Truman puts the American empire on the shores of the Mediterranean in a single day.

"If this policy of global imperialism is consummated, the doctrine of Monroe is dead."

Fish said he does not believe Russia wants war now, that the Soviets are unprepared and have no atomic bombs. He predicted that America is safe from Russian attack for another five years, but Russia will use the bomb "when she gets it and is ready to use it."

Urges Amendment to Bill Making Truman Subject to Agency's Vote.

GEORGE ALSO FOR U. N. ACTION

Crawford and Judd Want U. S. to Order Russia to Disarm Even if It Means War.

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) proposed today to give the United Nations power, by majority vote, to halt any American aid Congress approves for Greece and Turkey.

At hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on legislation to authorize $400,000,000 of aid, he suggested writing in an amendment under which President Truman would be required to halt the aid when and if the United Nations directed him to.

Suggested Amendment.

His suggested amendment reads:

"The President is directed to withdraw any or all aid authorized herein under any of the following circumstances:

"1. If requested by any Government of Greece or Turkey representing a majority of the people of either such nation;

"2 If requested by a procedural vote in the Security Council or a majority vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations;

"3. If the President finds that the purposes of the act have been substantially accomplished or are incapable of satisfactory accomplishment."

Lodge Proposes Restrictions.

Vandenberg later told the Senate that if his amendment is adopted "there can be no further remote suggestion of any violation of the autonomy" of Greece and Turkey on the one hand, or of the authority of the United Nations on the other.

Senator Lodge (R.-Mass.) offered an amendment which would bar any aid under the bill "which shall have the object (A) of promoting the continuance or expansion of any totalitarian purpose or goal, whether communistic or fascistic; or (B) of rejecting the proposition that individuals have inalienable rights and must be both free and the masters of their Government."

In a statement Lodge said his amendment would make "it crystal clear that the aid provided in this bill will not be used to promote ideologies which are hateful to us."

George Calls It Job for U. N.

At the Senate group's hearings, Senator George (D.-Ga.), protested that the whole Greek-Turkish problem should have been put before the United Nations long ago. He told other committee members that he agreed with testimony of Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, that the needs of Greece and Turkey must have been known for a long time

"This whole problem could, by timely action and a dismissal of dramatics, have been carried to the United Nations," George declared. "If we had received a 'no' answer there then we could have acted individually with full justification."

George added that he sees no reason why American help couldn't be delayed a month or two while the U. N. is consulted.

"We're not proposing to put troops in there," he commented.

Witnesses in Opposition.

Other witnesses before the Senate committee today included:

Russell Smith, legislative representative of the National Farmers Union. He said his organization "opposes very vigorously" any military aid to Greece and Turkey, but would approve relief.

Donald Cloward, appearing for the Council of Christian Social Progress, Northern Baptist Convention. He said Congress should not act on the program until other nations' representatives to the U. N. have reported their Governments' reactions to the U. N. report made by Warren R. Austin.

"Let us not take upon ourselves the task of policing the world against Communism," Cloward urged. "Let us turn to the United Nations."

George Pirinsky, secretary of the National Committee of Macedonian American Peoples League, said it was "preposterous to maintain that the peace and security of these great United States depend upon the existence and stability of a decadent Greek monarchy and the remnants of the old Ottoman empire." He urged that no loans be granted "to the anti-democratic Governments of Greece and Turkey."

Charles F. Boss Jr., executive secretary of the Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, said his organization opposes the "use of relief funds and the making of loans for the purpose of political war against the Soviet Union, in Greece, Turkey and the Near East, or for supervised training of armed forces in Greece and Turkey."

Senator Murray (D.-Mont.) proposed the creation of a joint congressional committee to keep an eye on relief operations and future needs in Greece and Turkey. The committee, three members from each House, would visit countries receiving aid at least twice a year and report to Congress on progress.

Crawford Would Warn Russia.

Across the Capitol, the House Foreign Affairs Committee proceeded with separate hearings. Among others, it heard Representative Crawford (R.-Mich.) declare that the United States should tell the Russians they must disarm or this country will use her atomic bombs and economic power against them, and heard Hamilton Fish, former Republican member of Congress from New York, contend that if the United States intervenes in Europe it will invite similar intervention in the American hemisphere.

Fish said President Truman's plan to assist Greece and Turkey is "a dangerous departure from our traditional foreign policy and in effect sabotages the Monroe Doctrine."

"The doctrine of Monroe," Fish said, "kept European empires from the young republics of South America for 124 years. The doctrine of Truman puts the American empire on the shores of the Mediterranean in a single day.

"By economic and military intervention in Europe and elsewhere we invite similar intervention in the American hemisphere. If this policy of global imperialism is consummated, the doctrine of Monroe is dead."

Must Face Reality, Fish Says.

Fish said that few will disagree with the goal of stopping Communism throughout the world but that it should be stopped first here at home. He said war with Russia over control of the Mediterranean is not inevitable. But he said if America is to go in for global imperialism it should face realities.

"Why not ask Congress," he asked, "to declare war on the Soviet at once?"

Fish said that because of his provided the program is definitely divorced from military intervention."

He proposed amendments to "demilitarize" the aid bill. These would limit military and naval missions to fifty officers in Greece and Turkey and forbid their use with active combat troops.

Admits It Would Mean War.

Crawford conceded that the course he advocated would mean war if Russia defied America, but he said that if war came Russia would "get licked."

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The Michigan Representative said the people of the United States "have the power to disarm the world" and should start with Russia.

"Take our spokesmen," he said, "and tell them to shove their chins right up against the chins of Mr. Molotov, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Vishinski. Tell them to shove their stomachs right up against the stomachs of these gentlemen, physically, and say this is our program.

"Tell them either to disarm or we will proceed."

Judd Sees Surrender or War.

Representative Judd (R.-Minn.) said he went along with Crawford "100 per cent" on compelling Russia to disarm. He sized things up this way:

"We face only two choices—either abject surrender or war. And we are Anglo-Saxons. We won't surrender.

"In my district the motto is: If we're going to have to do it, why not now?"

But he suggested modification of the United Nations Charter first to try to stop "these aggressors by infiltration."

"Then if we get no place," Judd said, "we've got the atom bomb."

Only Security Council Needed

Under the Charter the Security Council has the power to act only in situations or disputes which endanger the peace or threaten to cause international friction. The Vandenberg amendment, however, would eliminate the necessity of a complaint or of proof that peace was threatened.

Any member could offer a simple resolution proposing that the American aid program be terminated. If this proposal received seven of the Council's eleven votes, the United States would be obliged to end the program.

Under the Vandenberg proposal the President is directed to withdraw the aid to the two countries "if requested by a procedural vote in the Security Council or a majority vote in the General Assembly."

One of the key phrases in this clause is "by procedural vote." Under the Charter, the Big Power veto does not apply on procedural votes but is restricted to votes on questions of substance. This means that the United States would not consider the veto applicable.

Might Raise Legal Question

United Nations officials said this might raise a legal question, since the Council itself has exclusive power to decide whether questions are matters of procedure or of substance. It was not known, however, whether any delegate would be willing to challenge the United States position.

Since the vote would apply only to the question of terminating the American aid program, it was regarded as highly improbable that Russia would ever seek to block such a move. On the other hand, it appeared more likely that, if any such proposal came before the Council, Russia probably would be one of its sponsors.

In any event, even if the veto was used, the United States would be on record as having declared in advance that she would disregard it.

U.N. Reaction To Vandenberg

Lake Success, N.Y., March 31 (AP). United Nations officials said tonight that Senator Vandenberg's proposal to give the United Nations power to determine American aid to Greece and Turkey goes far beyond the obligations laid down in the Charter.

The amendment, United Nations officials said, would have these primary effects:

1. It would recognize the right of the Security Council to act in the case even though there was no complaint charging that the situation "endangered international peace and security."

2. It would obligate the United States to give up its own Big Power veto rights on this particular question and to ignore the veto of any other power.

Would Bind The United States

3. It would bind the United States to accept a decision of the General Assembly, even though the Assembly has no power under the Charter except to make recommendations.

4. It would pledge the United States to act on a majority vote of the Assembly instead of the usual two-thirds majority required on major questions.

WARTIME DRAFT COMES TO CLOSE

Hershey Nominated To Head Unit Succeeding It

Washington, March 31 (AP)—President Truman today signed legislation setting up the Office of Selective Service Records and nominated Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to head the new agency.

The office will handle the bookkeeping job of liquidating the wartime draft system. It will have no authority to draft selective service registrants because the draft law expires tonight at midnight.

Hershey has been director of selective service. His nomination for the new office was sent to the Senate today by the President. The new post pays $10,000 a year.

The selective service system inducted 10,022,367 men from 1940 until last October, when inductions halted.

20,000 Men Expected

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, chief of army personnel, reported today the recruiting program is continuing at a fairly satisfactory level. On the basis of the first three weeks in March, that month will bring in about 20,000 men. About three quarters of them are three-year enlistment men instead of the high percentage of short-enlistment men who signed up immediately after the war.

While the 20,000 figure is below the hoped-for 30,000 monthly average, Paul said the fact that the majority are long-term enlistments compensates.

FBI To Continue Probes

J. Edgar Hoover said the FBI will continue to investigate all cases of willful violations of selective service regulations during the law's lifetime.

Since 1940 the FBI has conducted 598,506 such investigations. Prosecutions of "deliberate and aggravated evasions" resulted in 15,458 convictions.

The FBI director recalled in a statement that attempted draft evasions frequently involved "ingenuity at its best." He cited a California case where a horse was claimed as a dependent, numerous cases of men masquerading as women, self-mutilation, psychoneurotic or other symtoms likely to lead to rejection.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of President Truman's statement was as follows:

The Selective Service system has rendered the nation a service of incalculable value. Those who made possible its accomplishments during the emergency—the vast majority of whom served without compensation—deserve the country's gratitude.

The Selective Training and Service Act expires at midnight. Its records and personnel will be transferred to the newly created Office of Selective Service Records.

Since enactment of the Selective Training and Services Act, Sept. 16, 1940, the Selective Service system has furnished to the armed forces more than ten million men. These fighting men, comprising approximately two-thirds of all our armed forces, were selected by local boards through the most democratic process ever created for the purpose.

But that only begins to indicate the accomplishments of the local boards and other units of the Selective Service system. For every man who was selected to fight, many others had to be selected to stay at home to make the guns and mold the bullets for the successful prosecution of the war. Others had to stay to secure the domestic economy and to care for the health and safety of the civilian nation.

How well the process of Selective Service was carried out is recorded not alone by victories won on battlefields, but by the statistics showing the production figures in agriculture and industry—the highest in history.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation on behalf of the nation to the Selective Service system, not only to the unpaid officials but to the thousands of loyal clerks who have worked so faithfully through these long years.

GEN. EISENHOWER SAYS DRAFT END POSES GREAT TEST

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said tonight that the end of the draft gives the American people "the task of writing the insurance against the chaos of another war."

"From now on," said the army chief of staff in a statement, "we are engaged in a great test, to see whether a system traditionally American in peacetime—the volunteer system—can give us the stable, well-trained regular army our current international commitments require."

Stupendous Task"

He conceded that the task of providing such an army (the average strength for the year beginning next July 1 is set for 1,070,000) "is enormous." He noted that never before had the nation even considered raising and maintaining a million-man army in peacetime.

The selective service system, ended at midnight, inducted 10,022,367 men from 1940 until last October, when inductions halted. It will be replaced by a record-keeping organization and a system of record depots in the states to keep on file the 44,000,000 records of men who registered.

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, chief of army personnel, reported today the recruiting program is continuing at a fairly satisfactory level. On the basis of the first three weeks in March, that month will bring in about 20,000 men. About three-quarters of them are three-year enlistment men instead of the high percentage of short-enlistment men who signed up immediately after the war.

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PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW ENDING SUGAR RATIONING OCT. 31

Voices His Disapproval Over 'Early Date' for Termination of Controls.

OTHER CURBS DROPPED

Many Wartime Restrictions Wiped Out in Sweeping Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—President Truman today signed "with reluctance" a law extending sugar rationing only until Oct. 31.

He also signed another rush bill passed by congress during the day preserving federal controls over a small group of scarce materials until June 30.

Both measures were hustled through senate and house and sent to the White House in a race against the midnight expiration of the Second War Powers Act, basis of the wartime rationing, priority and allocation power.

Raps Sugar Legislation

The president, evidently more dissatisfied by the short life given sugar rationing than by the curtailment of his own broad executive powers of allocation, issued a sharp statement on the sugar legislation.

Oct. 31 "appears to be too early for the termination of sugar controls," he said. He added that this had been recognized by many congressmen "both in committee and in debate."

Mr. Truman also noted that congress assumes that sugar supplies by Oct. 31 "might be materially larger than those now definitely in prospect."

The sugar act also extends price control on sugar through October. It otherwise would have expired June 30.

The rationing and price control will be administered by the Agriculture department instead of the dying OPA.

The bill as signed by Mr. Truman provides that each persons shall have a ration of at least 20 pounds of sugar in the next seven months. This is equivalent to a minimum of 35 pounds a year, or 10 pounds more than was allowed last year.

Mr. Truman had asked for a year's extension of sugar controls and an equal extension of major sections of the Second War Powers Act. In the latter case, he sought authority to allocate any item in case of a national emergency.

Requests Disregarded

Instead, congress named these few, at the same time forbidding the allocation of any items not under control on March 24:

Tin, antimony; railroad freight cars, the new drug streptomycin, cinchona bark (for quinine), manila and agave cordage and fibre, and tractors built for export.

In addition, the act allows "materials and facilities" essential to meeting international obligations to be allocated if the secretaries of state and commerce certify control is essential.

The two departments drafted this list of certified items, all in scarce world supply:

Grain, flour and grain products; rice and rice products; soap and soap powder; fats and oils; ammonium nitrate for export; oil bearing seeds; beans and nuts; fatty acids; oil cakes and oil cake meal; meat and meat products; butter; dry beans and peas.

Housing Controls Stay

These developments accompanied expiration of the bulk of the second war powers act:

1. All housing and construction controls passed from the Civilian Production Administration to Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon, who announced they will be continued in full force. He will use the authority of the Patman Emergency Housing Act.

2. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson created a new office, the Sugar Rationing Administration, to take over sugar rationing and price control from OPA. All present OPA regulations on it will remain in effect. OPA's sugar staff is being transferred to agriculture's payroll.

3. The OPA revoked the inventory controls which served to curb the hoarding and withholding of goods; allocation of steel and resins; restrictions on textile producers; and variety of minor priority orders.

4. The Agriculture Department announced that the following war food orders continue in effect: All import controls; regulations and on the use of grain and rice by distillers and brewers; and regulations covering molasses, sugar, rice and butter.

5. Goverment purchase of natural rubber was ended and the trade restored to private hands. But the earlier legislation CPA will continue to control the use of both natural and synthetic rubber for one year, or until congress adopts a permanent policy for the $800,000,000, war-created synthetic industry.

6. The control of uranium ore, basic material for atomic energy, passed from CPA to the Atomic Energy Commission. The commission already has announced its control regulations.

Solid Fuels Body Dies

7. The Solid Fuels Administration ended all its controls over coal distribution. The lingering war agency was due to go out of existence at midnight, but employes said they had not received their one-month advance notice of discharge.

8. Emergency powers over truck lines and water carriers expired. They were lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Trasportation, which retain their authority over railroads. This gives them the right to declare rail freight embargoes and to curtail freight and passenger service in such emergencies as a coal strike.

9. The federal subsidy paid to operators of "stripper," or marginal, oil wells ran out. This was by coincidence, however. The subsidy was paid under a clause of the price control act. This clause expired today but rent control and other provisions continue until June 30.

10. Allocation of ethyl alcohol to industry ended. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation promptly announced it will accept sealed bids for cargo lots of cuban alcohol, 1,250,000 gallons to the lot.

11. Again by coincidence, the Commerce Department killed off more than 30 export controls as of midnight. Tractors will be removed from the control list April 7, even though the new legislation permits their reulation until June 30.

was recognized by many members in both houses of the Congress, both in committee and in debate.

As I explained in my message to the Congress on Jan. 31, 1947, regarding the extension of certain powers granted in the second war powers act, there is a continuing world shortage of sugar. While our supplies in 1947 will be larger than those available last year, they will still be substantially below pre-war per capita supply and still farther below estimated demand.

Low Level in Fall

I should like to emphasize the fact that sugar supplies in the United States normally approach a low level early in the fall. If controls are ended on Oct. 31, the situation may be as dangerous as if they had been allowed to lapse today.

In setting the Oct. 31 termination date the Congress apparently assumed that supplies by that time might be materially larger than those now definitely in prospect. It is true that domestic sugar production is being greatly expanded, especially in our beet-sugar areas, as a result of the government's program to increase supplies, and that under the Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase program we shall obtain our

pledge of dealing fairly with other nations while guaranteeing to the American consumers the maximum amount that our share of total world supplies permits this year. A premature ending of controls over sugar would bring about a scramble of competing countries for the inadequate supplies now in prospect. A period of soaring sugar prices and unrestrained competition in the world market might, after a brief period of false prosperity, result in disastrous economic consequences for the sugar-producing countries.

Original Bill Preferred

In view of all these factors the provisions in the bill originally reported out by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee for continuation of controls through March 31, 1948, with provisions for earlier termination by the Secretary of Agriculture if the supply situation made such action possible, would have been preferable to the earlier mandatory termination date of this act.

If it becomes apparent later in the year that hopes for supply increases are not materializing and that discontinuance of sugar controls by Oct. 31 would not be in the public interest, I shall ask the Congress to reconsider the present terminal date for sugar control authorization. Such action would be in accordance with the possibilities which were clearly recognized by members of the Congress in the course of debate on the current extension.

I have been informed that the appropriated funds available for continued sugar controls are inadequate to carry out these controls effectively for the rest of this fiscal year. No administrative agency can be expected to administer these controls without sufficient funds. The Congress should see to it that necessary financial provisions are made, both for the rest of this fiscal year and for the period of operation and liquidation in the next fiscal year.

Truman Statement on Sugar

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Truman's statement today upon signing the new sugar-control act:

I am today signing the sugar-control extension act of 1947 which continues through Oct. 31, 1947, the authority to control the price, allocation and rationing, importation and exportation of sugar and related materials. Through this legislation the Congress has recognized the urgent need of continuing this authority beyond March 31, 1947, and has taken action which to that extent is in the national interest.

It is necessary that I sign this measure in order to avoid any lapse in sugar distribution controls after March 31. I sign it with reluctance, however, in view of the fact that Oct. 31 appears to be too early for the termination of sugar controls. This fact

share of the greatly increased Cuban production. However, we shall not benefit substantially by an increase in new crop supplies until early in 1948. In addition, normally large export producers, such as the Philippine Islands, Java and Formosa, are still practically out of production as a result of war devastation. Recovery will be slow, although the favorable production factors for this year in those areas have been considered in allocation and rationing calculations.

Sugar controls are of concern not only to domestic producers and users but have international implications as well. As the purchaser of the Cuban sugar crop this country acts as the agent of friendly nations to make sure that other countries as well as our own receive their fair share of the world's sugar supply. We must continue to fulfill our

SENATE SEEKS VOTE THURSDAY ON LILIENTHAL

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(AP) Senator Cain (R-Wash) assailed the Lilienthal appointment as "largely political" today while Senator Knowland (R-Calif) praised it and said that further delay in confirmation would cause "irreparable damage to this nation."

Cain declared that President Truman picked David E. Lilienthal for chairman of the Atomic Energy commission before the November election to please "the radical fringe, the left-wing and the 'tread softly with Russia' advocates."

Not First Choice, Says Cain

He also told the Senate that Lilienthal was not the President's first choice for the post, nor even the second or third choice.

"I don't know what numbered choice he was," Cain added, "but I very much doubt that he was even considered when the President initially became concerned over what to be done with atomic energy."

Knowland argued against a motion by Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) to return the nominations of Lilienthal and his colleagues to the Senate Atomic committee for FBI investigations. He contended that such an action would cost time which can not be spared, damage the morale of atomic scientists, and have grave international repercussions.

"Mr. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority has had more experience than any other available man in operating a government agency of the general type and character of the Atomic Energy commission," Knowland said. "The qualifications that make him objectionable to some make him appear to me to be a man who would be well suited for the tremendous task at hand."

Overton Urges Caution

Senator Overton (D-La), arguing for the motion, said that "if any error is to be committed, is it not better for us to err on the side of caution or prudence than to rush pell-mell into the selection of appointees?"

Overton cautioned his colleagues they are preparing to pass on appointments to "the most important commission ever appointed by Congress." If rumor is to be believed, he said, the atomic bomb has reached a stage of development where, by comparison, the one dropped on Hiroshima is "as the noise of a pop-gun to the blast of a cannon."

The Senate expects to reach a vote Thursday.

In the House, meanwhile, Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio) introduced legislation to take atomic energy from the Civilian commission to which Lilienthal has been named and give it to a board headed by Secretary of State Marshall. Similar proposals were made in the Senate last week.

NEW BELGRADE ENVOY NAMED

C. W. Cannon, Now At Lisbon, Nominated As Ambassador

Washington, March 31 (AP)—President Truman today selected a veteran career diplomat, Cavendish W. Cannon, to fill a diplomatic hot spot as Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The President also sent to the Senate the nominations of six other men to be ambassadors in European and Latin-American countries.

Included was Stanton Griffis, New York investment banker, whose choice as Ambassador to Poland was announced by the White House last week. The others are all career officers.

27 Years In European Posts

Cannon has had 27 years' experience in European international politics and is now first secretary at Lisbon.

At Belgrade, he will succeed Richard C. Patterson, an outspoken critic of Marshal Tito's authoritarian regime, who likewise resigned last week.

A native of Salt Lake City and graduate of the University of Utah, Cannon has served entirely in Europe since he entered the diplomatic service in 1920 following World War I service in the Marine Corps overseas.

Other Nominations

The other nominations today:

JOHN C. WILEY, now Ambassador to Columbia, to succeed Herman Baruch as Ambassador to Portgual. Baruch has been transferred to the Netherlands.

WALTER J. DONNELLY, now counselor at Lima, Peru, to succeed Hallett Johnson as Ambassador to Costa Rica.

WILLIAMSON S. HOWELL, JR., of Bran, Texas, to be Ambassador to Uruguay. He will succeed Ambassador Joseph McGurk, who is retiring.

ALBERT F. NUFER, of New York, now counselor for economic affairs at Havana, Ambassador to El Salvador.

FLETCHER WARREN, now Ambassador to Nicaragua, to be Ambassador to Paraguay. He will succeed Willard Beaulac. His home is Wolfe City, Texas.

The President deleted the name of Lieut. Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the Lichfield replacement depot, from a list of 683 lieutenant colonels submitted to the White House by the War Department for promotion to the rank of colonel.

Convicted By Court-Martial

Kilian was convicted by court-martial of permitting "cruel" punishment of enlisted men detained at Lichfield in England during the war. The sentence was handed down August 29, 1946, and the case is now pending on appeal.

Kilian was sentenced to be reprimanded and to pay a fine of $500.

The Senate previously held up action on a promotion list because Kilian's name was included.

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Kilian was sentenced to be reprimanded, and to pay a $500 fine.

The Senate previously held up action on a promotion list because Kilian's name was included. Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, in announcing the President's action, told reporters:

"Col. Kilian's name was on the list. It is on there no longer. The President took it off."

He explained that under the present laws the War Department was required to submit the names of officers eligible for promotion by reason of seniority. Secretary of War Patterson is advocating legislation which would permit the Army to select men for promotion on a basis of merit.

Patterson, in a letter accompanying the promotion list, told the President:

"Although a system of promotion for seniority may have some merit, I have felt for some time that it should be replaced by a system of promotion by selection for merit wherever possible.

In line with that conviction, earlier this month, the War Department filed with the Congress a draft of a bill which provides for promotion by selection in all ranks above that of first lieutenant. Were that proposed bill the law today, I would not submit this list to you."

Kilian Off Promotion List

President Deletes Name of Officer Who Commanded Lichfield Prison Camp.

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—President Truman deleted today the name of Lieut.-Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the Lichfield replacement depot, from an Army promotion list.

Kilian's name was included originally in a list of 683 lieutenant-colonels submitted to the White House by the War Department for promotion to full colonelcies. The President removed Kilian's name before sending the list to the Senate for action.

Previously Action.

Kilian was convicted by court martial of permitting cruel pun-

CONSPIRACY LAID TO HOWARD FAST

Washington, March 31 (A. P.). A District Grand Jury indicted Howard Fast, author, and sixteen

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others identified as members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's governing board today on charges of conspiracy. The jury accused the group of conspiring to prevent the House Committee on un-American Activities from gaining access to records of the organization, and failing to produce the records before the committee.

The indictment named Dr. Edward K. Barsky of New York city as chairman of the committee. Members of the committee recently sought unsuccessfully to have the District Court instruct the Grand Jury not to indict them.

They maintained, through their attorney, O. John Rogge, formerly of the Department of Justice, that they did not have the records, and therefore could not be held in contempt of the committee for not producing them. Officials of two other organizations also were indicted by the Grand Jury on the single charge of failing to produce records before the committee. They were Richard Morford, of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and George Marshall, of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

In addition to East and Dr. Barsky, those named on the two counts were: Jacob Auslander; Lyman R. Bradley, New York Ernestine G. Flieshman, Leverett Gleason, Harry M. Justiz, Mrs. Samuel Kamsley, Ruth Leider, James Lustig, Manuel Magana, Louis Miller, Herman Shumlin, Charlotte Stern, Jesse Tolmach, and Mrs. Bobbie Weinstein. All except Lustig, who is from Newark, are from New York city.

ELDER HAUPT'S GUILT IS UPHELD

Conviction of German Spy's Father Is Sustained.

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court upheld today the conviction for treason of Hans Max Haupt, father of a German saboteur executed here during the war. Haupt, a Chicago resident, was sentenced to life imprisonment and fined $10,000.

His son, Herbert Haupt, was a German agent who landed on the Florida coast from a submarine. Herbert made his way to Chicago where FBI agents later arrested him at his father's house.

Justice Jackson delivered the court's 8—1 opinion. Justice Murphy wrote a dissent.

Plea for Mercy.

Counsel for the father protested to the Supreme Court that the verdict of the jury at his trial in United States District Court was a result of "passion, prejudice and war hysteria." The Department of Justice replied that the jury, after reaching its verdict voluntarily, wrote a letter to the trial judge asking that he be merciful to Haupt. The department said that the letter impressed the judge so much that he did not sentence Haupt to death, "as he otherwise would have done."

Haupt and his son were born in Germany. The father came to this country in 1923, and later was naturalized. His counsel said that he has been held in custody without bail since his arrest in July, 1942.

'Design for Treason.'

Jackson said that the elder Haupt's acts "were aid in steps essential to his son's design for treason."

"There can be no question," Jackson wrote, "that sheltering, or helping to buy a car, or helping to get employment is helpful to an enemy agent, that they were of aid and comfort to Herbert Haupt in his mission of sabotage."

It was charged that the elder Haupt sheltered his son six days, assiseted him in obtaining employment in a lens plant, and helped him to buy an automobile.

Murphy's Dissent.

Murphy, in dissenting, said that every act which gives aid and comfort to an enemy does not necessarily constitute an overt act of treason, "even though the agent's status is known."

"An act of assistance may be of the type which springs from the well of human kindness, from the natural devotion to family and friends, or from a practical application of religious tenets," he said. "Such acts are not treasonous, however else they may be described. They are not treasonous, even though, in a sense, they help in the effectuation of the unlawful purpose."

Murphy added that to be an act of treason, "it must be an act which is consistent only with a treasonable intention, and with the accomplishment of the treasonable plan, giving due consideration to all the revelant surrounding circumstances."

NAVY ASKS BAN ON TALK ABOUT CODE SOURCES

Penalty Of 10 Years And $10,000 Fine Provided In House Bill

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Government employés or former service men who talk about codes or anything transmitted by code would receive stiff punishment under legislation sponsored by the Navy and introduced in the House today.

Another navy bill would give free educational training either in the United States or abroad to Government workers selected by agency heads. The workers, mainly scientific personnel, a navy official said, would be paid while they learned. No estimate on cost was given.

Civilian employés or former service men who "disclosed information secured through official sources" would be subject to a maximum of ten years in jail and $10,000 in fines.

"Derived" Information Banned

The bill would restrict not only information on code matters but information "derived" from coded documents unless authorized by department or agency heads.

A great deal of information at the Navy, War and State departments would fall in this category, since everything but routine business is coded in the early stages of discussion if not later.

Specifically covered are:

1. Information on code systems or machines of the United States or any foreign government.

2. "Any information which has been or purports to be derived from cryptanalysis of messages transmitted by the United States or any foreign government." Employés of foreign governments also could be punished for breaches of United States security, provided United States courts could obtain jurisdiction over the cases.

Previous Bill Failed In House

Similar legislation was passed last year by the Senate but didn't get House approval. At that time the Pearl Harbor inquiry was in full swing and House members feared the measure might block testimony based on secret messages.

This year's version carries a clause that makes it proper to give otherwise-prohibited information to the congressional committees.

Future Arabian Oil Prices Under Scrutiny

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) said today he wants to know whether the Navy will have to "pay through the nose for the next 60 years" for Arabian oil bought through American concerns.

The Navy has denied the price it paid out of line. It has purchased oil for $59,879,954 under contracts with the Arabian-American and California-Texas Oil companies.

Brewster, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, estimated this is $33,460,603 above the quotations in a 1941 contingent offer which James E. Moffett testified he carried to this Government for Arabian-American. That offer was rejected.

Concerned About Future

"Whether we have paid out $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 too much largely in time of war is not so important now," Brewster said. "The issue is whether we are going to pay too much in time to come. The Navy is getting one third of its oil supply from there (Arabia), and I want to know whether it is going to have to pay through the nose for the next 60 years."

"If we are going to protect that area we should be let in on the ground floor on prices," he contended.

The committee lowered a curtain on its inquiry into the Arabian oil prices while Burton K. Wheeler, former Montana Senator and Teapot Dome investigator, digs out facts to form the basis of future hearings. Brewster said he expects Wheeler to report in two weeks.

Wants To Hear All Sides

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said the committee wants to hear "all sides."

"We've heard Moffett's story. We want to hear from the companies and from the Government. We can't hear one witness and decide the case," he said.

Moffett testified he has a $6,000,000 suit pending against Arabian-American for services in connection with his 1941 negotiations. His attorney said he also has a suit on file against California-Texas and other companies.

GERMANS COMING TO U. S. TO STUDY

Washington, March 31 (A. P.).—The Government announced today a cultural relations program for occupied Germany designed to further the "democratic reorientation of the German people."

A combined State, War and Navy department statement said that carefully screened Germans will be brought to this country to observe, work in, and study these fields: education, religion and public information; civil, welfare, youth and other social organizations; occupational and professional organizations; arts, letters, music and the stage.

The announcement said private institutions are welcome to participate in financing the program and that offers for training and accommodating Germans will be of "maximum value."

No estimate was given of the number of Germans that may benefit from the program nor its cost to the Government.

Broadcasts to Reds Will Be Jazzed Up

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) Benny Goodman, the hot clarinet man, is going to help the State department jazz up the "Voice of America" broadcasts to Russia—as requested by the Soviets.

Officials said tonight, the orchestra leaders will act as musical adviser for the daily short-wave program beamed to the U.S.S.R., starting April 14.

The announcement coincided with Moscow reports that the program's new 25-meter wave length is now hitting Moscow as loud as the Moscow radio itself and drawing more Soviet listeners.

Officials here said neither Goodman nor his band, in the flesh, will play for the Russians. The music for overseas broadcasts is all recorded.

Russians who have listened to the two-month-old broadcasts have made it clear they would like more jazz-type tunes, and less music such as "Turkey in the Straw" which featured the initial program.

U.S. Congress To Hear President Of Mexico

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Congress will hear a good neighbor message from Mexico's President Miguel Alemar., on May 1.

Scheduled to arrive in Washington April 29, he will be returning President Truman's March 3 visit to Mexico City.

The address to Congress in joint session will highlight the Mexican President's two-and-a-half days in Washington.

BELGIUM TO DECORATE 'INDIAN HEAD' DIVISION

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) Belgium has cited the Second "Indian Head" Infantry division and five units that were attached to it in the Ardennes forest fighting.

The W.. department said today that Count Yvan Georges du Monceau de Bergefindal, Belgian military and air attache, plans to fly to Fort Lewis, Washington, April 5 to present the Belgian fourragere to the division and the 462nd anti-aircraft air warning battalion; 741st tank battalion; company C, 86th chemical mortar battalion; 612th and 644th tank destroyer battalions.

Americans Buy 22 Liberty Ships

Washington, March 31 (AP)—The Maritime Commission disclosed it has approved sale of 22 Liberty ships to American citizens for operation under the flags of Panama or Honduras.

The action was taken over protest by the National Maritime Union, which put out pickets in Baltimore, New Orleans and other port cities.

The NMU charged that the ships would be operated under foreign flag as a device to "avoid paying the salaries and providing the decent living conditions which American seamen demand."

The union said that sale of the ships "means unemployment for American seamen."

The Maritime Commission said the 22 vessels selected for purchase would be ships not required for American flag operation. They will be taken from reserve fleet of Liberties, which the commission does not expect to use for its charter operations.

Terms of sale will be similar to those granted earlier to foreign purchasers, but the commission said American citizen applicants will be given preference over foreigners in selecting the 22 vessels.

9th Air Force HQ Scheduled To Move

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Headquarters of the 9th Air Force probably will be moved from Greenville, S.C., to a field in North Carolina or Georgia within the next three months.

While officials of the Army Air Forces declined to discuss plans for the 9th Air Force headquarters, based at the Greenville field since its return from England, other persons in a position to know said they believe the new headquarters will be either Pope Field, near Fort Bragg, N.C., or Lawson Field, a few miles from Columbus, Ga.

Sun Eclipse May Shed More Light On A-Bomb

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Scientists hope to learn more about atomic and rocket weapons by studying an eclipse of the sun May 20.

Calls For Communist List

Washington, March 31 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) called on Attorney General Tom Clark today to publish a list of Communist front organizations. The Michigan Senator said the Communist party was using such organizations as "smoke screens" to trick well-meaning citizens.

Gen. Huglin Gets A. T. C. Post

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Brigadier General Harold Q. Huglin, forty, has been named deputy commanding general of the Air Transport Command, the Army Air Forces announced today. He succeeds Colonel Morris J. Lee as chief of staff. Colonel Lee has been assigned to the faculty of the Military Academy at West Point.

RENT HIKE DENIED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, March 31—(AP) The Senate Banking Committee today rejected a fresh bid for a general rent increase and voted unanimously to continue limited controls next Feb. 29.

Senator Bricker (R-Ohio) moved to authorize a blanket 10 percent boost in rent ceilings, but the committee turned thumbs down on this. By voice vote it approved instead, a bill which would set up advisory committees of representative citizens in each rental area.

These committees could recommend rent increases or removal of ceilings on an area basis to housing expediter Frank Creedon, who takes over the rent program from OPA. These recommendations would go into effect after 30 days unless Creedon ruled otherwise.

Rent controls are due to expire June 30 unless renewed.

The bill provides for outright decontrol of new housing, newly rented dwellings, houses renting for more than $225 a month, and hotels and motor courts.

The measure also would permit individual states to take over direction of rent control whenever state legislatures authorize this.

Holiday-Minded House Pushes Fund Debate

Washington, March 31 (AP)—A $2,471,498,548 appropriation bill, including the first big step in a Republican drive against Government "press agents," stands today between the House and an Easter recess.

If it is passed and sent to the Senate by tomorrow evening, the House will adjourn Wednesday for a one-week holiday, returning on Thursday, April 10.

While there was likelihood of long debate over several provisions of the bill, House leaders were confident they could get it behind them on schedule and get their branch out of town for the first vacation since Congress convened early in January.

The Senate, still deep in debate on David E. Lillienthal's nomination to head the Atomic Energy Commission—and with President Truman's Greek-Turkish aid program almost ready for consideration, plans only a long Easter week end beginning Thursday night.

Factors In Debate

The debate provoking provisions of the House Appropriation bill, a deficiency measure financing miscellaneous agencies for the three remaining months of the current fiscal year, include these:

1. An order directing the Veterans Administration to reduce the number of its public relations employés from 281 to 100. Republican leaders announced several months ago that they were planning a drive against all Government "press agents," Chairman Taber (R., N.Y.) of the the Appropriations Committee claiming they are too numerous and are making Washington reporters "lazy."

2. A cut of more than half a billion dollars in VA allotments, mainly from the pension fund and from funds for benefit payments under the GI Bill of Rights.

3. Refusal to appropriate additional money for the National Labor Relations Board, whose 1948 allotment was cut sharply in a separate bill passed by the House last week but still pending in the Senate.

4. Rejection by the Appropriations Committee of a Budget Bureau request for funds to pay court-approved salary claims of three former Federal workers fired in 1943 at congressional insistence. The three are Goodwin B. Watson, Robert Morss Lovett and William E. Dodd, Jr. In refusing the claims, aggregating $2,158, the committee ignored a Supreme Court ruling.

REDS YIELD POINT ON ATOMIC ISSUE

Accept Part of French Compromise on Work Plan for Committee.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 31.—(AP) Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, accepted part of a French compromise tonight but refused to vote on a final plan of work for the committees of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission.

The working committee of the commission voted 10-0, with Russia and Poland abstaining, to approve the work plan after four hours of argument in a closed committee meeting.

Earlier, the committee had defeated a proposal by Gromyko which would have broadened the base of its future work. The vote was 5-7. Russia, Poland, China, Australia and Belgium voted for the proposition while the United States, France, Britain, Colombia, Brazil, Syria and Canada were against it.

Committee to Proceed

The net result of the session was:

1. The working committee can take up the basic points of disagreement between the United States and Russia on atomic controls, particularly the proposal made by Gromyko.

2. The political committee will deal with other questions concerned with atomic control.

Authoritative reports from the committee room said it was unanimously agreed that the working committee would take up immediately the Soviet proposals and the points of disagreement.

The final resolution also provided that the political committee would take up the various questions dealing with atomic controls as outlined in mandates from the general assembly to the atomic commission.

It was said that Gromyko abstained because the directive to the political committee was not flexible enough in his opinion to take up a number of amendments to the first report of the atomic commission.

Meantime, Dr. Pendleton Herring, director of the atomic energy group of the UN secretariat, announced he was returning to private life tomorrow. He said that he was hopeful on atomic controls and pointed to agreement on strict international controls as a basic advance in the past year.

Cadogan Becomes Chairman

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, will become chairman tomorrow and will fixe the date for the working committee and the political committee to begin their studies.

Frederick H. Osborn, United States representative, said "the result is satisfactory to everyone; we divided the work between two committees."

Gromyko agreed to the first part of the French compromise early in the session and then argued with other members of the committee on the orders for the political committee's work.

After little more than an hour's session, an authoritative source said Gromyko agreed to the first part of the French resolution which directed the working committee of the commission to take up Russia's proposals for atomic controls. He began an attempt to change the second part of the French proposal.

The working committee then tackled the last part of the French compromise.

Alexandre Parodi of France appealed to Gromyko to accept it in the interests of getting to work now on the atomic problem.

The French Proposal

The French proposal, accepted before the meeting by the United States, Canada and Britain, envisions:

1. The Soviet proposals for atomic controls, covering the basic points of disagreement between the United States and Russia, will be dealt with in the commission's working committee, made up of the principal delegates.

2. The political committee, made up of delegates or experts, will deal with general phases of atomic control, beginning with an attempt to state specifically just what is an authority.

Frederick H. Osborn, U. S. representative, withdrew a resolution he presented last week by which the political committee would have begun considering the make-up of an international control authority.

Gromyko told the working committee last week that the Soviet proposals could not be ignored. He demanded they be taken up immediately. The United States and Great Britain objected. The delegates have held prolonged conferences since then attempting to find a way out.

The commission is working under a mandate from the security council to submit a second report before the regular meeting of the general assembly next September and to draw up a treaty on atomic control "in due course." Its main task is to reconcile sharp differences between Russia and the United States.

Meanwhile, members of the commission for conventional armaments prepared for a meeting tomorrow (3 p. m., E.S.T.) at which further general statements on arms limitation and reduction are expected. The delegates were waiting to hear Soviet Russia's statement, which Gromyko has not yet given.

In the absence of answers from China, Russia and France, there was no decision yet on the formal filing of the Palestine case. Approval by those three powers of a special assemby session apparently was the only condition holding up Britain's presentation issue to the UN.

Palestine Case Filing Held Likely This Week

Lake Success, N.Y., March 31 (AP)—The United Nations moved today into a busy week which promised to bring formal filing of the Palestine case and a final vote on the American plan to take over the Japanese-mandated islands.

Approval of a special General Assembly session by Russia, France and China appeared to be the only condition holding up Great Britain's long-anticipated presentation of the Holy Land question.

The United States earlier agreed to the step and Secretary General Trygve Lie's office was awaiting sanction from the other three major-power delegates, who have referred the matter to their home governments.

May 1 Session Possible

With approval by the trio, Britain said she would file the case asking for the special session. Lie then will poll the 55 member nations.

No difficulty was expected in getting the necessary 28 concurring votes. The date of the meeting will depend on the time required for all this procedure, but some observers believe it may be as early as May 1.

It was learned that the British note to the United Nations would make only two points—ask for the special session to set up machinery for handling the case, and ask the case, and ask the Assembly to take up the issue at its regular meeting in September.

Atom Group Meeting

On the Pacific islands case, American officials were confident that the Security Council would reach a vote at its meeting Wednesday.

Today's calendar listed a closed meeting of the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, where France was expected to offer a compromise resolution designed to bring together Russia and the majority over the work program.

Gromyko has insisted that his suggestions, which amount to modifications and alterations of the report already approved by all the commission members except Russia and Poland, should be considered first.

Trusteeship Session

The others have sought to go ahead with defining powers of the proposed authority and laying down the rules of control, safeguards and inspections.

Also scheduled for a meeting today was the ten-nation Trusteeship Council, which is working on rules of procedure with the Russian delegate still absent.

Tomorrow, the Commission on Conventional Armaments goes back into session, with France expected to make a policy speech.

GREEK PLAN IS ASSAILED BY WALLACE

Says Truman Aid Program Will Unite World Against America

New York, March 31 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace told a Madison Square Garden rally tonight that "sooner or later Truman's program of unconditional aid to anti-Soviet governments will unite the world against America and divide America against itself."

"The Truman program must turn the world against America," the former Vice President and Cabinet member declared in a speech at a meeting on Greece and Turkey sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America.

"At our command freedom, in whose name Americans have died, will become a catchword for reaction. Once we grant unconditional loans to the undemocratic governments of Greece and Turkey, then, in the name of freedom, every Fascist dictator will know that he has credit in our bank.

Urges Transfer To U.N.

"Today it is the governments of Greece and Turkey. Tomorrow it may be Perón and Chiang Kai-shek. Our banks will give dollars, our arsenals will give weapons. When that is not enough, our people will be asked to give their sons."

Wallace, now editor of the magazine *New Republic*, urged that the Greek-Turkish aid program be assigned to the United Nations.

He said "no one pretends that the United Nations will meet all needs and solve all problems overnight," adding "the budget of the United Nations is $6,000,000 less than the budget of the New York city sanitation department.

Elliott Roosevelt Speaks

"We ask," the former Vice President declared, "that the United Nations face the problem of security not piecemeal but on a world-wide basis. This means the internationalization of the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal.

Elliott Roosevelt told the meeting that "communism is spreading throughout the world . . . because of the vacillating 'do nothing' foreign policy of our Government which has failed to demonstrate the advantages of democracy."

Assailing aspects of the Truman Administration's foreign policy, including the recent aid to Greece and Turkey, he said:

"There is no doubt that a major part of our Government's consideration of international problems is predicated on aiding American big business expansion throughout the world."

Wants Party Revitalized

"Today our Government leaders by their actions have undermined the future of the United Nations," he continued.

"I believe the future of our country depends upon our devitalizing the Democratic party before the 1948 election," he said. "The Democratic party must be made the voice of the fighting Progressives.

"It must become the party of organized labor, the party of the farmer, and the party committed to wholehearted support of the United Nations. . . ."

Red Chief Hits Probe Group

New York, March 31 (AP)—Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party in the United

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States, who refused last Thursday to tell a House committee his birthplace or give other names he had used, told a party rally yesterday that he was born Francis Waldron in Seattle, Wash., 42 years ago, of Irish-Norwegian ancestry.

Before a crowd of approximately 3,000 Dennis denounced the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities as "vicious, fascist-minded and unscrupulous." He said it sought to "besmirch our party," to "create a new anti-comintern axis and to bludgeon the American people with the bogey of a Communist menace."

Subpoenaed For April 9

The committee has subpoenaed Dennis to appear again before it April 9. He had volunteered to testify but was dismissed upon refusing to tell his right name.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Identification, told the committee that Dennis was "a man of many aliases." Representative Nixon (R., Cal.) said Dennis was "wanted in Los Angeles for inciting to riot."

Referring to Hoover's statement, Dennis said that he took the name Eugene Dennis fifteen years ago—"a name that I try to honor by my activity as a Communist."

Explains Charge Of Crime

"What is the crime that Mr. Nixon refers to?" the party leader asked. "It is a charge that I helped to organize and lead the March 6 (1930) unemployment demonstration. What we demonstrated for has now become the recognized law of the land."

Dennis added "for Mr. Nixon's information," that he had been arrested also in San Bernardino, Cal., "in a free-speech fight" and in San Pedro, Cal., "some three or four times in helping to organize the National Maritime Union (CIO)."

Citizenship Denied Communist

HAMMOND, Ind., March 31 (AP)—A petition by an admitted Communist to compel the Immigration and Naturalization Service to accept his application for citizenship was denied today by Judge Luther M. Swygert of Federal court. He acted in the case of James E. McKay, 48 years old, of Gary, a steel drafting engineer employed by a Chicago company. Mr. McKay, a Canadian, had sought to set aside a ruling of the immigration service which refused his application for citizenship because he admitted being a member of the Communist party.

Parts of Atom Smasher Shipped to Oak Ridge

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 31 (AP).—The first section of a 100,000,000-electron-volt atom smasher have been shipped to Oak Ridge, Tenn., for use of the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Electric Company announced today.

The betatron was the first to be built on a commercial basis and can produce X-rays fifty times more powerful than those produced by the highest voltage conventional X-ray equipment, General Electric said.

The betatron was constructed for the Clinton Laboratories, operated for the commission by the Monsanto Chemical Company. Final assembly is expected by mid-July. General Electric is building a similar atom smasher for the University of Chicago to use in nuclear research.

Tobin Urges New Truman Term

BOSSTON, March 31 (AP)—Maurice J. Tobin, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, wants President Truman to seek another term. Just back from an inspection of conditions in Guam and American Samoa as a member of a Federal Commission, Mr. Tobin told newsmen: "I think Truman should run. I believe it would be a mistake, in view of the critical international situation, to have a change of administration."

First Quarter Car Output Sets Post-War Peak

Total of 1,151,000 Units Reported; Further Gain Seen in Next 3 Months

DETROIT, March 31 (AP).—The nation's car and truck industry finished the first quarter of 1947 today with an estimated output of 1,151,000 units, the highest level attained since the April-May-June period of 1941.

Output of the second three months of the last pre-war year totaled 1,501,567 vehicles. Assemblies for the quarter just ending would have reached an even higher level but for the blizzard that last week crippled transportation and forced several factories in the car-manufacturing area to close a full day or more.

Output for the three months ahead probably will equal if not exceed the figure for the corresponding period of 1941 if the supply situation does not take a more serious turn than is currently indicated.

The continued availability of labor in the car making and automotive parts supplying plans also figures in the forecasting of production probabilities for this year's second quarter. The next few weeks will see the opening of negotiations between the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and Ford and General Motors over contract renewals.

In the following tabulation "Automotive News" estimates passenger car output by each manufacturer for the week ended March 29; the week ended March 22, and the period from Jan. 1 to March 29, 1947:

	Mar. 29	Mar. 22	Year to Mar. 29
Buick	2,405	3,673	55,556
Cadillac	998	1,060	12,845
Chevrolet	14,688	15,324	153,243
Oldsmobile	3,967	4,129	44,601
Pontiac	2,025	4,793	47,527
Total GM	24,081	30,979	313,942
De Soto	1,614	1,616	17,753
Dodge	4,238	4,397	48,983
Plymouth	7,724	8,102	87,633
Chrysler	3,065	2,389	23,714
Total Chrysler	15,641	16,504	178,083
Ford	11,659	11,811	143,637
Lincoln	617	639	7,459
Mercury	2,451	2,546	31,314
Total Ford	14,727	14,996	182,434
Crosley	386	404	4,765
Hudson	2,548	2,556	30,959
Kaiser	582	717	11,586
Fraser	581	713	6,944
Nash	2,701	2,760	28,722
Packard	867	1,016	11,083
Studebaker	3,411	3,520	30,162
Willys (station wagons)	482	822	7,630
Total cars, U. S.	65,005	73,987	805,959
Total trucks, U. S.	25,070	27,543	327,101
Total cars and trucks, U. S.	90,075	101,530	1,133,060
Total cars & trucks, Canada	4,621	5,127	59,384
Total cars & trucks, U. S. & Canada	94,696	106,657	1,192,444

In its estimates of truck production "Automotive News" credits Chevrolet with 6,998 last week against 7,814 in the preceding week; Ford, 6,124 against 6,240; Dodge, 3,309 against 3,506; International, 3,249 against 3,256; Willys, 834 against 1,732; Studebaker, 1,360 against 1,360 and G. M. C., 1,283 against 1,412.

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS WERE TRYING TO WORK OUT A PLAN FOR GERMAN COAL EXPORTS WHICH HE HOPED "WILL MEET THE WISHES OF FRANCE IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER."

URGING THAT FRANCE NO LONGER MAKE GUARANTEES OF COAL DELIVERIES FROM THE RUHR A CONDITION FOR ACCEPTING PROPOSALS TO UNIFY GERMANY ECONOMICALLY, BEVIN SAID:

"I HOPE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WE CAN MAKE WITH FRANCE WILL BE SUCH AS TO REMOVE THE NECESSITY FOR MR.BIDAULT (FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER) TO ADHERE TO THIS AS A CONDITION."

IN A SPEECH TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY, BEVIN ALSO TOUCHED ON ANOTHER PROBLEM CONCERNING FRANCE, SAYING, "I SUPPORT FRANCE AND HER CLAIM FOR THE SAAR, SUBJECT TO TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENT AND REPARATION ADJUSTMENT."

A217

HE SAID BRITAIN HAD RESERVATIONS AS TO THE AMOUNT OF TERRITORY IN THE SAAR THAT HAD BEEN "INCORPORATED INTO FRENCH ECONOMY" BY "UNILATERAL ACTION," BUT WAS WILLING TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION.

AS FOR FRENCH REQUIREMENTS FOR COAL, HE DECLARED: "I AM MOST DESIROUS THEY SHOULD BE MET. OUR REPRESENTATIVES, IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR AMERICAN COLLEAGUES, ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO PRODUCE A PLAN TO MEET THE WISHES OF THE FRENCH IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER."

(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED FOURTH LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS)

JP347PES

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-WHAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID TODAY:

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN PROPOSED JULY 1 AS DATE FOR UNIFICATION OF GERMANY IN SESSION DEVOTED TO REPARATIONS AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL CHALLENGED THE SOVIET REFUSAL TO AGREE UNLESS RUSSIA GETS REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY'S CURRENT PRODUCTION, SAYING "WE CAN NEVER REACH REAL AGREEMENT" THAT WAY.

MOLOTOV EXPRESSED HOPE FOR RECONCILING DIFFERENCES, BUT MADE NO OFFER OF COMPROMISE.

MINISTERS AGREED TO "RESTRICTIVE SESSION" TOMORROW, WHEN OFFICIAL REPORTERS WILL BE ABSENT.

JP309PES

UNRATED RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ISSUE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN VIEWPOINTS

ON THE FUTURE OF GERMANY WAS SHARPLY DRAWN BY SECRETARY OF STATE

MARSHALL BEFORE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN MOSCOW TODAY.

HE REJECTED A RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO THE COUNCIL---THE SOVIET DEMAND FOR REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION AS INDISPENSABLE FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Marshall, commenting on the Soviet demand for reparations from current German production as indispensable for a settlement, told the council that unless there were "a real meeting of minds and a real desire to carry out both the spirit and letter of our agreement, it would be better if none were reached."

In Washington, the House Foreign Affairs Committee CONTINUED conducting hearings on the proposed $400,000,000 American aid program for Greece and Turkey. Rep. Fred L. Crawford (R-Mich) told the committee he believed the United States should tell the Russians they must disarm or that the U.S. would use her atomic bombs and economic power against them. He conceded the course he advocated would mean war if Russia defied America.

Edwin C. Wilson, American Ambassador to Turkey, was said to have told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in closed session that Turkey was the last strong government in the Middle East to stand up to Russia and that, if the Ankara regime [illegible], Iran, Iraq, Arabia and other nations would have to bow to Soviet demands.

Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD), another member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, urged today that President Truman seek a personal conference with Prime Minister Stalin to [illegible] a solution for diplomatic tension. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenburg (R-Mich) told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United Nations should have a veto over the proposed American Greek-Turkish aid plan.

3024 — 8873

At Lake Success, N. Y., Russian-American relations appeared smoother on the question of the proposed American mandate over conquered Japanese islands. The United States was reported likely to yield to Russian demands to give the Security Council rather than the U.S. the right to amend or alter the mandate agreement.

Down in Atlanta, Harold L. Ickes, former secretary of the interior, said at an interview that Russia was "tough to get along with" but there was no reason for a "defeatist attitude" on America's chances for continued peace with the U.S.S.R.

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NIGHT HEAD PRAVDA

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-A PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ASSERTED TODAY THAT ATTEMPTS IN THE UNITED STATES TO DENY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR AID TO TURKEY AND GREECE WAS AIMED AT RUSSIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS WERE MERELY EFFORTS "TO CALM AN ALARMED AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THIS LATEST ATTACK ON [redacted] MR. TRU
ACCOMPANIED BY TWO OTHER ARTICLES IN THE OFFI
PAPER CRITICIZING WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES ON
COUNCIL FOR THEIR STAND ON REPARATIONS AND TH
GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

DAVID ZASLAVSKY, WHO WROTE THE ARTICLE ABO
TURKEY, QUOTED TURKISH NEWSPAPERS AS SAYING T
BE USED TO PREPARE FOR A NEW WAR, AND THAT IT
TO THE TURKISH PEOPLE TO PREPARE FOR THIS CO

"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE TURKISH PRESS HAS
VERY SPELL OF MONEY," ZASLAVSKY CONTINUED. "T
YET, BUT THE TURKISH PAPERS HAVE LINED UP LI
STRETCHING OUT THEIR HANDS AND SHOUTING "

SOVIET NOVELIST LEONID LEONOV DECLARED THAT THE GHOSTS OF 7,000,000 RUSSIANS KILLED IN THE WAR WERE SMILING IRONICALLY AT THE DISCUSSIONS NOW GOING ON IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL.

"IF ONE LISTENS TO THEM (THE MINISTERS), IT LOOKS AS IF NOTHING 1947
HAPPENED AT ALL--NOT EVEN TO YOU, THE 7,000,000 SOVIET SOLDIERS TO WHOM THE LEADERS OF MANY PEOPLES SO APPARENTLY BOWED WHILE THEY WERE ALIVE," HE SAID.

ACCUSED REPRESENTING WESTERN NATIONS
LEONOV THE "GENTLEMEN" [redacted] OF BREAKING THE YALTA AND 1947
POTSDAM AGREEMENTS ON REPARATIONS TO RUSSIA.

"IT WAS THE SOVIET PEOPLE WHO SACRIFICED MOST OF ALL IN BEATING DOWN THE FASCIST SAVAGE," HE WROTE, "IN THE COURSE OF THE GREAT DAYS MEMORABLE DECISIONS WERE MADE BY THE STATE LEADERS AT YALTA AND POTSDAM. 1947

"THERE WERE AGREEMENTS ON COMPENSATING THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE MONSTROUS DEVASTATION WHICH AT PRESENT IS SO WILDLY DESCRIBED AS DAMAGE, ... WHEN AT LAST IT CAME TO FULFILLING THESE OBLIGATIONS, FOR THE GENTLEMANS

1947

WORD AT YALTA AND POTSDAM, ATTESTED BY THESE DOCUMENTS, RADICALLY

BECAME AN EXPLOSIVE [redacted] SUBJECT. x x x.

"THE WORD GENTLEMEN" DOESN'T MEAN THE SAME THING AT DIFFERENT MERIDIANS

1947

A THIRD COMMENTATOR, A. LEONTIEV, SAID THAT CERTAIN QUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN "HAMPERING THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY BY 1947
"SEEKING THE FLAMING BRIMSTONE OF 'BOLSHEVIK DANGER' AS IF IT WERE HANGING POINTBLANK OVER GERMANY."

DISCUSSING RUSSIA'S ADVOCACY OF A [redacted] CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT, LEONTIEV ASSERTED THAT "A UNITED GERMANY, IF REALLY A DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL STATE, WOULD BE ENTIRELY CAPABLE OF ENTERING THE FAMILY OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES AFTER A WHILE, AND OF OCCUPYING AMONG THEM A WORTHY PLACE."

1947

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3024 — 8875

PRAVDA-LEONOV (170)

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-SOVIET NOVELIST LEONID LEONOV BITTERLY ASSAILED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IN PRAVDA TODAY, ASSERTING THAT THE GHOSTS OF 7,000,000 RUSSIANS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR ARE STANDING AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE SMILING IRONICALLY AT THE "GENTLEMEN" WHO, HE SAID BROKE THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS ON GIVING REPARATIONS TO RUSSIA.

"THE WOMEN IN THE STREETS," LEONOV SAID, "HAVE BEGUN TO APPRAISE THE CONFERENCE AS A TIRESOME DISCUSSION IN WHICH SOME OF THE PARTICIPANTS DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THE ORPHANS THE BREAD AND ROOFS TAKEN AWAY BY BURGLARS.

"ALTHOUGH THE MOSCOW MEETING IS NOT OVER YET," HE WROTE, "THE OLD WOMAN (HISTORY) SMILES IRONICALLY...UNUSUAL THINGS ARE HAPPENING AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE...IT WAS THE SOVIET PEOPLE WHO SACRIFICED MOST OF ALL IN BEATING DOWN THE FASCIST SAVAGE...IN THE COURSE OF THE GREAT DAYS MEMORABLE DECISIONS WERE MADE BY THE STATE LEADERS AT YALTA AND POTSDAM.

"THERE WERE AGREEMENTS ON COMPENSATING THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE MONSTROUS DEVASTATION WHICH AT PRESENT IS SO MILDLY DESCRIBED AS DAMAGE...WHEN AT LAST IT CAME TO FULFILLING THESE OBLIGATIONS THE GENTLEMAN'S WORD AT YALTA AND POTSDAM, ATTESTED BY THESE DOCUMENTS, MAGICALLY BECAME AN EXQUISITE EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY COVERING THIS DEVIATION FROM A GENTLEMAN'S WORD."

"IN ALL THIS GREAT UNDERTAKING," THE NOVELIST CONTINUED, "REPARATIONS IS A SUBSTANTIAL THING, BUT IT IS NOT THE CHIEF ONE FOR GENTLEMEN. THERE ARE THINGS ABOUT WHICH IT IS NOT CUSTOMARY TO HOLD DISCUSSIONS OVER A FRESH GRAVE. THEY ARE THERE ALL RIGHT UNDER THE SURFACE, BUT IT ALSO HAPPENS THAT THE JUDGES GATHER TO TALK WITHOUT ESPECIALLY BRILLIANT RESULTS, BECAUSE ONE SIDE IS NOT TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE DAMAGE, BUT INSTEAD TO CARRY OUT ITS EGOTISTICAL PLANS.

"IF ONE LISTENS TO THEM IT LOOKS AS IF NOTHING HAS HAPPENED AT ALL--NOT EVEN TO YOU, THE 7,000,000 SOVIET SOLDIERS TO WHOM THE LEADERS OF MANY PEOPLES SO ARDENTLY BOWED WHILE THEY WERE ALIVE."

LEONOV SAID IT WAS HARDLY WORTH CREATING A FOREIGN MINISTER SUB-COMMISSION FOR STUDYING EXACTLY WHAT IS MEANT BY AN HONEST WORD.

"THE WORD 'GENTLEMEN' DOESN'T MEAN THE SAME THING AT DIFFERENT MERIDIANS," HE SAID.

"FOR EACH OF US WHO HAVE LOST 7,000,000 BROTHERS IN THE WAR," LEONOV ADDED, "THE YALTA DOCUMENT IS NOT MERELY A SHEET OF PAPER. NO ONE SHOULD APPRAISE THE MEETING AT YALTA AS A VACATION AT A HEALTH RESORT. WE DO NOT HAVE TIME FOR THAT. FMY MY COUNTRY, YALTA IS AT LEAST A RECEIPT IN BLOOD FOR THE WORD OF A GENTLEMAN. SUCH OBLIGATIONS WERE FULFILLED FROM ANCIENT TIMES WITHOUT RESERVATIMV OUR SACRIFICES AND LOSSES CANNOT BE FORGOTTE

YALTA IS AT LEAST A RECEIPT IN BLOOD FOR THE WORD OF A GENTLEMAN. SUCH OBLIGATIONS WERE FULFILLED FROM ANCIENT TIMES WITHOUT RESERVATION. OUR SACRIFICES AND LOSSES CANNOT BE FORGOTTEN."

IN ANOTHER ARTICLE IN PRAVDA REFERRING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DELIBERATIONS, COMMENTATOR A.LEONTIEV DWELT AT SOME LENGTH ON RUSSIA'S ADVOCACY OF A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND DECLARED:

"A UNITED GERMANY, IF REALLY A DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL STATE, WOULD BE ENTIRELY CAPABLE OF ENTERING THE FAMILY OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES AFTER A WHILE AND OF OCCUPYING AMONG THEM A WORTHY PLACE."

LEONTIEV ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS COULD NOT BE "DEMOCRATIZED" BY FORCE.

"A FORCED PERSCRIPTION OF ONE OR ANOTHER POLITICAL FORM IS IN ITSELF A VIOLATION OF DEMOCRACY," HE DECLARED. "HOW CAN PEOPLE BE TAUGHT DEMOCRACY BY THE USE OF FORCE?"

LEONTIEV SAID THAT CERTAIN QUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN "HAMPERING THE DEMOCRATIZATION" OF GERMANY BY "SHAKING THE FLAMING BRIMSTONE OF 'BOLSHEVIK DANGER' AS IF IT WERE HANGING POINTBLANK OVER GERMANY."

BD625AES

MOSCOW,MARCH 31-(AP)-THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAS DECIDED TO AWARD THE COVETED DECORATION HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR, A GOLDEN FIVE-POINTED STAR WITH RED RIBBON, TO OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS IN COLLECTIVE AGRICULTURE AS A MEANS OF INCREASING FARM PRODUCTION.

THE AWARD IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST IN THE SOVIET UNION, AND ONE THAT IS ALWAYS WORN BY STALIN.

AWARDS ARE TO BE GIVEN FOR UNUSUAL YIELDS OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, SUGAR BEETS AND COTTON, AND TO FARM BRIGADES AND LEADERS WHO ACHIEVE SPECIFIED YIELDS FROM UNIRRIGATED LAND.

RQ1007AES

MARSHALL SAID THE COUNCIL SHOULD NOT PERMIT "OUR DIFFERENCES TO STAND IN THE WAY OF EUROPEAN RECOVERY." NIGHT (Gallagher)

"BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION CANNOT ACCEPT SOME OF THE PROPOSALS WHICH MAY BE MADE HERE DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE ARE NOT READY TO REVIEW SYMPATHETICALLY ANY PROPOSALS WHICH MAY BE MADE TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM ON WHICH WE HAVE TO EMBARK TOGETHER," MARSHALL SAID.

"WE ARE HERE TO RESOLVE AND NOT TO ACCENTUATE OUR DIFFERENCES. BUT WE SHOULD NOT SEEK AGREEMENT MERELY FOR THE SAKE OF AGREEMENT. THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THAT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN EUROPE WILL CONTINUE AND IT IS MORE CONCERNED IN BUILDING SOLIDLY THAN IN BUILDING FAST." MOSCOW (NL-For. Min.) XXX 19mar47

MOLOTOV SAID HE AGREED WITH MARSHALL THAT THE REBUILDING SHOULD BE SOLID, RATHER THAN FAST.

ON THE QUESTION OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS FOR REPARATIONS, MOLOTOV SAID HE COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE UNITED STATES WAS SO CONCERNED, SINCE AMERICA HAD NOT BEEN OCCUPIED DURING THE WAR AND HAD SUFFERED NO WAR DAMAGE.

BEVIN, LIKE MARSHALL, REJECTED THE SOVIET CLAIM AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING, ON GROUNDS THAT THE GERMAN ECONOMY COULD NOT STAND THE DRAIN.

MOLOTOV REPLIED THAT THE GERMAN ECONOMY HAD MANAGED TO SUSTAIN A TREMENDOUS WAR EFFORT, AND SAID THE GERMANS COULD PAY RUSSIA THE $10,000,000,000 WHICH THE SOVIETS DEMAND IF GERMAN INDUSTRY WERE REVIVED AND IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE CARRIED OUT THEIR DUTIES "HONESTLY."

M-BW444PES

DAY FOURTH LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS 1947

MOSCOW, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ATTACKED SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR GERMANY IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TODAY AND THE SESSION FOUND RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV EXPRESSING HOPE THAT "DIFFERENCES AMONG THE DELEGATIONS" COULD BE RECONCILED.

THE SOVIET MINISTER WAS REPORTED SUBDUED.

U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHAL CRITICIZED BOTH RUSSIA AND FRANCE BEFORE THE COUNCIL, SAYING "WE CAN NEVER REACH REAL AGREEMENT ON THE BASIS OF AN ULTIMATUM OR IMMOVABLE POSITIONS." IT WAS HIS MOST AGGRESSIVE SPEECH IN THE COUNCIL TO DATE.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN PROPOSED THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY ON JULY 1, 1947, UNDER SOME CONDITIONS WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE PREVIOUSLY OPPOSED.

DIRECTLY CHALLENGING SOVIET PROPOSALS AND MOTIVES, MARSHALL DECLARED MOLOTOV WAS "TRYING TO SELL THE SAME HORSE TWICE" IN REGARD TO REPARATIONS, AND SAID SOVIET PROPOSALS TO CUT DOWN GERMAN IMPORTS WERE IN EFFECT A PLAN TO STARVE THE GERMANS.

"DOES THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MAKE THIS PROPOSAL SERIOUSLY?" MARSHALL ASKED. 1947

THE MINISTERS THEN AGREED TO A MARSHALL SUGGESTION TO MEET IN A "RESTRICTIVE SESSION" TOMORROW.

THIS MEANS THAT EACH MINISTER WILL HAVE ONLY HIS INTERPRETER AND TWO OR THREE AIDES PRESENT. EXTRA-OFFICIAL REPORTERS WHO HAVE BEEN BRIEFING THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS ON WHAT OCCURRED AT THESE SESSIONS WILL NOT BE PRESENT.

MOLOTOV, WHILE ANSWERING THE AMERICAN POINTS BITINGLY, REFERRED CONTINUALLY TO HOPES THAT AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED AT THIS MEETING ON GERMANY. PARTICIPANTS SAID HIS ATTITUDE WAS MILD CONSIDERING HIS PREVIOUS STAND. BUT HE MADE NO MOVE FOR A COMPROMISE ON KEY POINTS.

ANSWERING MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT EHT RUSSIANS APPARENTLY WERE TRYING TO SELL THE SAME HORSE TWICE, MOLOTOV SAID "WE DID NOT APPROACH THIS PROBLEM OF REPARATIONS FROM A POINT OF VIEW OF MERCHANTS, BUT WE DO NOT WANT OTHER MERCHANTS SELLING OUR HORSE AT A LOW PRICE WITHOUT OUR CONSENT." 1947

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT SO CONCERNED WITH GETTING REPARATIONS OUT OF GERMANY SINCE THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS AND HAD NOT SUFFERED THE CONSEQUENT LOSSES.

HE REITERATED SOVIET DETERMINATION NOT TO AGREE ON GERMANY UNLESS RUSSIA RECEIVED REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY'S CURRENT PRODUCTION, THE POINT WHICH HAD AROUSED MARSHALL.

BEVIN ALSO ATTACKED THIS STAND OF MOLOTOV'S BECAUSE, HE SAID, GERMAN ECONOMY COULD NOT STAND THE DRAIN. BUT MOLOTOV DECLARED THE GERMAN ECONOMY HAD SUSTAINED A TREMENDOUS WAR EFFORT AND COULD EASILY PAY $10,000,000,000 IN REPARATIONS IF HER INDUSTRY WAS REVIVED AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE MADE TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES "HONESTLY."

HE ALSO REJECTED A TENTATIVE SUGGESTION BY MARSHALL THAT THE GERMAN AGRICULTURAL AREA WHICH POLAND NOW CONTROLS BE FIGURED IN THE GERMAN ECONOMY.

HE SAID THIS AREA WAS TRANSFERRED TO POLISH SUPERVISION BY MUTUAL CONSENT AT YALTA AND POTSDAM AND THERE COULD BE "NO DISCUSSION OF THIS QUESTION." 1947

MOLOTOV SAID MARSHALL'S ASSERTION THAT SOVIET PROPOSALS WOULD REDUCE GERMANS TO STARVATION WAS "NOT RIGHT". THE RUSSIANS ENVISAGED INCREASED IMPORTS THAT WOULD RAISE THE PRESENT LOW CALORY LEVEL, HE SAID, AND HE REPEATED HIS CHARGE THAT FAILURE TO CARRY OUT LAND REFORMS IN THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ZONES HAD CURBED GERMAN FOOD PRODUCTION.

"WE REGRET X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

JP232PES 1947

EDITORS:

MOSCOW--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF THIRD LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (A123) XXX COUNCIL.

"WE REGRET" SAID MARSHAL, "THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION FOUND IT NECESSARY TO STATE 'THE ACCEPTANCE OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION IS AN ABSOLUTE CONDITION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC UNITY.'

"THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC UNITY WAS NOT CONDITIONED UPON THE ACCEPTANCE OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT PRODUCTION. THE U.S. CATEGORICALLY REJECTS THE IMPOSITION OF SUCH A CONDITION. IT LOOKS VERY MUCH TO US AS THOUGH THE SOVIET UNION IS TRYING TO SELL THE SAME HORSE TWICE."

"UNLESS WE CAN HAVE ETC XXX SECOND GRAPH.

RQ1253PES 1947

(140) INSERT After 2nd Graf

MOSCOW--~~FIFTH ADD 2ND LEAD~~ (CQ) (FOREIGN MINISTERS) XXX AS A WHOLE."

BEVIN OUTLINED THESE THREE OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF THE OCCUPATION.

1. ATTAINMENT OF A BALANCED ECONOMY.
2. PAYMENT OF FUNDS ADVANCED TO GERMANY AND PAYMENT FOR OCCUPATION COSTS.
3. ENABLING GERMANY "TO PLAY HER PART IN THE RESTORATION OF A HEALTHY ECONOMY IN EUROPE AS A WHOLE."

AMONG THE POLITICAL PROVISIONS, THE BRITISH PLAN PROPOSED THAT THE "CONTROLLING POWERS REAFFIRM THE DECISION OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL THAT NO GERMAN SHALL BE REMOVED TO WORK OUTSIDE GERMANY WITHOUT A CONTRACT SIGNED VOLUNTARILY BEFORE HIS REMOVAL."

GERMANS HAVE CHARGED THAT SKILLED GERMAN WORKERS WERE ROUNDED UP AND SHIPPED EAST AND AT LEAST IN SOME INSTANCES WERE PRESENTED CONTRACTS FOR WORK IN RUSSIA AFTER THEY ALREADY WERE ON THE TRAIN. 1947

"THE AMERICAN ETC. XXX AS BEFORE.

RQ1215PES

ON REPARATIONS, THE SOVIET PRESS IS BEATING THE DRUMS FOR THE RUSSIANS' CASE AND AT LEAST ONE WRITER TOOK THE LINE IN PRAVDA TODAY THAT THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ARE SO JUSTIFIED BY THEIR WAR LOSSES THAT THE MATTER IS HARDLY SUBJECT TO DISCUSSION BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL. ADD "MOSCOW (DAY-FOR. MIN.) XXX CONCERNED

PRIOR TO THE MAIN CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TODAY ON THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT, THE BIG FOUR SPECIAL COMMITTEE NAMED TO HANDLE SECONDARY ISSUES MADE SOME SLIGHT PROGRESS ON DENAZIFICATION -- BUT NONE ON THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY.

30-24-8877

A REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE SAID THT THE BRITISH WERE READY TO LET THE GERMANS THEMSELVES HAVE MORE AUTHORITY IN HANDLING DENAZIFICATION PROCEDURES ALONG THE LINE FOLLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES IN ITS ZONE, AND THE RESULT WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT ON ONE DENAZIFICATION PRINCIPLE. THIS WAS SENT TO A DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

HOWEVER, WHEN THE COMMITTEE CAME TO THE PROBLEM OF DEMOCRATIZATION, INVOLVING THE QUESTION OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF GERMANY, THERE WAS NO SIGN OF YIELDING ON ANY SIDE AND BRITAIN'S GEN.SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON SAID THERE WERE SUCH WIDE AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT THAT HE DID NOT SEE HOW ANY AGREEMENT WAS POSSIBLE.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN DISCUSSION THIS AFTERNOON OF THE MAJOR QUESTION OF THE ECONOMIC UNITY OF GERMANY.

AFTER THREE WEEKS OF EXCHANGING PROPOSALS FOR A GERMAN SETTLEMENT, THE BIG FOUR SEEMED NO NEARER AGREEMENT THAN WHEN THEIR CONFERENCE OPENED. BUT WESTERN DIPLOMATS APPEARED HOPEFUL THAT THIS WEEK WOULD PRODUCE ARGUMENTS ON THE REAL ISSUES WHICH WOULD INDICATE WHETHER ANYTHING COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED HERE.

TIED UP WITH THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC UNIFICATION WAS RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR $10,000,000,000 IN GERMAN REPARATIONS AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH INSISTENCE THAT THE FIRST AIM OF SUCH UNIFICATION SHOULD BE TO MAKE GERMANY SELF-SUPPORTING.

THE U.S. WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE LIKELY TO AGREE, BY WAY OF BARGAINING, TO THE PRINCIPLE OF REPARATIONS FROM CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION. BUT AMERICAN EXPOERTS SAID THAT RUSSIA WANTED THE MARGIN OF PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS TO BE SO NARROW THAT THEY COULD NOT SEE HOW GERMANY COULD PAY BOTH REPARATIONS AND THE COST OF NEEDED IMPORTS.

A15

WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES OF GERMANY MERGED ECONOMICALLY AND THE TWO COUNTRIES JOINTLY CONTROLLING THE RICH MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE RUHR, SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL WAS REPORTED READY TO FOLLOW A STRATEGY OF SITTING TIGHT TO SEE WHAT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV WAS WILLING TO DO TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT.

IN FACT, SAID TOP OFFICIALS, IF THE U.S. GROUP CAN'T GET AGREEMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES IT BELIEVES NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A REALLY PEACEFUL AND ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT GERMANY, IT IS QUITE WILLING TO GO HOME WITH NO AGREEMENT AT ALL.

U.S. OFFICIALS SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD MADE ONE BAD MOVE RECENTLY IN WHAT THE AMERICANS TERMED A CAMPAIGN OF PROPAGANDA AIMED AT THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

WHEN THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON THE GERMAN TREATY DISCUSSED GERMAN SELF SUFFICIENCY, THEY POINTED OUT, THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARGUED THAT ALL FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS MUST SHARE IN THE DEFICIT CREATED BY THE COST OF SUPPLYING GERMANY WITH NECESSITIES UNTIL SHE COULD PAY HER OWN WAY.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY, SPEAKING FOR THE RUSSIANS, TOOK THE POSITION, THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE RECORD SHOWED, THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT SHARE IN PAST OR PRESENT DEFICITS AND THAT THE ECONOMIC LEVEL OF THE FUTURE SHOULD BE SO FIXED THAT NO FUTURE DEFICITS WOULD BE INCURRED.

THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS, COMMENTING ON THIS LINE, CONTENDED THAT SUCH A LEVEL WOULD BE BELOW THE SUBSISTENCE STANDARD AND THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE BOUND TO RECOGNIZE THIS FOR A FACT.

IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, LAWYER-SCIENTIST AARON N. TRAININ SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE GERMAN PROBLEM COULD BE SOLVED ONLY BY "POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNIFICATION ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS BY CREATION OF A DEMOCRATIC UNIVERSAL PARLIAMENT."

FURTHER BACKING UP MOLOTOV'S POSITION ON THE FUTURE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, PROF. TRAININ ADDED THAT WHILE THE OLD WEIMAR CONSTITUTION HAD ITS FAULTS, MAINLY IN GIVING THE PRESIDENT TOO MUCH POWER, IT HAD VIRTUES, TOO, AND OULD SERVE AS

HAD VIRTUES, TOO, AND COULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR A NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

WB334AES

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A DISPATCH OF THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS WHICH LABELED AS "FALSE" KUOMINTANG PRESS REPORTS THAT RUSSIA WAS REFUSING TO PERMIT CHINA TO TAKE OVER ADMINISTRATION OF DALNY (DAIREN) AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID RUSSIA HAD OFFERED REPEATEDLY TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS ON TRANSFERRING PORT ARTHUR TO THE CHINESE AND SAID THE OFFERS "HAVE REMAINED WITHOUT A REPLY FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

THE TASS DISPATCH SAID THE CHINESE MAYOR OF DALNY HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED, ACCORDING TO CHINESE PRESS REPORTS, TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS AFTER TAKING HIS OFFICE IN THE CITY. IT ADDED: "SINCE THE MAYOR HAS NOT ARRIVED IN DALNY, THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT STARTED."

JS1111PES

LONDON,MARCH 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, DEFENDED SECRET MILITARY INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

ATTLEE SAID IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY "TO SEE THAT THOSE WHO SERVE THE STATE ARE LOYAL TO THE STATE."

THREE SCIENTISTS AND TWO WOMEN CLERKS, IDENTIFIED BY THEIR OWN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WERE INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATIONS. TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ARE COMMUNISTS.

ATTLEE DENIED A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER'S ASSERTION THAT THE MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS WERE "ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED IN PEACETIME."

"IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE WHERE THE OCCASION RENDERS IT DESIRABLE," HE SAID, "FOR PARTICULAR DEPARTMENTS TO MAKE INQUIRIES."

RQ1217PES

LONDON,MARCH 31-(AP)-A BRITISH TREASURY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY AN UNOFFICIAL ITALIAN DELEGATION REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK FOR SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-ITALIAN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE ITALIANS, HEADED BY DR.DONATO MENICHELLA, HAVE RETURNED TO ROME WITH THE TEXT OF A PROPOSED JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

ISSUES DISCUSSED INCLUDED SETTLEMENT OF THE £25,000,000 ($100,000,-

000) ITALIAN STERLING BALANCES, DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN ASSETS IN BRITAIN, AND SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO ITALIAN AND BRITISH MILITARY FORCES DURING THE WAR.

THE UNOFFICIAL ACCORD, THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID, INCLUDED A METHOD OF PAYING ITALY'S BLOCKED STERLING BALANCES.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHAT AGREEMENT WAS PROPOSED FOR DISPOSITION OF SOME £11,000,000 ($44,000,000) OF ITALIAN ASSETS IN BRITAIN. AGAINST THESE WERE LODGED ITALY'S PREWAR DEBT OF APPROXIMATELY £4,000,000 TO £5,000,000 ($16,000,000 TO $20,000,000).

BJ919AES

1947

PARIS,MARCH 31-(AP)-TWENTY PERSONS, INCLUDING EIGHT FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS, WERE KILLED TODAY BY REBELLIOUS NATIVES IN THE AREA OF MORAMANGA ON THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR, THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.

DAY

THE FRENCH ARMY MEN SLAIN WERE BOTH COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED, THE FRENCH DISPATCH SAID. OTHERS KILLED WERE NINE SENEGALESE ENLISTED MEN AND THREE SYRIAN SUBJECTS.

MADAGASCAR, A FRENCH COLONY, IS OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF AFRICA.

AN ARMY STORE AT DIEGO SAUREZ UNDER LIGHT EUROPEAN GUARD WAS ATTACKED BY A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 10 NATIVES, WHO SEIZED SEVERAL SUBMACHINEGUNS, PISTOLS AND 1,000 CARTRIDGES, THE DISPATCH SAID.

MEANWHILE, OTHER INCIDENTS INDICATING WIDESPREAD NATIVE REBELLION WERE REPORTED ON THE EAST COAST OF THE ISLAND, INCLUDING THE TOWNS OF VOHIPENG, FARAFANGANA AND MANAKARA, WHERE REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED BY AIR.

POLICE REPORTED THEY HAD ARRESTED 18 PERSONS AT FIANARANTOSA.

THE MADAGASCAR COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT WAS SUMMONED TO MEETING UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE ISLAND AND AGREED ON FURTHER ARRESTS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

JS901PES

1947

ADD Brunevs (DeGaulle) XXX wor-Kers

the general warned his listeners to beware of the "voices of division, the voices of decadence" which he said "have been able for a time to overshadow the national interest.

1947

"the time are too difficult, life is too ~~xxxxxxxx~~ uncertain, the world is too hard for us to allow this for a long time without running a moral risk of expiring in the shadows."

1947

...placed flowers on local war monuments and made impromptu speeches en route.

...the general, who drove here from a suburb of Io have...

...at o/s stop he remarked:

"all our sacrifices and sorrows should bring us something. this deter-

...mination which has inspired what we have been able to do ought to remain to

...animate that we still have to do."

...30...

1947

BERLIN,MARCH 31-(AP)-ERIC AUERBACH, SUPPLY OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S WELFARE SECTION, SAID TODAY THERE WERE NO RULES TO PREVENT AN AMERICAN OR OTHER UNITED NATIONS CITIZEN FROM SENDING GIFT FOOD PACKAGES TO NAZIS IF THEY WANTED TO.

BUT SUCH RELIEF GIFTS ARE AN "INSIGNIFICANT"DRIBLET COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL OF GIFT PACKAGES BEING SENT.

AUERBACH'S COMMENT WAS MADE IN ANSWER TO STATEMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED PRESS OF BERLIN THAT NAZIS HAD BEEN RECEIVING CARE (COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE) PACKAGES BY PARCEL POST FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE BERLINER ZEITUNG SAID ONE SUCH PACKAGE ARRIVED IN BAVARIA ADDRESSED TO MRS.MARTIN BORMANN, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA AT NUERNBERG, AND THAT NAZIS IN INTERNMENT CAMPS HAD RECEIVED SIMILAR PACKAGES.

"THERE IS NO CENSORSHIP NOR ANY POLITICAL RULE ATTACHED TO THIS RELIEF WORK BY PRIVATE CITIZENS," SAID AUERBACH. "YES, YOU COULD BUY A CARE PACKAGE IN NEW YORK AND ADDRESS IT TO RUDOLF HESS IN

1947

3024-8879

JAIL AT NUERNBERG, AND HESS COULD DELEGATE SOMEONE ELSE TO TAKE DELIVERY FOR HIM."

OFFICIALS IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION SAID GERMANS TO DATE HAD RECEIVED 7,700,000 SUCH PACKAGES CONTAINING ABOUT 77,000,000 POUNDS OF FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS. THE SERVICE WAS EXTENDED TO THE SOVIET ZONE JANUARY 15.

RQ959AES

1947

BERLIN, MARCH 30-(AP)-ALBERT G.HILLYARD, 37, OF 41 EUSTICADILLY ST., WINCHESTER, VA., FORMER U.S.ARMY SERGEANT, WEDNESDAY WILL MARRY RED-HAIRED RUTH RAHMANN, 32, THE GERMAN GIRL FOR WHOM HE HAS BEEN WAITING NEARLY TWO YEARS.

THEIR ATTENDANTS WILL BE THOMAS B.MURPHY, ANOTHER FORMER SERGEANT, OF 11113 ASH ST., BURLINGTON, IOWA, AND MURPHY'S FIANCEE, WALTRAUT BLASCHEK, ALSO A RED-HAIRED FRAULEIN.

THEN MURPHY AND MISS BLASCHEK WILL MARRY APRIL 16.

THE WEDDINGS WILL TAKE PLACE UNDER THE NEW ARMY POLICY OF PERMITTING AMERICANS TO MARRY GERMAN GIRLS WHEN THEY ARE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF CONCLUDING THEIR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

HILLYARD, CHIEF OF THE DRAFTING DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S TRANSPORT DIVISION, IS A PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYE AND PLANS TO RETURN TO HIS PRE-WAR JOB IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON. COMING TO BERLIN IN JULY, 1945, WITH THE FIRST ECHELON OF THE AMG, HE MET MISS RAHMANN WITHIN A WEEK. DISCHARGED IN THE UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER, 1945, HE IMMEDIATELY TOOK THE CIVILIAN JOB AND RETURNED TO GERMANY "TO WAIT IV

EWLTILTILTILTILTILTILTIL

UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER, 1945, HE IMMEDIATELY TOOK THE CIVILIAN JOB AND RETURNED TO GERMANY "TO WAIT IT OUT" UNTIL HE COULD MARRY HER.

MURPHY, ALSO IN THE A.M.G. TRANSPORT DIVISION, HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN AMERICAN DRAMATICS HERE. HE PLANS TO RETURN TO HIS JOB OF RADIO ANNOUNCER IN BURLINGTON.

MQ416PES

1947

THE TWO LEADERS DID NOT MENTION RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS, BUT SAID THAT ANY IMPROVEMENT WOULD REQUIRE "THE UNITED EFFORTS OF ALL ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD."

"FURTHERMORE, THERE HAS BEEN A RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF THE GERMAN FARMER TO DELIVER HIS QUOTA OF INDIGENOUS FOODSTUFFS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. ADD ESSEN (AL-Food shortage) XXX shortage (DeVine)

LS547PESO

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THEY URGED THAT THE CITY RATION BE RAISED AND FARMERS LEFT TO DEPEND UPON THEIR OWN HARVESTS. ADD ESSEN (Day-Food Strike) XXX Market

DR. KURT SCHUMACHER, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER, SPEAKING AT OBERHAUSEN IN THE BRITISH ZONE, SAID YESTERDAY THAT UNLESS THE ALLIES GAVE THE GERMANS MORE HELP IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY THE HUNGRY PEOPLE LIKELY WOULD LISTEN TO NEW HITLER. HE ADDED THT

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(DeVine)

PEOPLE LIKELY WOULD LISTEN TO NEW HITLER. HE ADDED THAT IF THE GERMANS VOTED COMMUNIST IN THE ZONE'S STATE ELECTIONS APRIL 20, THEY WOULD MAKE A MISTAKE SIMILAR TO THAT THEY MADE IN SUPPORTING THE NAZIS IN 1933.

1947

A59

YESTERDAY'S SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, RELEASED IN BERLIN, SHOWED U.S. ZONE INDUSTRY RECOVERING GRADUALLY FROM WINTER DIFFICULTIES WITH THE PRODUCTION OF WATER POWER, CHEMICALS AND BALL BEARINGS ON THE INCREASE AND TEXTILE MILLS REOPENING IN MARCH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE MID-DECEMBER. BUT IT SHOWED, TOO, THAT RELIEF ROLLS GREW THREE PERCENT FROM JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, WHEN 1,287,851 RECIPIENTS WERE LISTED THROUGHOUT THE ZONE.

TO STOP PROFITEERING IN MOTOR VEHICLES, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANKFURT YESTERDAY TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED ALL TRANSFERS OF USED JEEPS AND PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES BY OR TO ALLIED PERSONNEL IN THE U.S. ZONE AND SAID A SIMILAR DIRECTIVE FOR GERMANS AND DISPLACED PERSONS WAS BEING ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICE IN BERLIN. HEADQUARTERS SAID THE BAN WOULD BE EFFECTIVE UNTIL CAR OWNERSHIP REGISTRATION PROCEDURE COULD BE REVISED.

USED JEEPS BOUGHT FROM THE ARMY FOR $300 OR $400 HAVE BEEN REPORTED SOLD LATER FOR $1,000 OR MORE AND NEW GERMAN CARS BOUGHT THROUGH MILITARY AGENCIES FOR $645 ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BROUGHT OVER $1,000. NEW AMERICAN CARS SELL FOR UP TO $3,000.

WB650AES

1947

XMSY LEAD AUDISIO

BY FRANK BRUTTO

ORY

ROME, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE DARK MOUSTACHED PARTISAN WHO SAYS HE KILLED BENITO MUSSOLINI TOLD A PUBLIC MEETING YESTERDAY THAT CHARLES POLETTI, WAR-TIME AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF MILAN, HAD INDICATED APPROVAL OF THE EXECUTIONS OF BOTH MUSSOLINI AND ACHILLE STARACE, FASCIST PARTY SECRETARY.

POLETTI, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, DENIED TODAY THAT HE HAD EITHER APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE EXECUTIONS.

"I COULD WELL UNDERSTAND THEIR DOING IT," POLETTI SAID, BUT HE DECLARED HE MADE NO COMMENT ON THE MUSSOLINI EXECUTION, OF WHICH HE KNEW NOTHING IN ADVANCE. HE SAID BOTH THE MUSSOLINI AND STARACE KILLINGS OCCURRED BEFORE HE TOOK OVER IN MILAN AND THAT HE NEVER PASSED JUDGMENT ON EITHER OF THEM.

WALTER AUDISIO XXX SECOND GRAPH ORIG (A22) (ELIMINATING FOURTH BEGINNING " POLETTI, A XXX".)

RQ903AES

1947

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 31-(AP)-ALTERED WORLD MONETARY AND SUPPLY CONDITIONS WERE CITED BY SWEDEN TONIGHT IN REPLY TO A UNITED STATES PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENTLY IMPOSED SWEDISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS WHICH FOREIGN MINISTER OESTEN UNDEN PRESENTED TO THE U.S. MINISTER IN STOCKHOLM, L.G.DREYFUS.

THE AMERICAN PROTEST SAID THE BAN IMPOSED ON IMPORTS TO SWEDEN, EFFECTIVE MARCH 15, MADE CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND VIOLATED SWEDEN'S RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SWEDISH OFFICIALS HAVE STATED THE BAN WAS AN ANTI-INFLATION MEASURE AND WAS IMPOSED TO HALT A SHRINKAGE OF SWEDEN'S FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES.

UNDEN'S NOTE SAID: "THE 1935 AGREEMENT (WITH THE UNITED STATES) WAS NOT CONCLUDED WITH REGARD TAKEN TO SUCH GENERAL DISLOCATION OF THE MONETARY AND SUPPLY SITUATION AS ENSUED AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR."

HE ADDED, "THIS SITUATION ALSO AFFECTED THE TRADE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS NOT ALWAYS COINCIDED WITH THE TREATMENT OF SWEDISH INTERESTS AS FORESEEN IN THE 1935 AGREEMENT."

THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S NOTE STATED ASSURANCE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT AGAINST IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO SEND A DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATION WITH AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

JS906PES

ATHENS, GREECE, MARCH 31-(AP)-GEN.NAPOLEON ZERVAS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER, PERSONALLY HEADED A MOUNTED CONTINGENT IN OPERATION YESTERDAY AGAINST GUERRILLAS IN THE SOUTHERN PELOPONNESUS, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL OBJECTIVES OF THE OPERATION WERE ATTAINED. THE GUERRILLAS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WOMEN, RETREATED IN DISORDER, IT SAID, LEAVING BEHIND LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES.

FIVE VILLAGES WERE OCCUPIED: AGRIANOU, TITINA, VERGHIA, AGHIOS VASSILIOS AND KRESTAINA, ON MOUNT PARNON. ALL HAD BEEN IN GUERRILLA HANDS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

RQ1008AES

WARSAW, POLAND, MARCH 31-(AP)-POLAND, ALREADY CONTINENTAL EUROPE'S BIGGEST COAL PRODUCER, IS AIMING FOR AN OUTPUT OF 58,000,000 TO 60,000,000 TONS THIS YEAR.

THAT'S THE TARGET SET BY MINISTER OF INDUSTRY HILARY MINC, EXULTANT OVER THE FACT THAT POLISH MINERS TURNED OUT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 47,000,000 TONS IN 1946--A FULL MILLION MORE THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

MINC SAID THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO STEP UP THE EXPORTATION OF COAL TO WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS FAST AS [illegible] INCREASED PRODUCTION PERMITS.

UNDER POLAND'S NEW THREE-YEAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, MINC PREDICTED COAL OUTPUT WOULD REACH 80,000,000 TONS BY 1949, AND EXPORTS WOULD RANGE FROM 20,000,000 TO 23,000,000.

MINC SAID HE ESTIMATED POLAND WOULD NEED ABOUT 26 PERCENT OF TOTAL PROPOSED EXPENDITURES INVOLVED IN THE THREE-YEAR PLAN IN THE FORM OF FOREIGN CREDITS. CREDITS WERE RECEIVED UNDER COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, SWEDEN, DENMARK, RUSSIA, NORWAY AND ITALY.

ADDITIONALLY, MINC POINTED OUT THAT POLAND HAD RECEIVED LOANS AND CREDITS AMOUNTING TO $90,000,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES, TO BE USED MOSTLY IN THE PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED IN THE REHABILITATION OF POLISH INDUSTRY.

HE ADDED THAT POLAND WANTED 90,000 TONS OF RAW COTTON ANNUALLY WHICH MAY BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRAZIL AND EGYPT. "WE'LL BUY WHERE WE FIND THE MOST CONVENIENT CREDITS," HE SAID.

MINC SAID FOREIGN CAPITAL HAD HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN POLAND BEFORE THE WAR, REACHING AS HIGH AS 63.1 PERCENT OF ALL INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS IN 1937. HE ADDED HE BELIEVES POLAND NOW WILL SUBSTANTIALLY PULL HERSELF UP THROUGH HER OWN POWER AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS WOULD NOT TOTAL MORE THAN 20 PERCENT.

JP1613EDT

BELGRADE, MARCH 31-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, UNITED STATES DELEGATE ON THE UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, CALLED UPON BULGARIAN LIAISON OFFICE GEORGE KOULISHEV TODAY TO EXPLAIN AN ARTICLE IN A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER OF SOFIA WHICH SAID BULGARIANS WOULD WELCOME "CREATION OF A MACEDONIAN STATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK" OF YUGOSLAVIA.

IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO KOULISHEV AND DISTRIBUTED TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE U.N. COMMISSION, ETHRIDGE REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS IMPORT.

30.24-8881

OVER RUSSIAN AND POLISH OPPOSITION, THE COMMISSION HAS AGREED WITH EHTRIDGE'S CONTENTION THAT IT IS COMPETENT TO INQUIRE INTO THE REPUTED YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN BACKING OF A PLAN TO CREATE A SEPARATE STATE BY SEVERING MACEDONIA FROM GREECE.

THE ARTICLE TO WHICH ETHRIDGE REFERRED WAS QUOTED IN HIS LETTER AS STATING:

"THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE WOULD WELCOME WITH SATISFACTION THE CREATION OF A MACEDONIAN STATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FRATERNAL FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. X X X

"UNIFICATION OF OTHER PARTS OF THE MACEDONIAN NATION CAN TAKE PLACE ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THIS REPUBLIC. SUCH UNIFICATION IS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FUTURE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF BULGARIA IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH A BROTHERLY YUGOSLAVIA."

ETHRIDGE ALSO ADDRESSED A LETTER TO GREEK LIAISON OFFICER ALEXIS KYROU ASKING FOR MORE INFORMATION ON KYROU'S STATEMENT THAT "BULGARIA SEEMS TO BE RELEASING ITS ORIGINAL OPPOSITION TO THE INCORPORATION OF BULGARIAN MACEDONIA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FEDERATIVE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IN RETURN FOR YUGOSLAV SUPPORT OF ITS DESIGNS ON WESTERN THRACE."

B16 (Q)

ETHRIDGE ASKED SPECIFICALLY OF KYROU WHETHER HE HAD ANY EVIDENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT BEYOND THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE HE PRODUCED PREVIOUSLY.

ETHRIDGE ALSO SAID HE HAD BEEN PROMISED BY YUGOSLAV LIAISON OFFICER JOSIP DJERDJE AN ANSWER TO A SIMILAR SET OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING YUGOSLAV POLICY ON MACEDONIA, BUT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY AS YET.

OBSERVERS SAID THAT THE INSISTENCE OF THE WESTERN POWERS' REPRESENTATIVES ON THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ON CLARIFICATION OF THE MACEDONIAN ISSUE WAS PROMPTED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF AN IMMEDIATE DECLARATION OF AN INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA BY GUERRILLAS IN NORTHERN GREECE.

A 28-YEAR-OLD GREEK FARMER TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INQUIRY COMMISSION EARLIER THAT THERE WAS NO "POLITICAL OR MILITARY TRAINING" IN THE BULKJES CAMP AND THAT THE GREEKS SHOULD BE "ETERNALLY GRATEFUL" FOR THE REFUGE THERE OFFERED BY YUGOSLAVIA.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS CHARGED THAT GUERRILLAS WERE BEING TRAINED AT THE CAMP NEAR BELGRADE FOR FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GREECE.

KOSTUDIS EVANGELOS SAID REFUGEE GREEKS AT BULKJES "WORKED IN THE FIELDS AND EARNED A LIVING." HE SAID THE YUGOSLAVS GAVE THEM A CHANCE TO LIVE IN "A VILLAGE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY."

HE SAID HE CROSSED INTO BULGARIA IN JULY, 1945, THEN WENT TO BULKJES, WHERE HE HAS REMAINED SINCE.

LS531PES

BELGRADE, MARCH 31-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV COURT AT SKOPLJE YESTERDAY SENTENCED TO DEATH SEVEN ALLEGED MEMBERS OF AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION ACCUSED OF TRYING TO SEPARATE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

SIX OTHER DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM EIGHT TO 20 YEARS.

THOSE SENTENCED TO DIE WERE KONSTANTION HRISTOV-TERZOJEV, ALLEGED LEADER OF THE PLOT; DR.BASIL IVANON, DR.KOSTA NIKOLOV-TRENCHEV, METODIJE POPOV, BLAGOJ GASTEOV, NIKOLA POPOV AND ASEN TEMOV.

THE COURT CHARGED THAT AFTER THE LIBERATION OF YUGOSLAVIA THE DEFENDANTS ORGANIZED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF "ANGLO-AMERICANS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEVERING MACEDONIA FROM YUGOSLAVIA BY LIQUIDATING THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY."

FD929AES

JERUSALEM, MARCH 31-(AP)-MAYOR ISRAEL ROKACH OF TEL AVIV FILED TODAY WITH THE PALESTINE SUPREME COURT AN APPEAL FROM THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON DOV BELA GRUNER, 33-YEAR-OLD JEW CONVICTED OF ANTI-BRITISH VIOLENCE.

THE APPEAL, FILED BY ROKACH ON BEHALF OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, MAINTAINED THAT THE DEATH SENTENCE VIOLATED THE TERMS OF THE MANDATE UNDER WHICH BRITAIN ADMINISTERS PALESTINE AND ASKED FOR AN ORDER DIRECTING THE BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE SENTENCE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT.

HEARING ON THE PETITION WAS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.

GRUNER, A VETERAN OF THE BRITISH ARMY, WAS SENTENCED JAN.1 AFTER HIS CONVICTION FOR PARTICIPATING IN AN ATTACK ON THE RAMAT GAN POLICE STATION A YEAR AGO.

WB727AES

JERUSALEM--1ST ADD NO PALESTINE (BY DAVIDSON) X X X WAR CATEGORY."

AN OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE FIRE SAID EIGHT STORAGE TANKS WERE GUTTED AND SIX PROBABLY DAMAGED BEYOND FURTHER USE. AN INVESTIGATION CANNOT GET STARTED BEFORE WEDNESDAY BECAUSE OF THE INTENSE HEAT AT THE SCENE OF THE BLAZE, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED. THE FLAMES WILL NOT DIE OUT FOR ANOTHER 48 HOURS, TECHNICIANS SAID.

SPOT IDENTITY CHECKS WERE CARRIED OUT IN HAIFA JEWISH QUARTERS DURING THE AFTERNOON. IN REHOVOH VEN JEWS WERE DETA

DURING THE AFTERNOON. IN REHOVOTH SEVEN JEWS WERE DETAINED FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING.

COMBINED PATROLS OF SOLDIERS AND POLICE DESCENDED ON THE JEWISH BUSINESS DISTRICT IN JERUSALEM A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE START OF THE REGULAR NIGHTLY CURFEW. THEY PICKED UP AT LEAST 36 PERSONS IN IDENTITY CHECKS HAULED THEM TO DETENTION CAMPS IN TRUCKS.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS WERE SEARCHED ON BUSY KING GEORGE AVENUE, A FEW BLOCKS FROM THE GOLDSMITH OFFICERS' CLUB WHICH WAS SMASHED BY BOMBS A MONTH AGO. ROADBLOCKS THROWN UP TO CHECK IDENTITIES CAUSED A TRAFFIC JAM EXTENDING FOR A HALF MILE IN EACH DIRECTION.

MEANWHILE, THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TEL AVIV FILED AN APPEAL IN THE SUPREME COURT FROM THE DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON DOV BELA GRUNER, CONVICTED MEMBER OF IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI. THE APPEAL CONTENDED THE SENTENCE WAS A VIOLATION OF THE PALESTINE MANDATE. A HEARING WAS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.

JP351PES

1947

SECOND LEAD PALESTINE (140)

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, MARCH 31-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE "WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR DAMAGES WROUGHT BY EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE IN THE HAIFA OIL DOCKS" WHILE THE BRITISH OFFSHORE WERE RESCUING 1,570 JEWISH REFUGEES FROM A FOUNDERING SCHOONER.

OIL COMPANY TECHNICIANS ESTIMATED DAMAGE AT AROUND $4,000,000, ALTHOUGH EARLIER ESTIMATES WERE UP TO $16,000,000.

"FOR THIS ACT OF WANTON DESTRUCTION, THE COMMUNITY INVOLVED WILL HAVE TO PAY," THE AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID. "THIS IS TERRORISM PURE AND SIMPLE AS WE HAVE KNOWN IT BEFORE, BUT IN THIS CASE THE COMMUNITY IS GOING TO HAVE TO BEAR THE COST."

THE INFORMANT SAID HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO LEVY A SPECIAL TAX AGAINST THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

THE OIL FIRES SHOT SMOKE THOUSANDS OF FEET INTO THE AIR, DARKENING ALL OF HAIFA. SOME ESTIMATED THE FIRES WOULD BURN FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

NEARBY BUILDINGS X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH FIRST LEAD (A82).

JP126PES

1947

JERUSALEM-FIRST ADD PALESTINE (A56) X X X FIRE BROKE OUT.

THE OIL FIRE WAS REPORTED STILL RAGING IN LATE MORNING AND TO HAVE BURNED OUT EIGHT OF THE SHELL OIL COMPANY'S 11 9,000-TON STORAGE TANKS IN AN AREA ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. BRITISH DESCRIBED IT AS "THE BIGGEST EVER IN HAIFA." IT DESTROYED ARAB DWELLINGS AND STORES AND, DAMAGING POWERLINES, CUT OFF ELECTRICITY TO THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY'S STORAGE AREA.

AN ARAB MEMBER OF A FIRE BRIGADE WAS REPORTED HOSPITALIZED WITH BURNS. OFFICIALS PUT SOME 80,000 HAIFA JEWS UNDER HOUSE ARREST EFFECTIVE AT 7 A. M. IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

MEANTIME THE MOLEDETH REFUGESS, SAVED FROM THE MEANACE OF DEATH ABOARD THE HULK ALL WERE PUT ABOARD THE TRANSPORTS OCEAN VIGOR AND EMPIRE RIVAL AND THE TRANSPORTS SAILED FOR CYRPURS.

1947

BRITISH DESTROYERS WENT TO THE AID OF THE OLD SCHOONER YESTERDAY WHEN THE VESSEL, 30 MILES OFF THE PALESTINE COAST, SENT OUT A DISTRESS MESSAGE. SHE WAS FOUND TO BE TAKING IN WATER RAPIDLY AND LISTING DANGEROUSLY.

FOUR HUNDRED OF THE REFUGEES WERE TAKEN ABOARD ONE BRITISH DESTROYER AND 350 ABOARD A SECOND. ENGINEERS PUMPED WATER FROM THE HOLD OF THE IMMIGRANT VESSEL AND A MINESWEEPER THEN TOWED HER INTO HAIFA WITH 820 ABOARD.

A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PASSENGERS WERE REMOVED IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST FOR HELP "SUBMITTED IN WRITING BY THREE DELEGATES OF THE SHIP'S COMPANY." THE DESTROYERS HAD BEEN WATCHING THE MOLEDETH WITH A VIEW TO TAKING HER IN HAND SHOULD SHE TRY TO RUN THE BLOCKADE OF THE PALESTINE COAST.

1947

HAIFA JEWS HEARD THE SCHOONER'S DISTRESS SIGNALS AND 60,000 OF THEM TURNED OFF LIGHTS IN HOMES, BUSINESS PLACES AND STREETS IN WHAT THEY TERMED A BLACKOUT "IN SYMPATHY WITH 1,600 SOULS FLEEING FROM THE SLAVERY OF EUROPEAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OIL FIRE ISSUED BY THE BRITISH PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE SAID, "EIGHT STORAGE TANKS HAVE BEEN GUTTED, SIX MORE ARE LIKELY TO BE COMPLETELY GUTTED AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO SAVE THREE OTHER TANKS IN THE INSTALLATION AREA.

"ONE EXPLOSIVE CHARGE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN LAID UNDER THE PIPELINE LEADING INTO THE STORAGE TANKS AND A SECOND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THROWN OVER THE PERIMETER WIRE CLOSE TO ONE OF THE LARGEST STORAGE TANKS. THE TWO PIPELINES BURST SIMULTANEOUSLY INTO FLAMES WHEN THE EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED. THE FIRES STILL WERE BURNING AT 11 A.M."

ONLY LAST FRIDAY, FIVE BLASTS OCCURRED IN THE HAIFA OIL SHIPPING AREA, BUT THE RESULTANT FIRE WAS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL IN ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER DESTROYING A QUANTITY OF PETROLEUM AND BENZENE. POLICE REPORTED THE BLASTS SET BY FIVE JEWS IN ARAB GARB WHO FLED IN A TRUCK. LESS THAN TWO WEEKS BEFORE, SIMILAR EXPLOSIONS HAD TAKEN PLACE, AND IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUP, HAD ADMITTED PERPETRATING THESE.

IRGUN ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE IN TEL AVIV LAST NIGHT DISCLOSING THAT IT HAD BLOWN UP A WELL IN KIRYAT HAIM, JEWISH VILLAGE NORTH OF THERE, YESTERDAY BY MISTAKE. THE GROUP SAID IT HAD INTENDED TO BLOW UP AN OIL PIPELINE NEAR HAIFA BUT HAD FOLLOWED "ERRONEOUS INFORMATION" ON "BATTLE MAPS."

1947

MEANWHILE 20 YOUNG SEAMEN FROM THE UNITED STATES, HELD THREE WEEKS ON CHARGES OF AIDING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, WERE RELEASED TO A CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE YESTERDAY TO BE DEPORTED. NINETEEN SAILED FROM HAIFA FOR THE U.S. ON THE AMERICAN SHIP MARINE CARP. NAAKON LILLIBY, NORWEIGIAN HOLDING FIRST U.S. CITIZENSHIP PAPERS, WAITED TO TAKE A PLANE TO NORWAY TO GET MARRIED.

THE SAILORS WERE IN THE CREW OF THE ABRIL--ALSO CALLED THE BEN HECHT-- STOPPED OFF HAIFA MARCH 8 CARRYING 600 EUROPEAN JEWS, WHO LATER WERE ENT TO DETENTION ON CYPRUS. THE MEN HAD BEEN CONFINED IN THE OLD PRISON OF ACRE NORTH OF HAIFA.

HARRY HERSCHKOWITZ, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS EDITOR OF A NEW YORK LITERARY QUARTERLY TITLED "DEATH," ESTIMATED THAT 70 "POLITICAL PRISONERS"--"IRGUNERS AND STERNERS"--WER

1947

LITERARY QUARTERLY TITLED "DEATH," ESTIMATED THAT 70 "POLITICAL PRISONERS"--"IRGUNERS AND STERNERS"--WERE IN THE ACRE LOCKUP AND SAID THEY "RUN THE PLACE."

OTHERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED CAPT. ROBERT LEVITAN OF BROOKLYN; WALLACE

OTHERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED CAPTTM ROBERT LEVITAN OF BROOK

OTHERS IN THE GROUP INCLUDED CAPT. ROBERT LEVITAN OF BROOKLYN;

30.24-8883

WALLACE LITWIN OF NEW YORK, WHO CLAIMED TO REPRESENT THE NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, AND EDWARD STYRAK OF MT. CLEMENS, MICH., WEARING A MERCHANT MARINE ENSIGN'S UNIFORM.

WB733AES

CAIRO--FIRST ADD EVACUATION X X X WERE PRESENT.

R.K.O.-RADIO PICTURS REPORTED TO THE U.S.EMBASSY THAT A CROWD CELEBRATING THE EVACUATION OF THE BARRACKS TORE DOWN AN AMERICAN FLAG DISPLAYED AT ITS OFFICES IN TEWFIK SQUARE. THE GROUP WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOUTING ANTI-BRITISH SLOGANS. THE EMBASSY SAID THE INCIDENT WAS "BEING INVESTIGATED."

JP256PES

NITE LEAD CHINESE 180

PEIPING,MARCH 31-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES FROM CHINESE WAR CORRESPONDENTS WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES SAID TODAY NATIONALIST ARMIES HAD CAPTURED PAOAN, 42 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE FALLEN COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF YENAN, AND WERE MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN SEABOARD SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

PAOAN, IN NORTHWEST SHENSI PROVINCE, IS NOTABLE ONLY BECAUSE IT WAS THE FIRST COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AFTER THEIR HISTORIC LONG MARCH FROM SOUTH CHINA TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

IN SHANTUNG, GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS SAID NATIONAL ARMIES FROM THE SOUTH HAD CAPTURED THE RAILWAY TOWN OF TAIAN, 33 MILES SOUTH OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, TSINAN, AND ALSO HAD GAINED CONTROL OF A TRIANGULAR AREA, 40 MILES ON A SIDE, BOUNDED BY FEIHSIEN, SSUSHUI (CQT) AND TENGHSIEN. THE AREA STARTS ABOUT 70 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN.

MANY QUARTERS CONTINUED THE NEW GUESSING GAME ON WHEREABOUTS OF COMMUNIST LEADERS SINCE THE FALL OF YENAN MARCH 19, BUT THE WIDE CROP OF RUMORS HAD NO CONFIRMATION. THEY PLACED THE COMMUNIST CHIEF, MAO TSE-TUNG, ALL THE WAY FROM VLADIVOSTOK TO SHANSI PROVINCE.

THE ONLY INFORMATION FROM THE COMMUNISTS THEMSELVES WAS A BROADCAST THAT ALL OF THEIR LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAD RETREATED SAFELY FROM YENAN.

DV824PCS

NANKING, MARCH 31-(AP)-A CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM SIKING SAID TODAY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING AN INVESTIGATION THAT THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A GIANT PYRAMID IN SHENSI PROVINCE PROVED TO BE GROUNDLESS.

1947

DS633APS

FORMOSA (375)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, MARCH 31-(AP)-JOHN W.POWELL, EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, CHARGED TODAY THAT FORMOSA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CHEN YI, HAS "COUPLED TRICKERY WITH A REIGN OF TERROR PROBABLY NOT EQUALLED IN CHINA IN THE HISTORY OF THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNING PARTY)" TO "VIRTUALLY SUPPRESS THE FORMOSA REVOLUTION."

POWELL SAID DISTURBANCES ARE CONTINUING ONLY IN THE MORE REMOTE SECTIONS, BUT THAT, BY CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES, 5,000 FORMOSANS ALREADY ARE LISTED AS DEAD AND THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED. HE PUBLISHED HIS REPORT AFTER RETURNING FROM A VISIT TO THE BIG ISLAND, WHICH WAS RETURNED TO CHINESE CONTROL AFTER THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN.

THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY--OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ORGAN--PREVIOUSLY TERMED THE FORMOSAN DISORDERS OPEN AND WIDESPREAD REBELLION. NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT ON POWELL'S REPORT WAS FORTHCOMING FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES.

1947

"WHEN INTERVIEWED ABOUT THESE EVENTS, GOVERNOR CHEN YI DEPRECATED THE WHOLE AFFAIR, SAYING IT WAS REALLY QUITE INSIGNIFICANT, BEING A LOCAL INCIDENT CAUSED BY 'HARD ELEMENTS'," POWELL'S REPORT SAID.

"HE (THE GOVERNOR) SAID IT WOULD NEVER HAVE BECOME AT ALL SERIOUS IF HE HAD JUST HAD TROOPS ON HAND. HE ALSO BLAMED THE COMMUNISTS.

"ALL FOREIGNERS I TALKED WITH STATED EMPHATICALLY THAT THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF ANY COMMUNIST ACTIVITY AND THAT THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THERE ERE ANY COMMUNISTS TO SPEAK OF ON THE ISLAND."

TH UPRISING AGAINST THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION WHICH BEGAN LAST FEB.28, POWELL SAID, FOLLOWED "A YEAR AND A HALF OF FLAGRANT MISRULE" IN WHICH FORMOSANS WERE "SQUEEZED AND OPPRESSED FAR WORSE THAN WHEN RULED BY THE JAPANESE. SINCE THEN, LOOTING AND GENERAL CIVIL DISTURBANCES SWEPT WHAT ONCE WAS THE RICHEST ISLAND IN ASIA."

GOVERNMENT TROOPS PERPETRATED "SOME OF THE MOST UNIMAGINABLE ATROCITIES," POWELL--SON OF THE LATE, WIDELY KNOWN J.B.POWELL--WROTE, CONCLUDING THAT:

"WITH THE SITUATION WHAT IT IS IN CHINA TODAY, THERE IS LITTLE HOPE THAT ANYTHING CONSTRUCTIVE CAN BE DONE IN TIME TO SAVE THE ISLAND ECONOMICALLY OR POLITICALLY FOR CHINA."

DESCRIBING ALLEGED ATROCITIES, HE SAID "AMONG EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS I WAS ABLE TO COLLECT FROM RELIABLE FOREIGN OBSERVERS, ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE WAS THE KILLING OF 20 YOUTHS IN A VILLAGE BETWEEN TAIPEH AND KEELUNG. THEY WERE CASTRATED, THEIR EARS WERE CUT OFF AND THEIR NOSES SLIT BEFORE THEY WERE BARYONETED. THEIR BODIES WERE THROWN IN A CREEK.

POWELL'S ACCUSATION OF "TRICKERY" IN PUTTING DOWN THE RIOTING REFERRED TO A TRUCE, "ARRANGED UNTIL MARCH 10 WHEN NEGOTIATIONS WERE TO GET UNDER WAY" BETWEEN GOVERNOR CHEN AND A FORMOSAN COMMITTEE.

BUT GOVERNMENT TROOPS FROM THE MAINLAND ARRIVED BEFORE MARCH 10, HE ADDED, AND INSTEAD OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT, "THE COMMITTEE HAD BEEN ARRESTED--SOME OF THEM HAVE NOW BEEN SHOT--AND THE REIGN OF TERROR WAS ON.....TRUCKLOADS OF SOLDIERS ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES SPED THROUGH THE STREETS, FIRING AT ANY PERSON FOUND ON THE STREET, AND INTO SHOPS AND HOUSES."

DS423APS NM AST

1947 1947

new delhi, india, march 31-(ap)-premier sutan sjahrir of the indonesian republic arrived here FROM JAVA by plane to night to attend the inter-asian relations conference and to greet his dutch wife whom he had not seen for nine years.

1947

sjahrir was separated from his wife,maria, when he was arrested an exiled for nationalistic activities in the east indies by dutch authorities before the war.

1947

WHEN he climbed from the diplomatic plane provided by the government of india to bring him here, he and the blonde mother of his two children shyly clasped hands before the welcoming crowd.

neither said a word. mrs. sjahrir dropped behind as her husband and jawaharlal nehru, leader of the indian interim government and president of the inter-asian conference, pushed their way to automobiles which took them from the airport.

1947

1947 mp/waltmasons02355/1657

IN HOWRAH THREE PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 52 INJURED AS THE RESULT OF COMMUNAL DISORDERS. YESTERDAY THE MILITARY ARRESTED 80 PERSONS IN THE AREA.

IN CAWNPORE ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND THERE WERE A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES. SOME SENIOR CIVIL OFFICIALS WERE INJURED BY STONE THROWING. A CURFEW HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN THE CITY, AND TROOPS ARE PATROLLING THE STREETS. ADD Bombay (Day-riot) XXX Standstill (Kelly)

PEACE COMMITTEES WHO TOURED THE TROUBLE AREAS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE ORDER WERE STONED BY THE RIOTERS. INHABITANTS OF AFFECTED AREAS ARE BEING EVACUATED BY RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS TO SAFER ZONES.

SINCE THE DISORDERS, STEMMING FROM LONG-STANDING HINDU-MOSLEM HOSTILITY INTENSIFIED BY DISPUTES OVER THE LATTER'S STATUS IN THE NEW INDEPENDENT INDIA ORIGINATED FIVE MONTHS AGO, MORE THAN 1,000 HAVE DIED.

WB242AES

TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY SAID AT LEAST SIX JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND 99 INJURED WHEN TWO TRAINS COLLIDED LAST NIGHT IN A DARK TUNNEL NEAR HAKODATE.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID A NORTHBOUND FREIGHT TRAIN SMASHED INTO A SOUTHBOUND COMBINATION FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN, CRAMMED WITH JAPANESE TRAVELERS, ON THE MAIN LINE ON KOKKAIDO, JAPAN'S NORTHERNMOST ISLAND.

LT.COL.D.R. CHANGNON, OF KANSAS CITY, AN OFFICER ON DUTY WITH THE SCAPS CIVIL TRANSPORTATION SECTION, SAID NO AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ABOARD EITHER TRAIN.

1947

DJ1046PCS NM

TOKYO,MARCH 31-(AP)-FRANK JONES, NEW ZEALAND'S MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ARRIVED IN TOKYO TODAY FROM KURE AND LUNCHED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR. ALSO ATTENDING THE LUNCH WERE LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES; A.D.F. GASCOIGNE, HEAD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION, AND MAJ.GEN.N.W. MDC.WEIR, CHIEF OF THE NEW ZEALAND GENERAL STAFF.

VR419ACS

KURE,JAPAN,MARCH 31-(AP)-ALL AUSTRALIAN STAMPS SOLD AFTER MAY 8 IN AREAS UNDER JURISDICTION OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES WILL BE OVERPRINTED "BCOF JAPAN," BRITISH HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

1947

VR420ACS

MEXICO CITY, MARCH 31-(AP)-PAUL H.GRIFFITH, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS HERE YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO MUST "STAMP OUT THE TERMITES OF COMMUNISM WITHIN OUR MIDST."

"OUR JOINT FORCES RESULTED IN THE CURSHING OF MONSTROUS PAGAN EVILS OF NAZISM, FASCISM AND NIPPONISM BY FORCE OF ARMS," GFIFFITH TOLD A LUNCHEON MEETING OF U.S.AND MEXICAN VETERANS. "TODAY A NEW EVIL IS RISING IN THE WORLD XXX. THAT NEW MEANCE IS COMMUNISM. XXX WE MUST RESOLUTELY TAKE A STAND AGAINST THE MARCH OF THIS WORLD WIDE PHILOSOPHY OF DESTRUCTION."

GRIFFITH IS HERE FOR A THREE-DAY VISIT AS THE GUEST OF ALAN SEEGER POST NO. 2 OF MEXICO CITY, ONE OF FIVE ACTIVE LEGION POST IN MEXICO.

1947

NEW DELHI, MARCH 31-(AP)-MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

M.A. JINNAH, MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADER WHO ALSO HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO CONFER WITH MOUNTBATTEN, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE DELHI FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

JR714AES

3024—8885

--DASH--

(EDS--AN ADVANCE STORY ON GRIFFITH'S SPEECH WAS MOVED IN THE SATURDAY DAY REPORT ((A189) ERRONEOUSLY SLUGGED AS AN ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS. THE SPEECH WAS DELIVERED SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A NOTE TO EDITORS WAS MOVED SATURDAY NIGHT CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ERROR OF RELEASE TIME, WHICH WAS ATTRIBUTED TO LEGION OFFICIALS.)

RQ844AES

OTTAWA, MARCH 31-(AP)-PESSIMISTIC REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT SEEDED LAST FALL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE INDICATE "ANOTHER YEAR OF SHORTAGES" CANADA'S BUREAU OF STATISTICS SAID TODAY.

"SHOULD THE WINTER-KILL PROVE TO BE OF SERIOUS EXTENT AND THE CURRENT WET WEATHER FURTHER DELAY SPRING SEEDING," THE BUREAU SAID IN ITS MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK, "THERE MAY BE AMPLE GROUNDS FOR ASSUMING ANOTHER YEAR OF SHORTAGES IN THE AFFECTED COUNTRIES.

"OVER AND ABOVE THE WEATHER FACTORS, TOO, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT ALL DEFICITS OF POWER, LABOR, SUITABLE SEED AND FERTILIZERS CAN BE MADE GOOD WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR OR TWO, AND ANY LACK OF THESE ITEMS IS CERTAIN TO HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT UPON PRODUCTION.

"IN INDIA, A MODERATELY GOOD WHEAT CROP NOW IS BEING HARVESTED. BUT SOME IMPORTS WILL STILL BE REQUIRED."

THE REPORT SAID THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS YET THAT AUSTRALIA AND THE ARGENTINE WOULD SEED INCREASED ACREAGES OF WHEAT AND IT WAS TOO EARLY TO VENTURE ANY ESTIMATE AS TO PROBABLE 1947 YIELDS IN THOSE COUNTRIES. IN CANADA, SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS IN THE SPRING WHEAT AREAS WERE REPORTED GOOD BUT HERE TOO, IT WAS MUCH TOO EARLY TO HAZARD A PRODUCTION ESTIMATE.

"THE UNITED STATES HAS INCREASED ITS OVER-ALL WHEAT AREA BY SOME 4,000,000 ACRES, AND GIVEN AVERAGE CONDITIONS IN THE SPRING WHEAT AREA AND A CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT EXCELLENT CONDITIONS IN THE WHEAT CROP, A RECORD PRODUCTION IN EXCESS OF 1,200,000,000 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 1,158,000,000 IN 1946 COULD BE ACHIEVED."

SN812PES

OTTAWA, MARCH 31-(AP)-REVENUE MINISTER J.J.MCCANN SAID TODAY IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT HE DID NOT THINK ANY COMPLICATIONS WOULD RESULT FROM THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES BORDER CUSTOM PATROL FROM THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION, MCCANN SAID THE CANADIAN PATROL WOULD BE MAINTAINED. CANADA HAD NEVER RELIED ON THE UNITED STATES FOR ENFORCEMENT.

HP846PES

MONTREAL, MARCH 31-(AP)-A JURY FAILED TONIGHT TO REACH A VERDICT IN THE TRIAL OF DR.RAYMOND BOYER WHO WAS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION UNLAWFULLY TO RUSSIA.

JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE DISMISSED THE JURY. THE DATE OF A NEW TRIAL FO

JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE DISMISSED THE JURY. THE DATE OF A NEW TRIAL FOR DR.BOYER, 18TH PERSON TO BE TRIED IN CONNECTION WITH CANADA'S ESPIONAGE PROBE, WAS SET FOR APRIL 17. THE MONTREAL SCIENTIST REMAINED AT LIBERTY ON $15,000 BAIL.

MONTREAL, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE ST.LAWRENCE SALES CO., LTD., SAID TODAY NEWSPRINT PRICES WILL BE INCREASED $6 A TON, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW.

THE INCREASE, ANNOUNCED BY THE SELLING AGENCY OF ST.LAWRENCE CORP., LTD., WILL BOOST THE PRICE TO CANADIAN CONSUMERS TO $86 A TON AND THE BASIC PRICE TO CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES TO $90 A TON.

THIS IS IN LINE WITH A PRICE INCREASE OF A SIMILAR AMOUNT ANNOUNCED BY FIVE OTHER CANADIAN FIRMS.

SN1030PES

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES "UNDOUBTEDLY IS HEADING ONCE MORE FOR A WORLD WAR", SENATOR BUSHFIELD (R-SD) DECLARED TODAY IN OPPOSING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

"I AM OPPOSED TO THIS LOAN OR GIFT, BY WHATEVER NAME IT IS CALLED," HE SAID IN A SENATE SPEECH.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, HE ADDED, BELIEVES NOW, AND ALWAYS HAS, "IN REFRAINING FROM MEDDLING IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

BUSHFIELD ASKED WHETHER GRANTING THE AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY WOULD NOT MEAN "INVITING EVERY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO MAKE A LIKE REQUEST". HE SAID HE DOUBTED WHETHER THIS COUNTRY "IS EITHER ABLE OR WILLING" TO "UNDERWRITE ALL THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES."

VH8PES

POLITICS

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31-(AP)-CAPITOL HILL POLITICIANS GENERALLY AGREED TODAY THAT THE BACKHAND SLAP AT FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A.WALLACE AND SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA), BY GAEL SULLIVAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE, IS LIKELY TO GIVE IMPETUS TO A GROWING PARTY SPLIT.

SULLIVAN'S DECLARATION THAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE DOESN'T INTEND TO CALL ON EITHER WALLACE OR PEPPER FOR HELP IN THE 1948 CAMPAIGN BECAUSE THEIR VIEWS DIVERGE FROM THOSE OF THE PRESIDENT WAS WIDELY REGARDED AS AN EFFORT TO READ THOSE SELF-CLASSIFIED "LIBERALS" OUT OF THE PARTY.

WHILE NEITHER WALLACE NOR PEPPER VOLUNTEERD ANY IMMEDIATE REJOINDER, FEW THOUGHT THE TWO WOULD TAKE THE SULLIVAN SPANKING LYING DOWN.

BUT EVEN IF THEY STRIKE BACK, THEIR FRIENDS ON CAPITOL HILL DOUBT THAT THE PAIR WILL TAKE SULLIVAN'S CRACK AS THE SIGNAL TO MARCH OFF INTO A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

THEY ARE MORE LIKELY, THESE FRIENDS SAY, TO TRY TO RALLY THOSE OF LIKE VIEWS AROUND THEM FOR A SPEEDY EFFORT TO GET SULLIVAN OUT OF THE OFFICE HE NOW HOLDS AND TO TRY FOR A BIGGER HAND THEMSELVES IN PARTY AFFAIRS. SULLIVAN, THE PARTY'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IS SUBBING FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT E.HANNEGAN, WHO IS ILL.

IT APPEARED DOUBTFUL THAT SULLIVAN'S REMARKS, DELIVERED IN THE COURSE OF A RADIO INTERVIEW, WERE KNOWN TO THE PRESIDENT IN ADVANCE.

IF THEY WEREN'T, THE DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL MAY BE CALLED ON THE CARPET AGAIN, AS HE WAS EARLIER THIS MONTH WHEN HE PROPOSED THAT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CARROLL REECE JOIN HIM IN A STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT'S GREECE-TURKEY AID PROGRAM. SULLIVAN ACKNOWLEDGED THAT

MR.TRUMAN TOLD HIM TO KEEP FOREIGN AFFAIRS OUT OF POLITICS IN THE FUTURE.

WALLACE AND PEPPER ARE OPPOSING THE GREECE-TURKEY PROGRAM, ALTHOUGH SULLIVAN DID NOT LINK HIS SLAP AT THE PAIR TO THEIR STAND ON THAT MATTER.

WHILE MANY DEMOCRATS THINK THE PARTY WILL HAVE TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE WALLACE-PEPPER CONTINGENT IF IT HOPES TO WIN IN 1948, THERE IS NO RELIABLE INDICATION WHETHER MR.TRUMAN SHARES THIS VIEW.

SOME REPUBLICANS LOOKED ON SULLIVAN'S ACTION AS A BREAK FOR THEM. THESE GOP MEMBERS SAID THEY DON'T CARE WHETHER WALLACE AND PEPPER STRIKE OFF ON THEIR OWN OR MERELY SULK IN THEIR POLITICAL TENTS IN 1948. EITHER WAY, THEY CONTEND, THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT WILL BE MAGNIFIED.

OTHER REPUBLICANS SAID FRANKLY, BUT PRIVATELY, THAT IF THE TREND MANIFEST IN THE 1946 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS CARRIES THROUGH INTO NEXT YEAR, SULLIVAN MAY HAVE DUMPED SOME POLITICAL LIABILITIES IN WALLACE AND PEPPER.

GW521AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-DR.EDWARD K.BARSKY, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, SAID A WASHINGTON GRAND JURY'S INDICTMENT TODAY OF 17 PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY WOULD BECOME "AN OUTSTANDING AND HISTORICAL TEST CASE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS."

AUTHOR HOWARD FAST AND BARSKY WERE AMONG THOSE OF THE GROUP CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO PREVENT THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FROM GAINING ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND FAILING TO PRODUCE THE RECORDS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES, ONE OF TWO MEN ALSO INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY ON THE SINGLE CHARGE OF FAILING TO PRODUCE RECORDS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, ALSO ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT ASSAILING THE PROCEEDINGS.

MARSHALL SAID "I INTEND TO FIGHT MY CASE TO THE HIGHEST COURT AND TAKE IT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

RICHARD MORFORD, OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, WAS INDICTED ON THE SAME CHARGE AS MARSHALL.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE HAVE MAINTAINED THEY DID NOT HAVE THE RECORDS AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE HELD IN CONTEMPT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NOT PRODUCING THEM.

BARSKY SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT IN INDICTING THE 17 MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE "THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY HAS PLACED BEFORE THE COURTS THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE JURISDICTION, THE METHODS OF PROCEDURE AND THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

"THIS, THEN, BECOMES AN OUTSTANDING AND HISTORICAL TEST CASE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE COURTS IN REVIEWING THE ENTIRE SITUATION WILL UPHOLD THESE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

MARSHALL SAID "THE SIMULTANEOUS INDICTMENT OF THE 17 MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, OF REV.MORFORD X X X AND OF MYSELF X X X IS BUT AN INDICATION OF THE LENGTHS TO WHICH REACTIONARIES WILL GO TO CRUSH ALL OPPOSITION IF THEY CAN GET AWAY WITH IT.

"THESE INDICTMENTS AND ALL OTHER ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS PROGRESSIVES MUST BE VIGOROUSLY FOUGHT IN THE INTEREST OF DEMOCRACY."

JS1104PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER OF CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, SAID TODAY ON HIS ARRIVAL AT LA GUARDIA FIELD FROM PALESTINE THAT PALESTINIAN JEWS WERE SKEPTICAL OF BRITISH INTENTIONS IN "REFERRING THE PALESTINE ISSUE TO THE U.N."

DR. SILVER, WHO ATTENDED MEETINGS OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVES IN JERUSALEM, SAID HE WOULD FLY TO CLEVELAND LATER TODAY.

"MR. BEVIN IS PLAYING FOR A RIFT IN THE SOLIDARITY OF THE JEWS OF PALESTINE AND OF THE WORLD IN THE HOPE OF MANEUVERING THEM INTO TWO OPPOSING CAMPS OF 'MODERATES' AND 'EXTREMISTS' AND TO USE THE FORMER TO LIQUIDATE ZIONISM BY ESTABLISHING A LITTLE JEWISH GHETTO IN PALESTINE, WHILE RETAINING FOR GREAT BRITAIN ACTUAL CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY INDEFINITELY," HE SAID.

LS335PES

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-RAYMOND GRAM SWING, RADIO COMMENTATOR, HAS BEEN NAMED BY THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION AS CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE TO "AWAKEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO AN AWARENESS AND FULFILLMENT OF THEIR WORLD RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS TIME OF CRISIS."

DR. BROOKS EMENY, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, A PRIVATE AGENCY FOR STUDY OF WORLD AFFAIRS, SAID LAST NIGHT THE COMMITTEE WOULD SEEK TO ENLIST 100,000 AMERICANS IN SUPPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS, EMENY SAID, ARE WARREN AUSTIN, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL; JAMES F. BYRNES, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE; JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AN ADVISER TO SECRETARY MARSHALL AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE; VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE, DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY; HERBERT H. LEHMAN, FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR, AND HAROLD E. STASSEN, FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR.

JR722AES

NEW YORK, MARCH 31-(AP)-KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, NORWEGIAN SOPRANO, HAS RECEIVED A WORKING PERMIT FROM THE AMERICAN GUILD OF MUSICAL ARTISTS (AFL) BUT THE UNION HAS REFUSED TO RESTORE HER MEMBERSHIP BECAUSE OF CRITICISM OF HER RETURN TO NORWAY IN 1941 WHEN IT WAS OCCUPIED BY THE NAZIS.

THE WAGNERIAN SINGER RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES ON MARCH 14 AND SAID THEN THAT "IT WAS NOT TRUE THAT I WENT BACK ON A GERMAN PASSPORT AND WITH THE HELP OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY."

THE GUILD'S DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IN THE FORM OF A RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY ITS BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

THE RESOLUTION SAID THAT "IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS STATEMENTS MADE IN THE PRESS CONCERNING MME. KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, THE BOARD DOES NOT FEEL WARRANTED IN RESTORING MME. FLAGSTAD THE PRIVILEGES OF FULL MEMBERSHIP IN AGMA.

"NEVERTHELESS, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT SUCH CHARGES HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN SUBSTANTIATED BY ANY OFFICIAL BODY OF OUR GOVERNMENT, OF MME. FLAGSTAD'S NATIVE LAND OR ANY GOVERNMENT, THE BOARD WILL